

HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS INC

Form 10-Q

August 05, 2011

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

**Commission File Number 001-32335
HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

88-0488686
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

11388 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, CA
(Address of principal executive offices)

92121
(Zip Code)

(858) 794-8889

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, was 103,619,644 as of August 1, 2011.

**HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
INDEX**

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u> <u>Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2010</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited) Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	6
<u>Item 2.</u> <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	20
<u>Item 3.</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	51
<u>Item 4.</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	52
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1.</u> <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	52
<u>Item</u>	
<u>1A.</u> <u>Risk Factors</u>	52
<u>Item 2.</u> <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	53
<u>Item 3.</u> <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	53
<u>Item 4.</u> <u>(Removed and Reserved)</u>	53
<u>Item 5.</u> <u>Other Information</u>	53
<u>Item 6.</u> <u>Exhibits</u>	53
	54
	54
<u>EX-31.1</u>	
<u>EX-31.2</u>	
<u>EX-32</u>	
<u>EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	
<u>EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)	(Note)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 79,116,705	\$ 83,255,848
Accounts receivable	4,495,792	2,328,268
Inventory	83,849	193,422
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,317,105	3,720,896
Total current assets	88,013,451	89,498,434
Property and equipment, net	1,495,639	1,846,899
Total Assets	\$ 89,509,090	\$ 91,345,333
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,731,663	\$ 3,820,368
Accrued expenses	9,465,723	8,605,569
Deferred revenue	20,345,671	2,917,129
Total current liabilities	31,543,057	15,343,066
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	37,279,394	55,176,422
Deferred rent, net of current portion	633,243	474,389
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock \$0.001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock \$0.001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 103,609,419 and 100,580,849 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	103,610	100,581
Additional paid-in capital	251,721,011	245,502,670
Accumulated deficit	(231,771,225)	(225,251,795)
Total stockholders equity	20,053,396	20,351,456
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 89,509,090	\$ 91,345,333

Note: The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2010 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date. It does not include, however, all of the information and notes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues:				
Product sales	\$ 165,470	\$ 199,530	\$ 330,919	\$ 597,340
Revenues under collaborative agreements	23,023,478	3,013,823	30,401,922	6,057,744
Total revenues	23,188,948	3,213,353	30,732,841	6,655,084
Operating expenses:				
Cost of product sales	178,235	83,539	189,952	89,199
Research and development	15,347,116	11,924,406	29,132,913	23,391,610
Selling, general and administrative	4,567,666	3,357,486	7,973,632	7,114,499
Total operating expenses	20,093,017	15,365,431	37,296,497	30,595,308
Operating income (loss)	3,095,931	(12,152,078)	(6,563,656)	(23,940,224)
Interest and other income, net	20,357	1,155	44,226	1,824
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,116,288	\$ (12,150,923)	\$ (6,519,430)	\$ (23,938,400)
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.26)
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.26)
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	102,671,410	91,766,799	101,804,887	91,689,909
Diluted	104,393,835	91,766,799	101,804,887	91,689,909

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2011	2010
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (6,519,430)	\$ (23,938,400)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Share-based compensation	2,158,970	2,420,286
Depreciation and amortization	612,931	799,629
(Gain) loss on disposal of equipment	(656)	9,609
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2,167,524)	1,990,138
Inventory	109,573	77,675
Prepaid expenses and other assets	19,644	(3,102,452)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,083,350)	(2,706,739)
Deferred rent	(14,800)	(144,717)
Deferred revenue	(468,486)	(1,799,401)
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,353,128)	(26,394,372)
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(232,562)	(255,168)
Net cash used in investing activities	(232,562)	(255,168)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options, net	3,446,547	497,460
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,446,547	497,460
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,139,143)	(26,152,080)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	83,255,848	67,464,506
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 79,116,705	\$ 41,312,426
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Accounts payable for purchases of property and equipment	\$ 28,453	\$ 7,603

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

**HALOZYME THERAPEUTICS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

1. Organization and Business

Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. (Halozyme or the Company) is a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the development and commercialization of recombinant human enzymes that either transiently modify tissue under the skin to facilitate injection of other therapies or correct diseased tissue structures for clinical benefit. The Company's existing products and its products under development are based primarily on intellectual property covering the family of human enzymes known as hyaluronidases.

The Company's operations to date have involved: (i) organizing and staffing its operating subsidiary, Halozyme, Inc.; (ii) acquiring, developing and securing its technology; (iii) undertaking product development for its existing products and a limited number of product candidates; and (iv) supporting the development of partnered product candidates. The Company currently has multiple proprietary programs in various stages of research and development. In addition, the Company has collaborative partnerships with F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd and Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. (Roche), Baxter Healthcare Corporation (Baxter), ViroPharma Incorporated (ViroPharma) and Intrexon Corporation (Intrexon) to apply the Company's proprietary Enhance Technology to the partners' biological therapeutic compounds. The Company also had a partnership with Baxter, under which Baxter had worldwide marketing rights for HYLENEX®, a registered trademark of Baxter International, Inc. (the HYLENEX Partnership). In January 2011, the Company and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership. There are two marketed products that utilize the Company's technology: HYLENEX, a hyaluronidase human injection used as an adjuvant to enhance the dispersion and absorption of other injected drugs and fluids, and ICSI Cumulase®, a product used for *in vitro* fertilization (IVF). Currently, the Company has received only limited revenue from the sales of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) to the third party that produces ICSI Cumulase, in addition to other revenues from its collaborative partnerships.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) related to a quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and disclosures required by U.S. GAAP for a complete set of financial statements. These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, filed with the SEC on March 11, 2011. The unaudited financial information for the interim periods presented herein reflects all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition and results of operations for the periods presented, with such adjustments consisting only of normal recurring adjustments. Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for an entire fiscal year.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Halozyme, Inc. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and judgments, which are based on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and, as such, actual results may differ from management's estimates.

Table of Contents***Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements***

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted on a prospective basis Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-17, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): *Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition* (Milestone Method). ASU No. 2010-17 states that the Milestone Method is a valid application of the proportional performance model when applied to research or development arrangements. Accordingly, an entity can make an accounting policy election to recognize a payment that is contingent upon the achievement of a substantive milestone in its entirety in the period in which the milestone is achieved. The Milestone Method is not required and is not the only acceptable method of revenue recognition for milestone payments. The adoption of ASU No. 2010-17 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted on a prospective basis FASB's ASU No. 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. ASU No. 2009-13 requires an entity to allocate arrangement consideration at the inception of an arrangement to all of its deliverables based on their relative selling prices. ASU No. 2009-13 eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation and requires the relative-selling-price method in all circumstances in which an entity recognizes revenue for an arrangement with multiple deliverables subject to Accounting Standards Code 605-25. The Company accounted for the collaborative arrangements with ViroPharma and Intrexon under the provisions of ASU No. 2009-13, which resulted in revenue recognition patterns that are materially different from those recognized for the Company's existing multiple-element arrangements.

Pending Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*. In ASU No. 2011-05, an entity has the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. ASU No. 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments in ASU No. 2011-05 do not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The amendments in ASU No. 2011-05 are effective for fiscal years, and interim period within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU No. 2011-05 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenues from product sales and collaborative agreements. The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with the authoritative guidance for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Product Sales Revenue from the sales of API for ICSI Cumulase is recognized when the transfer of ownership occurs, which is upon shipment to the Company's distributor. The Company is obligated to accept returns for product that does not meet product specifications. Historically, the Company has not had any product returns as a result of not meeting product specifications.

In accordance with the HYLENEX Partnership with Baxter, the Company supplied Baxter with API for HYLENEX at its fully burdened cost plus a margin. Baxter filled and finished HYLENEX and held it for subsequent distribution, at which time the Company ensured it met product specifications and released it as available for sale. Because of the Company's continued involvement in the development and production process of HYLENEX, the earnings process was not considered to be complete. Accordingly, the Company deferred the revenue and related product costs on the API for HYLENEX until the product was filled, finished, packaged and released. Baxter might only return the API for HYLENEX to the Company if it did not conform to the specified criteria set forth in the

Table of Contents

HYLENEX Partnership or upon termination of such agreement. In addition, the Company received product-based payments upon the sale of HYLENEX by Baxter, in accordance with the terms of the HYLENEX Partnership. Product sales revenues were recognized as the Company earned such revenues based on Baxter's shipments of HYLENEX to its distributors when such amounts could be reasonably estimated. Effective January 7, 2011, the Company and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements. See Note 9, *Deferred Revenue*, for further discussion.

Revenues under Collaborative Agreements The Company entered into license and collaboration agreements under which the collaborative partners obtained worldwide exclusive rights for the use of the Company's proprietary recombinant human PH20 enzyme (rHuPH20) in the development and commercialization of the partners' biologic compounds. The collaborative agreements contain multiple elements including nonrefundable payments at the inception of the arrangement, license fees, exclusivity fees, payments based on achievement of specific milestones designated in the collaborative agreements, reimbursements of research and development services, payments for supply of rHuPH20 API for the partner and/or royalties on sales of products resulting from collaborative agreements. The Company analyzes each element of its collaborative agreements and considers a variety of factors in determining the appropriate method of revenue recognition of each element.

Prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2009-13 on January 1, 2011, in order for a delivered item to be accounted for separately from other deliverables in a multiple-element arrangement, the following three criteria had to be met: (i) the delivered item had standalone value to the customer, (ii) there was objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered items and (iii) if the arrangement included a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered items was considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor. For the collaborative agreements entered into prior to January 1, 2011, there was no objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered items. Thus, the delivered licenses did not meet all of the required criteria to be accounted for separately from undelivered items. Therefore, the Company recognizes revenue on nonrefundable upfront payments and license fees from these collaborative agreements over the period of significant involvement under the related agreements.

For new collaborative agreements or material modifications of existing collaborative agreements entered into after December 31, 2010, the Company follows the provisions of ASU No. 2009-13. In order to account for the multiple-element arrangements, the Company identifies the deliverables included within the agreement and evaluates which deliverables represent units of accounting. Analyzing the arrangement to identify deliverables requires the use of judgment, and each deliverable may be an obligation to deliver services, a right or license to use an asset, or another performance obligation. The deliverables under the Company's collaborative agreements include (i) the license to the Company's rHuPH20 technology, (ii) at the collaborator's request, research and development services which are reimbursed at contractually determined rates, and (iii) at the collaborator's request, supply of rHuPH20 API which is reimbursed at the Company's cost plus a margin. A delivered item is considered a separate unit of accounting when the delivered item has value to the collaborator on a standalone basis based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement. Factors considered in this determination include the research capabilities of the partner and the availability of research expertise in this field in the general marketplace. In addition, if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in the Company's control.

Arrangement consideration is allocated at the inception of the agreement to all identified units of accounting based on their relative selling price. The relative selling price for each deliverable is determined using vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE), of selling price or third-party evidence of selling price if VSOE does not exist. If neither VSOE nor third-party evidence of selling price exists, the Company uses its best estimate of the selling price for the deliverable. The amount of allocable arrangement consideration is limited to amounts that are fixed or determinable. The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units. Changes in the allocation of the sales price between delivered and undelivered elements can impact revenue recognition but do not change the total revenue recognized under any agreement.

Upfront license fee payments are recognized upon delivery of the license if facts and circumstances dictate that the license has standalone value from the undelivered items, which generally include research and development services and the manufacture of rHuPH20 API, the relative selling price allocation of the license is equal to or exceeds the upfront license fee,

Table of Contents

persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the Company's price to the partner is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Upfront license fee payments are deferred if facts and circumstances dictate that the license does not have standalone value. The determination of the length of the period over which to defer revenue is subject to judgment and estimation and can have an impact on the amount of revenue recognized in a given period.

The terms of the Company's collaborative agreements provide for milestone payments upon achievement of certain development and regulatory events and/or specified sales volumes of commercialized products by the collaborator. Prior to the Company's adoption of the Milestone Method, the Company recognized milestone payments upon the achievement of specified milestones if: (1) the milestone was substantive in nature and the achievement of the milestone was not reasonably assured at the inception of the agreement, (2) the fees were nonrefundable and (3) the Company's performance obligations after the milestone achievement would continue to be funded by the Company's collaborator at a level comparable to the level before the milestone achievement.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted on a prospective basis the Milestone Method. Under the Milestone Method, the Company recognizes consideration that is contingent upon the achievement of a milestone in its entirety as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved only if the milestone is substantive in its entirety. A milestone is considered substantive when it meets all of the following criteria:

1. The consideration is commensurate with either the entity's performance to achieve the milestone or the enhancement of the value of the delivered item(s) as a result of a specific outcome resulting from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone,
2. The consideration relates solely to past performance, and
3. The consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables and payment terms within the arrangement.

A milestone is defined as an event (i) that can only be achieved based in whole or in part on either the entity's performance or on the occurrence of a specific outcome resulting from the entity's performance, (ii) for which there is substantive uncertainty at the date the arrangement is entered into that the event will be achieved and (iii) that would result in additional payments being due to the Company.

Reimbursements of research and development services are recognized as revenue during the period in which the services are performed as long as there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is probable. Revenue from the manufacture of rHuPH20 API is recognized when the API has met all specifications required for the collaborator acceptance and title and risk of loss have transferred to the collaborator. The Company does not directly control when any collaborator will request research and development services or supply of rHuPH20 API; therefore, the Company cannot predict when it will recognize revenues in connection with research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API. Royalties to be received based on sales of licensed products by the Company's collaborators incorporating the Company's rHuPH20 API will be recognized as earned.

The collaborative agreements typically provide the partners the right to terminate such agreement in whole or on a product-by-product or target-by-target basis at any time upon 90 days prior written notice to the Company. There are no performance, cancellation, termination or refund provisions in any of the Company's collaborative agreements that contain material financial consequences to the Company.

See Note 5, *Collaborative Agreements*, and Note 9, *Deferred Revenue*, for further discussion.

Cost of Sales

Cost of product sales consists primarily of raw materials, third-party manufacturing costs, fill and finish costs and freight costs associated with the sales of API for ICSI Cumulase and API for HYLENEX. Cost of sales also consists of the write-down of obsolete inventory.

Table of Contents**Research and Development Expenses**

Research and development expenses include salaries and benefits, facilities and other overhead expenses, external clinical trials, research-related manufacturing services, contract services and other outside expenses. Research and development expenses are charged to operations as incurred when these expenditures relate to the Company's research and development efforts and have no alternative future uses. Advance payments, including nonrefundable amounts, for goods or services that will be used or rendered for future research and development activities are deferred and capitalized. Such amounts will be recognized as an expense as the related goods are delivered or the related services are performed or such time when the Company does not expect the goods to be delivered or services to be performed.

Milestone payments that the Company makes in connection with in-licensed technology or product candidates are expensed as incurred when there is uncertainty in receiving future economic benefits from the licensed technology or product candidates. The Company considers the future economic benefits from the licensed technology or product candidates to be uncertain until such licensed technology or product candidates are approved for marketing by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or comparable regulatory agencies in foreign countries or when other significant risk factors are abated. Management has viewed future economic benefits for all of the Company's licensed technology or product candidates to be uncertain and has expensed these amounts for accounting purposes.

Clinical Trial Expenses

Expenses related to clinical trials are accrued based on the Company's estimates and/or representations from service providers regarding work performed, including actual level of patient enrollment, completion of patient studies and clinical trials progress. Other incidental costs related to patient enrollment or treatment are accrued when reasonably certain. If the contracted amounts are modified (for instance, as a result of changes in the clinical trial protocol or scope of work to be performed), the Company modifies its accruals accordingly on a prospective basis. Revisions in the scope of a contract are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become reasonably certain. Historically, the Company has had no material changes in its clinical trial expense accruals that would have had a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense, net of estimated forfeitures, over the employee's requisite service period. Total share-based compensation expense related to all of the Company's share-based awards was allocated as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Research and development	\$ 653,590	\$ 671,667	\$ 1,054,276	\$ 1,357,868
Selling, general and administrative	574,308	519,834	1,104,694	1,062,418
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 1,227,898	\$ 1,191,501	\$ 2,158,970	\$ 2,420,286
Share-based compensation expense per basic and diluted share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03
Share-based compensation expense from:				
Stock options	\$ 806,037	\$ 1,037,626	\$ 1,512,650	\$ 2,096,392
Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units	421,861	153,875	646,320	323,894
	\$ 1,227,898	\$ 1,191,501	\$ 2,158,970	\$ 2,420,286

Table of Contents

Since the Company has a net operating loss carryforward as of June 30, 2011, no excess tax benefits for the tax deductions related to share-based awards were recognized in the interim unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, employees exercised stock options to purchase 1,222,420 and 8,728 shares of common stock, respectively, for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$2.2 million, of which approximately \$616,000 was included in the current prepaid expenses and other assets at June 30, 2011 and was received in July 2011, and \$34,000, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, employees exercised stock options to purchase 2,675,062 and 208,542 shares of common stock, respectively, for aggregate proceeds of approximately \$4.1 million, of which approximately \$616,000 was included in the current prepaid expenses and other assets at June 30, 2011 and was received in July 2011, and \$497,000, respectively.

As of June 30, 2011, total unrecognized estimated compensation cost related to non-vested stock options and non-vested restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted prior to that date was approximately \$7.0 million, and \$2.2 million, respectively, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.6 years and approximately eleven months, respectively.

In May 2011, the Company's stockholders approved the Company's 2011 Stock Plan, which provides for the granting of up to a total of 6,000,000 shares of common stock (subject to certain limitations as described in the 2011 Stock Plan) to selected employees, consultants and non-employee members of the Company's Board of Directors (Outside Directors) as stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards and performance awards. The Company anticipates that the 2011 Stock Plan will be utilized for the initial equity awards for new hires of the Company as well as for annual and performance equity awards for existing employees. Options granted under the 2011 Stock Plan will generally have a 10-year term and vest at the rate of 1/4 of the shares on the first anniversary of the date of grant and 1/48 of the shares monthly thereafter.

The 2011 Stock Plan replaced the Company's prior stock plans, consisting of the Company's 2008 Stock Plan, 2006 Stock Plan and 2004 Stock Plan (Prior Plan). The Prior Plans were terminated such that no additional awards could be granted thereunder but the terms of the Prior Plans remain in effect with respect to outstanding awards until they are exercised, settled, forfeited or otherwise canceled in full.

Stock Options - During the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company granted 95,100 and 8,500 stock options, respectively, with an estimated weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$3.66 and \$4.68 per share, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company granted 752,768 and 1,102,214 stock options, respectively, with an estimated weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$4.19 and \$3.53 per share, respectively.

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units - During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company granted to certain employees 233,508 restricted stock awards (RSAs) and 148,000 restricted stock units (RSUs), with a grant-date fair value of \$6.67 per share (Employee Restricted Awards). The Employee Restricted Awards are subject to percentage vesting based upon achievement of certain corporate goals and the employees continuing services through May 2012. The Company also granted to its Outside Directors annual grants totaling 120,000 RSAs, with a grant-date fair value of \$6.21, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company granted to the Outside Directors annual grants totaling 120,000 RSAs, with a grant-date fair value of \$7.67.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) was the same as the Company's net income (loss).

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures, which among other things, defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure for each major asset and liability category measured at fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis. Fair value is defined as an exit price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

Table of Contents

The framework for measuring fair value provides a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 Unobservable inputs in which little or no market activity exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing.

Cash equivalents of approximately \$76.5 million and \$79.8 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively, are carried at fair value and are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued based on quoted market prices for identical securities. The Company has no instruments that are classified within Level 2 or Level 3.

3. Collaborative Agreements*Roche Partnership*

In December 2006, the Company and Roche entered into the Roche Partnership, under which Roche obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 and up to thirteen Roche target compounds resulting from the partnership. Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, Roche paid \$20.0 million as an initial upfront license fee for the application of rHuPH20 to three pre-defined Roche biologic targets. Due to the Company's continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPH20 enzyme), revenues from the upfront payment, exclusive designation fees and annual license maintenance fees were deferred and are being recognized over the term of the Roche Partnership. Roche may pay the Company further payments which could potentially reach a value of up to \$111.0 million for the initial three exclusive targets dependent upon the achievement of specified clinical, regulatory and sales-based milestones.

Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, Roche will also pay the Company royalties on product sales for these first three targets. Through June 30, 2011, Roche has elected two additional exclusive targets. In 2010, Roche did not pay the annual license maintenance fee on five target slots. As a result, Roche has an option to select only three additional targets under the Roche partnership agreement, provided that Roche continues to pay annual exclusivity maintenance fees to the Company. For each of the additional five targets, Roche may pay the Company further upfront and milestone payments of up to \$47.0 million per target, as well as royalties on product sales for each of these additional five targets. Additionally, Roche will obtain access to the Company's expertise in developing and applying rHuPH20 to Roche targets. Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, the Company was obligated to scale up the production of rHuPH20 and to identify a second source manufacturer that would help meet anticipated production obligations arising from the partnership.

The Company has determined that the clinical and regulatory milestones are substantive; therefore, the Company expects to recognize such clinical and regulatory milestone payments as revenue upon achievement of the milestones. Given the challenges inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the clinical and regulatory milestones would be achieved at the time the Roche Partnership was entered into. In addition, the Company evaluated whether the clinical and regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. The Company has determined that the sales-based milestone payments are similar to royalty payments; therefore, the Company will recognize such sales-based milestone payments as revenue upon achievement of the milestone. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recognized \$0 and \$5.0 million, respectively, as revenue under collaborative agreements in accordance with the Milestone Method of revenue recognition related to the achievement of certain clinical milestones pursuant to the terms of the Roche Partnership.

Table of Contents*Gammagard Partnership*

In September 2007, the Company entered into the Gammagard Partnership with Baxter, under which Baxter obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20, with a current Baxter product, GAMMAGARD LIQUID. Under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership, Baxter paid the Company a nonrefundable upfront payment of \$10.0 million. Due to the Company's continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPH20 enzyme), the \$10.0 million upfront payment was deferred and is being recognized over the term of the Gammagard Partnership. Baxter may make further milestone payments totaling \$37.0 million to the Company upon the achievement of regulatory approval for the licensed product candidate and specified sales volumes of commercialized product by Baxter. In addition, Baxter will pay royalties on the sales, if any, of the product that result from the collaboration. The Gammagard Partnership is applicable to both kit and formulation combinations. Baxter assumes all development, manufacturing, clinical, regulatory, sales and marketing costs under the Gammagard Partnership, while the Company is responsible for the supply of the rHuPH20 enzyme. The Company performs research and development activities at the request of Baxter, which are reimbursed by Baxter under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership. In addition, Baxter has certain product development and commercialization obligations in major markets identified in the Gammagard Partnership.

The Company has determined that the regulatory milestones are substantive; therefore, the Company expects to recognize such regulatory milestone payments as revenue upon achievement. Given the challenges inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the regulatory events would be achieved at the time the Gammagard Partnership was entered into. In addition, the Company evaluated whether the regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. The Company has determined that sales-based milestone payments are similar to royalty payments and, therefore, will be recognized as revenue upon achievement of the milestone. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recognized \$3.0 million as revenue under collaborative agreement in accordance with the Milestone Method of revenue recognition related to the achievement of a regulatory milestone pursuant to the terms of the Gammagard Partnership.

ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships

Effective May 10, 2011, the Company and ViroPharma entered into a collaboration and license agreement ViroPharma Partnership, under which ViroPharma obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous injectable formulation of ViroPharma's commercialized product, Cinryze® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human]). In addition, the license provides ViroPharma with exclusivity to C1 esterase inhibition and to the Hereditary Angioedema, along with three additional orphan indications. Under the terms of the ViroPharma Partnership, ViroPharma paid a nonrefundable license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, the Company is entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on May 10, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development event occurs. ViroPharma is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products resulting from this partnership. The Company is entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by ViroPharma. In addition, the Company is entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for a product for treatment of Hereditary Angioedema and \$10.0 million for each product for treatment of each of the three additional orphan indications upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. The Company is also entitled to receive royalties on future product sales by ViroPharma. ViroPharma may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days' prior written notice to the Company. Upon any such termination, the license granted to ViroPharma (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to the Company.

Effective June 6, 2011, the Company and Intrexon entered into a collaboration and license agreement Intrexon Partnership, under which Intrexon obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous injectable formulation of Intrexon's recombinant human alpha 1-antitrypsin (rHuA1AT). Under the terms of the Intrexon Partnership, Intrexon paid a nonrefundable upfront license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, the Company is entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on June 6, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development

event occurs. Intrexon is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products

Table of Contents

resulting from this partnership. The Company is entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by Intrexon. In addition, the Company is entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for each product for use in the exclusive field and \$10 million for each product for use in the non-exclusive field upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. The Company is also entitled to receive escalating royalties on product sales and a cash payment of \$10.0 million upon achievement of a specified sales volume of product sales by Intrexon. Intrexon may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days prior written notice to the Company. Upon any such termination, the license granted to Intrexon (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to the Company. Intrexon's chief executive officer and chairman of its board of directors is also a member of the Company's board of directors.

In accordance with ASU No. 2009-13, the Company identified the deliverables at the inception of the ViroPharma and Intrexon agreements which are the license, research and development services and API supply. The Company has determined that the license, research and development services and API supply individually represent separate units of accounting, because each deliverable has standalone value. The estimated selling prices for these units of accounting was determined based on market conditions, the terms of comparable collaborative arrangements for similar technology in the pharmaceutical and biotech industry and entity-specific factors such as the terms of the Company's previous collaborative agreements, the Company's pricing practices and pricing objectives and the nature of the research and development services to be performed for the partners. The arrangement consideration was allocated to the deliverables based on the relative selling price method. Based on the results of the Company's analysis, the Company determines that the upfront payment was earned upon the granting of the worldwide exclusive right to the Company's technology to the collaborator in both the ViroPharma Partnership and Intrexon Partnership. However, the amount of allocable arrangement consideration is limited to amounts that are fixed or determinable; therefore, the amount allocated to the license at June 30, 2011 was only to the extent of cash received. As a result, the Company recognized the \$9.0 million upfront license fee received under the ViroPharma Partnership and the \$9.0 million upfront license fee received under the Intrexon Partnership as revenues under collaborative agreements in the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

The Company will recognize the exclusivity fees as revenues under collaborative agreements when they are earned. The Company will recognize reimbursements for research and development services as revenues under collaborative agreements as the related services are delivered. The Company will recognize revenue from sales of API as revenues under collaborative agreements when such API has met all required specifications by the partners and the related title and risk of loss and damages have passed to the partners. The Company cannot predict the timing of delivery of research and development services and API as they are at the partners' requests.

The Company is eligible to receive additional cash payments upon the achievement by the partners of specified development, regulatory and sales-based milestones. The Company has determined that each of the development and regulatory milestones is substantive; therefore, the Company expects to recognize such development and regulatory milestone payments as revenues under collaborative agreements upon achievement in accordance to the milestone method of revenue recognition. Given the challenges inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the development and regulatory milestones would be met at the time these partnerships were entered into, and the milestones are based in part on the occurrence of a separate outcome resulting from the Company's performance. In addition, the Company evaluated whether the development and regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. The Company has determined that the sales-based milestone payment is similar to a royalty payment; therefore, the Company will recognize the sales-based milestone payment as revenue upon achievement of the milestone because the Company has no future performance obligations associated with the milestone.

4. Inventory

Inventory at June 30, 2011 consists of raw materials used in the manufacture of ICSI Cumulase products. Inventory at December 31, 2010 consists of raw materials used in the manufacture of the Company's HYLENEX and ICSI Cumulase products. In connection with the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011, the Company had established a reserve for inventory obsolescence of approximately \$875,000 for HYLENEX API in the

three months ended December 31, 2010. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the reserve for HYLENEX API inventory obsolescence was approximately \$1.0 million and \$875,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**5. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Research equipment	\$ 4,526,427	\$ 4,308,654
Computer and office equipment	1,238,280	1,215,894
Leasehold improvements	1,002,912	998,368
	6,767,619	6,522,916
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,271,980)	(4,676,017)
	\$ 1,495,639	\$ 1,846,899

Depreciation and amortization expense totaled approximately \$287,000 and \$389,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and approximately \$613,000 and \$800,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

6. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Accrued outsourced research and development expenses	\$ 6,444,891	\$ 3,647,762
Accrued compensation and payroll taxes	1,935,700	3,045,950
Accrued expenses	1,085,132	1,911,857
	\$ 9,465,723	\$ 8,605,569

7. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Collaborative agreements	\$ 56,633,661	\$ 48,761,361
Product sales	991,404	9,332,190
Total deferred revenue	57,625,065	58,093,551
Less current portion	20,345,671	2,917,129
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	\$ 37,279,394	\$ 55,176,422

Roche Partnership - In December 2006, the Company and Roche entered into the Roche Partnership under which Roche obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 and up to thirteen Roche target compounds. Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, Roche paid \$20.0 million to the Company in December 2006 as an initial upfront payment for the application of rHuPH20 to three pre-defined Roche biologic targets. Through June 30, 2011, Roche has paid an aggregate of \$19.25 million in connection with Roche's election of two additional exclusive targets and annual license maintenance fees for the right to designate the remaining targets as exclusive targets. In 2010, Roche did not pay the annual license maintenance fees on five of the remaining eight target slots. As a result, Roche currently retains the option to exclusively develop and

commercialize rHuPH20 with three additional targets through the payment of annual license maintenance fees.

Due to the Company's continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPH20 enzyme), revenues from the upfront payment, exclusive designation fees and annual license maintenance fees were deferred and are being recognized over the term of the Roche Partnership. The Company recognized

Table of Contents

revenue from the upfront payment, exclusive designation fees and annual license maintenance fees under the Roche Partnership in the amounts of approximately \$491,000 and \$530,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and approximately \$983,000 and \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Deferred revenue relating to the upfront payment, exclusive designation fees and annual license maintenance fees under the Roche Partnership was \$31.9 million and \$32.9 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Baxter Partnerships - In September 2007, the Company and Baxter entered into the Gammagard Partnership, under which Baxter obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 with GAMMAGARD LIQUID. Under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership, Baxter paid the Company a nonrefundable upfront payment of \$10.0 million. Due to the Company's continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPh20 enzyme), the \$10.0 million upfront payment was deferred and is being recognized over the term of the Gammagard Partnership. The Company recognized revenue from the upfront payment under the Gammagard Partnership in the amounts of approximately \$121,000 and \$140,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and approximately \$241,000 and \$279,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. Deferred revenue relating to the upfront payment under the Gammagard Partnership was \$7.8 million and \$8.1 million as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

In February 2007, the Company and Baxter amended certain existing agreements for HYLENEX and entered into the HYLENEX Partnership for kits and formulations with rHuPH20. Under the terms of the HYLENEX Partnership, Baxter paid the Company a nonrefundable upfront payment of \$10.0 million. In addition, Baxter would make payments to the Company based on sales of the products covered under the HYLENEX Partnership. Baxter had prepaid nonrefundable product-based payments totaling \$10.0 million in connection with the execution of the HYLENEX Partnership. Due to the Company's continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPh20 enzyme), the \$10.0 million upfront payment was initially deferred and was being recognized over the term of the HYLENEX Partnership. The prepaid product-based payments were also deferred and were being recognized as product sales revenues as the Company earned such revenues from the sales of HYLENEX by Baxter.

Effective January 7, 2011, the Company and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements. The termination of these agreements does not affect the other relationships between the parties, including the application of Halozyme's Enhance Technology to Baxter's GAMMAGARD LIQUID. As a result, in the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2010 the Company recharacterized deferred revenue of approximately \$991,000 as a reserve for product returns for HYLENEX API previously delivered to Baxter that could be returned (Delivered Products). For the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized revenues under the HYLENEX Partnership from the upfront payment in the amounts of approximately \$117,000 and \$135,000, respectively. No revenues were recognized from the product-based payments for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized revenues under the HYLENEX Partnership from the upfront payment in the amounts of approximately \$233,000 and \$270,000, respectively, and from the product-based payments in the amounts of approximately zero and \$332,000, respectively.

On July 18, 2011, the Company and Baxter entered into an agreement (the Transition Agreement) setting forth certain rights, data and assets to be transferred by Baxter to the Company during a transition period. In addition, in June 2011 the Company also entered into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter, under which Baxter will fill and finish HYLENEX for the Company. Effective July 18, 2011, the Company has no future performance obligations in connection with the HYLENEX Partnership. Therefore, the Company has classified the unamortized deferred revenue of approximately \$9.3 million relating to the prepaid product-based payments and the unamortized deferred revenue of approximately \$7.6 million relating to deferred upfront payment as current deferred revenue at June 30, 2011 and will recognize such amounts as revenues under collaborative agreements in the quarter ending September 30, 2011. In addition, pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement, Baxter no longer has the right to return the Delivered Products. Accordingly, the Company recharacterized the reserve for product returns for the Delivered Products of approximately \$991,000 to current deferred revenue at June 30, 2011 and will recognize as product sales revenue in the quarter ending September 30, 2011.

Table of Contents**8. Net Income (Loss) Per Share**

Basic net income (loss) per common share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without consideration for common stock equivalents. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and potentially dilutive common shares outstanding. Dilutive potential common shares outstanding, determined using the treasury stock method, principally include: shares that may be issued under the Company's stock option, restricted stock and restricted stock units. For the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company has excluded approximately 2.0 million and 8.9 million shares, respectively, of stock options, unvested RSAs and RSUs from the computation of diluted EPS because their impact would have been anti-dilutive. In the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company has excluded approximately 6.0 million and 8.9 million shares of stock options, unvested RSAs and RSUs from the computation of diluted EPS as their impact would have been anti-dilutive because of the Company's net loss in these reporting periods.. The following table sets forth the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net Income (Loss) Numerator:				
Net income (loss) for basic and diluted EPS	\$ 3,116,288	\$ (12,150,923)	\$ (6,519,430)	\$ (23,938,400)
Shares Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares for basic EPS	102,671,410	91,766,799	101,804,887	91,689,909
Effect of dilutive options, RSAs and RSUs	1,722,425	-	-	-
Weighted-average shares for diluted EPS	104,393,835	91,766,799	101,804,887	91,689,909
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.26)

9. Stockholders Equity

During the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,675,062 and 208,542 shares of common stock, respectively, in connection with the exercises of stock options at a weighted average exercise price of \$1.69 and \$2.39 per share, respectively, for net proceeds of approximately \$4.1 million, of which approximately \$616,000 was included in current prepaid expenses and other assets at June 30, 2011 and was received in July 2011, and \$497,000, respectively. In addition, the Company granted 353,508 shares of RSAs to employees and Outside Directors. Options to purchase approximately 5.4 million and 8.0 million shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. RSUs to purchase 148,000 and zero shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents**10. Restructuring Liability**

In October 2010, the Company completed a corporate reorganization to focus its resources on advancing its core proprietary programs and supporting strategic alliances with Roche and Baxter. This reorganization resulted in a reduction in the workforce of approximately 25 percent primarily in the discovery research and preclinical areas. The following table sets forth activities in the restructuring liability:

	Employee severance and benefits
Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 116,677
Accruals during the year	-
Cash payments	(116,677)
Balance, June 30, 2011	\$ -

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases - The Company's administrative offices and research facilities are located in San Diego, California. The Company leases an aggregate of approximately 58,000 square feet of office and research space.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a lease agreement (the Original Lease) with BC Sorrento, LLC (BC Sorrento) for the facilities located at 11388 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California (11388 Property) for 27,575 square feet of office and research space commencing in September 2008 through January 2013. Under the terms of the Original Lease, the initial monthly rent payment was approximately \$37,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in September 2008 and increased to approximately \$73,000 starting in March 2009. Thereafter, the annual base rent was subject to approximately 4% annual increases each year throughout the term of the Original Lease. In addition, the Company received a certain tenant improvement allowance and free rent under the terms of the Original Lease. Effective September 2010, BMR-11388 Sorrento Valley Road LLC (BMR-11388) acquired the 11388 Property and became the new landlord of the 11388 Property.

In June 2011, the Company entered into an amended and restated lease (the 11388 Lease) with BMR-11388 for the 11388 Property commencing from June 2011 through January 2018. The 11388 Lease superseded the Original Lease. Under the terms of the 11388 Lease, the initial monthly rent payment is approximately \$38,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in December 2011 and increasing to approximately \$65,000 starting in January 2013. Thereafter, the annual base rent is subject to approximately 2.5% annual increases each year throughout the term of the 11388 Lease. In addition, the Company received a cash incentive of approximately \$98,000, a tenant improvement allowance of \$300,000 and free and reduced rent totaling approximately \$744,000. Combining with the unamortized deferred rent under the Original Lease, unamortized deferred rent associated with the 11388 Lease of \$592,000 and \$545,000 was included in deferred rent as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a sublease agreement (the 11404 Sublease) with Avanir Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Avanir) for Avanir's excess leased facilities located at 11404 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California for 21,184 square feet of office and research space (11404 Property) for a monthly rent payment of approximately \$54,000, net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the subleased facilities. The 11404 Sublease expires in January 2013. The annual base rent is subject to approximately 4% annual increases each year throughout the terms of the 11404 Sublease. In addition, the Company received free rent totaling approximately \$492,000, of which approximately \$215,000 and \$266,000 was included in deferred rent as of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

In April 2009, the Company entered into a sublease agreement (the 11408 Sublease) with Avanir for 9,187 square feet located at 11408 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California for office and research space (11408 Property), which expires in January 2013. The monthly rent payments, which commenced in January 2010, were

approximately \$21,000 and are subject to an annual increase of approximately 3%. Under terms of the 11408 Sublease, the Company received a tenant improvement allowance of \$75,000, of which approximately \$39,000 and \$49,000 was included in deferred rent at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

Table of Contents

In June 2011, the Company entered into a lease agreement (the 11404/11408 Lease) with BMR-Sorrento Plaza LLC (BMR-Sorrento) for the 11404 Property and 11408 Property commencing in January 2013 through January 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the 11404/11408 Lease, the initial monthly rent payment is approximately \$71,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in January 2013 and is subject to approximately 2.5% annual increases each year throughout the term of the 11404/11408 Lease.

The Company pays a pro rata share of operating costs, insurance costs, utilities and real property taxes incurred by the landlords for the subleased facilities.

Additionally, the Company leases certain office equipment under operating leases. Approximate annual future minimum operating lease payments as of June 30, 2011 are as follows:

	Operating Leases
Six months ending December 31, 2011	\$ 536,000
Twelve months ending December 31, 2012	1,470,000
Twelve months ending December 31, 2013	1,654,000
Twelve months ending December 31, 2014	1,677,000
Twelve months ending December 31, 2015	1,715,000
Twelve months ending December 31, 2016	1,758,000
Thereafter	1,870,000
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 10,680,000

Legal Contingencies - From time to time the Company is involved in legal actions arising in the normal course of its business. The Company is not presently subject to any material litigation nor, to management's knowledge, is any litigation threatened against the Company that collectively is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated cash flows, financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

As used in this report, unless the context suggests otherwise, the terms we, our, ours, and us refer to Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary, Halozyme, Inc., which are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the Company.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Past financial or operating performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance, and our historical performance should not be used to anticipate results or future period trends.

Except for the historical information contained herein, this report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements reflect management's current forecast of certain aspects of our future. Words such as expect, anticipate, intend, plan, believe, seek, estimate, think, may, could, will, would, should, continue, potential, likely, opportunity and similar expressions or variations of such words are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters such as the development or regulatory approval of new products, enhancements of existing products or technologies, third party performance under key collaboration agreements, revenue and expense levels and other statements regarding matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on currently available operating, financial and competitive information and are subject to various risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or implied in our forward-looking statements due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, those set forth below under the section entitled Risks Factors and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the development and commercialization of recombinant human enzymes that either transiently modify tissue under the skin to facilitate injection of other therapies or correct diseased tissue structures for clinical benefit. Our existing products and our products under development are based primarily on intellectual property covering the family of human enzymes known as hyaluronidases. Hyaluronidases are enzymes (proteins) that break down hyaluronan, or HA, which is a naturally occurring space-filling, gel-like substance that is a major component of both normal tissues throughout the body, such as skin and cartilage, and abnormal tissues such as tumors. Our primary technology is based on our proprietary recombinant human PH20 enzyme, or rHuPH20, a human synthetic version of hyaluronidase. The PH20 enzyme is a naturally occurring enzyme that temporarily degrades HA, thereby facilitating the penetration and diffusion of other drugs and fluids that are injected under the skin or in the muscle. Our proprietary rHuPH20 technology is applicable to multiple therapeutic areas and may be used to both expand existing markets and create new ones through the development of our own proprietary products. The rHuPH20 technology may also be applied to existing and developmental products of third parties through partnerships or other collaborations.

Our operations to date have involved: (i) organizing and staffing our operating subsidiary, Halozyme, Inc.; (ii) acquiring, developing and securing our technology; (iii) undertaking product development for our existing products and a limited number of product candidates; and (iv) supporting the development of partnered product candidates. We continue to increase our focus on our proprietary product pipeline and have expanded investments in our proprietary product candidates. We currently have multiple proprietary programs in various stages of research and development. In addition, we currently have collaborative partnerships with F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd and Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., or Roche, Baxter Healthcare Corporation, or Baxter, ViroPharma Incorporated, or ViroPharma, and Intrexon Corporation, or Intrexon, to apply Enhance[®] Technology, our proprietary drug delivery enhancement platform using rHuPH20, to the partners' biological therapeutic compounds. We also had another partnership between Baxter, under which Baxter had worldwide marketing rights for HYLENEX[®], a registered trademark of Baxter International, Inc., or HYLENEX Partnership. We and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011. There are two marketed products that utilize our technology: HYLENEX, a hyaluronidase human injection used as an adjuvant to enhance the dispersion and absorption of other injected drugs

and fluids, and ICSI Cumulase[®], a product used for *in vitro* fertilization, or IVF. Currently, we have received only limited revenue from the sales of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, to the third party that produces ICSI Cumulase, in addition to other revenues from our partnerships.

Table of Contents

In February 2007, we and Baxter amended certain existing agreements relating to HYLENEX and entered into the HYLENEX Partnership for kits and formulations with rHuPH20. In October 2009, Baxter commenced the commercial launch of HYLENEX recombinant (hyaluronidase human injection). Because a portion of the HYLENEX manufactured by Baxter was not in compliance with the requirements of the underlying HYLENEX agreements, HYLENEX was voluntarily recalled in May 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we submitted the data that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, had requested to support the reintroduction of HYLENEX. The FDA has approved the submitted data and has granted the reintroduction of HYLENEX. We expect to reintroduce HYLENEX by the end of 2011.

Effective January 7, 2011, we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements. On July 18, 2011, we and Baxter entered into an agreement setting forth certain rights, data and assets to be transferred by Baxter to us during a transition period, or the Transition Agreement. In addition, in June 2011 we entered into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter, under which Baxter will fill and finish HYLENEX for us. The termination of these agreements does not affect the other relationships between the parties, including the application of Halozyme's Enhance Technology to Baxter's GAMMAGARD LIQUID.

We and our partners have product candidates in the research, preclinical and clinical stages, but future revenues from the sales and/or royalties of these product candidates will depend on our partners' abilities and ours to develop, manufacture, obtain regulatory approvals for and successfully commercialize product candidates. It may be years, if ever, before we and our partners are able to obtain regulatory approvals for these product candidates. We have incurred net operating losses each year since inception, with an accumulated deficit of approximately \$231.8 million as of June 30, 2011.

We currently have a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-164215) which allows us, from time to time, to offer and sell up to approximately \$39.8 million of equity or debt securities. We may utilize this universal shelf in the future to raise capital to fund the continued development of our product candidates, the commercialization of our products or for other general corporate purposes.

Table of Contents

Products and Product Candidates

We have two marketed products and multiple product candidates targeting several indications in various stages of development. The following table summarizes our proprietary products and product candidates as well as our partnered product candidates:

Ultrafast Insulin Program

Our lead proprietary program focuses on the formulation of rHuPH20 with prandial (mealtime) insulins for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is an increasingly prevalent, costly condition associated with substantial morbidity and mortality. Attaining and maintaining normal blood sugar levels to minimize the long-term clinical risks is a key treatment goal for diabetic patients. Combining rHuPH20 with a rapid acting analog insulin,

Table of Contents

i.e., insulin lispro (Humalog®), insulin aspart (Novolog®) and insulin glulisine (Apidra®), facilitates faster insulin dispersion in, and absorption from, the subcutaneous space into the vascular compartment leading to faster insulin response. By making mealtime insulin onset faster, i.e., providing earlier insulin to the blood and thus earlier glucose lowering activity, a combination of insulin with rHuPH20 may yield a better profile of insulin effect, more like that found in healthy, non-diabetic people.

The primary goal of our ultrafast insulin program is to develop a best-in-class insulin product, with demonstrated clinical benefits for type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus patients, in comparison to the current standard of care analog products. With a more rapidly absorbed, faster acting insulin product, we seek to demonstrate one or more significant improvements relative to existing treatment, such as improved glycemic control, less hypoglycemia, and less weight gain. A number of Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical pharmacology trials and registration trial-enabling treatment studies in connection with our ultrafast insulin program have been completed and are ongoing or planned, that will investigate the various attributes of our insulin product candidates. The status of some of these trials is summarized below:

In January 2011, we dosed our first patient in an insulin pump study that utilizes rHuPH20 combined with two commercially available mealtime insulin analogs: insulin aspart and insulin glulisine. Patients with type 1 diabetes enrolled in these pump studies receive the insulin analog alone and, separately, insulin analog with rHuPH20. These insulins are continuously infused via commercially available insulin infusion pump systems for three days. The primary endpoint of the study is a comparison of the early insulin exposure as measured by the area under the curve during the first 60 minutes following a bolus infusion of insulin delivered by a pump. In addition, various pharmacokinetic and glucodynamic measures including C_{max}, T_{max}, glucose infusion rates and glycemic response to standard meal challenges are being measured. An evaluation of the safety and local tolerability of the analogs with and without rHuPH20 is also being performed. The preliminary results from this study were presented at the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) meeting in San Diego, California in April 2011, demonstrating that rHuPH20 confers an ultrafast insulin profile to rapid acting analog insulin when delivered by subcutaneous infusion. The full results from the first stage of the study comparing insulin aspart with and without rHuPH20 were presented at the Scientific Sessions of the American Diabetes Association also in San Diego, California in June 2011, which demonstrated that aspart with rHuPH20 has PK/GD profiles that were more consistent over infusion set life as compared to analog alone, and the combination also provided a reduction of post meal glycemic excursions relative to aspart alone. In June 2011, we initiated the second stage of this study to investigate the administration of a single dose of rHuPH20 at the catheter site before starting the insulin infusion with a pump for a three-day treatment cycle. The presence of rHuPH20 used in this leading edge administration design may serve to further reduce the variability of absorption associated with the aging of an infusion set.

In January 2011, we completed patient enrollment for two randomized double-blind Phase 2 clinical trials that utilize our rHuPH20 in combination with the two leading commercially available mealtime analogs: insulin aspart and insulin lispro. Diabetes patients enrolled in these cross-over design studies receive an insulin analog alone and with rHuPH20 treatment for 12 weeks each delivered by conventional subcutaneous injection using insulin syringes. These Phase 2 clinical trials, one in type 1 diabetes patients and the other in type 2 patients, compare two ultrafast insulin analog products formulated with rHuPH20 to an active comparator, Humalog. Each study enrolled approximately 110 patients and began with a 4 to 6 week titration period where patients optimized their basal insulin dosing. Patients were then randomized to receive either the lispro with rHuPH20 or aspart with rHuPH20 investigational study drugs and the active comparator three times daily for 12 weeks each in a random sequence. The primary endpoint of each study is a comparison of improved glycemic control, as assessed by the change in glycemic control from baseline. Data regarding postprandial glucose levels, the proportion of patients that safely achieve glycemic control targets, rates of hypoglycemia, weight change and additional endpoints will be collected. We currently expect both studies to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2011.

Table of Contents***PEGPH20***

We are investigating a PEGylated version of rHuPH20, or PEGPH20, a new molecular entity, as a candidate for the systemic treatment of tumors rich in HA. PEGylation refers to the attachment of polyethylene glycol to our rHuPH20 enzyme, which extends its half life in the blood from less than one minute to approximately 48 to 72 hours. An estimated 20% to 30% of solid tumors, including prostate, breast, pancreas and colon, accumulate significant amounts of HA that surrounds and covers the surface of the tumor cells. The quantity of HA produced by the tumor correlates with increased tumor growth and metastasis and has been linked with tumor progression and overall survival in some studies.

In preclinical studies, PEGPH20 has been shown to deplete HA in cell culture and in animal models of human cancer. The PEGPH20-mediated depletion of high levels of HA in tumor models results in significant inhibition of tumor growth when used as a single agent, and it greatly enhances the impact of chemotherapy. The increased efficacy of chemotherapy results from increased influx of drug into tumor tissue as the HA is removed. This effect is specific for the tumor microenvironment, and is not observed in normal tissues. Repeat dosing with PEGPH20 produced a sustained depletion of HA in the tumor microenvironment. For tumor models that did not produce HA, the presence of PEGPH20 had no therapeutic effect. Administration of the combination of PEGPH20 with docetaxel, liposomal doxorubicin and gemcitabine in HA-producing animal tumor models produced a significant survival advantage for the combination relative to either chemotherapeutic agent alone.

In the first quarter of 2009, we initiated a Phase 1 clinical trial for our PEGPH20 program. This first in human trial with PEGPH20 is a dose-escalation, multicenter, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic, safety study, in which patients with advanced solid tumors are receiving intravenous administration of PEGPH20 as a single agent. Based on initial data from this trial, and after consultation with the FDA, lower doses of PEGPH20 are now employed at a lower dosing frequency. The study was closed to further enrollment in March 2011. In July 2010, we initiated a second Phase 1 clinical trial with PEGPH20 in the treatment of solid tumors. This trial incorporates the use of oral dexamethasone as a pretreatment for all patients prior to receiving intravenous administration of PEGPH20. The second Phase 1 study is ongoing and actively enrolling.

A Phase 1b/2 trial in pancreatic cancer patients is planned for initiation by the end of 2011. This two-stage trial will compare chemotherapy alone versus chemotherapy with PEGPH20 with regard to various clinical endpoints. The objective of the first stage is to identify a safe and well-tolerated dose of the combination of chemotherapy plus PEGPH20 that will be selected for the second stage. The second stage will be a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study to assess safety, tolerability, and efficacy of chemotherapy either with or without PEGPH20.

Enhance Technology

Enhance Technology, a proprietary drug delivery enhancement platform using rHuPH20, is a broad technology that we have licensed to other pharmaceutical companies. When formulated with other injectable drugs, Enhance Technology can facilitate the subcutaneous dispersion and absorption of these drugs. Molecules as large as 200 nanometers may pass freely through the extracellular matrix, which recovers its normal density within approximately 24 hours, leading to a drug delivery platform which does not permanently alter the architecture of the skin. The principal focus of our Enhance Technology platform is the use of rHuPH20 to facilitate subcutaneous route of administration for large molecule biological therapeutics, some of which currently require intravenous administration. Potential benefits of subcutaneous administration of these biologics include life cycle management, patient convenience, reductions in infusion reactions and lower administration costs.

We currently have Enhance Technology partnerships with Roche, Baxter, ViroPharma and Intrexon. We are currently pursuing additional partnerships with biopharmaceutical companies that market or develop drugs that could benefit from injection via the subcutaneous route of administration.

Roche Partnership

In December 2006, we and Roche entered into the Roche Partnership, under which Roche obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 with up to thirteen Roche target compounds. Roche initially had the exclusive right to apply rHuPH20 to only three pre-defined Roche biologic targets with the option to exclusively develop and commercialize rHuPH20 with an additional ten targets. Roche elected to add a fourth exclusive target in December 2008 and a fifth exclusive target in June 2009. In 2010,

Table of Contents

Roche did not pay the annual license maintenance fee on five of the remaining eight additional target slots. As a result, Roche currently retains the option to exclusively develop and commercialize rHuPH20 with an additional three targets through the payment of annual license maintenance fees. Pending the successful completion of various clinical, regulatory and sales events, Roche will be obligated to make milestone payments to us, as well as royalty payments on the sales of products that result from the partnership.

Compounds directed at three of the five Roche exclusive targets have previously commenced clinical trials. Two compounds (subcutaneous Herceptin® and subcutaneous MabThera®) are in Phase 3 clinical trials and one compound (subcutaneous Actemra®) has completed a Phase 1 clinical trial.

In December 2010, Roche completed the enrollment for its first Phase 3 clinical trial for a compound directed at an exclusive target. This Phase 3 clinical trial is for a subcutaneously delivered version of Roche's anticancer biologic, Herceptin (trastuzumab). The study will investigate the pharmacokinetics, efficacy and safety of subcutaneous Herceptin in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer as part of adjuvant treatment. Roche has disclosed that this trial will be completed this year and expects to share results by the end of 2011. Herceptin is approved to treat HER2-positive breast cancer and currently is given intravenously. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women worldwide. Each year, more than one million new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed worldwide, and nearly 400,000 people will die of the disease annually. In HER2-positive breast cancer, increased quantities of the HER2 protein are present on the surface of the tumor cells. This is known as HER2 positivity and affects approximately 20-25% of women with breast cancer. Roche has stated that they expect to file for regulatory approval of subcutaneous Herceptin in 2012.

In February 2011, Roche began a Phase 3 clinical trial for a subcutaneous formulation of MabThera (rituximab). The study will investigate pharmacokinetics, efficacy and safety of MabThera SC. Intravenously administered MabThera is approved for the treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL), types of cancer that affects lymphocytes, or white blood cells. An estimated 66,000 new cases of NHL were diagnosed in the U.S. in 2009 with approximately 125,000 new cases reported worldwide.

In 2009, Roche completed a Phase 1 clinical trial for a subcutaneous formulation of Actemra. This trial investigated the safety and pharmacokinetics of subcutaneous Actemra in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. The results from this Phase 1 trial suggest that further exploration may be warranted. Actemra administered intravenously is approved for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Roche is separately developing a subcutaneous form of Actemra that does not use rHuPH20 and is being investigated for weekly or biweekly administration.

Additional information about the Phase 3 subcutaneous Herceptin and Phase 3 subcutaneous MabThera clinical trials can be found at www.clinicaltrials.gov and www.roche-trials.com.

Baxter Gammagard Partnership

GAMMAGARD LIQUID is a current Baxter product that is indicated for the treatment of primary immunodeficiency disorders associated with defects in the immune system. In September 2007, Halozyme and Baxter entered into an Enhance Technology partnership, or the Gammagard Partnership. Under the terms of this partnership, Baxter obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 with GAMMAGARD LIQUID, or HyQ. Pending the successful completion of various regulatory and sales milestones, Baxter will be obligated to make milestone payments to us, as well as royalty payments on the sales of products that result from the partnership. Baxter is responsible for all development, manufacturing, clinical, regulatory, sales and marketing costs under the Gammagard Partnership, while we will be responsible for the supply of the rHuPH20 enzyme. We perform research and development activities at the request of Baxter, which are reimbursed by Baxter under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership. In addition, Baxter has certain product development and commercialization obligations in major markets identified in the Gammagard License. Baxter filed for regulatory approval of HyQ in the US in the second quarter of 2011.

ViroPharma Partnership

Effective May 10, 2011, we and ViroPharma entered into a collaboration and license agreement, or ViroPharma Partnership, under which ViroPharma obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous injectable formulation of ViroPharma's commercialized product,

Table of Contents

Cinryze® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human]). In addition, the license provides ViroPharma with exclusivity to C1 esterase inhibition and to the Hereditary Angioedema, along with three additional orphan indications. Under the terms of the ViroPharma Partnership, ViroPharma paid a nonrefundable upfront license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, we are entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on May 10, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development event occurs. ViroPharma is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products resulting from this partnership. We are entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by ViroPharma. In addition, we are entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for a product for treatment of Hereditary Angioedema and \$10.0 million for each product for treatment of each of the three additional orphan indications upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. We are also entitled to receive royalties on product sales by ViroPharma. ViroPharma may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days prior written notice to us. Upon any such termination, the license granted to ViroPharma (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to us.

Intrexon Partnership

Effective June 6 2011, we and Intrexon entered into a collaboration and license agreement, or Intrexon Partnership, under which Intrexon obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous injectable formulation of Intrexon's recombinant human alpha 1-antitrypsin (rHuA1AT). Under the terms of the Intrexon Partnership, Intrexon paid a nonrefundable upfront license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, we are entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on June 6, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development event occurs. Intrexon is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products resulting from this partnership. We are entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by Intrexon. In addition, we are entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for each product for use in the exclusive field and \$10.0 million for each product for use in the non-exclusive field upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. We are also entitled to receive escalating royalties on product sales and a cash payment of \$10.0 million upon achievement of a specified sales volume of product sales by Intrexon. Intrexon may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days prior written notice to us. Upon any such termination, the license granted to Intrexon (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to us. Intrexon's chief executive officer and chairman of its board of directors is also a member of the Company's board of directors.

HYLENEX

HYLENEX is a formulation of rHuPH20 that, when injected under the skin, enhances the dispersion and absorption of other injected drugs or fluids. In February 2007, we and Baxter amended certain existing agreements relating to HYLENEX and entered into the HYLENEX Partnership for kits and formulations with rHuPH20. Pending the successful completion of a series of regulatory and sales events, Baxter would have been obligated to make milestone payments to us, as well as royalty payments on the sales of products that result from the partnership. Baxter was responsible for development, manufacturing, clinical, regulatory, sales and marketing costs of the products covered by the HYLENEX Partnership. We supplied Baxter with API for HYLENEX, and Baxter prepared, filled, finished and packaged HYLENEX and held it for subsequent distribution.

In October 2009, Baxter commenced the commercial launch of HYLENEX recombinant (hyaluronidase human injection) for use in pediatric rehydration at the 2009 American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) scientific assembly. In addition, under the HYLENEX Partnership, Baxter had a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20 with Baxter hydration fluids and generic small molecule drugs, with the exception of combinations with (i) bisphosphonates, (ii) cytostatic and cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents and (iii) proprietary small molecule drugs, the rights to which had been retained by us.

Because a portion of the HYLENEX manufactured by Baxter was not in compliance with the requirements of the underlying HYLENEX agreements, HYLENEX was voluntarily recalled in May 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we submitted the data that the FDA had requested to support the reintroduction of HYLENEX. The FDA has

approved the submitted data and has granted the reintroduction of HYLENEX. We expect to reintroduce HYLENEX by the end of 2011.

Table of Contents

Effective January 7, 2011, we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements. On July 18, 2011, we and Baxter entered into the Transition Agreement setting forth certain rights, data and assets to be transferred by Baxter to us during a transition period. In addition, in June 2011 we also entered into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter in June 2011, under which Baxter will fill and finish HYLENEX for us. The termination of these agreements does not affect the other relationships between the parties, including the application of our Enhance Technology to Baxter's GAMMAGARD LIQUID.

API for ICSI Cumulase

API for ICSI Cumulase is an *ex vivo* (used outside of the body) formulation of rHuPH20 to replace the bovine (bull) enzyme currently used for the preparation of oocytes (eggs) prior to IVF during the process of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), in which the enzyme is an essential component. API for ICSI Cumulase strips away the HA that surrounds the oocyte, allowing the clinician to then perform the ICSI procedure.

Revenues

We generate revenues from product sales and collaborative agreements. Revenue from product sales depends on our ability to develop, manufacture, obtain regulatory approvals for and successfully commercialize our products and product candidates. Payments received under collaborative agreements may include nonrefundable payment at the inception of the arrangement, license fees, exclusivity fees, payments based on achievement of specified milestones designated in the collaborative agreements, reimbursements of research and development services, payments for the manufacture of rHuPH20 API for the partner and/or royalties, as applicable, on sales of products resulting from collaborative agreements. We analyze each element of our collaborative agreements and consider a variety of factors in determining the appropriate method of revenue recognition. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Revenue Recognition Collaborative Agreements* below for our revenue recognition policies for payments received under collaborative agreements.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales consists primarily of raw materials, third-party manufacturing costs, fill and finish costs, and freight costs associated with the sales of API for ICSI Cumulase and API for HYLENEX. Cost of sales also consists of the write-down of obsolete inventory.

Research and Development. Our research and development expenses include salaries and benefits, research-related manufacturing services, clinical trials, contract research services, supplies and materials, facilities and other overhead costs and other outside expenses. We charge all research and development expenses to operations as they are incurred. Our research and development activities are primarily focused on the development of our various product candidates.

Table of Contents

Since our inception in 1998 through June 30, 2011, we have incurred research and development expenses of \$230.6 million. From January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2011, approximately 28% and 16% of our research and development expenses were associated with the development of our ultrafast insulin and PEGPH20 product candidates, respectively. Research and development expenses incurred in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Programs	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Product Candidates:		
Ultrafast Insulin	\$ 11,843,896	\$ 6,041,965
PEGPH20	3,489,351	3,658,532
HTI-501	2,332,595	1,928,126
HYLENEX	1,699,223	750,718
Enhance partnerships	3,463,894	3,655,393
rHuPH20 platform (1)	5,085,226	4,577,715
Other	1,218,728	2,779,161
Total research and development expenses	\$ 29,132,913	\$ 23,391,610

(1) Includes research, development and manufacturing expenses related to rHuPH20 that were not allocated to a specific program at the time the expenses were incurred.

Due to the uncertainty in obtaining the FDA and other regulatory approvals, our reliance on third parties and competitive pressures, we are unable to estimate with any certainty the additional costs we will incur in the continued development of our proprietary product candidates for commercialization. However, we expect our research and development expenses to increase as our product candidates advance into later stages of clinical development.

Clinical development timelines, likelihood of success and total costs vary widely. We anticipate that we will make ongoing determinations as to which research and development projects to pursue and how much funding to direct to each project on an ongoing basis in response to existing resource levels, the scientific and clinical progress of each product candidate, and other market and regulatory developments. We plan on focusing our resources on those proprietary and partnered product candidates that represent the most valuable economic and strategic opportunities.

Product candidate completion dates and costs vary significantly for each product candidate and are difficult to estimate. The lengthy process of seeking regulatory approvals and the subsequent compliance with applicable regulations require the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could cause our research and development expenditures to increase and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. We cannot be certain when, or if, our product candidates will receive regulatory approval or whether any net cash inflow from our other product candidates, or development projects, will commence.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses consist primarily of compensation and other expenses related to our corporate operations and administrative employees, accounting and legal fees, other professional services expenses, marketing expenses, as well as other expenses associated with operating as a publicly traded company.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

Our discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We review our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following accounting policies to be critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenues from product sales and collaborative agreements. We recognize revenues in accordance with the authoritative guidance for revenue recognition. Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Product Sales

Revenue from the sales of API for ICSI Cumulase is recognized when the transfer of ownership occurs, which is upon shipment to our distributor. We are obligated to accept returns for product that does not meet product specifications. Historically, we have not had any product returns as a result of not meeting product specifications.

In accordance with the HYLENEX Partnership with Baxter, we supplied Baxter with API for HYLENEX at our fully burdened cost plus a margin. Baxter filled and finished HYLENEX and held it for subsequent distribution, at which time we ensured it met product specifications and released it as available for sale. Because of our continued involvement in the development and production process of HYLENEX, the earnings process was not considered to be complete. Accordingly, we deferred the revenue and related product costs on the API for HYLENEX until the product was filled, finished, packaged and released. Baxter might only return the API for HYLENEX to us if it did not conform to the specified criteria set forth in the HYLENEX Partnership or upon termination of such agreement.

Effective January 7, 2011, we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements. As a result, in the quarter ended December 31, 2010 we had established a reserve for inventory obsolescence of approximately \$875,000 for HYLENEX API and a reserve for product returns for HYLENEX API previously delivered to Baxter that could be returned to us of approximately \$991,000, or Delivered Products. On July 18, 2011, we and Baxter entered into the Transition Agreement setting forth the transfer of certain rights, data and assets by Baxter to us during a transition period. Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement, Baxter no longer has the right to return the Delivered Products. Accordingly, we recharacterized the reserve for product returns for the Delivered Products of approximately \$991,000 as current deferred revenue at June 30, 2011 and will recognize product sales revenue related to these products in the quarter ending September 30, 2011. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the reserve for inventory obsolescence for HYLENEX API was approximately \$1.0 million and \$875,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the reserve for product returns for HYLENEX API was zero and \$991,000.

Revenues under Collaborative Agreements

We entered into license and collaboration agreements under which the collaborative partners obtained worldwide exclusive rights for the use of our proprietary rHuPH20 enzyme in the development and

Table of Contents

commercialization of the partners' biologic compounds. The collaborative agreements contain multiple elements including nonrefundable payments at the inception of the arrangement, license fees, exclusivity fees, payments based on achievement of specified milestones designated in the collaborative agreements, reimbursements of research and development services, payments for supply of rHuPH20 API for the partner and/or royalties on sales of products resulting from collaborative agreements. We analyze each element of the collaborative agreements and consider a variety of factors in determining the appropriate method of revenue recognition of each element.

Prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, on January 1, 2011, in order for a delivered item to be accounted for separately from other deliverables in a multiple-element arrangement, the following three criteria had to be met: (i) the delivered item had standalone value to the customer, (ii) there was objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered items and (iii) if the arrangement included a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered items was considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor. For the collaborative agreements entered into prior to January 1, 2011, there was no objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered items. Thus, the delivered licenses did not meet all of the required criteria to be accounted for separately from undelivered items. Therefore, we recognize revenue on nonrefundable upfront payments and license fees from these collaborative agreements over the period of significant involvement under the related agreements.

For new collaborative agreements or material modifications of existing collaborative agreements entered into after December 31, 2010, we follow the provisions of ASU No. 2009-13. In order to account for the multiple-element arrangements, we identify the deliverables included within the agreement and evaluate which deliverables represent units of accounting. Analyzing the arrangement to identify deliverables requires the use of judgment, and each deliverable may be an obligation to deliver services, a right or license to use an asset, or another performance obligation. The deliverables under our collaborative agreements include (i) the license to rHuPH20 technology, (ii) at the collaborator's request, research and development services which are reimbursed at contractually determined rates, and (iii) at the collaborator's request, supply of rHuPH20 API which is reimbursed at our cost plus a margin. A delivered item is considered a separate unit of accounting when the delivered item has value to the collaborator on a standalone basis based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement. Factors considered in this determination include the research capabilities of the partner and the availability of research expertise in this field in the general marketplace. In addition, if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in our control.

Arrangement consideration is allocated at the inception of the agreement to all identified units of accounting based on their relative selling price. The relative selling price for each deliverable is determined using vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of selling price or third-party evidence of selling price if VSOE does not exist. If neither VSOE nor third-party evidence of selling price exists, we use our best estimate of the selling price for the deliverable. The amount of allocable arrangement consideration is limited to amounts that are fixed or determinable. The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units. Changes in the allocation of the sales price between delivered and undelivered elements can impact revenue recognition but do not change the total revenue recognized under any agreement.

Upfront license fee payments are recognized upon delivery of the license if facts and circumstances dictate that the license has standalone value from the undelivered items, which generally include research and development services and the manufacture of rHuPH20 API, the relative selling price allocation of the license is equal to or exceeds the upfront license fee, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, our price to the partner is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Upfront license fee payments are deferred if facts and circumstances dictate that the license does not have standalone value. The determination of the length of the period over which to defer revenue is subject to judgment and estimation and can have an impact on the amount of revenue recognized in a given period.

The terms of our collaborative agreements provide for milestone payments upon achievement of certain development and regulatory events and/or specified sales volumes of commercialized products by the collaborator.

Prior to our adoption of the milestone method of revenue recognition, or Milestone Method, we recognized milestone payments upon the achievement of specified milestones if: (1) the milestone was substantive in nature and the achievement of the milestone was not reasonably assured at the inception of the agreement, (2) the fees were nonrefundable and (3) our performance obligations after the milestone achievement would continue to be funded by our collaborator at a level comparable to the level before the milestone achievement.

Table of Contents

Effective January 1, 2011, we adopted on a prospective basis the Milestone Method. Under the Milestone Method, we recognize consideration that is contingent upon the achievement of a milestone in its entirety as revenue in the period in which the milestone is achieved only if the milestone is substantive in its entirety. A milestone is considered substantive when it meets all of the following criteria:

1. The consideration is commensurate with either the entity's performance to achieve the milestone or the enhancement of the value of the delivered item(s) as a result of a specific outcome resulting from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone,
2. The consideration relates solely to past performance, and
3. The consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables and payment terms within the arrangement.

A milestone is defined as an event (i) that can only be achieved based in whole or in part on either the entity's performance or on the occurrence of a specific outcome resulting from the vendor's performance, (ii) for which there is substantive uncertainty at the date the arrangement is entered into that the event will be achieved and (iii) that would result in additional payments being due to the vendor.

Reimbursements of research and development services are recognized as revenue during the period in which the services are performed as long as there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is probable. Revenue from the manufacture of rHuPH20 API is recognized when the API has met all specifications required for the collaborator acceptance and title and risk of loss have transferred to the collaborator. We do not directly control when any collaborator will request research and development services or supply of rHuPH20 API; therefore, we cannot predict when we will recognize revenues in connection with research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API. Royalties to be received based on sales of licensed products by our collaborators incorporating rHuPH20 will be recognized as earned.

The collaborative agreements typically provide the partners the right to terminate such agreement in whole or on a product-by-product or target-by-target basis at any time upon 90 days prior written notice to us. There are no performance, cancellation, termination or refund provisions in any of our collaborative agreements that contain material financial consequences to us.

Roche Partnership

In December 2006, we and Roche entered into the Roche Partnership, under which Roche obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of our proprietary rHuPH20 enzyme and up to thirteen Roche target compounds resulting from the partnership. Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, Roche paid \$20.0 million as an initial upfront license fee for the application of rHuPH20 to three pre-defined Roche biologic targets. Due to our continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPH20 enzyme), revenues from the upfront payment, exclusive designation fees and annual license maintenance fees were deferred and are being recognized over the term of the Roche Partnership. Roche may pay us further payments which could potentially reach a value of up to \$111.0 million for the initial three exclusive targets upon achievement of specified clinical, regulatory and sales-based milestones

Under the terms of the Roche Partnership, Roche will also pay us royalties on product sales for these first three targets. Through June 30, 2011, Roche has elected two additional exclusive targets. In 2010, Roche did not pay the annual license maintenance fee on five target slots. As a result, Roche has an option to select only three additional targets under the Roche partnership agreement, provided that Roche continues to pay annual exclusivity maintenance fees to us. For each of the additional five targets, Roche may pay us further upfront and milestone payments of up to \$47.0 million per target, as well as royalties on product sales for each of these additional five targets. Additionally, Roche will obtain access to our expertise in developing and applying rHuPH20 to Roche targets.

We have determined that the clinical and regulatory milestones are substantive; therefore, we expect to recognize such clinical and regulatory milestone payments as revenue upon achievement. Given the challenges

Table of Contents

inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the clinical and regulatory milestones would be achieved at the time the Roche Partnership was entered into. In addition, we evaluated whether the clinical and regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. We have determined that the sales-based milestone payments are similar to royalty payments; therefore, we will recognize such sales-based milestone payments as revenue upon achievement of the milestone. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, we recognized \$0 and \$5.0 million, respectively, as revenue under collaborative agreements in accordance with the Milestone Method of revenue recognition related to the achievement of certain clinical milestones pursuant to the terms of the Roche Partnership.

Gammagard Partnership

In September 2007, we entered into the Gammagard Partnership with Baxter, under which Baxter obtained a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize product combinations of rHuPH20, with a current Baxter product, GAMMAGARD LIQUID. Under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership, Baxter paid us a nonrefundable upfront payment of \$10.0 million. Due to our continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with rHuPH20 enzyme), the \$10.0 million upfront payment was deferred and is being recognized over the term of the Gammagard Partnership. Baxter may make further milestone payments totaling \$37.0 million to us upon the achievement of regulatory approval for the licensed product candidate and specified sales volumes of commercialized product by Baxter. In addition, Baxter will pay royalties on the sales, if any, of the product that result from the collaboration. The Gammagard Partnership is applicable to both kit and formulation combinations. Baxter assumes all development, manufacturing, clinical, regulatory, sales and marketing costs under the Gammagard Partnership, while we are responsible for the supply of the rHuPH20 enzyme. We perform research and development activities at the request of Baxter, which are reimbursed by Baxter under the terms of the Gammagard Partnership. In addition, Baxter has certain product development and commercialization obligations in major markets identified in the Gammagard Partnership.

We have determined that the regulatory milestones are substantive; therefore, we expect to recognize such regulatory milestone payments as revenue upon achievement. Given the challenges inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the regulatory events would be achieved at the time the Gammagard Partnership was entered into. In addition, we evaluated whether the regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. We have determined that sales-based milestone payments are similar to royalty payments and, therefore, will be recognized as revenue upon achievement of the milestone. In the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, we recognized a \$3.0 million payment as revenue in accordance with the Milestone Method of revenue recognition related to the achievement of a regulatory milestone pursuant to the terms of the Gammagard Partnership.

ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships

Effective May 10, 2011, we and ViroPharma entered into the ViroPharma Partnership, under which ViroPharma obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous injectable formulation of ViroPharma's commercialized product, Cinryz® (C1 esterase inhibitor [human]). In addition, the license provides ViroPharma with exclusivity to C1 esterase inhibition and to the Hereditary Angioedema, along with three additional orphan indications. Under the terms of the ViroPharma Partnership, ViroPharma paid a nonrefundable upfront license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, we are entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on May 10, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development event occurs. ViroPharma is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products resulting from this partnership. We are entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by ViroPharma. In addition, we are entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for a product for treatment of Hereditary Angioedema and \$10.0 million for each product for treatment of each of the three additional orphan indications upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. We are also entitled to receive royalties on product sales by ViroPharma. ViroPharma may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days' prior written notice to us. Upon any such termination, the license granted to ViroPharma (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to us.

Effective June 6, 2011, we and Intrexon entered into the Intrexon Partnership, under which Intrexon obtained a worldwide exclusive license for the use of rHuPH20 enzyme in the development of a subcutaneous

Table of Contents

injectable formulation of Intrexon's recombinant human alpha 1-antitrypsin (rHuA1AT). Under the terms of the Intrexon Partnership, Intrexon paid a nonrefundable upfront license fee of \$9.0 million. In addition, we are entitled to receive an annual exclusivity fee of \$1.0 million commencing on June 6, 2012 and on each anniversary of the effective date of the agreement thereafter until a certain development event occurs. Intrexon is solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and marketing of any products resulting from this partnership. We are entitled to receive payments for research and development services and supply of rHuPH20 API if requested by Intrexon. In addition, we are entitled to receive additional cash payments potentially totaling \$44.0 million for each product for use in the exclusive field and \$10.0 million for each product for use in the non-exclusive field upon achievement of development and regulatory milestones. We are also entitled to receive escalating royalties on product sales and a cash payment of \$10.0 million upon achievement of a specified sales volume of product sales by Intrexon. Intrexon may terminate the agreement prior to expiration for any reason on a product-by-product basis upon 90 days' prior written notice to us. Upon any such termination, the license granted to Intrexon (in total or with respect to the terminated product, as applicable) will terminate and revert to us. Intrexon's chief executive officer and chairman of its board of directors is also a member of the Company's board of directors.

In accordance with ASU No. 2009-13, we identified the deliverables at the inception of the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships which are the license, research and development services and API supply. We have determined that the license, research and development services and API supply individually represent separate units of accounting, because each deliverable has standalone value. The estimated selling prices for these units of accounting was determined based on market conditions, the terms of comparable collaborative arrangements for similar technology in the pharmaceutical and biotech industry and entity-specific factors such as the terms of our previous collaborative agreements, our pricing practices and pricing objectives and the nature of the research and development services to be performed for the partners. The arrangement consideration was allocated to the deliverables based on the relative selling price method. Based on the results of our analysis, we determined that the upfront payment was earned upon the granting of the worldwide exclusive right to our technology to the collaborator in both the ViroPharma Partnership and Intrexon Partnership. However, the amount of allocable arrangement consideration is limited to amounts that are fixed or determinable; therefore, the amount allocated to the license at June 30, 2011 was only to the extent of cash received. As a result, we recognized the \$9.0 million upfront license fee received under the ViroPharma Partnership and \$9.0 million upfront license fee received under the Intrexon Partnership as revenues under collaborative agreements in the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

We will recognize the exclusivity fees as revenue under collaborative agreements when they are earned. We will recognize reimbursements for research and development services as revenue under collaborative agreement as the related services are delivered. We will recognize payments from sales of API as revenue under collaborative agreements when such API has met all required specifications by the partners and the related title and risk of loss and damages have passed to the partners. We cannot predict the timing of delivery of research and development services and API as they are at the partners' requests.

We are eligible to receive additional cash payments upon the achievement by the partners of specified development, regulatory and sales-based milestones. We have determined that each of the development and regulatory milestones is substantive; therefore, we expect to recognize such development and regulatory milestone payments as revenue under collaborative agreements upon achievement in accordance to the milestone method of revenue recognition. Given the challenges inherent in developing and obtaining approval for pharmaceutical and biologic products, there was substantive uncertainty whether any of the development and regulatory milestones would be met at the time these partnerships were entered into, and the milestones are based in part on the occurrence of a separate outcome resulting from our performance. In addition, we evaluated whether the development and regulatory milestones met the remaining criteria to be considered substantive. We have determined that the sales-based milestone payment is similar to a royalty payment; therefore, we will recognize the sales-based milestone payment as revenue upon achievement of the milestone because we have no future performance obligations associated with the milestone.

HYLENEX Partnership

Under the terms of the HYLENEX Partnership, Baxter paid us a nonrefundable upfront payment of \$10.0 million in 2007. Due to our continuing involvement obligations (for example, support activities associated with

rHuPh20 enzyme), the \$10.0 million upfront payment was deferred and was being recognized over the term of the HYLENEX Partnership. In addition, we received product-based payments upon the sale of HYLENEX by Baxter, in

Table of Contents

accordance with the terms of the HYLENEX Partnership. Baxter had prepaid \$10.0 million of non-refundable product-based payments. Revenues from product-based payments were recognized based on Baxter's shipments of HYLENEX to its distributors when such amounts could be reasonably estimated. The prepaid product-based payments were initially deferred and were being recognized as product sales revenue as we earned such revenue from the sales of HYLENEX by Baxter.

On January 7, 2011, we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and associated agreements. On July 18, 2011, we and Baxter entered into the Transition Agreement setting forth the transfer of certain rights, data and assets by Baxter to us during a transition period. In addition, in June 2011 we entered into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter, under which Baxter will fill and finish HYLENEX for us. Effective July 18, 2011, we have no future performance obligations in connection with the HYLENEX Partnership. Therefore, we will recognize as revenues under collaborative agreements approximately \$7.6 million relating to the unamortized deferred upfront payment and approximately \$9.3 million relating to the unamortized deferred product-based payments in the quarter ending September 30, 2011.

Share-Based Payments

We use the fair value method to account for share-based payments in accordance with the authoritative guidance for stock compensation. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, or Black-Scholes model, that uses assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, our expected stock price volatility, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The expected term of options granted is based on analyses of historical employee termination rates and option exercises. The risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of the grant. Since we do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, we estimated the dividend yield to be 0%. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We estimate pre-vesting forfeitures based on our historical experience.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions for determination of fair value in future periods, the share-based compensation expense that we record may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period. There is a high degree of subjectivity involved when using option pricing models to estimate share-based compensation. Certain share-based payments, such as employee stock options, may expire worthless or otherwise result in zero intrinsic value as compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our consolidated financial statements. Alternatively, values may be realized from these instruments that are significantly in excess of the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our consolidated financial statements. There is currently no market-based mechanism or other practical application to verify the reliability and accuracy of the estimates stemming from these valuation models, nor is there a means to compare and adjust the estimates to actual values. Although the fair value of employee share-based awards is determined in accordance with authoritative guidance on stock compensation using an option-pricing model, that value may not be indicative of the fair value observed in a willing buyer/willing seller market transaction.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include salaries and benefits, facilities and other overhead expenses, clinical trials, research-related manufacturing services, contract services and other outside expenses. Research and development expenses are charged to operations as they are incurred. Advance payments, including nonrefundable amounts, for goods or services that will be used or rendered for future research and development activities are deferred and capitalized. Such amounts will be recognized as an expense as the related goods are delivered or the related services are performed or such time that we do not expect the goods to be delivered or services to be rendered.

Milestone payments that we make in connection with in-licensed technology or product candidates are expensed as incurred when there is uncertainty in receiving future economic benefits from the licensed technology or product candidates. We consider the future economic benefits from the licensed technology or product candidates

Table of Contents

to be uncertain until such licensed technology or product candidates are approved for marketing by regulatory bodies such as the FDA or when other significant risk factors are abated. Management has viewed future economic benefits for all of our licensed technology or product candidates to be uncertain and has expensed these amounts for accounting purposes.

Payments in connection with our clinical trials are often made under contracts with multiple contract research organizations that conduct and manage clinical trials on our behalf. The financial terms of these agreements are subject to negotiation and vary from contract to contract and may result in uneven payment flows. Generally, these agreements set forth the scope of work to be performed at a fixed fee, unit price or on a time-and-material basis. Payments under these contracts depend on factors such as the successful enrollment or treatment of patients or the completion of other clinical trial milestones. Expenses related to clinical trials are accrued based on our estimates and/or representations from service providers regarding work performed, including actual level of patient enrollment, completion of patient studies and clinical trials progress. Other incidental costs related to patient enrollment or treatment are accrued when reasonably certain. If the contracted amounts are modified (for instance, as a result of changes in the clinical trial protocol or scope of work to be performed), we modify our accruals accordingly on a prospective basis. Revisions in scope of contract are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become reasonably certain. Because of the uncertainty of possible future changes to the scope of work in clinical trials contracts, we are unable to quantify an estimate of the reasonably likely effect of any such changes on our consolidated results of operations or financial position. Historically, we have had no material changes in our clinical trial expense accruals that would have had a material impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Inventory

Inventory consists of raw materials used in production, work in process and finished goods inventory on hand related to our HYLENEX and ICSI Cumulase products. Inventory is valued at lower of cost or market (net realizable value) using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory is reviewed periodically for slow-moving or obsolete status. To the extent that its net realizable value is lower than cost, an impairment would be recorded. In connection with the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011, we had established a reserve for inventory obsolescence of approximately \$875,000 for HYLENEX API in the quarter ended December 31, 2010. As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the reserve for HYLENEX API inventory obsolescence was approximately \$1.0 million and \$875,000, respectively.

The above listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by U.S. GAAP. There are also areas in which our management's judgment in selecting any available alternative would not produce a materially different result. Please see our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Part II Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, which contain accounting policies and other disclosures required by U.S. GAAP.

Results of Operations***Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2010***

Product Sales Product sales were \$165,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$200,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease of \$35,000, or 18%, was primarily due to no HYLENEX product sales in the three months ended June 30, 2011. Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement between us and Baxter, signed on July 18, 2011, approximately \$991,000 of deferred revenue will be recognized as product sales revenue in the quarter ending September 30, 2011 because the earnings process related to these product sales was complete in July 2011. Based on the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011, we expect only product sales of API for ICSI Cumulase in future periods until HYLENEX could be reintroduced to the market.

Revenues Under Collaborative Agreements Revenues under collaborative agreements were approximately \$23.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$3.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$20.0 million was primarily due to \$18.0 million in upfront payments we received from the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships which were earned in the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

Table of Contents

Revenues under collaborative agreements also consisted of the amortization of license fees and milestone payments received from Roche and Baxter of approximately \$3.7 million and \$804,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase of \$2.9 million was due to a milestone payment which was earned upon the achievement of a regulatory milestone in the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement between us and Baxter, signed on July 18, 2011, we have no future performance obligations in connection with the HYLENEX Partnership. Therefore, we will recognize as revenues under collaborative agreements approximately \$9.3 million relating to the deferred prepaid product-based payments and approximately \$7.6 million relating to the deferred upfront payment in the quarter ending September 30, 2011.

Revenues under collaborative agreements also included reimbursements for research and development services from Roche of \$882,000 and \$1.2 million and Baxter of \$409,000 and \$894,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Research and development services rendered by us on behalf of our partners are at the request of the partners; therefore, the amount of future revenues related to reimbursable research and development services is uncertain. We expect the non-reimbursement revenues under our collaborative agreements to continue to fluctuate in future periods based on our partners' abilities to meet various clinical and regulatory milestones set forth in such agreements and our abilities to obtain new collaborative agreements.

Cost of Product Sales Cost of sales were \$178,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$84,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$94,000 is primarily due to a write-off of obsolete inventory for HYLENEX API. Based on the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011, we expect only cost of product sales of API for ICSI Cumulase in future periods until HYLENEX could be reintroduced to the market.

Research and Development Research and development expenses were \$15.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$11.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$3.4 million, or 29%, was primarily due to a \$4.2 million increase in clinical trial activities mainly supporting our ultrafast insulin program and a \$1.3 million increase in manufacturing activities. The increase was partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in compensation costs mainly due to the reduction in force in October 2010. We expect research and development costs to increase slightly in future periods as we continue with our clinical trial programs and continue to develop and manufacture our product candidates.

Selling, General and Administrative SG&A expenses were \$4.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$3.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$1.2 million, or 35%, was primarily due to a \$585,000 increase in market research expenses, a \$142,000 increase in marketing expenses and a \$154,000 increase in legal expenses. We expect SG&A expenses to increase in future periods as we plan to increase sales and marketing activities.

Interest and Other Income, net Interest and other income, net consisted of interest income of \$20,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$6,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher interest rates and higher average cash and cash equivalent balances in 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010.

Net Income (Loss) Net income (loss) for the three months ended June 30, 2011 was \$3.1 million, or \$0.03 per common share, compared to \$(12.2) million, or \$(0.13) per common share for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in net income was primarily due to \$18.0 million in upfront license fees we received from the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships that were earned in the three months ended June 30, 2011. The increase in net income was offset in part by an increase in operating expenses.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

Product Sales Product sales were \$331,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$597,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease of \$266,000, or 45%, was primarily due to no revenues recognized from HYLENEX product sales in the six months ended June 30, 2011. Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement between us and Baxter, signed on July 18, 2011, we will recognize \$991,000 of deferred revenue as product sales revenue in the quarter ending September 30, 2011 because the earnings process related to these product sales was complete in July 2011. Based on the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January

Table of Contents

2011, we expect only product sales of API for ICSI Cumulase in future periods until HYLENEX could be reintroduced to the market.

Revenues Under Collaborative Agreements Revenues under collaborative agreements were approximately \$30.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$6.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$24.3 million was mainly due to \$18.0 million in upfront payments we received from the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships which were earned in the six months ended June 30, 2011. Revenues under collaborative agreements also consisted of the amortization of license fees and milestone payments received from Roche and Baxter of approximately \$9.5 million and \$1.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase of \$7.9 million was due to \$8.0 million in milestone payments from Roche and Baxter earned upon achievement of the clinical and regulatory milestones in the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Pursuant to the terms of the Transition Agreement between us and Baxter, signed on July 18, 2011, we have no future performance obligations in connection with the HYLENEX Partnership. Therefore, we will recognize approximately \$9.3 million relating to the deferred prepaid product-based payments and approximately \$7.6 million relating to the deferred upfront payment in the quarter ending September 30, 2011.

Revenues under collaborative agreements also included reimbursements for research and development services from Roche of \$2.4 million and \$1.8 million and Baxter of \$550,000 and \$2.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Research and development services rendered by us on behalf of our partners are at the partners' request; therefore, the amount of future revenues related to reimbursable research and development services is uncertain. We expect the non-reimbursement revenues under our collaborative agreements to continue to fluctuate in future periods based on our partners' abilities to meet various clinical and regulatory milestones set forth in such agreements and our abilities to obtain new collaborative agreements.

Cost of Product Sales Cost of sales were \$190,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$89,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$101,000 is mainly due to the write-off of obsolete HYLENEX API inventory. Based on the termination of the HYLENEX Partnership in January 2011, we expect only cost of product sales of API for ICSI Cumulase in future periods until HYLENEX could be reintroduced to the market.

Research and Development Research and development expenses were \$29.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$23.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$5.7 million, or 24%, was primarily due to a \$8.6 million increase in clinical trial activities mainly supporting our ultrafast insulin program and a \$1.9 million increase in manufacturing activities. The increase was offset in part by a \$3.2 million decrease in compensation costs mainly due to the reduction in force in October 2010. We expect research and development costs to increase slightly in future periods as we continue with our clinical trial programs and continue to develop and manufacture our product candidates.

Selling, General and Administrative SG&A expenses were \$8.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$7.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase of \$859,000, or 12%, was primarily due to a \$423,000 increase in market research expenses and a \$158,000 increase in marketing expenses. We expect SG&A expenses to increase in future periods as we plan to increase sales and marketing activities.

Interest and Other Income, net Interest and other income, net consisted of interest income of \$44,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$9,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher interest rates and higher average cash and cash equivalent balances in 2011 as compared to the same period in 2010.

Net Loss Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was \$6.5 million, or \$0.06 per common share, compared to \$23.9 million, or \$0.26 per common share for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in net loss was primarily due to an increase in revenues under collaborative agreements resulting from \$18.0 million of upfront license fees we received from the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships and \$8.0 million in milestone payments from Roche and Baxter which were earned in the six months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in net loss was offset in part by an increase in operating expenses.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources*****Overview***

Our principal sources of liquidity are our existing cash and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2011, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$79.1 million. We will continue to have significant cash requirements to support product development activities. The amount and timing of cash requirements will depend on the success of our clinical development programs, regulatory and market acceptance, and the resources we devote to research and other commercialization activities.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months. Currently, we anticipate total net cash burn of approximately \$30.0 to \$35.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2011, depending on the progress of various preclinical and clinical programs, the timing of our manufacturing scale up and the achievement of various milestones under our existing collaborative agreements. We do not expect our revenues to be sufficient to fund operations for several years. We expect to fund our operations going forward with existing cash resources, anticipated revenues from our existing collaborations and cash that we will raise through future transactions. We may finance future cash needs through any one of the following financing vehicles: (i) the public offering of securities; (ii) new collaborative agreements; (iii) expansions or revisions to existing collaborative relationships; (iv) private financings; and/or (v) other equity or debt financings.

We currently have the ability to offer and sell up to \$39.8 million of additional equity or debt securities under an effective universal shelf registration statement. In January 2010, we filed the shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-164215) which allows us, from time to time, to offer and sell up to \$100.0 million of equity or debt securities. In September 2010, we sold approximately \$60.2 million of our common stock in an underwritten public offering at a net price of \$7.25 per share. We may utilize this universal shelf in the future to raise capital to fund the continued development of our product candidates, the commercialization of our products or for other general corporate purposes.

Our existing cash and cash equivalents may not be adequate to fund our operations until we become cash flow positive, if ever. We cannot be certain that additional financing will be available when needed or, if available, financing will be obtained on favorable terms. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we will need to delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our research and development programs, delay the launch of our product candidates, if approved, and/or restructure our operations. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, substantial dilution to existing stockholders could result. If we raise additional funds by incurring debt financing, the terms of the debt may involve significant cash payment obligations, the issuance of warrants that may ultimately dilute existing stockholders when exercised, and covenants that may restrict our ability to operate our business.

Cash Flows

Net cash used in operations was \$7.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$26.4 million of net cash used in operations during the six months ended June 30, 2010. This change was primarily due to the decrease in net loss of \$17.4 million adjusted for non-cash items including stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization in addition to changes in the working capital. The decrease in net loss was mainly due to the receipts of \$18.0 million in upfront license fees from the ViroPharma and Intrexon Partnerships and a \$5.0 million milestone payment from Roche; offset in part by an increase in R&D expenses.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$233,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$255,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2010. This was primarily due to a decrease in purchases of property and equipment during 2011.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$3.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 compared to \$497,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2010. Net cash provided by financing activities consisted of net proceeds from stock option exercises.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

As of June 30, 2011, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. In addition, we did not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in these relationships.

Contractual Obligations

In July 2007, we entered into a lease agreement, or the Original Lease, with BC Sorrento, LLC, or BC Sorrento for the facilities located at 11388 Sorrento Valley Road, San Diego, California, or the 11388 Property, for 27,575 square feet of office and research space commencing in September 2008 through January 2013. Under the terms of the Lease, the initial monthly rent payment was approximately \$37,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in September 2008 and increased to approximately \$73,000 starting in March 2009. Thereafter, the annual base rent was subject to approximately 4% annual increases each year throughout the term of the Lease. Effective September 2010, BMR-11388 Sorrento Valley Road LLC, or BMR-11388, acquired the 11388 Property and became the new landlord of the 11388 Property.

In June 2011, we entered into an amended and restated lease, or the 11388 Lease, with BMR-11388 for the 11388 Property commencing from June 2011 through January 2018. The 11388 Lease superseded the Original Lease. Under the terms of the 11388 Lease, the initial monthly rent payment is approximately \$38,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in December 2011 and increasing to approximately \$65,000 starting in January 2013. Thereafter, the annual base rent is subject to approximately 2.5% annual increases each year throughout the term of the 11388 Lease. In addition, we received a cash incentive of approximately \$98,000, a tenant improvement allowance of \$300,000 and free and reduced rent totaling approximately \$744,000.

In June 2011, we entered into a lease agreement, or the 11404/11408 Lease, with BMR-Sorrento Plaza LLC, or BMR-Sorrento, for the 11404 Property and 11408 Property commencing in January 2013 through January 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the 11404/11408 Lease, the initial monthly rent payment is approximately \$71,000 net of costs and property taxes associated with the operation and maintenance of the leased facilities, commencing in January 2013 and is subject to approximately 2.5% annual increases each year throughout the term of the 11404/11408 Lease.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Adoption of Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Pending Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements*, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for discussions of new accounting pronouncements and their effect, if any on us.

Risk Factors

The following information sets forth factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements we have made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and those we may make from time to time. In addition to the risk factors discussed below, we are also subject to additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial position and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected and the value of our securities could decline significantly.

Risks Related To Our Business

We have generated only minimal revenue from product sales to date; we have a history of net losses and negative cash flow, and we may never achieve or maintain profitability.

Table of Contents

Relative to expenses incurred in our operations, we have generated only minimal revenue from product sales, licensing fees and milestone payments to date and we may never generate sufficient revenues from future product sales, licensing fees and milestone payments to offset expenses. Even if we ultimately do achieve significant revenues from product sales, licensing fees and/or milestone payments, we expect to incur significant operating losses over the next few years. We have never been profitable, and we may never become profitable. Through June 30, 2011, we have incurred aggregate net losses of approximately \$231.8 million.

If our proprietary and partnered product candidates do not receive and maintain regulatory approvals, or if approvals are not obtained in a timely manner, such failure or delay would substantially impair our ability to generate revenues.

Approval from the FDA is necessary to manufacture and market pharmaceutical products in the United States and the other countries in which we anticipate doing business have similar requirements. The process for obtaining FDA and other regulatory approvals is extensive, time-consuming and costly, and there is no guarantee that the FDA or other regulatory bodies will approve any applications that may be filed with respect to any of our proprietary or partnered product candidates, or that the timing of any such approval will be appropriate for the desired product launch schedule for a product candidate. We, and our partners, attempt to provide guidance as to the timing for the filing and acceptance of such regulatory approvals, but such filings and approvals may not occur on the originally anticipated timeline, or at all. Only one of our partnered product candidates is currently in the regulatory approval process and there are no proprietary product candidates currently in the regulatory approval process. We and our partners may not be successful in obtaining such approvals for any potential products in a timely manner, or at all (please also refer to the risk factor titled *Our proprietary and partnered product candidates may not receive regulatory approvals for a variety of reasons, including unsuccessful clinical trials.* for additional information relating to the approval of product candidates).

Additionally, in order to continue to manufacture and market pharmaceutical products, we must maintain our regulatory approvals. If we or any of our partners are unsuccessful in maintaining our regulatory approvals our ability to generate revenues would be adversely affected.

If our contract manufacturers are unable to manufacture significant amounts of the API used in our products and product candidates, our product development and commercialization efforts could be delayed or stopped and our collaborative partnerships could be damaged.

We have existing supply agreements with contract manufacturing organizations Avid Bioservices, Inc., or Avid, Cook Pharmica LLC, or Cook, and PacificGMP, Inc., or PacificGMP, to produce bulk API. These manufacturers each produce API under current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP, for clinical uses. In addition, Avid currently produces API for commercialized products. Avid and Cook will also provide support for the chemistry, manufacturing and controls sections for FDA and other regulatory filings. We rely on their ability to successfully manufacture these batches according to product specifications and Cook and PacificGMP have relatively limited experience manufacturing our API. In addition, as a result of our contractual obligations to Roche, we will be required to significantly scale up our commercial API production at Cook during the next two years. If Cook is unable to obtain status as a cGMP-approved manufacturing facility, or if either Avid, Cook or PacificGMP: (i) are unable to retain status as cGMP-approved manufacturing facilities; (ii) are unable to otherwise successfully scale up our API production; or (iii) fail to manufacture the API required by our proprietary and partnered products and product candidates for any other reason, our business will be adversely affected. We have not established, and may not be able to establish, favorable arrangements with additional API manufacturers and suppliers of the ingredients necessary to manufacture the API should the existing manufacturers and suppliers become unavailable or in the event that our existing manufacturers and suppliers are unable to adequately perform their responsibilities. We have attempted to mitigate the impact of supply interruption through the establishment of excess API inventory, but there can be no assurances that this safety stock will be maintained or that it will be sufficient to address any delays, interruptions or other problems experienced by Avid, Cook and/or PacificGMP. Any delays, interruptions or other problems regarding the ability of Avid, Cook and/or PacificGMP to supply API on a timely basis could: (i) cause the delay of clinical trials or otherwise delay or prevent the regulatory approval of proprietary or partnered product candidates; (ii) delay or prevent the effective commercialization of proprietary or partnered products and/or (iii) cause us to breach contractual

obligations to deliver API to our partners. Such delays would likely damage our relationship with our partners under our key collaboration agreements and they would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Table of Contents

If any party to a key collaboration agreement, including us, fails to perform material obligations under such agreement, or if a key collaboration agreement, or any other collaboration agreement, is terminated for any reason, our business could significantly suffer.

We have entered into multiple collaboration agreements under which we may receive significant future payments in the form of maintenance fees, milestone payments and royalties. In the event that a party fails to perform under a key collaboration agreement, or if a key collaboration agreement is terminated, the reduction in anticipated revenues could delay or suspend our product development activities for some of our product candidates, as well as our commercialization efforts for some or all of our products. In addition, the termination of a key collaboration agreement by one of our partners could materially impact our ability to enter into additional collaboration agreements with new partners on favorable terms, if at all. In certain circumstances, the termination of a key collaboration agreement would require us to revise our corporate strategy going forward and reevaluate the applications and value of our technology.

For example, because a portion of the HYLENEX manufactured by Baxter was not in compliance with the requirements of the underlying HYLENEX agreements, HYLENEX was voluntarily recalled in May 2010. In January 2011, we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and we reacquired all rights to HYLENEX. During the second quarter of 2011, we submitted the data that the FDA had requested to support the reintroduction of HYLENEX. The FDA has approved the submitted data and has granted the reintroduction of HYLENEX. We expect to reintroduce HYLENEX by the end of 2011.

Most of our current proprietary and partnered products and product candidates rely on the rHuPH20 enzyme.

The rHuPH20 enzyme is a key technological component of Enhance Technology, our ultrafast insulin program, HYLENEX and other proprietary and partnered products and product candidates. An adverse development for rHuPH20 (e.g., an adverse regulatory determination relating to rHuPH20, we are unable to obtain sufficient quantities of rHuPH20, we are unable to obtain or maintain material proprietary rights to rHuPH20 or we discover negative characteristics of rHuPH20) would substantially impact multiple areas of our business, including current and potential partnerships, as well as proprietary programs.

Our proprietary and partnered product candidates may not receive regulatory approvals for a variety of reasons, including unsuccessful clinical trials.

Clinical testing of pharmaceutical products is a long, expensive and uncertain process and the failure or delay of a clinical trial can occur at any stage. Even if initial results of preclinical studies or clinical trial results are promising, we or our partners may obtain different results that fail to show the desired levels of safety and efficacy, or we may not, or our partners may not, obtain applicable regulatory approval for a variety of other reasons. Clinical trials for any of our proprietary or partnered product candidates could be unsuccessful, which would delay or prohibit regulatory approval and commercialization of the product candidates. In the United States and other jurisdictions, regulatory approval can be delayed, limited or not granted for many reasons, including, among others:

regulatory review may not find a product candidate safe or effective enough to merit either continued testing or final approval;

regulatory review may not find that the data from preclinical testing and clinical trials justifies approval, or they may require additional studies that would significantly delay or make continued pursuit of approval commercially unattractive;

a regulatory agency may reject our trial data or disagree with our interpretations of either clinical trial data or applicable regulations;

the cost of a clinical trial may be greater than what we originally anticipate, and we may decide to not pursue regulatory approval for such a trial;

a regulatory agency may not approve our manufacturing processes or facilities, or the processes or facilities of our partners, our contract manufacturers or our raw material suppliers;

Table of Contents

a regulatory agency may identify problems or other deficiencies in our existing manufacturing processes or facilities, or the existing processes or facilities of our partners, our contract manufacturers or our raw material suppliers;

a regulatory agency may change its formal or informal approval requirements and policies, act contrary to previous guidance, adopt new regulations or raise new issues or concerns late in the approval process; or

a product candidate may be approved only for indications that are narrow or under conditions that place the product at a competitive disadvantage, which may limit the sales and marketing activities for such product candidate or otherwise adversely impact the commercial potential of a product.

If a proprietary or partnered product candidate is not approved in a timely fashion on commercially viable terms, or if development of any product candidate is terminated due to difficulties or delays encountered in the regulatory approval process, it could have a material adverse impact on our business and we will become more dependent on the development of other proprietary or partnered product candidates and/or our ability to successfully acquire other products and technologies. There can be no assurances that any proprietary or partnered product candidate will receive regulatory approval in a timely manner, or at all.

We anticipate that certain proprietary and partnered products will be marketed, and perhaps manufactured, in foreign countries. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals in foreign countries is subject to delay and failure for the reasons set forth above, as well as for reasons that vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The approval process varies among countries and jurisdictions and can involve additional testing. The time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. Foreign regulatory agencies may not provide approvals on a timely basis, if at all. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions, and approval by one foreign regulatory authority does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other foreign countries or jurisdictions or by the FDA.

Our key partners are responsible for providing certain proprietary materials that are essential components of our partnered product candidates, and any failure to supply these materials could delay the development and commercialization efforts for these partnered product candidates and/or damage our collaborative partnerships.

Our partners are responsible for providing certain proprietary materials that are essential components of our partnered product candidates. For example, Roche is responsible for producing the Herceptin and MabThera required for its subcutaneous product candidates and Baxter is responsible for producing the GAMMAGARD LIQUID for its product candidate. If a partner, or any applicable third party service provider of a partner, encounters difficulties in the manufacture, storage, delivery, fill, finish or packaging of either components of the partnered product candidate or the partnered product candidate itself, such difficulties could: (i) cause the delay of clinical trials or otherwise delay or prevent the regulatory approval of partnered product candidates; and/or (ii) delay or prevent the effective commercialization of partnered products. Such delays could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. For example, Baxter received a Warning Letter from the FDA in January 2010 regarding Baxter's GAMMAGARD LIQUID manufacturing facility in Lessines, Belgium. The FDA indicated in March 2010 that the issues raised in the Warning Letter had been addressed by Baxter and we do not expect these issues to impact the development of the GAMMAGARD LIQUID product candidate.

If we have problems with third parties that either distribute API on our behalf or prepare, fill, finish and package our products and product candidates for distribution, our commercialization and development efforts for our products and product candidates could be delayed or stopped.

We rely on third parties to store and ship API on our behalf and to also prepare, fill, finish and package our products and product candidates prior to their distribution. If we are unable to locate third parties to perform these functions on terms that are acceptable to us, or if the third parties we identify fail to perform their obligations, the progress of clinical trials could be delayed or even suspended and the commercialization of approved product candidates could be delayed or prevented. For example, because a portion of the HYLENEX manufactured by Baxter was not in compliance with the requirements of the underlying HYLENEX agreements, HYLENEX was

Table of Contents

voluntarily recalled in May 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we submitted the data that the FDA had requested to support the reintroduction of HYLENEX. The FDA has approved the submitted data and has granted the reintroduction of HYLENEX. We expect to reintroduce HYLENEX by the end of 2011. In June 2011, we entered into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter, under which Baxter will fill, finish and package HYLENEX product for us. Any delay in manufacturing HYLENEX by Baxter would likely delay our ability to reintroduce the product by the end of 2011. Under our commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter, Baxter has agreed to fill and finish HYLENEX product for us for a limited period of time. The initial term of the commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter expires on December 31, 2012 and is renewable for one additional year. In June 2011, we entered into a services agreement with a third party manufacturer for the technology transfer of HYLENEX manufacture. While we expect to enter into a commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with a new manufacturer of HYLENEX, if we are unable to find a suitable manufacturer of HYLENEX prior to the expiration of the commercial manufacturing and supply agreement with Baxter or if a new manufacturer encounters difficulties in the manufacture, fill, finish or packaging of HYLENEX, our business and financial condition could be adversely effected.

We may wish to raise additional capital in the next twelve months and there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such funds.

During the next twelve months, we may wish to raise additional capital to continue the development of our product candidates or for other current corporate purposes. Our current cash position and expected revenues during the next few years may not constitute the amount of capital necessary for us to continue the development of our proprietary product candidates and to fund general operations. In addition, if we engage in acquisitions of companies, products or technology in order to execute our business strategy, we may need to raise additional capital. We will need to raise additional capital in the future through one or more financing vehicles that may be available to us. Potential financing vehicles include: (i) the public or private issuance of securities; (ii) new collaborative agreements; and/or (iii) expansions or revisions to existing collaborative relationships.

Considering our stage of development, the nature of our capital structure and general market conditions, if we are required to raise additional capital in the future, the additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. If additional capital is not available on favorable terms when needed, we will be required to significantly reduce operating expenses through the restructuring of our operations. If we are successful in raising additional capital, a substantial number of additional shares may be issued and these shares will dilute the ownership interest of our current investors.

If we are unable to sufficiently develop our sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or enter into successful agreements with third parties to perform these functions, we will not be able to fully commercialize our products.

We may not be successful in marketing and promoting our existing product candidates or any other products we develop or acquire in the future. Our sales, marketing and distribution capabilities are very limited. In order to commercialize any products successfully, we must internally develop substantial sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or establish collaborations or other arrangements with third parties to perform these services. We do not have extensive experience in these areas, and we may not be able to establish adequate in-house sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or engage and effectively manage relationships with third parties to perform any or all of such services. To the extent that we enter into co-promotion or other licensing arrangements, our product revenues are likely to be lower than if we directly marketed and sold our products, and any revenues we receive will depend upon the efforts of third parties, whose efforts may not meet our expectations or be successful. These third parties would be largely responsible for the speed and scope of sales and marketing efforts, and may not dedicate the resources necessary to maximize product opportunities. Our ability to cause these third parties to increase the speed and scope of their efforts may also be limited. In addition, sales and marketing efforts could be negatively impacted by the delay or failure to obtain additional supportive clinical trial data for our products. In some cases, third party partners are responsible for conducting these additional clinical trials and our ability to increase the efforts and resources allocated to these trials may be limited.

For example, in January 2011 we and Baxter mutually agreed to terminate the HYLENEX Partnership and the associated agreements.

Table of Contents

If we or our partners fail to comply with regulatory requirements, regulatory agencies may take action against us or them, which could significantly harm our business.

Any approved products, along with the manufacturing processes, post-approval clinical data, labeling, advertising and promotional activities for these products, are subject to continual requirements and review by the FDA and other regulatory bodies. Regulatory authorities subject a marketed product, its manufacturer and the manufacturing facilities to continual review and periodic inspections. We, and our partners, will be subject to ongoing regulatory requirements, including required submissions of safety and other post-market information and reports, registration requirements, cGMP regulations, requirements regarding the distribution of samples to physicians and recordkeeping requirements. The cGMP regulations include requirements relating to quality control and quality assurance, as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation. We rely on the compliance by our contract manufacturers with cGMP regulations and other regulatory requirements relating to the manufacture of our products. We and our partners are also subject to state laws and registration requirements covering the distribution of our products. Regulatory agencies may change existing requirements or adopt new requirements or policies. We or our partners may be slow to adapt or may not be able to adapt to these changes or new requirements.

Regulatory requirements applicable to pharmaceutical products make the substitution of suppliers and manufacturers costly and time consuming. We have minimal internal manufacturing capabilities and are, and expect to be in the future, entirely dependent on contract manufacturers and suppliers for the manufacture of our products and for their active and other ingredients. The disqualification of these manufacturers and suppliers through their failure to comply with regulatory requirements could negatively impact our business because the delays and costs in obtaining and qualifying alternate suppliers (if such alternative suppliers are available, which we cannot assure) could delay clinical trials or otherwise inhibit our ability to bring approved products to market, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with our proprietary or partnered products, manufacturing processes or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in any of the following:
restrictions on our products or manufacturing processes;

warning letters;

withdrawal of the products from the market;

voluntary or mandatory recall;

fines;

suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals;

suspension or termination of any of our ongoing clinical trials;

refusal to permit the import or export of our products;

refusal to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications that we submit;

product seizure; or

injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

For example, because a portion of the HYLENEX manufactured by Baxter was not in compliance with the requirements of the underlying HYLENEX agreements, HYLENEX was voluntarily recalled in May 2010. During the second quarter of 2011, we submitted the data that the FDA had requested to support the reintroduction of HYLENEX. The FDA has approved the submitted data and has granted the reintroduction of HYLENEX. We expect

to reintroduce HYLENEX by the end of 2011.

Table of Contents

If proprietary or partnered product candidates are approved by regulatory bodies such as the FDA but do not gain market acceptance, our business may suffer and we may not be able to fund future operations.

Assuming that our proprietary or partnered product candidates obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, a number of factors may affect the market acceptance of these existing product candidates or any other products which are developed or acquired in the future, including, among others:

the price of products relative to other therapies for the same or similar treatments;

the perception by patients, physicians and other members of the health care community of the effectiveness and safety of these products for their prescribed treatments;

our ability to fund our sales and marketing efforts and the ability and willingness of our partners to fund sales and marketing efforts;

the degree to which the use of these products is restricted by the approved product label;

the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts and the effectiveness of the sales and marketing efforts of our partners;

the introduction of generic competitors; and

the extent to which reimbursement for our products and related treatments will be available from third party payors.

If these products do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to fund future operations, including the development or acquisition of new product candidates and/or our sales and marketing efforts for our approved products, which would cause our business to suffer.

In addition, our proprietary and partnered product candidates will be restricted to the labels approved by applicable regulatory bodies such as the FDA, and these restrictions may limit the marketing and promotion of the ultimate products. If the approved labels are restrictive, the sales and marketing efforts for these products may be negatively affected.

Developing and marketing pharmaceutical products for human use involves product liability risks, for which we currently have limited insurance coverage.

The testing, marketing and sale of pharmaceutical products involves the risk of product liability claims by consumers and other third parties. Although we maintain product liability insurance coverage, product liability claims can be high in the pharmaceutical industry and our insurance may not sufficiently cover our actual liabilities. If product liability claims were to be made against us, it is possible that our insurance carriers may deny, or attempt to deny, coverage in certain instances. If a lawsuit against us is successful, then the lack or insufficiency of insurance coverage could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition. Furthermore, various distributors of pharmaceutical products require minimum product liability insurance coverage before purchase or acceptance of products for distribution. Failure to satisfy these insurance requirements could impede our ability to achieve broad distribution of our proposed products and the imposition of higher insurance requirements could impose additional costs on us. In addition, since many of our partnered product candidates include the pharmaceutical products of a third party, we run the risk that problems with the third party pharmaceutical product will give rise to liability claims against us.

Our inability to attract, hire and retain key management and scientific personnel could negatively affect our business.

Our success depends on the performance of key management and scientific employees with biotechnology experience. Given our relatively small staff size relative to the number of programs currently under development, we depend substantially on our ability to hire, train, motivate and retain high quality personnel, especially our scientists and management team. If we are unable to retain existing personnel or identify or hire additional personnel, we may

Table of Contents

not be able to research, develop, commercialize or market our product candidates as expected or on a timely basis and we may not be able to adequately support current and future alliances with strategic partners.

Furthermore, if we were to lose key management personnel, such as Gregory Frost, Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, we would likely lose some portion of our institutional knowledge and technical know-how, potentially causing a substantial delay in one or more of our development programs until adequate replacement personnel could be hired and trained. For example, Dr. Frost has been with us from soon after our inception, and he possesses a substantial amount of knowledge about our development efforts. If we were to lose his services, we would experience delays in meeting our product development schedules. In 2008, we adopted a severance policy applicable to all employees and a change in control policy applicable to senior executives. We have not adopted any other policies or entered into any other agreements specifically designed to motivate officers or other employees to remain with us.

We do not have key man life insurance policies on the lives of any of our employees, including Dr. Frost.

Our operations might be interrupted by the occurrence of a natural disaster or other catastrophic event.

Our operations, including laboratories, offices and other research facilities, are located in a three building campus in San Diego, California. We depend on our facilities and on our partners, contractors and vendors for the continued operation of our business. Natural disasters or other catastrophic events, interruptions in the supply of natural resources, political and governmental changes, wildfires and other fires, floods, explosions, actions of animal rights activists, earthquakes and civil unrest could disrupt our operations or those of our partners, contractors and vendors. Even though we believe we carry commercially reasonable business interruption and liability insurance, and our contractors may carry liability insurance that protect us in certain events, we might suffer losses as a result of business interruptions that exceed the coverage available under our and our contractors' insurance policies or for which we or our contractors do not have coverage. Any natural disaster or catastrophic event could have a significant negative impact on our operations and financial results. Moreover, any such event could delay our research and development programs.

If we or our partners do not achieve projected development goals in the timeframes we publicly announce or otherwise expect, the commercialization of our products and the development of our product candidates may be delayed and, as a result, our stock price may decline.

We publicly articulate the estimated timing for the accomplishment of certain scientific, clinical, regulatory and other product development goals. The accomplishment of any goal is typically based on numerous assumptions and the achievement of a particular goal may be delayed for any number of reasons both within and outside of our control. If scientific, regulatory, strategic or other factors cause us to not meet a goal, regardless of whether that goal has been publicly articulated or not, the commercialization of our products and the development of our proprietary and partnered product candidates may be delayed. In addition, the consistent failure to meet publicly announced milestones may erode the credibility of our management team with respect to future milestone estimates.

Future acquisitions could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

In order to augment our product pipeline or otherwise strengthen our business, we may decide to acquire additional businesses, products and technologies. As we have limited experience in evaluating and completing acquisitions, our ability as an organization to make such acquisitions is unproven. Acquisitions could require significant capital infusions and could involve many risks, including, but not limited to, the following:

- we may have to issue convertible debt or equity securities to complete an acquisition, which would dilute our stockholders and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock;

- an acquisition may negatively impact our results of operations because it may require us to amortize or write down amounts related to goodwill and other intangible assets, or incur or assume substantial debt or liabilities, or it may cause adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges;

- we may encounter difficulties in assimilating and integrating the business, products, technologies, personnel

Table of Contents

or operations of companies that we acquire;
certain acquisitions may impact our relationship with existing or potential partners who are competitive with the acquired business, products or technologies;

acquisitions may require significant capital infusions and the acquired businesses, products or technologies may not generate sufficient value to justify acquisition costs;

an acquisition may disrupt our ongoing business, divert resources, increase our expenses and distract our management;

acquisitions may involve the entry into a geographic or business market in which we have little or no prior experience; and

key personnel of an acquired company may decide not to work for us.

If any of these risks occurred, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify or consummate any future acquisitions on acceptable terms, or at all. If we do pursue any acquisitions, it is possible that we may not realize the anticipated benefits from such acquisitions or that the market will not view such acquisitions positively.

Risks Related To Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our stock price is subject to significant volatility.

We participate in a highly dynamic industry which often results in significant volatility in the market price of common stock irrespective of company performance. As a result, our high and low sales prices of our common stock during the twelve months ended June 30, 2011 were \$8.31 and \$5.79, respectively. We expect our stock price to continue to be subject to significant volatility and, in addition to the other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and all other risks and uncertainties that are either not known to us at this time or which we deem to be immaterial, any of the following factors may lead to a significant drop in our stock price:

a dispute regarding our failure, or the failure of one of our third party partners, to comply with the terms of a collaboration agreement;

the termination, for any reason, of any of our collaboration agreements;

the sale of common stock by any significant stockholder, including, but not limited to, direct or indirect sales by members of management or our Board of Directors;

the resignation, or other departure, of members of management or our Board of Directors;

general negative conditions in the healthcare industry;

general negative conditions in the financial markets;

the failure, for any reason, to obtain regulatory approval for any of our proprietary or partnered product candidates;

the failure, for any reason, to secure or defend our intellectual property position;

for those products that are waiting to be approved by the FDA, the failure of the FDA to approve such products in a timely manner consistent with the FDA's historical approval process;

the suspension of any clinical trial due to safety or patient tolerability issues;

Table of Contents

the suspension of any clinical trial due to market and/or competitive conditions;

our failure, or the failure of our third party partners, to successfully commercialize products approved by applicable regulatory bodies such as the FDA;

our failure, or the failure of our third party partners, to generate product revenues anticipated by investors;

problems with an API contract manufacturer or a fill and finish manufacturer for any product or product candidate;

the sale of additional debt and/or equity securities by us;

our failure to obtain financing on acceptable terms; or

a restructuring of our operations.

Future sales of shares of our common stock pursuant to our universal shelf registration statement may negatively affect our stock price.

We currently have the ability to offer and sell up to \$39.8 million of additional equity or debt securities under an effective universal shelf registration statement. Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock or other securities under our universal shelf registration statement could lower the market price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of equity securities. In the future, we may issue additional options, warrants or other derivative securities convertible into our common stock.

Trading in our stock has historically been limited, so investors may not be able to sell as much stock as they want to at prevailing market prices.

Our stock has historically traded at a low daily trading volume. If low trading volume continues, it may be difficult for stockholders to sell their shares in the public market at any given time at prevailing prices.

Risks Related To Our Industry

Compliance with the extensive government regulations to which we are subject is expensive and time consuming and may result in the delay or cancellation of product sales, introductions or modifications.

Extensive industry regulation has had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business. All pharmaceutical companies, including ours, are subject to extensive, complex, costly and evolving regulation by the federal government, principally the FDA and, to a lesser extent, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, and foreign and state government agencies. The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Controlled Substances Act and other domestic and foreign statutes and regulations govern or influence the testing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, storing, recordkeeping, safety, approval, advertising, promotion, sale and distribution of our products. Under certain of these regulations, we and our contract suppliers and manufacturers are subject to periodic inspection of our or their respective facilities, procedures and operations and/or the testing of products by the FDA, the DEA and other authorities, which conduct periodic inspections to confirm that we and our contract suppliers and manufacturers are in compliance with all applicable regulations. The FDA also conducts pre-approval and post-approval reviews and plant inspections to determine whether our systems, or our contract suppliers and manufacturers processes, are in compliance with cGMP and other FDA regulations. If we, or our contract supplier, fail these inspections, we may not be able to commercialize our product in a timely manner without incurring significant additional costs, or at all.

In addition, the FDA imposes a number of complex regulatory requirements on entities that advertise and promote pharmaceuticals including, but not limited to, standards and regulations for direct-to-consumer advertising, off-label promotion, industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities, and promotional activities involving the internet.

Table of Contents

We are dependent on receiving FDA and other governmental approvals prior to manufacturing, marketing and shipping our products. Consequently, there is always a risk that the FDA or other applicable governmental authorities will not approve our products, or will take post-approval action limiting or revoking our ability to sell our products, or that the rate, timing and cost of such approvals will adversely affect our product introduction plans or results of operations.

We may be required to initiate or defend against legal proceedings related to intellectual property rights, which may result in substantial expense, delay and/or cessation of the development and commercialization of our products.

We primarily rely on patents to protect our intellectual property rights. The strength of this protection, however, is uncertain. For example, it is not certain that:

our patents and pending patent applications cover products and/or technology that we invented first;

we were the first to file patent applications for these inventions;

others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate our technologies;

any of our pending patent applications will result in issued patents; and

any of our issued patents, or patent pending applications that result in issued patents, will be held valid and infringed in the event the patents are asserted against others.

We currently own or license several patents and also have pending patent applications applicable to rHuPh20 and other proprietary materials. There can be no assurance that our existing patents, or any patents issued to us as a result of our pending patent applications, will provide a basis for commercially viable products, will provide us with any competitive advantages, or will not face third party challenges or be the subject of further proceedings limiting their scope or enforceability. For example, a European patent, EP1603541, claiming rHuPH20 was granted to us on November 11, 2009. Claims to the human PH20 glycoprotein, PEGylated variants, the glycoprotein produced by recombinant methods, and pharmaceutical compositions with other agents, including antibodies, insulins, cytokines, anti-infectives and additional therapeutic classes were awarded in this patent and additional claims are in prosecution. On August 13, 2010, however, we learned that an opposition to this patent was filed with the European Patent Office. We have contested the opposition with written submissions to the European Patent Office and we expect to obtain European patent protection that is equal or superior to claims previously issued in a counterpart United States patent (U.S. Patent No. 7,767,429). Any limitations in our patent portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, if any of our pending patent applications do not result in issued patents, or result in issued patents with narrow or limited claims, this could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We may become involved in interference proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or other proceedings in other jurisdictions, to determine the priority, validity or enforceability of our patents. In addition, costly litigation could be necessary to protect our patent position.

We also rely on trademarks to protect the names of our products. These trademarks may not be acceptable to regulatory agencies. In addition, these trademarks may be challenged by others. If we enforce our trademarks against third parties, such enforcement proceedings may be expensive. We also rely on trade secrets, unpatented proprietary know-how and continuing technological innovation that we seek to protect with confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants and others with whom we discuss our business. Disputes may arise concerning the ownership of intellectual property or the applicability or enforceability of these agreements, and we might not be able to resolve these disputes in our favor.

In addition to protecting our own intellectual property rights, third parties may assert patent, trademark or copyright infringement or other intellectual property claims against us based on what they believe are their own intellectual property rights. If we become involved in any intellectual property litigation, we may be required to pay substantial damages, including but not limited to treble damages, for past infringement if it is ultimately determined

Table of Contents

that our products infringe a third party's intellectual property rights. Even if infringement claims against us are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management's attention from other business concerns. Further, we may be stopped from developing, manufacturing or selling our products until we obtain a license from the owner of the relevant technology or other intellectual property rights. If such a license is available at all, it may require us to pay substantial royalties or other fees.

Patent protection for protein-based therapeutic products and other biotechnology inventions is subject to a great deal of uncertainty, and if patent laws or the interpretation of patent laws change, our competitors may be able to develop and commercialize products based on our discoveries.

Patent protection for protein-based therapeutic products is highly uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. In recent years, there have been significant changes in patent law, including the legal standards that govern the scope of protein and biotechnology patents. Standards for patentability of full-length and partial genes, and their corresponding proteins, are changing. Recent court decisions have made it more difficult to obtain patents, by making it more difficult to satisfy the requirement of non-obviousness, have decreased the availability of injunctions against infringers, and have increased the likelihood of challenging the validity of a patent through a declaratory judgment action. Taken together, these decisions could make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain, license and enforce our patents. In addition, in recent years, several members of the United States Congress have made numerous proposals to change the patent statute. These proposals include measures that, among other things, would expand the ability of third parties to oppose United States patents, introduce the "first to file" standard to the United States patent system, and limit damages an infringer is required to pay. If the patent statute is changed, the scope, validity and enforceability of our patents may be significantly decreased.

There also have been, and continue to be, policy discussions concerning the scope of patent protection awarded to biotechnology inventions. Social and political opposition to biotechnology patents may lead to narrower patent protection within the biotechnology industry. Social and political opposition to patents on genes and proteins may lead to narrower patent protection, or narrower claim interpretation, for genes, their corresponding proteins and inventions related to their use, formulation and manufacture. Patent protection relating to biotechnology products is also subject to a great deal of uncertainty outside the United States, and patent laws are evolving and undergoing revision in many countries. Changes in, or different interpretations of, patent laws worldwide may result in our inability to obtain or enforce patents, and may allow others to use our discoveries to develop and commercialize competitive products, which would impair our business.

If third party reimbursement and customer contracts are not available, our products may not be accepted in the market.

Our ability to earn sufficient returns on our products will depend in part on the extent to which reimbursement for our products and related treatments will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers, managed care organizations and other healthcare providers.

Third-party payors are increasingly attempting to limit both the coverage and the level of reimbursement of new drug products to contain costs. Consequently, significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved healthcare products. Third party payors may not establish adequate levels of reimbursement for the products that we commercialize, which could limit their market acceptance and result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Customer contracts, such as with group purchasing organizations and hospital formularies, will often not offer contract or formulary status without either the lowest price or substantial proven clinical differentiation. If our products are compared to animal-derived hyaluronidases by these entities, it is possible that neither of these conditions will be met, which could limit market acceptance and result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The rising cost of healthcare and related pharmaceutical product pricing has led to cost containment pressures that could cause us to sell our products at lower prices, resulting in less revenue to us.

Any of the proprietary or partnered products that have been, or in the future are, approved by the FDA may be purchased or reimbursed by state and federal government authorities, private health insurers and other organizations,

Table of Contents

such as health maintenance organizations and managed care organizations. Such third party payors increasingly challenge pharmaceutical product pricing. The trend toward managed healthcare in the United States, the growth of such organizations, and various legislative proposals and enactments to reform healthcare and government insurance programs, including the Medicare Prescription Drug Modernization Act of 2003, could significantly influence the manner in which pharmaceutical products are prescribed and purchased, resulting in lower prices and/or a reduction in demand. Such cost containment measures and healthcare reforms could adversely affect our ability to sell our products.

In March 2010, the United States adopted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act, or the Healthcare Reform Act. This law substantially changes the way health care is financed by both governmental and private insurers, and significantly impacts the pharmaceutical industry. The Healthcare Reform Act contains a number of provisions that are expected to impact our business and operations, in some cases in ways we cannot currently predict. Changes that may affect our business include those governing enrollment in federal healthcare programs, reimbursement changes, fraud and abuse and enforcement. These changes will impact existing government healthcare programs and will result in the development of new programs, including Medicare payment for performance initiatives and improvements to the physician quality reporting system and feedback program.

Additional provisions of the Healthcare Reform Act, some of which become effective in 2011, may negatively affect our revenues in the future. For example, the Healthcare Reform Act imposes a non-deductible excise tax on pharmaceutical manufacturers or importers that sell branded prescription drugs to U.S. government programs that we believe will impact our revenues from our products. In addition, as part of the Healthcare Reform Act's provisions closing a funding gap that currently exists in the Medicare Part D prescription drug program (commonly known as the donut hole), we will also be required to provide a 50% discount on branded prescription drugs dispensed to beneficiaries within this donut hole. We expect that the Healthcare Reform Act and other healthcare reform measures that may be adopted in the future could have a material adverse effect on our industry generally and on our ability to maintain or increase our product sales or successfully commercialize our product candidates or could limit or eliminate our future spending on development projects.

Furthermore, individual states have become increasingly aggressive in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access, importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. Legally mandated price controls on payment amounts by third party payors or other restrictions could negatively and materially impact our revenues and financial condition. We anticipate that we will encounter similar regulatory and legislative issues in most other countries outside the United States.

We face intense competition and rapid technological change that could result in the development of products by others that are superior to our proprietary and partnered products under development.

Our proprietary and partnered products have numerous competitors in the United States and abroad including, among others, major pharmaceutical and specialized biotechnology firms, universities and other research institutions that have developed competing products. Pending the reintroduction of HYLENEX, the competitors for HYLENEX will include, but are not limited to ISTA Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc. among others. For our analog insulin with rHuPH20 product candidates, such competitors may include Biodel Inc., Novo Nordisk Inc. and Mannkind Corporation. These competitors may develop technologies and products that are more effective, safer, or less costly than our current or future proprietary and partnered product candidates or that could render our technologies and product candidates obsolete or noncompetitive. Many of these competitors have substantially more resources and product development, manufacturing and marketing experience and capabilities than we do. In addition, many of our competitors have significantly greater experience than we do in undertaking preclinical testing and clinical trials of pharmaceutical product candidates and obtaining FDA and other regulatory approvals of products and therapies for use in healthcare.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our primary exposure to market risk is interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because the majority of our investments are in short-term marketable

securities. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time

Table of Contents

maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. Some of the securities that we invest in may be subject to market risk. This means that a change in prevailing interest rates may cause the value of the investment to fluctuate. For example, if we purchase a security that was issued with a fixed interest rate and the prevailing interest rate later rises, the value of our investment will probably decline. To minimize this risk, we typically invest all, or substantially all, of our cash in money market funds that invest primarily in government securities. Our investment policy also permits investments in a variety of securities including commercial paper and government and non-government debt securities. In general, money market funds are not subject to market risk because the interest paid on such funds fluctuates with the prevailing interest rate. As of June 30, 2011, we did not have any holdings of derivative financial or commodity instruments, or any foreign currency denominated transactions, and all of our cash and cash equivalents were in money market mutual funds and other investments that we believe to be highly liquid.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the timelines specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and in reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In connection with entering two new collaborative agreements in the quarter ended June 30, 2011, we have developed additional internal controls over our revenue recognition process. Except for the additional internal controls over revenue recognition, there were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2011, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

From time to time, we may be involved in disputes, including litigation, relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of our business. Any of these claims could subject us to costly legal expenses and, while we generally believe that we have adequate insurance to cover many different types of liabilities, our insurance carriers may deny coverage or our policy limits may be inadequate to fully satisfy any damage awards or settlements. If this were to happen, the payment of any such awards could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial position. Additionally, any such claims, whether or not successful, could damage our reputation and business. We currently are not a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which, in management's opinion, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We have provided updated Risk Factors in the section labeled "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The "Risk Factors"

Table of Contents

section provides updated information in certain areas, particularly with respect to uncertainties regarding the regulatory approval of proprietary and partnered product candidates. We do not believe the updates have materially changed the type or magnitude of the risks we face in comparison to the disclosure provided in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Title</u>
10.1	Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. 2011 Stock Plan(1)
10.2	Form of Stock Option Agreement (2011 Stock Plan)(1)
10.3	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Executive Officers (2011 Stock Plan)(1)
10.4	Form of Restricted Stock Units Agreement (2011 Stock Plan)(1)
10.5	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement (2011 Stock Plan)(1)
10.6	Amended and Restated Lease (11388 Sorrento Valley Road), effective as of June 10, 2011(2)
10.7	Lease (11404 and 11408 Sorrento Valley Road), effective as of June 10, 2011 (2)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following materials from the Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (iv) related notes, tagged as block of text*.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 6, 2011.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 16, 2011.

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc.,
a Delaware corporation

Dated: August 5, 2011

/s/ Gregory I. Frost, Ph.D.
Gregory I. Frost, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: August 5, 2011

/s/ Kurt A. Gustafson
Kurt A. Gustafson
Vice President, Secretary and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

54