
**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, 2024

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 0-29889

Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

94-3248524

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**611 Gateway Boulevard, Suite 900,
South San Francisco, CA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

94080

(Zip Code)

(650) 624-1100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:

Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Trading Symbol

RIGL

Name of each exchange on which registered:

The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Emerging Growth Company

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of August 1, 2024, there were 17,594,977 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding (after giving effect to the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on June 27, 2024).

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)

	As of	
	June 30, 2024 (unaudited)	December 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,053	\$ 32,786
Short-term investments	13,049	24,147
Accounts receivable, net	28,904	30,550
Inventories	8,059	5,522
Prepaid and other current assets	8,658	6,261
Total current assets	94,723	99,266
Property and equipment, net	115	165
Intangible assets, net	28,275	13,878
Operating lease right-of-use assets	560	861
Other assets	4,735	3,055
Total assets	<u>\$ 128,408</u>	<u>\$ 117,225</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,130	\$ 7,142
Accrued compensation	6,373	8,676
Accrued research and development	4,672	3,513
Acquisition-related liabilities	15,000	—
Revenue reserves and refund liability	18,547	15,684
Loans payable, net, current portion	—	7,229
Other accrued liabilities	5,933	5,334
Deferred revenue	1,355	1,355
Lease liabilities, current portion	639	692
Other long-term liabilities, current portion	—	3,642
Total current liabilities	58,649	53,267
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	—	285
Long-term portion of loans payable, net	59,692	52,373
Other long-term liabilities	39,981	39,944
Total liabilities	<u>158,322</u>	<u>145,869</u>
Commitments		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock ⁽²⁾	17	17
Additional paid-in capital ⁽²⁾	1,386,905	1,378,881
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(9)	8
Accumulated deficit	(1,416,827)	(1,407,550)
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(29,914)</u>	<u>(28,644)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 128,408</u>	<u>\$ 117,225</u>

(1) The balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 has been derived from the audited financial statements included in Rigel's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 5, 2024.

(2) Common stock and additional paid-in capital have been restated to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on June 27, 2024 on a retroactive basis for the periods presented.

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Product sales, net	\$ 33,450	\$ 23,881	\$ 59,453	47,626
Contract revenues from collaborations	3,391	2,005	6,922	4,330
Government contracts	—	1,000	—	1,000
Total revenues	36,841	26,886	66,375	52,956
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of product sales	2,807	1,075	4,832	2,052
Research and development	5,540	4,772	11,566	14,861
Selling, general and administrative	28,047	26,306	56,496	54,035
Total costs and expenses	36,394	32,153	72,894	70,948
Income (loss) from operations	447	(5,267)	(6,519)	(17,992)
Interest income	552	529	1,145	922
Interest expense	(2,029)	(1,862)	(3,903)	(3,066)
Net loss	\$ (1,030)	\$ (6,600)	\$ (9,277)	\$ (20,136)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.53)	\$ (1.16)
Weighted average shares used in computing net loss per share, basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	17,549	17,356	17,534	17,365

(1) Share and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on June 27, 2024 on a retroactive basis for all periods presented.

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Net loss	\$ (1,030)	\$ (6,600)	\$ (9,277)	\$ (20,136)
Other comprehensive (loss) gain:				
Net unrealized (loss) gain on short-term investments	(4)	2	(17)	128
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (1,034)</u>	<u>\$ (6,598)</u>	<u>\$ (9,294)</u>	<u>\$ (20,008)</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(In thousands, except share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Common Stock ⁽¹⁾		Additional Paid-in Capital ⁽¹⁾	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of January 1, 2024	17,482,513	\$ 17	\$ 1,378,881	\$ 8	\$ (1,407,550)	\$ (28,644)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(8,247)	(8,247)
Net change in unrealized loss on short-term investments	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	9,066	—	89	—	—	89
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units (RSUs)	48,658	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	5,144	—	—	5,144
Balance as of March 31, 2024	17,540,237	17	1,384,114	(5)	(1,415,797)	(31,671)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(1,030)	(1,030)
Net change in unrealized loss on short-term investments	—	—	—	(4)	—	(4)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options and participation in Purchase Plan	36,130	—	252	—	—	252
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of RSUs	17,750	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,539	—	—	2,539
Balance as of June 30, 2024	17,594,117	\$ 17	\$ 1,386,905	\$ (9)	\$ (1,416,827)	\$ (29,914)

	Common Stock ⁽¹⁾		Additional Paid-in Capital ⁽¹⁾	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of January 1, 2023	17,339,816	\$ 17	\$ 1,368,979	\$ (153)	\$ (1,382,459)	\$ (13,616)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(13,536)	(13,536)
Net change in unrealized gain on short-term investments	—	—	—	126	—	126
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	95	—	1	—	—	1
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of RSUs	26,625	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,768	—	—	2,768
Balance as of March 31, 2023	17,366,536	17	1,371,748	(27)	(1,395,995)	(24,257)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(6,600)	(6,600)
Net change in unrealized gain on short-term investments	—	—	—	2	—	2
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options and participation in Purchase Plan	52,379	—	554	—	—	554
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of RSUs	16,875	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,186	—	—	2,186
Balance as of June 30, 2023	17,435,790	\$ 17	\$ 1,374,488	\$ (25)	\$ (1,402,595)	\$ (28,115)

(1) All share amounts in this column, including appropriate reclassifications between common stock and additional paid-in capital, have been restated to reflect the 1-for-10 reverse stock split effected on June 27, 2024 on a retroactive basis for all periods presented.

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (9,277)	\$ (20,136)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	7,662	4,930
Loss on sale and disposal of fixed assets	—	398
Depreciation and amortization	1,013	653
Net amortization of discount on short-term investments and term loans	(364)	(114)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	1,646	19,501
Inventories	(4,505)	(1,640)
Prepaid and other current and non-current assets	(2,088)	3,391
Right-of-use assets	301	933
Accounts payable	(1,012)	(2,268)
Accrued compensation	(2,303)	(2,127)
Accrued research and development	1,159	(1,882)
Revenue reserves and refund liability	2,863	1,539
Other accrued liabilities	532	(1,472)
Lease liability	(338)	(1,011)
Deferred revenue	—	(14)
Other current and long-term liabilities	—	1,175
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(4,711)	1,856
Investing activities		
Maturities of short-term investments	26,950	27,400
Purchases of short-term investments	(15,348)	(8,780)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	(360)	(15,000)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	127
Net cash provided by investing activities	11,242	3,747
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from term loan financing	—	19,950
Net proceeds from issuances of common stock upon exercise of options	341	554
Cost share payments to a collaboration partner	(3,605)	(1,754)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,264)	18,750
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,267	24,353
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	32,786	24,459
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 36,053	\$ 48,812
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Interest paid	\$ 3,457	\$ 2,485
Intangible assets included within acquisition-related liabilities	\$ 15,000	\$ —

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements
(unaudited)

In this report, “Rigel,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

We are a biotechnology company dedicated to developing and providing novel therapies that significantly improve the lives of patients with hematologic disorders and cancer. We focus on products that address signaling pathways that are critical to disease mechanisms.

TAVALISSE[®] (fostatinib disodium hexahydrate) is our first product approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). TAVALISSE is the only approved oral spleen tyrosine kinase (SYK) inhibitor for the treatment of adult patients with chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) who have had an insufficient response to a previous treatment. The product is also commercially available in Europe and the United Kingdom (UK) (as TAVLESSE), and in Canada, Israel and Japan (as TAVALISSE) for the treatment of chronic ITP in adult patients.

REZLIDHIA[®] (olutasidenib) is our second FDA-approved product. REZLIDHIA capsules are indicated for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory (R/R) acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with a susceptible isocitrate dehydrogenase-1 (IDH1) mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test. We in-licensed REZLIDHIA from Forma Therapeutics, Inc., now Novo Nordisk (Forma), with exclusive, worldwide rights for its development, manufacturing and commercialization.

GAVRETO[®] (pralsetinib) is our third FDA-approved product which we began commercializing on June 27, 2024. GAVRETO is a once daily, small molecule, oral, kinase inhibitor of wild-type rearranged during transfection (RET) and oncogenic RET fusions. GAVRETO is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) as detected by an FDA-approved test. GAVRETO is also approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration response rate, for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate). We acquired the rights to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO in the US from Blueprint Medicines Corporation (Blueprint) pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement entered in February 2024.

We continue to advance the development of R289, our interleukin receptor-associated kinases 1 and 4 (IRAK 1/4) inhibitor program, in an open-label, Phase 1b trial to determine the tolerability and preliminary efficacy of the drug in patients with lower-risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) who are relapsed, refractory or resistant to prior therapies.

We have strategic development collaborations with the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center (MDACC) to expand our evaluation of REZLIDHIA in AML and other hematologic cancers with IDH1 mutations, and with Collaborative Network for Neuro-Oncology Clinical Trials (CONNECT) to conduct a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate REZLIDHIA in combination with temozolomide in patients with high-grade glioma (HGG) harboring an IDH1 mutation.

We have a receptor-interacting serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 (RIPK1) inhibitor program in clinical development with our partner Eli Lilly and Company (Lilly). We also have product candidates in clinical development with partners BerGenBio ASA (BerGenBio) and Daiichi Sankyo (Daiichi).

Reverse Stock Split

We filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, to effect a 1-for-10 reverse stock split, effective June 27, 2024. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were automatically combined into one issued and outstanding share of common stock. Accordingly, an amount equal to the par value of the decreased shares

resulting from the reverse stock split was reclassified from common stock to additional paid-in capital on the condensed balance sheet and statement of changes in stockholders' deficit. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Stockholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional shares of common stock were entitled to receive the cash value equal to the fraction to which the stockholder would otherwise be entitled, multiplied by the closing price of the common stock as reported by Nasdaq on the last trading day prior to the effective date of the split. As a result of the reverse stock split, proportionate adjustments were made to the number of shares underlying (and as applicable, the exercise or conversion prices of) our outstanding equity awards and to the number of shares of common stock issuable under our equity incentive plans. The reverse stock split did not change the par value of our common stock, which remains \$0.001, or the authorized number of shares of our common stock. All share amounts and per share amounts disclosed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split on a retroactive basis for all periods presented.

Basis of Presentation

Our accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP), for interim financial information and pursuant to the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act). Accordingly, they do not include all the information and notes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. These unaudited condensed financial statements include only normal and recurring adjustments that we believe are necessary to fairly state our financial position and the results of our operations and cash flows. Interim-period results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations or cash flows for a full-year or any subsequent interim period. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date but does not include all disclosures required by US GAAP for complete financial statements. Because certain disclosures required by US GAAP for complete financial statements are not included herein, these interim unaudited condensed financial statements and the notes accompanying them should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are described in "Note 1 – Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our "Notes to Financial Statements" contained in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. There have been no material changes to these accounting policies except for the accounting consideration related to the Asset Purchase Agreement with Blueprint as discussed below in "Note 5 – Licensing and Acquisition."

Liquidity

As of June 30, 2024, we had approximately \$49.1 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Since inception, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of equity securities, debt financing, contract payments under our collaboration agreements and from product sales.

Based on our current operating plan, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our expenses and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months from the date of issuance of this Form 10-Q.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2023, FASB issued ASU 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. This update expands public entities' segment disclosures, among others, requiring disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss; an amount and description of its composition for other segment items; and

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interim disclosures of a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets. All disclosure requirements under this update are also required for public entities with a single reportable segment. This update is effective for our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The update should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this update on our financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2023, FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which enhance the annual disclosure requirements regarding the tax rate reconciliation and incomes taxes paid information. This update is effective for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, and maybe adopted on a prospective or retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting this guidance but does not expect to have a significant impact to our financial statements and disclosures.

Other recently issued accounting guidance not discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are either not applicable or did not have, or are not expected to have, a material impact on us.

2. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Potentially dilutive securities include stock options, RSUs and shares issuable under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Purchase Plan). The dilutive effect of these potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in the fair market value of our common stock can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities.

The potential shares of common stock that were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Outstanding stock options	3,691	3,524	3,691	3,524
RSUs	388	196	388	196
Total	4,079	3,720	4,079	3,720

3. Revenues

Revenues disaggregated by category were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Product sales:				
Gross product sales	\$ 48,980	\$ 33,456	\$ 87,406	\$ 66,654
Discounts and allowances	(15,530)	(9,575)	(27,953)	(19,028)
Total product sales, net	33,450	23,881	59,453	47,626
Revenues from collaborations:				
Delivery of drug supplies, royalty and others	3,391	2,005	6,922	4,330
Total revenues from collaborations	3,391	2,005	6,922	4,330
Government contracts	—	1,000	—	1,000
Total revenues	\$ 36,841	\$ 26,886	\$ 66,375	\$ 52,956

Revenue from product sales are related to sales of our commercial products to our specialty distributors. For detailed discussions of our revenues from collaborations and government contracts, see "Note 4 – Sponsored Research, License Agreements and Government Contracts."

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Our net product sales include gross product sales, net of chargebacks, discounts and fees, government and other rebates and returns. Of the total discounts and allowances from gross product sales for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, \$27.6 million and \$18.6 million, respectively, was accounted for as additions to revenue reserves and refund liability, and \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, as reductions in accounts receivable (as it relates to allowance for prompt pay discount) and prepaid and other current assets (as it relates to certain chargebacks and other fees that were prepaid) in the condensed balance sheet. The following tables summarize the activities in chargebacks, discounts and fees, government and other rebates and returns that were accounted for within revenue reserves and refund liability, for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Chargebacks, Discounts and Fees	Government and Other Rebates	Returns	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	\$ 8,236	\$ 3,517	\$ 3,931	\$ 15,684
Provision related to current period sales	21,770	5,259	522	27,551
Credit or payments made during the period	(20,165)	(4,441)	(82)	(24,688)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	\$ 9,841	\$ 4,335	\$ 4,371	\$ 18,547

	Chargebacks, Discounts and Fees	Government and Other Rebates	Returns	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 6,213	\$ 2,636	\$ 3,296	\$ 12,145
Provision related to current period sales	14,439	3,725	395	18,559
Credit or payments made during the period	(13,139)	(3,765)	(116)	(17,020)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	\$ 7,513	\$ 2,596	\$ 3,575	\$ 13,684

The following table summarizes the percentages of revenues from each of our customers who individually accounted for 10% or more of the total net product sales and revenues from collaborations:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
McKesson Corporation	49%	44%	46%	45%
Cardinal Health, Inc.	21%	28%	22%	26%
Cencora Inc. (formerly ASD Healthcare)	20%	19%	21%	21%

4. Sponsored Research, License Agreements and Government Contracts

Sponsored Research and License Agreements

We conduct research and development programs independently and in connection with our corporate collaborators. As of June 30, 2024, we are a party to collaboration agreements with Lilly to develop and commercialize ocadusertib (previously R552), a RIPK1 inhibitor, for the treatment of non-central nervous system (non-CNS) diseases and collaboration aimed at developing additional RIPK1 inhibitors for the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) diseases; with Grifols S.A. (Grifols) to commercialize fostamatinib for human diseases in all indications in Grifols territory which includes Europe, the UK, Turkey, the Middle East, North Africa and Russia (including Commonwealth of Independent States); with Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Kissei) to develop and commercialize fostamatinib in Kissei territory which includes Japan, China, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea; with Medison Pharma Trading AG (Medison Canada) and Medison Pharma Ltd. (Medison Israel and, together with Medison Canada, Medison) to commercialize fostamatinib in all indications, in Medison territory which includes Canada and Israel; and with Knight Therapeutics International SA (Knight) to commercialize fostamatinib in all indications, in Knight territory which includes Latin America, consisting of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean (Knight territory).

Further, we are also a party to collaboration agreements, but do not have ongoing performance obligations with BerGenBio for the development and commercialization of AXL receptor tyrosine kinase (AXL) inhibitors in oncology, and with Daiichi to pursue research related to murine double minute 2 (MDM2) inhibitors, a novel class of drug targets called ligases.

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Under the above existing agreements that we entered into in the ordinary course of business, we received or may be entitled to receive upfront cash payments, payments contingent upon specified events achieved by such partners and royalties on any net sales of products sold by such partners under the agreements. As of June 30, 2024, total future contingent payments to us under all of the above existing agreements, excluding terminated agreements, could exceed \$1.3 billion if all potential product candidates achieved all of the payment triggering events under all of our current agreements. Of this amount, \$279.5 million relates to the achievement of development events, \$263.1 million relates to the achievement of regulatory events and \$796.0 million relates to the achievement of certain commercial events. This estimated future contingent amount does not include any estimated royalties that could be due to us if the partners successfully commercialize any of the licensed products. Future events that may trigger payments to us under the agreements are based solely on our partners' future efforts and achievements of specified development, regulatory and/or commercial events.

We account for the milestone payments when such milestones are considered probable of being achieved, and estimate the amount to be included in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. Milestone payments that are not within our or the licensee's control, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until uncertainty associated with the approvals has been resolved. The transaction price is then allocated to each performance obligation, on a relative standalone selling price basis, for which we recognize revenue as or when the performance obligations under the contract are satisfied. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, we re-evaluate the probability of achieving such milestones and any related constraint, and if necessary, adjust our estimate of the overall transaction price. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis, and recorded as part of contract revenues from collaborations during the period of adjustment.

Global Exclusive License Agreement with Lilly

We have a global exclusive license agreement and strategic collaboration with Lilly (Lilly Agreement) entered in February 2021, which became effective in March 2021, upon clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, to develop and commercialize ocadusertib (previously R552) for the treatment of non-CNS diseases. In addition, the collaboration is aimed at developing additional RIPK1 inhibitors for the treatment of CNS diseases. Pursuant to the terms of the Lilly Agreement, we granted Lilly the exclusive rights to develop and commercialize ocadusertib and related RIPK1 inhibitors in all indications worldwide. The parties' collaboration is governed through a joint governance committee and appropriate subcommittees.

Under the terms of the Lilly Agreement, we were entitled to receive a non-refundable and non-creditable upfront cash payment amounting to \$125.0 million, which we received in April 2021. We are also entitled to additional milestone payments for non-CNS disease products consisting of up to \$330.0 million in milestone payments upon the achievement of specified development, regulatory and commercial milestones, and up to \$100.0 million in sales milestone payments on a product-by-product basis. In addition, depending on the extent of our co-funding of ocadusertib development activities, we would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments on net sales of non-CNS disease products at percentages ranging from the mid-single digits to high-teens, subject to certain standard reductions and offsets. We are also eligible to receive milestone payments for CNS disease products consisting of up to \$255.0 million in milestone payments upon the achievement of specified development, regulatory and commercial milestones, and up to \$150.0 million in sales milestone payments on a product-by-product basis. We would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments on net sales of CNS disease products up to low-double digits, subject to certain standard reductions and offsets.

Under the Lilly Agreement, we were responsible for performing and funding initial discovery and identification of CNS disease development candidates. Following candidate selection, Lilly is responsible for performing and funding all future development and commercialization of the CNS disease development candidates. Under the Lilly Agreement, we are responsible for 20% of the development costs for ocadusertib in the US, Europe, and Japan, up to a specified cap, and Lilly is responsible for funding the remainder of all development activities for ocadusertib and other non-CNS disease development candidates. Pursuant to the terms of the Lilly Agreement, we have the right to opt-out of co-funding the ocadusertib development activities in the US, Europe and Japan at two different specified times and as a result receive lesser royalties from sales. Prior to us providing our first opt-out notice as discussed below, under the Lilly Agreement, we were required to fund our share of the ocadusertib development activities up to a maximum funding

commitment of \$65.0 million through April 1, 2024.

We accounted for this agreement under ASC 606 and identified the following distinct performance obligations at inception of the agreement: (a) granting of the license rights over the non-CNS penetrant intellectual property (IP), and (b) granting of the license rights over the CNS penetrant IP which will be delivered to Lilly upon completion of the additional research and development efforts specified in the agreement. We concluded that each of these performance obligations is distinct. We based our assessment on the assumption that Lilly can benefit from each of the licenses on its own by developing and commercializing the underlying product using its own resources.

At the inception of the Lilly Agreement, given our rights to opt-out from the development of ocadusertib, we believed at the minimum, we had a commitment to fund the development costs up to \$65.0 million as discussed above. We considered this commitment to fund the development costs as a significant financing component of the contract, which we accounted for as a reduction of the upfront fee to derive the transaction price. This financing component was recorded as a liability at its net present value of approximately \$57.9 million using a 6.4% discount rate. Interest expense was accreted on such liability over the expected commitment period, adjusted for timing of expected cost share payments. No interest was accreted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

At the inception, we allocated the net transaction price of \$67.1 million to each performance obligation based on our best estimate of its relative standalone selling price using the adjusted market assessment approach. The transaction price allocated to the non-CNS penetrant IP of \$60.4 million was recognized as revenue upon delivery of the non-CNS penetrant IP to Lilly during the first quarter of 2021. The transaction price allocated to the CNS penetrant IP of \$6.7 million was recognized as revenue from the effective date of the Lilly Agreement through the eventual acceptance by Lilly in June 2022 using the input method. There was no outstanding deferred revenue related to Lilly Agreement as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

On September 28, 2023, we entered into an amendment to the Lilly Agreement which provides, among others that if we exercise our first opt-out right, we have the right to opt-in to the co-funding of ocadusertib development, upon us providing notice to Lilly within 30 days of certain events as specified in the Lilly Agreement, and as a result receive greater royalties from sales. Following the amendment to the Lilly Agreement, on September 29, 2023, we provided the first opt-out notice to Lilly, and our share on the ocadusertib development cost was capped to \$22.6 million through April 1, 2024. If we exercise our opt-in right, we will be required to continue to share in global development costs, and if we later exercise our second opt-out right (no later than April 1, 2025), our share in global development costs will be up to a specified cap through December 31, 2025, as provided for in the Lilly Agreement.

Lilly billed us \$21.4 million for our share of development costs incurred through April 1, 2024, and the amount was fully paid as of June 30, 2024. The outstanding liability to Lilly reported within other long-term liabilities (current and non-current) in the condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 amounted to \$40.0 million and \$43.6 million, respectively. As discussed above, following the amendment to the Lilly Agreement, and us providing the first opt-out notice to Lilly, our cost share obligation for ocadusertib development ended on April 1, 2024. Although currently we are no longer obligated to pay Lilly for our share in the ocadusertib development cost incurred subsequent to April 1, 2024, the outstanding liability reported in our condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 2024 amounting to \$40.0 million has not been recognized as revenue because we cannot conclude that it is probable that a significant reversal of the amount of revenue, if recognized, will not occur until the likelihood of us exercising our opt-in right becomes remote, or when the opt-in right period lapses.

Grifols License Agreement

We have an exclusive commercialization license agreement with Grifols entered in January 2019 with exclusive rights to commercialize fostamatinib for human diseases, and non-exclusive rights to develop fostamatinib in Grifols territory. Under the agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$30.0 million, with the potential for \$297.5 million in total regulatory and commercial milestones. We are also entitled to receive stepped double-digit royalty payments based on tiered net sales which may reach 30% of net sales. In January 2020, the European Commission (EC) granted a centralized Marketing Authorization (MA) for fostamatinib valid throughout the European Union (EU) and in the UK after the departure of the UK from the EU for the treatment of chronic ITP in adult patients who are refractory to other treatments. With this approval, in February 2020, we received \$20.0 million non-refundable payment, composed of a \$17.5 million payment due upon Marketing Authorization Application (MAA) approval by the European Medicines

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Agency (EMA) of fostamatinib for the first indication and a \$2.5 million creditable advance royalty payment, based on the terms of our collaboration agreement with Grifols. The above milestone payment was allocated to the distinct performance obligations in the collaboration agreement with Grifols. We accounted for this agreement under ASC 606 and identified distinct performance obligations at inception of the agreement. We allocated the transaction price to the distinct performance obligations in our collaboration agreement based on our best estimate of the relative standalone selling price, and recognized the corresponding revenue in the periods we satisfied the performance obligations. There was no outstanding deferred revenue related to the Grifols license agreement as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

We entered into a Commercial Supply Agreement with Grifols in October 2020 to supply and sell our drug product priced at a certain markup specified in the agreement, in quantities Grifols order from us pursuant to and in accordance with the agreement. Prior to the Commercial Supply Agreement, we had a Drug Product Purchase Agreement with Grifols entered in December 2019. There was no revenue recognized related to the delivery of drug supply to Grifols for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024. For the three and six month ended June 30, 2023, we recognized revenue of \$1.2 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, from the delivery of drug supply to Grifols.

We recognize royalty revenue from Grifols included within contract revenues from collaboration. Royalty revenue recognized for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$2.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Kissei License Agreement

We have an exclusive license and supply agreement with Kissei entered in October 2018, to develop and commercialize fostamatinib in all current and potential indications in Kissei's territory. Kissei is responsible for performing and funding all development activities for fostamatinib in the above-mentioned territories. We received an upfront cash payment of \$33.0 million, with the potential for up to an additional \$147.0 million in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, and will receive mid- to upper twenty percent, tiered, escalated net sales-based payments for the supply of fostamatinib. Under the agreement, we granted Kissei the license rights to fostamatinib in Kissei's territory and are obligated to supply Kissei with drug product for use in clinical trials and pre-commercialization activities. We are also responsible for the manufacture and supply of fostamatinib for all future development and commercialization activities under the agreement. We accounted for this agreement under ASC 606 and identified the distinct performance obligations at inception of the agreement. We concluded that each of these performance obligations is distinct. We determined that the upfront fee represented the transaction price and was allocated to the performance obligations based on our best estimate of the relative standalone selling price and recognized the corresponding revenue in the period we satisfied the performance obligations. As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the remaining deferred revenue was related to the material right associated with discounted fostamatinib supply which amounted to \$1.4 million. No revenue was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 associated with the remaining performance obligation.

In April 2022, Kissei announced that an NDA was submitted to Japan's Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) for fostamatinib in chronic ITP. With this milestone event, we received \$5.0 million non-refundable and non-creditable payment from Kissei pursuant to the terms of our collaboration agreement, and such amount was recognized as revenue in the second quarter of 2022. In December 2022, Kissei announced that Japan's PMDA approved the NDA for fostamatinib in chronic ITP. With this milestone event, we were entitled to receive \$20.0 million non-refundable and non-creditable payment from Kissei pursuant to the terms of our collaboration agreement, which we recognized as revenue in the fourth quarter of 2022. The amount was subsequently collected in January 2023.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, of revenue related to the delivery of drug supply to Kissei mainly for commercial use. No such revenue was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023.

Medison Commercial and License Agreements

We have two exclusive commercial and license agreements with Medison entered in October 2019 for the commercialization of fostamatinib for chronic ITP in Medison territory, pursuant to which, we received a \$5.0 million upfront payment with respect to the agreement in Canada. We accounted for this agreement under ASC 606 and identified the following combined performance obligations at inception of the agreement: (a) granting of the license and (b) obtaining regulatory approval in Canada of fostamatinib in ITP. However, under the agreement, we have the option to buy back all rights to the product in Canada within six months from obtaining regulatory approval for the treatment of auto immune hemolytic anemia in Canada. We determined that the non-refundable upfront fee represented the transaction price, however, due to the buyback provision, we accounted this upfront payment as financing arrangement under ASC 606. In 2022, management concluded that the likelihood of exercising the buyback option right was remote considering the top-line results from our Phase 3 trial of fostamatinib in warm auto immune hemolytic anemia (wAIHA) which showed that the trial did not demonstrate statistical significance in the primary efficacy endpoint, and the guidance received from the FDA. As such, in accordance with ASC 606, we relieved the outstanding financing liability which included the upfront payment and accreted interest, and recognized such amount as revenue in 2022. There was no outstanding deferred revenue related to Medison license agreement as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized revenue from Medison of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to the delivery of drug supply and earned royalties. There was no material revenue recognized in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 related to the delivery of drug supply and earned royalties.

Knight Commercial License and Supply Agreement

We have commercial license and supply agreements with Knight entered in May 2022 for the commercialization of fostamatinib for approved indications in Knight territory. Pursuant to such commercial license agreement, we received a \$2.0 million one-time, non-refundable, and non-creditable upfront payment, with potential for up to an additional \$20.0 million in regulatory and sales-based commercial milestone payments, and will receive twenty- to mid-thirty percent, tiered, escalated net-sales based royalty payments for products sold in the Knight territory. We accounted for this agreement under ASC 606 and identified that the upfront payment was a consideration for granting Knight the license to commercialize fostamatinib for approved indication in the Knight territory, and no further material deliverables associated to such upfront payment. As such, we recognized the upfront payment as revenue in 2022. We are also responsible for the exclusive manufacture and supply of fostamatinib for all future development and commercialization activities under the agreement.

Government Contracts

US Department of Defense (DOD)

Government contract revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 of \$1.0 million was from an award we received from DOD to support our Phase 3 clinical trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of fostamatinib for the treatment of hospitalized high-risk patients with COVID-19. No revenue was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 from this grant.

Biomedical Advanced Research and Development (BARDA)

In August 2023, we were awarded up to \$0.8 million by BARDA, part of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for the Preparedness and Response at the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), for our evaluation of fostamatinib in mitigating the impact of long-term respiratory distress. No revenue was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 from this grant. Through June 30, 2024, we have received \$0.1 million of the award.

Strategic Development Collaborations with MDACC and CONNECT

In December 2023, we entered into a Strategic Collaboration Agreement with MDACC, a comprehensive cancer research, treatment, and prevention center. The collaboration will expand our evaluation of REZLIDHIA (olutasidenib) in AML and other hematologic cancers. Under the collaboration, we will provide MDACC the study materials and \$15.0 million in time-based milestone payments as compensation for services to be provided for the

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studies, over the five-year collaboration term, unless terminated earlier as provided for in the agreement. Through June 30, 2024, we provided \$2.0 million funding to MDACC.

In January 2024, we announced our collaboration with CONNECT, an international collaborative network of pediatric cancer centers, to conduct a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate REZLIDHIA in glioma. Under the collaboration, we will provide funding up to \$3.0 million and study material over the four-year collaboration.

We account for the funding we provide under the above research collaboration agreements as prepaid research and development in the balance sheet to the extent the payment is made in advance of services being rendered, and recognize such amount as research and development expense within the statements of operations as the collaborative partners render the services under the respective agreement.

5. In-licensing and Acquisition

Asset Purchase Agreement with Blueprint

On February 22, 2024, we acquired the US rights to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO (pralsetinib) from Blueprint pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement. The acquired assets include, among other things, applicable intellectual property related to pralsetinib in the US, including patents, copyrights and trademarks, as well as clinical regulatory and commercial data and records. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, we agreed to pay a purchase price of \$15.0 million, of which, \$10.0 million was payable upon our first commercial sale of GAVRETO and an additional \$5.0 million is payable on the first anniversary of the closing date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions. Blueprint is also eligible to receive up to \$97.5 million in future commercial milestone payments and up to \$5.0 million in future regulatory milestone payments. The potential regulatory milestones include full regulatory approval of pralsetinib (or related compounds) for the treatment of adult RET-fusion positive thyroid cancer, and maintenance of the current regulatory approval of pralsetinib for the treatment of adult RET-fusion positive thyroid cancer during the period beginning on February 22, 2024 and ending on the third anniversary of the first commercial sale of pralsetinib subject to certain conditions. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Asset Purchase Agreement, Blueprint would be entitled to tiered royalty payments on net sales of products containing pralsetinib (or related compounds) ranging from 10% to 30%, subject to certain reductions and offsets.

In accordance with ASC 805 *Business Combinations* (ASC 805), the transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition, because substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single asset, which is the GAVRETO product rights. The GAVRETO product rights comprised developed technology, customers, trademarks and trade name, and are considered a single asset as they are inextricably linked. ASC 805 provides for a screen test, wherein if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the assets acquired are not considered to be a business.

The following table summarizes the total purchase consideration in connection with the asset acquisition (in thousands):

Closing purchase price	\$ 15,000
Transaction costs	360
Total purchase consideration	<u>\$ 15,360</u>

The closing purchase price was recorded within acquisition-related liabilities in the condensed balance sheet and was outstanding as of June 30, 2024, of which, \$10.0 million was paid in July 2024 following our first commercial sale of GAVRETO at the end of June 2024. The transaction costs have been paid in cash as of June 30, 2024. The contingent considerations relating to future commercial and regulatory milestones were not included in the total purchase price consideration, and will be accounted for when the contingency is resolved and the consideration becomes payable. Royalties will be recognized within cost of sales, as revenue from GAVRETO product sales is recognized.

In an asset acquisition, the acquiring entity should recognize the assets acquired at cost to the acquiring entity which includes transaction costs and consideration given, allocated based on a relative fair value of the assets acquired measured at acquisition date. The fair value of the developed technology, customers, trademarks and trade name was

estimated using a multi-period excess earnings income approach that discounts expected cash flows to present value by applying discount rate that represents the estimated rate that market participants would use to value such assets. The relative fair value are based on estimates that required judgement and certain assumptions, categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Since we acquired a single asset, the total purchase consideration was recorded as intangible assets. The related intangible assets is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 12 years, and the related amortization is recorded within cost of sales.

Simultaneously and in connection with entering into the Asset Purchase Agreement, we also entered into certain supporting agreements, including a customary transition agreement, pursuant to which, during the transition period, Blueprint will transition regulatory and distribution responsibility for GAVRETO to us. We also agreed to purchase certain drug product inventories from Blueprint under a Material Transfer Agreement, and received such inventories amounting to approximately \$6.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

License and Transition Services Agreement with Forma

We have a license and transition services agreement with Forma entered in July 2022, for an exclusive license to develop, manufacture and commercialize olutasidenib, a proprietary inhibitor of mutated IDH1 (mIDH1), for any uses worldwide, including for the treatment of AML and other malignancies. Forma became a wholly owned subsidiary of Novo Nordisk following the closing of its acquisition by Novo Nordisk in October 2022. Pursuant to the terms of the license and transition services agreement, we paid an upfront fee of \$2.0 million, with the potential to pay up to \$67.5 million of additional payments upon achievement of specified development and regulatory milestones and up to \$165.5 million of additional payments upon achievement of certain commercial milestones. In addition, subject to the terms and conditions of the license and transition services agreement, Forma would be entitled to tiered royalty payments on net sales of licensed products at percentages ranging from low-teens to mid-thirties, as well as certain portion of our sublicensing revenue, subject to certain standard reductions and offsets.

The transaction was accounted for as an acquisition of asset under ASC 730, *Research and Development*. In accordance with the guidance, in a transaction accounted for as an asset acquisition, any acquired IPR&D that does not have alternative future use is charged to expense at the acquisition date. At the acquisition date, the acquired license asset was accounted for as IPR&D, and we anticipated no other economic benefit to be derived from such acquired licensed asset other than the primary indications. As such, we accounted for the upfront fee of \$2.0 million as IPR&D and recorded such cost within research and development expense in the statements of operations in 2022.

Under the accounting guidance, we account for contingent payments when a contingency is resolved, and the consideration becomes payable. We account for milestone payment obligations incurred at development stage and prior to a regulatory approval of an indication associated with the acquired licensed asset as research and development expense when the event requiring payment of the milestone occurs. Milestone payment obligations incurred upon and after a regulatory approval of an indication associated with the acquired licensed asset, and at the commercial stage, are recorded as intangible assets when the event requiring payment of the milestones occurs. Prior to the FDA approval of REZLIDHIA in December 2022, a certain regulatory milestone was met which entitled Forma to receive a \$2.5 million milestone payment. Because such milestone payment obligation was incurred prior to a regulatory approval of an indication associated with the acquired licensed asset, we recorded such amount as research and development expense in the fourth quarter of 2022. On December 1, 2022, the FDA approved REZLIDHIA capsules for the treatment of adult patients with R/R AML with susceptible IDH1 mutations as detected by an FDA-approved test. Following the FDA approval, we launched REZLIDHIA and made first shipments of the product to our customers in December 2022. With this FDA approval and first commercial sale of the product, Forma was entitled to receive a total of \$15.0 million milestone payments. Since such milestone payment obligations were incurred upon and after regulatory approval of the product, we recorded such amount as intangible assets on our condensed balance sheet in the fourth quarter of 2022. No new milestone was met in 2023 and during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

The amount recorded as intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 14 years, and the related amortization is recorded within cost of sales. Royalties are recognized within cost of sales, as revenue from REZLIDHIA product sales is recognized.

6. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation for the periods presented was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,796	\$ 6,707	\$ 3,531
Research and development	305	376	955	1,399
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 2,528	\$ 2,172	\$ 7,662	\$ 4,930

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, we granted stock options to purchase 599,772 shares of common stock with weighted-average grant-date fair value of \$9.64 per share, and 9,294 stock options were exercised. The stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2024 generally vest over 3 years. As of June 30, 2024, there were 3,691,139 stock options outstanding, of which, 132,250 are outstanding performance-based stock options wherein the achievement of the corresponding corporate-based milestones were assessed not probable as of June 30, 2024. Accordingly, none of the \$2.5 million grant date fair value for these awards has been recognized as stock-based compensation expense as of June 30, 2024.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table summarizes the weighted-average assumptions relating to options granted pursuant to our Equity Incentive Plans (our 2018 Equity Incentive Plan and Inducement Plan, as amended) for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Risk-free interest rate	4.5 %	3.7 %	4.2 %	3.7 %
Expected term (in years)	6.0	6.7	6.2	7.0
Dividend yield	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Expected volatility	88.1 %	86.0 %	87.4 %	83.1 %

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, we granted 291,373 RSUs with a grant-date weighted-average fair value of \$12.52 per share, and 66,408 RSUs were released. The RSUs granted during the six months ended June 30, 2024 generally vest over 3 years. As of June 30, 2024, there were 387,729 RSUs outstanding.

As of June 30, 2024, there was approximately \$14.0 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation cost which is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average period of 2.15 years, related to time-based stock options, performance-based stock options wherein achievement of the corresponding corporate-based milestones was considered as probable, and RSUs.

In March 2024 and April 2024, our Board of Directors approved additional 78,232 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under our Inducement Plan. In May 2024, our stockholders approved an amendment to our 2018 Plan, to, among other items, add an additional 650,000 shares to the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under our 2018 Plan. As of June 30, 2024, there were 1,412,669 shares of common stock available for future grant under our Equity Incentive Plans.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our Purchase Plan provides for a 24-month offering period comprises four six-month purchase periods with a look-back option. A look-back option is a provision in our Purchase Plan under which eligible employees can purchase shares of our common stock at a price per share equal to the lesser of 85% of the fair market value on the first day of the offering period or 85% of the fair market value on the purchase date. Our Purchase Plan also includes a feature that provides for a new offering period to begin when the fair market value of our common stock on any purchase date during an offering period falls below the fair market value of our common stock on the first day of such offering period. This feature is called a “reset.” Participants are automatically enrolled in the new offering period.

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Our 24-month offering period under our Purchase Plan ended on June 30, 2024, and a new 24-month offering period started on July 1, 2024. The fair value of awards under our Purchase Plan is estimated on the date of our new offering period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is being amortized over the requisite service periods. As of June 30, 2024, there was no unrecognized stock-based compensation cost related to our Purchase Plan.

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, there were 35,902 shares purchased under the Purchase Plan. As of June 30, 2024, there were 213,681 shares reserved for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

7. Other Balance Sheet Components

Inventories

Inventories for the periods presented consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of	
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Raw materials	\$ 2,145	\$ 4,609
Work in process	6,006	1,876
Finished goods	4,368	1,508
Total	\$ 12,519	\$ 7,993
Reported as:		
Inventories	\$ 8,059	\$ 5,522
Other assets	4,460	2,471
Total	\$ 12,519	\$ 7,993

Inventories as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 include inventories acquired from Forma pursuant to the license and transition services agreement. Inventories as of June 30, 2024 also include inventories acquired from Blueprint pursuant to a Material Transfer Agreement as discussed in Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition. As of June 30, 2024, advance payments to the manufacturer of our raw materials were included within prepaid and other current assets in the condensed balance sheet amounted to \$2.2 million. No such advance payment was included within prepaid and other current assets as of December 31, 2023.

Non-current inventories consist primarily of active pharmaceutical ingredients classified as raw materials which have multi-year shelf life, as well as certain work in process and finished goods inventories that are not expected to be consumed beyond our normal operating cycle.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of	
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Intangible asset cost	\$ 30,360	\$ 15,000
Accumulated amortization	(2,085)	(1,122)
Intangible asset, net	\$ 28,275	\$ 13,878

See “Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition” for related discussions of capitalized intangible assets. Amortization expense recorded within cost of sales in the statements of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

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The following table presents the estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands):

Remainder of 2024	\$ 1,176
2025	2,351
2026	2,351
2027	2,351
2028	2,351
Thereafter	17,695
	<u>\$ 28,275</u>

8. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments for the periods presented consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of	
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	\$ 6,126	\$ 8,247
Money market funds	13,805	9,685
US treasury bills	4,963	12,594
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	10,444	11,233
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	13,764	15,174
	<u>\$ 49,102</u>	<u>\$ 56,933</u>
Reported as:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,053	\$ 32,786
Short-term investments	13,049	24,147
	<u>\$ 49,102</u>	<u>\$ 56,933</u>

Cash equivalents and short-term investments include the following securities with gross unrealized gains and losses (in thousands):

As of June 30, 2024	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
US treasury bills	\$ 4,963	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,963
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	10,446	—	(2)	10,444
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	13,771	—	(7)	13,764
Total	<u>\$ 29,180</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ 29,171</u>

As of December 31, 2023	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
US treasury bills	\$ 12,591	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 12,594
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	11,230	7	(4)	11,233
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	15,172	5	(3)	15,174
Total	<u>\$ 38,993</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ 39,001</u>

As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, our cash equivalents and short-term investments had a weighted-average time to maturity of approximately 68 days and 82 days, respectively. Our short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale securities. Accordingly, we have classified these securities as short-term investments on our condensed balance sheets as they are available for use in the current operations. As of June 30, 2024, we had no investments that had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months. As of June 30, 2024, a total of 26 individual securities had been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or less, and the losses were determined to be temporary. No significant facts or circumstances have arisen to indicate that there has been any significant

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deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuers of the securities held by us. Based on our review of these securities, including the assessment of the duration and severity of the unrealized losses, we have not recognized any credit losses on these securities as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses of our investments in individual securities that are in an unrealized loss position, aggregated by investment category (in thousands):

As of June 30, 2024	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	\$ 9,694	\$ (2)
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	13,265	(7)
Total	\$ 22,959	\$ (9)

9. Fair Value

The table below summarizes the fair value of our cash equivalents and short-term investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and are categorized based upon the lowest level of significant input to the valuations (in thousands):

	Assets at Fair Value as of June 30, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds	\$ 13,805	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,805
US treasury bills	—	4,963	—	4,963
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	—	10,444	—	10,444
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	—	13,764	—	13,764
Total	\$ 13,805	\$ 29,171	\$ —	\$ 42,976

	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market funds	\$ 9,685	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,685
US treasury bills	—	12,594	—	12,594
Government-sponsored enterprise securities	—	11,233	—	11,233
Corporate bonds and commercial paper	—	15,174	—	15,174
Total	\$ 9,685	\$ 39,001	\$ —	\$ 48,686

10. Debt

The following table summarizes loans payable, net (in thousands):

	As of	
	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Principal outstanding	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(308)	(398)
Principal outstanding, net of unamortized debt issuance costs	\$ 59,692	\$ 59,602
Reported as:		
Loans payable, net, current portion	\$ —	\$ 7,229
Long-term portion of loans payable, net	59,692	52,373
	\$ 59,692	\$ 59,602

The outstanding loans payable as of the periods presented was related to our Credit and Security Agreement (Credit Agreement) with MidCap Financial Trust (MidCap) entered into on September 27, 2019 (Closing Date) and amended on March 29, 2021 (First Amendment), February 11, 2022 (Second Amendment), July 27, 2022 (Third Amendment), and on April 11, 2024 (Fourth Amendment).

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The Credit Agreement provides for a \$60.0 million term loan credit facility. At the Closing Date, \$10.0 million was funded (Tranche 1), in May 2020, an additional \$10.0 million was funded (Tranche 2), at the Second Amendment, an additional \$10.0 million was funded (Tranche 3), at the Third Amendment, an additional \$10.0 million was funded (Tranche 4), and in March 2023, an additional \$20.0 million was funded (Tranche 5). As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balance of the loan was \$60.0 million, and no remaining funds are available for draw under the term loan credit facility.

The First Amendment to the Credit Agreement extended the period through which Tranche 3 was available to us. The Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement, among other things, amended the applicable funding conditions, applicable commitments and certain other terms relating to available credit facilities (Tranches 3 and 4), added additional term loan credit facility (Tranche 5), and revised certain terms related to the financial covenants.

Following the Third Amendment but prior to the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement in April 2024 as discussed below, the term loans would mature on September 1, 2026, and the interest-only period was through October 1, 2024. The term loans bore interest equal to the sum of one-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), plus an adjustment of 0.11448%, subject to 1.50% applicable floor, plus applicable margin of 5.65%, and a final payment fee of 2.5% of principal due at maturity date.

Following the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement in April 2024, the term loans mature on September 1, 2027, and the interest-only period is through October 1, 2025. The term loans bear interest equal to the sum of one-month SOFR plus an adjustment of 0.11448%, subject to a 4.00% applicable floor, plus applicable margin of 6.50%. A final payment fee of 4.25% of principal is due at maturity date. The amendment was accounted for as debt modification in accordance with the standards. The unamortized debt issuance costs are continuously being amortized as interest expense through maturity using the effective interest rate method.

We may make voluntary prepayments, in whole or in part, subject to certain prepayment premiums and additional interest payments. The Credit Agreement also contains certain provisions, such as event of default and change in control provisions, which, if triggered, would require us to make mandatory prepayments on the term loan, which are subject to certain prepayment premiums and additional interest payments. The obligations under the amended Credit Agreement are secured by a perfected security interest in all of our assets including our intellectual property.

Interest expense, including amortization of the debt discount and accretion of the final fees related to the Credit Agreement for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$2.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$3.9 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. Accrued interest of \$1.8 million was included within other accrued liabilities in the condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 2024.

The following table presents the future minimum principal payments of the outstanding loan as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands):

Remainder of 2024	\$	—
2025		7,500
2026		30,000
2027		22,500
Principal amount (Tranches 1, 2, 3 and 4)	\$	<u>60,000</u>

The amended Credit Agreement contains certain covenants which, among others, require us to deliver financial reports at designated times of the year and maintain minimum unrestricted cash and trailing net revenues. As of June 30, 2024, we were not in violation of any covenants.

11. Leases

We have a sublease agreement with Atara Biotherapeutics, Inc. (Atara) entered in October 2022 to sublease an office space located in South San Francisco, California. Subject to the terms of the sublease agreement, the lease term commenced in November 2022 and shall expire in May 2025. This leased facility is currently held as our new Headquarters following the expiration of our previously leased facility in January 2023. The weighted average remaining term of our leases as of June 30, 2024 was 0.92 years.

We previously leased our prior headquarter space located in South San Francisco, California with Healthpeak Properties, Inc. (formerly known as HCP BTC, LLC), and had a sublease agreement with an unrelated third-party to sublet a portion of the leased facility. Both leases expired in January 2023.

The components of our operating lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed operating lease expense	\$ 166	\$ 166	\$ 332	778
Variable operating lease expense (net credit)	28	(42)	56	30
Total operating lease expense	\$ 194	\$ 124	\$ 388	\$ 808

Supplemental information related to our operating lease were as follow (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash payments included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities	\$ 184	\$ 178	\$ 368	1,174

Supplemental information related to our operating sublease was as follow (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fixed sublease expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	365
Variable sublease expense	—	—	—	77
Sublease income	—	—	—	(442)
Net	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

The following table presents the future lease payments as of June 30, 2024 (in thousands):

Remainder of 2024	\$ 371
2025	301
Total minimum payments required	\$ 672

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the accompanying notes included in this report and the audited financial statements and accompanying notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2024. Our financial results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of results that may occur in future interim periods or for the full fiscal year.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements indicating expectations about future performance and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks and uncertainties. We usually use words such as “may,” “will,” “would,” “should,” “could,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “might,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “intend,” or the negative of these terms or similar expressions to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements appear throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are statements regarding our current expectations, beliefs or intent, primarily with respect to our operations and related industry developments. Examples of these statements include, but are not limited to: our business and scientific strategies; risks and uncertainties associated with the commercialization, distribution and marketing of our products in the US and outside the US; risks that the FDA, EMA, the Medicines and Health Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) or other regulatory authorities may make adverse decisions regarding our products; the progress of our and our collaborators’ product development programs, including clinical testing, and the timing of results thereof; our corporate collaborations and revenues that may be received from our collaborations and the timing of those potential payments; our expectations with respect to timing of recognizing product sales; our expectations with respect to regulatory submissions and approvals; our drug discovery technologies; our research and development expense; protection of our intellectual property and our intention to vigorously enforce our intellectual property rights; the availability and sufficiency of our cash and capital resources and the need for additional capital; our ability to successfully identify and acquire or in-license products or companies, and to successfully transition assets to operate acquisitions; our operations and legal risks; the effectiveness of our cybersecurity risk management process; and our acquisition of certain assets comprising rights to GAVRETO (pralsetinib) in the US. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons, including as a result of the risks and uncertainties discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by applicable law. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which factors will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are a biotechnology company dedicated to developing and providing novel therapies that significantly improve the lives of patients with hematologic disorders and cancer. We focus on products that address signaling pathways that are critical to disease mechanisms.

TAVALISSE (fostamatinib disodium hexahydrate) is our first product approved by the FDA. TAVALISSE is the only approved oral SYK inhibitor for the treatment of adult patients with chronic ITP who have had an insufficient response to a previous treatment. The product is also commercially available in Europe and the UK (as TAVLESSE), and in Canada, Israel and Japan (as TAVALISSE) for the treatment of chronic ITP in adult patients.

REZLIDHIA (olutasidenib) is our second FDA-approved product. REZLIDHIA capsules are indicated for the treatment of adult patients with R/R AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test. We in-licensed REZLIDHIA from Forma with exclusive, worldwide rights for its development, manufacturing and commercialization.

GAVRETO (pralsetinib) is our third FDA-approved product which we began commercializing on June 27, 2024. GAVRETO is a once daily, small molecule, oral, kinase inhibitor of wild-type RET and oncogenic RET fusions. GAVRETO is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC as detected by an FDA-approved test. GAVRETO is also approved under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration response rate, for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate). We acquired the rights to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO in the US from Blueprint pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement entered in February 2024.

We continue to advance the development of R289, our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program, in an open-label, Phase 1b trial to determine the tolerability and preliminary efficacy of the drug in patients with lower-risk MDS who are relapsed, refractory or resistant to prior therapies.

We have strategic development collaborations with MDACC to expand our evaluation of REZLIDHIA in AML and other hematologic cancers with IDH1 mutations, and with CONNECT to conduct a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate REZLIDHIA in combination with temozolomide in patients with HGG harboring an IDH1 mutation.

We have a RIPK1 inhibitor program in clinical development with our partner Lilly. We also have product candidates in clinical development with partners BerGenBio and Daiichi.

Reverse Stock Split

We filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware a certificate of amendment to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, to effect a 1-for-10 reverse stock split, effective June 27, 2024. As a result of the reverse stock split, every ten issued and outstanding shares of our common stock were automatically combined into one issued and outstanding share of common stock. Accordingly, an amount equal to the par value of the decreased shares resulting from the reverse stock split was reclassified from common stock to additional paid-in capital on the condensed balance sheet and statement of changes in stockholders' deficit. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Stockholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional shares of common stock were entitled to receive the cash value equal to the fraction to which the stockholder would otherwise be entitled, multiplied by the closing price of the common stock as reported by Nasdaq on the last trading day prior to the effective date of the split. As a result of the reverse stock split, proportionate adjustments were made to the number of shares underlying (and as applicable, the exercise or conversion prices of) our outstanding equity awards and to the number of shares of common stock issuable under our equity incentive plans. The reverse stock split did not change the par value of our common stock, which remains \$0.001, or the authorized number of shares of our common stock. All share amounts and per share amounts disclosed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split on a retroactive basis for all periods presented.

Business Updates

TAVALISSE IN ITP

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, net product sales of TAVALISSE were \$47.5 million, increased by \$3.8 million or 9% compared to \$43.6 million net product sales in the same period in 2023. The increase was primarily due to increased quantities sold, as well as increased price per bottle. This increase was partially offset by the increase in revenue reserves driven by higher government and private payor rebates.

REZLIDHIA in R/R AML with midHI

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, net product sales of REZLIDHIA were \$10.0 million, increased by \$6.0 million or 150% compared to \$4.0 million net product sales in the same period in 2023. The increase was primarily due to increased quantities sold primarily driven by increased number of patients under therapy, partially offset by the increase in revenue reserves primarily due to higher government rebates.

GAVRETO in metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancers

We began our commercialization and started recognizing revenue from product sales of GAVRETO in June 2024. We recognized approximately \$1.9 million of net product sales for the sale of GAVRETO to our distributors at the end of June 2024. We believe GAVRETO is highly synergistic with our current product portfolio, and we expect to continue to leverage our existing commercial infrastructure to ensure current and newly prescribed GAVRETO patients have continued access to this important treatment option. We distribute and market GAVRETO for approved indications in RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancers. We acquired GAVRETO from Blueprint pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement entered into on February 22, 2024. Pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement, we purchased certain assets comprising the right to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO in the US from Blueprint. Under the terms of the agreement, we agreed to pay Blueprint a purchase price of \$15.0 million, of which, \$10.0 million was paid in July 2024 following our first commercial sale of GAVRETO at the end of June 2024, and an additional \$5.0 million is payable on the first anniversary of the closing date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions. Blueprint is also eligible to receive up to \$97.5 million in future commercial milestone payments and up to \$5.0 million in future regulatory milestone payments, in addition to tiered royalties ranging from 10% to 30%.

Simultaneously and in conjunction with entering into the Asset Purchase Agreement, we also entered into certain supporting agreements, including a customary transition agreement, pursuant to which, during the transition period, Blueprint will transition regulatory and distribution responsibility for GAVRETO to us. We also agreed to purchase certain drug product inventories from Blueprint under a Material Transfer Agreement, and received such inventories amounting to approximately \$6.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

R289, an Oral IRAK1/4 Inhibitor for LR-MDS

We advanced the development of our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program, following further evaluation of single and multiple ascending doses of R289 in healthy subjects. The Phase 1b open-label, multicenter trial evaluates the safety, tolerability and preliminary efficacy of R289 in patients with R/R lower-risk MDS. This Phase 1b trial is expected to enroll approximately 40 patients (up to 30 participants in the dose escalation phase, and up to 10 participants in the dose expansion phase). The primary objective of the trial is safety, with secondary and exploratory objectives to assess preliminary efficacy and characterize the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile of R289. The safety and efficacy data from this Phase 1b trial is intended to inform the recommended dose of R289 for further clinical evaluation in lower-risk MDS. To date, enrollment in the fourth dose level (250 mg twice daily) of the trial is underway. Preliminary data are expected by the end of 2024.

REZLIDHIA in AML, Other Hematologic Cancers and HGG

In December 2023, we entered into a Strategic Collaboration Agreement with MDACC, a comprehensive cancer research, treatment, and prevention center. The collaboration will expand our evaluation of REZLIDHIA in AML and other hematologic cancers with IDH1 mutations. Under the Strategic Collaboration Agreement, we will jointly lead the clinical development efforts with MDACC to evaluate the potential of olutasidenib to treat newly diagnosed and R/R patients with AML, higher-risk MDS, and advanced myeloproliferative neoplasms, in combination with other agents. The collaboration will also support the evaluation of olutasidenib as monotherapy in patients with IDH1 mutated clonal cytopenia of undetermined significance and lower-risk MDS, as well as maintenance therapy following hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Under the Strategic Collaboration Agreement, we will provide MDACC the study materials and \$15.0 million in time-based milestone payments as compensation for services to be provided for the studies, over the five-year collaboration term, unless terminated earlier as provided for in the agreement. Through June 30, 2024, we provided \$2.0 million funding to MDACC. In early August 2024, MDACC, with our support, opened enrollment for a Phase 1b/2 trial of decitabine and venetoclax in combination with olutasidenib in patients with IDH1-mutated AML. This is the first trial in our multi-year strategic development collaboration with MDACC. The Phase 1b part of the trial seeks to determine the safety and tolerability and recommended Phase 2 dose of decitabine and venetoclax in combination with olutasidenib. The primary objective of the Phase 2 part of the trial is to determine the complete remission rate in both newly diagnosed and R/R patients.

In January 2024, we announced our collaboration with Collaborative Network for Neuro-Oncology Clinical Trials (CONNECT), an international collaborative network of pediatric cancer centers, to conduct a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate REZLIDHIA in combination with temozolomide in patients with HGG harboring an IDH1 mutation. Under the collaboration, CONNECT will include olutasidenib in CONNECT's TarGet-D, a molecularly guided Phase 2 umbrella clinical trial for HGG. In our sponsored arm, adolescents and young adult patients (<39 years old) with newly-diagnosed IDH1-mutation positive HGG will receive maintenance therapy with olutasidenib in combination with temozolomide for the first year after radiotherapy, followed by olutasidenib monotherapy for the second year. Under the collaboration, we will provide CONNECT with a funding up to \$3.0 million and study material over the four-year collaboration.

Global Strategic Partnership with Lilly

Lilly is continuing to advance ocadusertib (previously R552), an investigational, potent and selective RIPK1 inhibitor. Lilly has initiated the Phase 2a trial studying ocadusertib in adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. The Phase 2a enrollment of approximately 100 patients is advancing well, with preliminary analysis of the Phase 2a results anticipated in the first half of 2025. RIPK1 is implicated in a broad range of key inflammatory cellular processes and plays a key role in tumor necrosis factor signaling, especially in the induction of pro-inflammatory necroptosis. The program also includes RIPK1 compounds that cross the blood-brain barrier (CNS-penetrants) to address neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.





Under the Lilly Agreement, we are responsible for 20% of the development costs for ocadusertib in the US, Europe, and Japan, up to a specified cap, and Lilly is responsible for funding the remainder of all development activities for ocadusertib and other non-CNS disease development candidates. Under the Lilly Agreement, we have the right to opt-out of co-funding the ocadusertib development activities in the US, Europe and Japan at two different specified times and as a result receive lesser royalties from sales. In September 2023, we provided the first opt-out notice to Lilly and our funding commitment was capped at a specified amount through April 1, 2024, as provided for in the Lilly Agreement, as amended in September 2023. We provided \$21.4 million funding to Lilly throughout the periods for our share for ocadusertib development costs incurred through April 1, 2024. Under the Lilly Agreement as amended, we have the right to opt-in to co-funding of ocadusertib development, upon us providing notice to Lilly within 30 days of certain events, as specified in the Lilly Agreement. If we decide to exercise our opt-in right, we will be required to continue to share in global development costs, and if we later exercise our second opt-out right (no later than April 1, 2025), our share in global development costs will be up to a specified cap through December 31, 2025, as provided for in the Lilly Agreement.

Patent Infringement Lawsuit

In June 2022, we received a notice letter regarding an Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) submitted to the FDA by Annora Pharma Private Limited (Annora) requesting approval to market a generic version of TAVALISSE. In July 2022, we filed a lawsuit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Annora and its subsidiaries for infringement of certain of our US patents. Litigation continues, and no trial date is currently set. For a more detailed discussion of this litigation matter, see Part II, Item 1, “Legal Proceedings” of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our Product Portfolio

The following table summarizes our portfolio:

	Indication	Target	Stage	Partner
Commercialized Products				
TAVALISSE® (fostamatinib) ^{1,2}	Adult Chronic ITP	SYK	Approved	
REZLIDHIA® (alutrasidenib) ³	R/R AML	mIDH1	Approved	
GAVRETO® (pralsetinib) ⁴	RET+ NSCLC & Advanced Thyroid Cancer	RET	Approved	
Clinical Trials				
R289*	Lower-risk MDS	IRAK1/4	Phase 1b	
Partnered Programs				
Bemcentinib*	NSCLC	AXL	Phase 2	
Ocaduserfib (previously R552)*	Rheumatoid Arthritis	RIPK1	Phase 2	
Milademetan*	Cancer	MDM2	Phase 1	
Rxxx (CNS penetrant)	CNS Diseases	RIPK1	Pre-clinical	

■ Company-Sponsored Trials

¹ Please see the TAVALISSE Full Prescribing Information

² The product is also commercially available in Europe and the UK (TAVLESSE) as well as Canada, Israel and Japan (TAVALISSE) for the treatment of adult chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP).

³ Please see the REZLIDHIA Full Prescribing Information, including Boxed WARNING

⁴ Please see the GAVRETO Full Prescribing Information

* Investigational compound in this indication and has not been submitted for FDA review

Commercial Products

TAVALISSE/Fostamatinib in ITP

Chronic ITP affects an estimated 81,300 adult patients in the US. In patients with ITP, the immune system attacks and destroys the body’s own blood platelets, which play an active role in blood clotting and healing. ITP patients can suffer extraordinary bruising, bleeding and fatigue as a result of low platelet counts. Current therapies for ITP include steroids, blood platelet production boosters that imitate thrombopoietin (TPO) and splenectomy.

Taken in tablet form, fostamatinib blocks the activation of SYK inside immune cells. ITP is typically characterized by the body producing antibodies that attach to healthy platelets in the blood stream. Immune cells recognize these antibodies and affix to them, which activates the SYK enzyme inside the immune cell, and triggers the destruction of the antibody and the attached platelet. When SYK is inhibited by fostamatinib, it interrupts this immune cell function and allows the platelets to escape destruction. The results of our Phase 2 clinical trial, in which fostamatinib was orally administered to 16 adults with chronic ITP, published in *Blood*, showed that fostamatinib significantly increased the platelet counts of certain ITP patients, including those who had failed other currently available agents.

Our Fostamatinib for Immune Thrombocytopenia (FIT) Phase 3 clinical program had a total of 150 ITP patients which were randomized into two identical multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials. The patients were diagnosed with persistent or chronic ITP, and had blood platelet counts consistently below 30,000 per microliter of blood. Two-thirds of the subjects received fostamatinib orally at 100 mg twice daily (bid) and the other third received placebo on the same schedule. Subjects were expected to remain on treatment for up to 24 weeks. At week four of treatment, subjects who failed to meet certain platelet counts and met certain tolerability thresholds could have their dosage of fostamatinib (or corresponding placebo) increased to 150 mg bid. The primary efficacy endpoint of this program was a stable platelet response by week 24 with platelet counts at or above 50,000 per microliter of blood for at least four of the final six qualifying blood draws. In August 2016, we announced the results of the first FIT study, reporting that fostamatinib met the study's primary efficacy endpoint. The study showed that 18% of patients receiving fostamatinib achieved a stable platelet response compared to none receiving a placebo control. In October 2016, we announced the results of the second FIT study, reporting that the response rate (16% in the treatment group, versus 4% in the placebo group) was consistent with the first study, although the difference was not statistically significant. In the ITP double-blind studies, the most commonly reported adverse reactions occurring in at least 5% of patients treated with TAVALISSE were diarrhea, hypertension, nausea, dizziness, increased alanine aminotransferase, increased aspartate aminotransferase, respiratory infection, rash, abdominal pain, fatigue, chest pain, and neutropenia. Serious adverse drug reactions occurring in at least 1% of patients treated with TAVALISSE in the ITP double-blind studies were febrile neutropenia, diarrhea, pneumonia, and hypertensive crisis. A post-hoc analysis from our Phase 3 clinical program in adult patients with chronic ITP, highlighting the potential benefit of using TAVALISSE in earlier lines of therapy, was published in the British Journal of Haematology in July 2020. In addition, a report describing the long-term safety and durable efficacy of TAVALISSE with up to five years of treatment was published in Therapeutic Advances in Hematology in 2021.

The FDA granted our request for orphan drug designation for fostamatinib for the treatment of ITP in August 2015. TAVALISSE was approved by the FDA in April 2018 for the treatment of ITP in adult patients who have had an insufficient response to a previous treatment, and successfully launched in the US in May 2018.

Competitive landscape for TAVALISSE

Our industry is intensely competitive and subject to rapid and significant technological change. TAVALISSE is competing with other existing therapies. In addition, a number of companies are pursuing the development of pharmaceuticals that target the same diseases and conditions that we are targeting. For example, there are existing therapies and drug candidates in development for the treatment of ITP that may be alternative therapies to TAVALISSE.

Currently, corticosteroids remain the most common first line therapy for ITP, occasionally in conjunction with intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) or anti-Rh(D) to help further augment platelet count recovery, particularly in emergency situations. However, it has been estimated that frontline agents lead to durable remissions in only a small percentage of newly diagnosed adults with ITP. Moreover, concerns with steroid-related side effects often restrict therapy to approximately four weeks. As such, many patients progress to persistent or chronic ITP, requiring other forms of therapeutic intervention. In long-term treatment of chronic ITP, patients are often cycled through several therapies over time in order to maintain a sufficient response to the disease.

Other approaches to treat ITP are varied in their mechanism of action, and there is no consensus about the sequence of their use. Options include splenectomy, thrombopoietin receptor agonists (TPO-Ras) and various immunosuppressants (such as rituximab). The response rate criteria of the above-mentioned options vary, precluding a comparison of response rates for individual therapies.

Even with the above treatment options, a significant number of patients remain severely thrombocytopenic for long durations and are subject to risk of spontaneous or trauma-induced hemorrhage. The addition of fostamatinib to the currently available treatment options could be beneficial because it has a different mechanism of action than any of the therapies that are currently available. Fostamatinib is a potent and relatively selective SYK inhibitor, and its inhibition of Fc receptors and B-cell receptors of signaling pathways make it a potentially broad immunomodulatory agent.

Other products in the US that are approved by the FDA to increase platelet production through binding to TPO receptors on megakaryocyte precursors include PROMACTA® (Novartis International AG (Novartis)), Nplate® (Amgen, Inc.) and DOPTELET® (Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB). In the longer term, we may eventually face competition from

potential manufacturers of generic versions of our marketed products, including the proposed generic version of TAVALISSE that is the subject of an ANDA submitted to the FDA by Annora, which, if approved and allowed to enter the market, it could result in significant decreases in the revenue derived from sale of TAVALISSE and thereby materially harm our business and financial condition.

Commercial activities, including sales and marketing

Our marketing and sales efforts are focused on hematologists and hematologist-oncologists in the US who manage chronic adult ITP patients. We have a fully integrated commercial team consisting of sales, marketing, market access, and commercial operations functions. Our sales team promotes our products in the US using customary pharmaceutical company practices. Our products are sold initially through third-party wholesale distribution and specialty pharmacy channels and group purchasing organizations before being ultimately prescribed to patients. To facilitate our commercial activities in the US, we also enter into arrangements with various third parties, including advertising agencies, market research firms and other sales-support-related services as needed. We believe that our commercial team and distribution practices are adequate to ensure that our marketing efforts reach relevant customers and deliver our products to patients in a timely and compliant fashion. Also, to help ensure that all eligible patients in the US have appropriate access to our products, we have established a reimbursement and patient support program called Rigel OneCare™ (ROC). Through ROC, we provide co-pay assistance to qualified, commercially insured patients to help minimize out-of-pocket costs and provide free product to uninsured or under-insured patients who meet certain established clinical and financial eligibility criteria. In addition, ROC is designed to provide reimbursement support, such as information related to prior authorizations, benefits investigations and appeals.

We have entered into various license and commercial agreements to commercialize fostamatinib globally as discussed below, but we retain the global rights to fostamatinib outside of the respective territories under such license and commercial agreements.

Fostamatinib in EU and in the UK

We have a commercialization license agreement with Grifols S.A. (Grifols) entered in January 2019, for exclusive rights to commercialize fostamatinib for human diseases, and non-exclusive rights to develop, fostamatinib in their territory. Grifols territory includes EU, the UK, Turkey, the Middle East, North Africa and Russia (including Commonwealth of Independent States). In January 2020, the European Commission (EC) granted a centralized MA for fostamatinib (TAVLESSE) valid throughout the Europe and in the UK, after the departure of the UK from the EU, for the treatment of chronic ITP in adult patients who are refractory to other treatments. Grifols has launched TAVLESSE in the UK and certain countries in EU including Germany, France, Italy and Spain, and continues a phased rollout across the rest of EU.

Fostamatinib in Asia

We have an exclusive license and supply agreement with Kissei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Kissei) entered in October 2018, to develop and commercialize fostamatinib in all current and potential indications in Kissei's territory, which includes Japan, China, Taiwan and the Republic of Korea. Kissei is a Japan-based pharmaceutical company addressing patients' unmet medical needs through its research, development and commercialization efforts, as well as through collaborations with partners. Japan has the third highest prevalence of chronic ITP in the world behind the US and Europe. Kissei was granted orphan drug designation from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare for R788 (fostamatinib) in chronic ITP in February 2020.

Kissei initiated a Phase 3 trial in Japan of fostamatinib in adult Japanese patients with chronic ITP in September 2019, and reported positive top-line results meeting its primary end point in December 2021. The efficacy and safety of orally administered fostamatinib was assessed by comparing it with placebo in a randomized, double-blind study. The trial showed that patients receiving fostamatinib achieved a stable platelet response significantly higher than patients receiving a placebo control. Based on the positive Phase 3 results, Kissei submitted an NDA to Japan's PMDA for fostamatinib in chronic ITP in April 2022. In December 2022, Japan's PMDA approved TAVALISSE for the treatment of chronic ITP, and in April 2023, Kissei launched TAVALISSE for chronic ITP in Japan.

Fostamatinib in Canada/Israel

We have two exclusive commercial and license agreements with Medison Pharma Trading AG (Medison Canada) and Medison Pharma Ltd. (Medison Israel, and together with Medison Canada, Medison) entered in October 2019, to commercialize fostamatinib in all potential indications in Canada and Israel. Pursuant to this exclusive commercialization license agreement, in August 2020, we entered into a commercial supply agreement with Medison.

In November 2020, Health Canada approved the New Drug Submission for TAVALISSE for the treatment of thrombocytopenia in adult patients with chronic ITP who have had an insufficient response to other treatments. In August 2021, Medison Israel received the licenses for registrational approval from the Ministry of Health. Medison launched TAVALISSE in Canada and Israel.

Fostamatinib in Latin America

We have a commercial license agreement with Knight Therapeutics International SA (Knight) entered in May 2022, to commercialize fostamatinib for approved indications in Latin America, consisting of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean (Knight territory). We are also responsible for the exclusive manufacture and supply of fostamatinib for all future development and commercialization activities under a Commercial and Supply Agreement. In August 2023, Knight submitted the MAA for regulatory approval in Mexico, Colombia and Brazil for fostamatinib for the treatment of adult patients with ITP who had insufficient response to a previous treatment.

REZLIDHIA in R/R AML with mIDH1

mIDH1 alterations are seen in AML, MDS, glioma, chondrosarcoma, and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000 adult patients, a well-identified patient population, with mIDH1 R/R AML, part of an AML market estimated to have an incidence of approximately 20,000 cases in the US and an estimated 120,000 cases globally. Despite having approved treatment options for R/R AML patients who are mIDH1 positive, an unmet need remains.

Olutasidenib, an oral, small molecule drug designed to selectively bind to and inhibit mIDH1, is a treatment option with durable remissions, reduced QTc potential, and a stable pharmacokinetics profile that enables a consistent drug exposure over time. This targeted agent has the potential to provide therapeutic benefit by reducing 2-hydroxyglutarate levels and restoring normal cellular differentiation. IDH1 is a natural enzyme that is part of the normal metabolism of all cells. When mutated, IDH1 activity can promote blood malignancies and solid tumors. Olutasidenib was designated by the FDA as an orphan drug for the treatment of AML, which provides orphan drug market exclusivity from the time of marketing approval on December 1, 2022.

REZLIDHIA is designed to bind to and inhibit mIDH1 to reduce 2-hydroxyglutarate levels and restore normal cellular differentiation of myeloid cells. REZLIDHIA is a novel, non-intensive monotherapy treatment in the R/R AML setting demonstrating a CR+CRh rate of 35% in patients with over 90% of those responders in complete remission.

We in-licensed REZLIDHIA from Forma pursuant to a license and transition services agreement entered in July 2022, with exclusive, worldwide rights for development, manufacturing and commercialization of REZLIDHIA for any uses, including for the treatment of AML and other malignancies. In accordance with the terms of the license and transition services agreement, we paid an upfront fee of \$2.0 million, with the potential to pay up to \$67.5 million additional payments upon achievement of specified development and regulatory milestones and up to \$165.5 million additional payments upon achievement of certain commercial milestones. In addition, subject to the terms and conditions of the license and transition services agreement, Forma would be entitled to tiered royalty payments on net sales of licensed products at percentages ranging from low-teens to mid-thirties, as well as certain portions of our sublicensing revenue, subject to certain standard reductions and offsets. In 2022, certain milestones were met which entitled Forma to receive a \$17.5 million milestone payments. No new milestone was met in 2023 and during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

In December 2022, the FDA approved REZLIDHIA capsules for the treatment of adult patients with R/R AML with IDH1 mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test, and we began the commercialization of REZLIDHIA and made it available to patients. The recommended dosage of REZLIDHIA is 150 mg taken orally twice daily until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. The FDA approval was based on the NDA for olutasidenib for the treatment of mIDH1 R/R AML submitted by Forma, that had a PDUFA action date for the application of February 15, 2023. The NDA application was supported with a Phase 2 registrational trial for olutasidenib in mIDH1 R/R AML. Interim results from the Phase 2 registrational trial were reported at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) annual meeting in June 2021. The interim results of this trial of 153 patients showed that olutasidenib demonstrated a favorable tolerability profile as a monotherapy in patients with R/R AML who have a susceptible mIDH1, and achieved a complete remission (CR) plus CR with partial hematologic recovery (CRh) rate of 33.3% (30% CR and 3% CRh), the primary efficacy endpoint. While a median duration of CR/CRh was not yet reached, a sensitivity analysis (with a hematopoietic stem cell transplant, as the end of a response) indicated the median duration of CR/CRh was 13.8 months. The overall response rate, comprised CR, CRh, Cri, partial response, and morphologic leukemia-free state (MLFS), was 46% and the median duration of overall response rate (ORR) was 11.7 months. The median overall survival was 10.5 months. For patients with CR/CRh, the median overall survival was not reached, but the estimated 18-month survival was 87%. The most frequently reported treatment emergent adverse events were nausea, constipation, increased white blood cell count, decreased red blood cell count, pyrexia, febrile neutropenia, and fatigue.

In November 2022, we announced the presentation of five posters highlighting data from our commercial and clinical hematology-oncology portfolio at the 64th American Society of Hematology (ASH) Annual Meeting and Exposition which was held in December 2022. An updated interim analysis from the Phase 2 registrational trial of olutasidenib in patients with R/R AML demonstrated robust efficacy and safety results. The registrational cohort of the Phase 2 trial enrolled 153 patients with mIDH1 R/R AML who received olutasidenib monotherapy 150 mg twice daily. The efficacy evaluable population was 147 patients who received their first dose at least six months prior to the interim analysis cutoff date of June 18, 2021. The primary endpoint was a CR/CRh defined as less than 5% blasts in the bone marrow, no evidence of disease, and partial recovery of peripheral blood counts (platelets >50,000/microliter and absolute neutrophil count >500/microliter). The results from the updated interim analysis of patients with mIDH1 R/R AML demonstrated a 35% CR+CRh rate with a median duration of 25.9 months. The ORR a secondary end point, was 48%, and was defined as the rate of CR, CRh, CR with incomplete blood count recovery (Cri), partial remission (which required recovery of neutrophil and platelet counts consistent with a CR), or MLFS. Olutasidenib was effective in a broad range of patients including those with prior high-intensity chemotherapy and/or post-venetoclax. The abstract concluded that the observed activity is clinically meaningful and represents a therapeutic advance in the treatment of this patient population. In this pivotal cohort, olutasidenib was well tolerated with an adverse event profile largely characteristic of symptoms or conditions experienced by patients undergoing treatment for AML or of the underlying disease itself.

In November 2022, we also announced the publication of data in *The Lancet Haematology*, which summarizes the Phase 1 results of the Phase 1/2 trial of olutasidenib. The objectives of the first phase of the multicenter, open-label Phase 1/2 trial were to assess the safety, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile, and clinical activity of olutasidenib, both as monotherapy and in combination with azacitidine, in patients with treatment-naïve or R/R AML or MDS harboring IDH1 mutations. The published data suggest that olutasidenib, with or without azacitidine, was well-tolerated and was associated with improvements in clinical efficacy endpoints in patients with mIDH1 AML. This trial showed that olutasidenib has the potential to provide an additional treatment option for mIDH1 AML.

In January 2023, we announced that REZLIDHIA has been added by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) to the latest NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines) for AML. REZLIDHIA is now included as a recommended targeted therapy for adult patients with R/R AML with IDH1 mutation.

In February 2023, we announced peer-reviewed publication data in *Blood Advances*, which summarize clinical results from the Phase 2 registrational trial of REZLIDHIA in patients with mIDH1 R/R AML. The published data demonstrate that REZLIDHIA induced durable remissions and transfusion independence with a well-characterized safety profile. The observed efficacy is clinically meaningful and represents a therapeutic advance in this poor prognosis patient population with limited treatment options. REZLIDHIA demonstrated both a high rate of response and an extended median duration of complete response of 28.1 months, which is more than a year longer than what is reported with the standard of care. In June 2023, we announced the second REZLIDHIA publication in *Blood Advances*, a review

article examining the preclinical and clinical development, and the positioning of REZLIDHIA in the mIDH1 AML treatment landscape. The review concluded that the approval of REZLIDHIA is a critical addition to the mIDH1 AML treatment landscape. Further, the available data support the use of REZLIDHIA as monotherapy in R/R AML patients who have failed intensive chemotherapy or venetoclax plus hypomethylating agents combination therapy.

In June 2023, we announced presentation of data from an analysis from the Phase 2 study of REZLIDHIA in patients with mIDH1 AML who were previously treated with venetoclax. Data was featured in a poster presentation at the European Hematology Association (EHA) 2023 Hybrid Congress. The data support REZLIDHIA induced durable remissions in patients with mIDH1 AML in this poor-prognosis patient population who were R/R to venetoclax-based treatment.

In April 2024, we announced a peer-reviewed publication in *Leukemia & Lymphoma* on data from an analysis of the Phase 2 study evaluating REZLIDHIA in patients with mIDH1 AML who are R/R to prior venetoclax-based regimens. The findings from these analyses suggest that REZLIDHIA alone or in combination with azacitidine demonstrated potential efficacy in patients with AML following failure of venetoclax combination therapy.

In May 2024, we announced the presentation of the five-year results from the registrational Phase 2 trial of REZLIDHIA in R/R mIDH1 AML patients at the 2024 ASCO Annual Meeting and EHA 2024 Hybrid Congress. The data published reinforces REZLIDHIA's efficacy in heavily pretreated patients with mIDH1 AML, including those R/R to prior venetoclax. The safety profile was consistent with what was previously reported. Further, REZLIDHIA was generally well tolerated in elderly patients with R/R mIDH1 AML and induced durable remissions. Despite the challenges of treating elderly patients who had already failed prior AML treatment, the results suggest that elderly patients can benefit from therapy with REZLIDHIA. REZLIDHIA was also effective in achieving remission in patients with mIDH1 R/R AML and served as a bridging strategy towards potentially curative allogeneic transplantation in a substantial subset of these previously ineligible patients. Additionally, REZLIDHIA was well tolerated in a subset of patients with post-myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN) mIDH1 AML, a patient population often associated with poor responses to available therapies.

Competitive landscape for REZLIDHIA

There is currently one other product approved in the US for patients with IDH1 mutation. The FDA granted approval to TIBSOVO® (ivosidenib), an oral targeted IDH1 mutation inhibitor, (i) in July 2018, for adult patients with R/R AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutation, (ii) in May 2019, for newly diagnosed AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutation who are at least 75 years old or who have comorbidities that preclude use of intensive induction chemotherapy, (iii) in August 2021, for adult patients with previously treated, locally advanced or metastatic cholangiocarcinoma with an IDH1 mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test, (iv) in May 2022, in combination with azacitidine (azacitidine for injection) for newly diagnosed AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutation, as detected by an FDA-approved test in adults 75 years or older, or who have comorbidities that preclude use of intensive induction chemotherapy, and (v) in October 2023, for adult patients with R/R MDS with a susceptible IDH1 mutation, as detected by an FDA-approved test. In addition, some clinicians may utilize non-targeted treatments for patients with mIDH1 R/R AML, including use of venetoclax combinations, hypomethylating agents, other chemotherapy regimens, or investigational agents that may be available to them.

Commercial activities, including sales and marketing

We believe REZLIDHIA is highly synergistic with our existing hematology-oncology focused commercial and medical affairs infrastructure. Our commercial effort focuses on growing awareness of REZLIDHIA within key institutions, and among targeted HCPs who manage patients with R/R AML with mIDH1. We plan to enter collaborations with third parties to commercialize REZLIDHIA outside of US.

GAVRETO in metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancers

RET is a receptor tyrosine kinase that activates multiple downstream pathways involved in cell proliferation and survival. RET can be activated by mutation or when a portion of the RET gene that encodes the kinase domain is joined to part of another gene creating a fusion gene that encodes an aberrantly activated RET fusion protein. RET

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alterations, such as fusions or mutations, drive the growth of multiple tumor types. It is estimated that over 230,000 adult patients in the US will be diagnosed with lung cancer in 2024. NSCLC is the most common type of lung cancer in the US accounting for 80-85% of all lung cancer diagnoses. RET activating fusions are key disease drivers in NSCLC. RET fusions are implicated in approximately 1-2% of patients with NSCLC.

We acquired the rights to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO from Blueprint, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement entered in February 2024. GAVRETO is a once daily, small molecule, oral, kinase inhibitor of wild-type RET and oncogenic RET fusions. Currently, GAVRETO is one of only two approved RET inhibitors on the market for patients. GAVRETO is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC as detected by an FDA-approved test. GAVRETO is also approved for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate). This indication was approved by the FDA under accelerated approval based on overall response rate and duration of response. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in confirmatory trial. Discussions with the FDA regarding confirmatory requirements are ongoing.

On June 24, 2024, we announced the completion of the transfer to us of the NDA for GAVRETO, and GAVRETO is commercially available from us in the US by prescription beginning June 27, 2024. GAVRETO was co-marketed by Blueprint and Genentech, a member of Roche Group (Roche), to patients in the US since September 2020 pursuant to a collaboration agreement between Blueprint and Roche, which was terminated effective in February 2024.

The patent portfolio covering pralsetinib contains patents and patent applications directed to compositions of matter for pralsetinib, including solid forms, formulations, and methods of use and manufacture. Pralsetinib is covered as a composition of matter in a US issued patent that has an expiration date in November 2036 and subject to potential extensions. Patents that have been issued or are expected to be issued covering pralsetinib will have statutory expiration dates between 2036 and 2041. The FDA granted GAVRETO new chemical entity exclusivity until September 2025 and orphan drug exclusivity until September 2027 with respect to the approval for treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC as detected by an FDA-approved test. The FDA also granted GAVRETO two orphan drug exclusivities until December 2027 with respect to FDA approval for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer who require systemic therapy and who are radioactive iodine-refractory (if radioactive iodine is appropriate), and for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET-mutant medullary thyroid carcinoma who require systemic therapy.

Competitive landscape for GAVRETO

GAVRETO faces competition for RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancers from Lilly's selpercatinib. In addition, other commercially available therapies used to treat RET fusion-positive NSCLC include cabozantinib and platinum-based chemotherapy regimens with or without pembrolizumab, atezolizumab, nivolumab/ipilimumab, cemiplimab or tremelimumab-durvalumab. Pralsetinib may also face competition from other drug candidates in development for RET-altered cancers, as well as multi-kinase inhibitors with RET activity being evaluated in clinical trials.

Commercial activities, including sales and marketing

We began our commercialization and started recognizing revenue from product sales of GAVRETO in June 2024. We believe GAVRETO is highly synergistic with our current product portfolio, and we expect to continue to leverage our existing commercial infrastructure to ensure current and newly prescribed GAVRETO patients have continued access to this important treatment option. We distribute and market GAVRETO for approved indications in RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancers.

Clinical Stage Programs

R289, an Oral IRAK 1/4 Inhibitor for Hematology-Oncology, Autoimmune, and Inflammatory Diseases

During the second quarter of 2018, we selected R835, a proprietary molecule from our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program, for human clinical trials. This investigational candidate is an orally administered, potent and selective inhibitor of IRAK1 and IRAK4 that blocks inflammatory cytokine production in response to toll-like receptor (TLR) and the interleukin-1 receptor (IL-1R) family signaling. TLRs and IL-1Rs play a critical role in the innate immune response and dysregulation of these pathways can lead to a variety of inflammatory conditions. R835 prevents cytokine release in response to TLR and IL-1R activation in vitro, and is active in multiple rodent models of inflammatory disease including psoriasis, arthritis, lupus, multiple sclerosis and gout. Preclinical studies show that R835 inhibits both the IRAK1 and IRAK4 signaling pathways, which play a key role in inflammation and immune responses to tissue damage. Dual inhibition of IRAK1 and IRAK4 allows for more complete suppression of pro-inflammatory cytokine release than inhibition of either one individually.

In October 2019, we announced results from a Phase 1 randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial evaluating the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics (PK) and pharmacodynamics of R835 in 91 healthy adult subjects. The Phase 1 trial showed that R835 had a favorable safety, tolerability and PK profile and established proof-of-mechanism by demonstrating the inhibition of inflammatory cytokine production in response to a lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge.

We advanced the development of our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program, following further evaluation of single and multiple ascending doses of R289, a new pro-drug formulation of R835 in healthy subjects. In January 2022, we received clearance from the FDA to initiate a Phase 1b open-label, multicenter trial to evaluate the safety, tolerability and preliminary efficacy of R289 in patients with R/R lower-risk MDS. In December 2022, we announced the dosing of the first patient. This Phase 1b trial is expected to enroll approximately 40 patients (up to 30 participants in the dose escalation phase, and up to 10 participants in the dose expansion phase). The primary objective of the trial is safety, with secondary and exploratory objectives to assess preliminary efficacy and characterize the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile of R289. The safety and efficacy data from this Phase 1b trial is intended to inform the recommended dose of R289 for further clinical evaluation in lower-risk MDS. To date, enrollment in the fourth dose level (250 mg twice daily) of the trial is underway. Preliminary data are expected by the end of 2024.

Partnered Clinical Programs

Ocadusertib – Lilly

Lilly is continuing to advance ocadusertib (previously R552) and has initiated the Phase 2a trial studying ocadusertib in adult patients with moderately to severely active rheumatoid arthritis. The Phase 2a enrollment of approximately 100 patients is advancing well, with preliminary analysis of the Phase 2a results anticipated in the first half of 2025. RIPK1 is implicated in a broad range of key inflammatory cellular processes and plays a key role in tumor necrosis factor signaling, especially in the induction of pro-inflammatory necroptosis. The program also includes RIPK1 compounds that cross the blood-brain barrier (CNS-penetrants) to address neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Bemcentinib – BerGenBio

We have an exclusive, worldwide research, development and commercialization agreement with BerGenBio for our investigational AXL receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, R428 (now referred to as bemcentinib (BGB324)). In February 2023, BerGenBio announced positive data from the Phase 2 trial of bemcentinib in combination with pembrolizumab in patients with second-line NSCLC. The treatment with bemcentinib in combination with pembrolizumab demonstrated long survival benefit and sustained disease control, particularly in patients with AXL TPS > 5, substantiating the relevance of AXL as a target and bemcentinib's selective inhibition capabilities in NSCLC. Also in March 2023, BerGenBio announced its first patient dosed in a Phase 1b/2a trial evaluating bemcentinib in first-line NSCLC patients harboring STK11 mutations. In March 2024, BerGenBio announced initiation of the Phase 2a portion of the study following a positive decision by the Data and Safety Monitoring Board following review of the Phase 1b safety data.

Milademetan – Daiichi

DS-3032 is an investigational oral selective inhibitor of the MDM2 protein investigated by Daiichi in three Phase 1 clinical trials for solid and hematological malignancies including AML, acute lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia in blast phase, lymphoma and MDS. Preliminary safety and efficacy data from a Phase 1 trial of DS-3032 suggests that DS-3032 may be a promising treatment for hematological malignancies including R/R AML and high-risk MDS. In September 2020, worldwide rights to DS-3032 (milademetan) were out-licensed from Daiichi to Rain Oncology Inc., formerly Rain Therapeutics Inc. (Rain). In January 2024, Pathos AI, Inc. (Pathos) completed the acquisition of Rain. Pathos indicated that it has continued interest in further developing milademetan for cancer patients using its proprietary PathOS Platform.

Research, Preclinical and Clinical Development Programs

We have retained selected experts in drug discovery and preclinical development to leverage our existing proprietary collection of inhibitors, small-molecule compound libraries and large database of associated phenotypic and biochemical assay results of therapeutic interest. We maintain leading expertise on specific areas of operation such as inhibition of SYK, IRAK 1/4, RIPK1 and mDH1 kinases to assist clinical development and commercial affairs, as well as to expand and explore additional opportunities for such inhibitors in the clinical space. Our preclinical operations involve collaborations with clinical research organizations, leading investigators from universities and research organizations around the world, and strategic collaborations with other pharmaceutical companies.

We have experts in drug development to design and implement clinical trials and to analyze the data derived from these trials. The clinical development group possesses expertise in project management and regulatory affairs. We work with external clinical research organizations with expertise in managing clinical trials, drug formulation, and the manufacture of clinical trial supplies to support our drug development efforts.

We also have strategic development collaborations with MDACC and CONNECT to conduct evaluation of REZLIDHIA (olutasidenib) in AML, other hematologic cancers and glioma.

Commercialization and Sponsored Research and License Agreements

See “Note 4 – Sponsored Research, License Agreements and Government Contracts” and “Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for related discussions.

Results of Operations

Revenues

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Aggregate Change (in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Aggregate Change
	2024	2023		2024	2023	
Product sales, net	\$ 33,450	\$ 23,881	\$ 9,569	\$ 59,453	\$ 47,626	\$ 11,827
Contract revenues from collaborations	3,391	2,005	1,386	6,922	4,330	2,592
Government contracts	—	1,000	(1,000)	—	1,000	(1,000)
Total revenues	\$ 36,841	\$ 26,886	\$ 9,955	\$ 66,375	\$ 52,956	\$ 13,419

The following table summarizes the percentages of revenues from each of our customers who individually accounted for 10% or more of the total net product sales and revenues from collaborations:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
McKesson Corporation	49%	44%	46%	45%
Cardinal Health, Inc.	21%	28%	22%	26%
Cencora Inc. (formerly ASD Healthcare)	20%	19%	21%	21%

Revenue from product sales is related to our sale of our products in the US, net of chargebacks, discounts and fees, government and other rebates and returns. Typically, our first quarter net sales are impacted by the first quarter reimbursement issues such as the resetting of co-pays and the Medicare donut hole.

TAVALISSE net product sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 were \$26.4 million and \$47.5 million, respectively, increased by 24% and 9%, respectively, compared to \$21.3 million and \$43.6 million net product sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. The increase was primarily due to increased quantities sold, as well as increased price per bottle. This increase was partially offset by the increase in revenue reserves driven by higher government and private payor rebates. REZLIDHIA net product sales in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 were \$5.2 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, increased by 102% and 150% compared to \$2.6 million and \$4.0 million net product sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, respectively. The increase was primarily due to increased quantities sold primarily driven by increased number of patients under therapy, partially offset by the increase in revenue reserves primarily due to higher government rebates. Following the commercialization of GAVRETO on June 27, 2024, we started recognizing revenue from shipments to our distributors. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized \$1.9 million of GAVRETO net product sales.

Contract revenues from collaborations in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 consisted primarily of revenue from Kissei of \$2.2 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, related to the delivery of drug supplies, and revenue from Grifols of \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, related to earned royalty. Contract revenues from collaborations in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 consisted primarily of revenue from Grifols of \$2.0 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, related to earned royalty and delivery of drug supplies.

Government contract revenue in the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 was related to the income we recognized upon achievement of certain milestones from the award granted to us by the DOD. No government contract revenue was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

We expect that our future revenues to include product sales of our existing commercial products and product sales from new commercial products we may have in the future. Our net product sales may be impacted by the demand from our customers, changes to government and private payor rebate programs, chargeback and discount programs, co-payment assistance programs, and any other rebate and discount programs we may enter in the future. In addition, our future revenues may include payments from our existing and new collaboration partners and government grants. As of June 30, 2024, we had \$1.4 million of deferred revenue relating to our collaboration agreement with Kissei which we will recognize as revenue upon satisfaction of our remaining performance obligations.

Cost of Product Sales

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>	<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	(in thousands)					
Cost of product sales	\$ 2,807	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,732	\$ 4,832	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,780

The cost of product sales includes the cost of inventories sold to specialty distributors and to our collaborative partners. Inventories sold for the periods presented include inventory quantities acquired or produced prior to the FDA approval of the product, and do not reflect the full cost of the inventories sold, since such costs incurred prior to FDA approval were previously expensed and charged to research and development expense. In particular, we still utilize active pharmaceutical ingredients with zero cost for our TAVALISSE inventories, which we expect to make use of for the next 2 to 3 years. As such, we recognize lower cost of product sales in the periods where we sell inventory quantities acquired or produced prior to the FDA approval of the product. As we acquire or produce more FDA approved inventory quantities in the future, our inventory cost in the balance sheet and cost of product sales will reflect the full cost of acquiring or producing such products. Cost of product sales may also include reserves for potential excess, dated or obsolete inventories, estimated based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions as well as product shelf lives. We recognize amortization of intangible assets acquired from in-licensing or acquisition of commercialized products as well as royalty expense within cost of sales.

The increase in cost of product sales in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same periods in 2023 was partly due to increased royalty expense and amortization of intangible assets of approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. Further, the increase in cost of product sales was also partly due to increased product sales, and increased delivery of drug supplies pursuant to our supply agreements with our collaborative partners.

Research and Development Expense

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>	<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	(in thousands)					
Research and development expense	\$ 5,540	\$ 4,772	\$ 768	\$ 11,566	\$ 14,861	\$ (3,295)
Stock-based compensation expense included in research and development expense	\$ 305	\$ 376	\$ (71)	\$ 955	\$ 1,399	\$ (444)

The increase in research and development expense in the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 was primarily due to increased various research and development expenses of \$1.6 million due to progress of trial activities of R289, our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program and other clinical activities. The increase was partly offset by decreased clinical trial costs of \$0.8 million due to reduced trial activities of our completed Phase 3 clinical trials of fostamatinib in patients with COVID-19 and wAIHA.

The decrease in research and development expense in six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 was partly due to decreased clinical trial activities of \$1.8 million due to reduced trial activities of our completed Phase 3 clinical trials of fostamatinib in patients with COVID-19 and wAIHA, as well as \$1.2 million decreased clinical trial related expenses due to progress of trial activities of R289, our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program. Other research and development expense including allocated facilities and laboratory costs also decreased by \$0.3 million.

Our research and development expenditures include costs related to preclinical and clinical trials, scientific personnel, supplies, equipment, consultants, sponsored research, stock-based compensation, and allocated facility costs. We expect to continue to incur significant research and development expense as we continue our activities in our clinical studies including R289, our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program; our collaborative partnerships with MDACC and CONNECT to evaluate REZLIDIHIA (olutasidenib) in AML, other hematologic cancers and glioma; and any other clinical programs we may pursue in the future.

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We do not track fully burdened research and development costs separately for each of our drug candidates. We review our research and development expense by focusing on three categories: research, development, and other. Our research team is focused on identifying and evaluating product candidates in our focused range of therapeutic indications that can be developed into small molecule therapeutics in our own proprietary programs or with potential collaborative partners. “Research” expenses relate primarily to personnel expenses, lab supplies, fees to third-party research consultants and compounds. Our development group leads the implementation of our clinical and regulatory strategies and prioritizes disease indications in which our compounds may be studied in clinical trials. “Development” expenses relate primarily to clinical trials, personnel expenses, costs related to our regulatory filings, lab supplies and fees to third-party research consultants. “Other” expenses primarily consist of allocated facilities costs and allocated stock-based compensation expense relating to personnel in research and development groups.

In addition to reviewing the three categories of research and development expense described in the preceding paragraph, we principally consider qualitative factors in making decisions regarding our research and development programs, which include enrollment in clinical trials and the results thereof, the clinical and commercial potential for our drug candidates and competitive dynamics. We also make our research and development decisions in the context of our overall business strategy, which includes the evaluation of potential collaborations for the development of our drug candidates.

Preclinical testing and clinical development are long, expensive and uncertain processes, and we cannot reliably predict the timing of such clinical trial activities. In general, biopharmaceutical development involves a series of steps, beginning with identification of a potential target and including, among others, proof of concept in animals and Phase 1, 2 and 3 clinical trials in humans. Significant delays in clinical testing could materially impact our product development costs and timing of completion of the clinical trials. We do not know whether planned clinical trials will begin on time, will need to be halted or revamped or will be completed on schedule, or at all. Clinical trials can be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays in obtaining regulatory approval to commence a trial, delays from scale up, delays in reaching agreement on acceptable clinical trial agreement terms with prospective clinical sites, delays in obtaining institutional review board approval to conduct a clinical trial at a prospective clinical site or delays in recruiting subjects to participate in a clinical trial.

We currently do not have reliable estimates of total costs for a particular drug candidate to reach the market. Our potential products are subject to a lengthy and uncertain regulatory process that may involve unanticipated additional clinical trials and may not result in receipt of the necessary regulatory approvals. Failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals would prevent us from commercializing the product candidates affected. In addition, clinical trials of our potential products may fail to demonstrate safety and efficacy, which could prevent or significantly delay regulatory approval.

The following table presents our total research and development expense by category (in thousands).

Categories:	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		From January 1, 2007* to June 30, 2024
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Research	\$ 406	\$ 454	\$ 861	957	\$ 269,917
Development	4,664	3,823	9,467	11,763	571,942
Other	470	495	1,238	2,141	278,488
	<u>\$ 5,540</u>	<u>\$ 4,772</u>	<u>\$ 11,566</u>	<u>\$ 14,861</u>	<u>\$ 1,120,347</u>

* We started tracking research and development expense by category on January 1, 2007.

“Other” expenses in the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 consisted of allocated facilities costs of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, and allocated stock-based compensation expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, allocated facilities costs was \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and allocated stock-based compensation expense was \$1.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. The major portion of our total research and development expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was associated with R289, our IRAK 1/4 inhibitor program.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>	<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	(in thousands)					
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 28,047	\$ 26,306	\$ 1,741	\$ 56,496	\$ 54,035	\$ 2,461
Stock-based compensation expense included in selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,796	\$ 427	\$ 6,707	\$ 3,531	\$ 3,176

The increase in selling, general and administrative expense in the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 was primarily due to the increase in personnel-related costs of \$1.1 million, increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$0.4 million, and increase in other various sales, general and administrative costs of \$0.2 million.

The increase in selling, general and administrative expense in the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 was primarily due to the increase of \$3.2 million in stock-based compensation expense primarily from our performance-based stock awards, and increase in personnel-related costs of \$1.3 million. This was partially offset by the decrease of \$2.0 million in other various sales, general and administrative costs primarily due to lower facilities cost.

We expect to incur significant selling, general and administrative expenses, as we expect our commercial related expenses to increase as we continue to expand our commercial activities for TAVALISSE, REZLIDHIA, and our recently commercialized product, GAVRETO. We continue to deploy resources to enable our field-based employees to engage with healthcare providers. These engagements have enabled our field team to cover existing prescribers, as well as develop relationships with new prescribers to identify appropriate patients for our products.

Interest Income and Interest Expense

	<u>Three Months Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>	<u>June 30,</u>		<u>Aggregate</u>
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>		<u>Change</u>	<u>2024</u>	
	(in thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 552	\$ 529	\$ 23	\$ 1,145	\$ 922	\$ 223
Interest expense	\$ (2,029)	\$ (1,862)	\$ (167)	\$ (3,903)	\$ (3,066)	\$ (837)

Interest income is related to our interest-bearing cash and investment balances. The increase interest income in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same periods in 2023 was primarily driven by higher interest rates.

Interest expense comprised primarily of interest on the outstanding term loan with MidCap. Increased interest expense in the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same periods in 2023 was primarily due to higher interest on our term loan with Midcap. Also contributing to higher interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023 was the higher outstanding principal balance of the term loan throughout the respective periods as the Tranche 5 (\$20.0 million) term loan was funded in March 2023.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. 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 that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Our critical accounting estimates and significant accounting policies are described in “Note 1 – Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our “Notes to Financial Statements” contained in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. There have been no material changes to these accounting policies except for the accounting consideration related to the Asset Purchase Agreement with Blueprint as discussed in “Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See related discussions of recently issued accounting standards in “Note 1 – Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We continue to evaluate accounting standards that were recently issued but not yet adopted, as applicable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

As of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, we had approximately \$49.1 million and \$56.9 million, respectively, in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We continue to maintain investment portfolios primarily in money market funds, US treasury bills, government-sponsored enterprise securities, corporate bonds and commercial paper. Cash in excess of immediate requirements is invested with regard to liquidity and capital preservation. We view our investments portfolio as available-for-sale and are available for use in current operations. Wherever possible, we seek to minimize the potential effects of concentration and degrees of risk. We continue to monitor the impact of the changes in the conditions of the credit and financial markets to our investment portfolio and assess if future changes in our investment strategy are necessary.

Following summarizes our cash flow activity for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ (4,711)	\$ 1,856
Investing activities	11,242	3,747
Financing activities	(3,264)	18,750
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 3,267</u>	<u>\$ 24,353</u>

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was primarily due to payments of our operating expenses, partially offset by proceeds received from sales of our existing commercial products, and cash received from our collaboration partners. Net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was primarily due the proceeds from sales of our products, cash received from our collaboration partners including the \$20.0 million regulatory milestone payment from Kissei received in January 2023, as well as cash received from government grants, partially offset by the payments of our operating expenses.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2024 comprised net maturities of short-term investments of \$11.6 million, partially offset by payments for acquisition of intangible assets of \$0.4 million. Net cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2023 comprised net maturities of short-term investments of \$18.6 million and proceeds from sale of property and equipment of \$0.1 million, partially offset by the payment of milestone obligations to Forma recorded as intangible assets of \$15.0 million.

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2024 comprised cost share payments to a collaboration partner of \$3.6 million, partially offset by the net proceeds from issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options and participation in the Purchase Plan of \$0.3 million. Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2023 was primarily due to the net cash proceeds from term loan financing of \$20.0 million (Tranche 5) and proceeds from exercise of stock options and participation in the Purchase Plan of \$0.6 million, partially offset by our cost share payments to collaboration partner of \$1.8 million.

We believe that our existing capital resources will be sufficient to support our current and projected funding requirements, including the continued commercialization of our products, through at least the next 12 months from the Form 10-Q filing date. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could utilize our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with commercializing a product, the development of our product candidates and other research and development activities, we are unable to estimate with certainty our future product revenues, our revenues from our current and future collaborative partners, the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current and anticipated clinical trials and other research and development activities.

Capital Resources

Since inception, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of equity securities, debt financing, from sales of our products, and contract payments under our collaboration agreements.

Under our existing collaboration agreements that we entered in the ordinary course of business, we received or may be entitled to receive upfront cash payments, payments contingent upon specified events achieved by such partners and royalties on any net sales of products sold by such partners under the agreements. As of June 30, 2024, total future contingent payments to us under our existing agreements could exceed \$1.3 billion if all potential product candidates achieved all of the payment triggering events under all of our current agreements. This estimated future contingent amount does not include any estimated royalties that could be due to us if the partners successfully commercialize any of the licensed products. Future events that may trigger payments to us under the agreements are based solely on our partners' future efforts and achievements of specified development, regulatory and/or commercial events. See further discussion in "Note 4 – Sponsored Research, License Agreements and Government Contracts" to our "Notes to Condensed Financial Statements" contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We have an Open Market Sale Agreement with Jefferies LLC (Jefferies), as a sole agent, entered on August 4, 2020, and amended and restated on August 2, 2024. Pursuant to such Open Market Sale Agreement, we may sell from time to time, through Jefferies, shares of our common stock in sales deemed to be "at-the-market offerings" as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, subject to conditions specified in the Open Market Sale Agreement, including maintaining an effective registration statement covering the sale of shares under the Open Market Sale Agreement. We have a shelf registration statement (the Prior Registration Statement) filed with the SEC that includes a base prospectus registering the offering, issuance, and sale by us of up to \$250.0 million in the aggregate of the securities identified from time to time in one or more offerings, which include the \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock that may be offered, issued and sold under the Open Market Sale Agreement. As of June 30, 2024, we have not sold any shares of common stock under such Open Market Sale Agreement. The Prior Registration Statement was set to expire on August 3, 2024. On August 2, 2024, we filed a new shelf registration statement (the New Registration Statement) with the SEC to replace the Prior Registration Statement. The New Registration Statement includes a base prospectus to register the offering, issuance and sale by us of up to \$250.0 million in the aggregate of securities identified from time to time in one or more offerings, including up to \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock that may be offered, issued and sold under the Open Market Sale Agreement. Under Rule 415(a)(5) under the Securities Act, we may offer and sell any unsold securities under the Prior Registration Statement until the SEC declares the New Registration Statement effective. Once the New Registration Statement is declared effective, all offerings under the Prior Registration Statement will be terminated.

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We have a Credit Agreement with MidCap that provides for \$60.0 million term loan credit facility, which was fully funded as of June 30, 2024.

Our operations will require significant additional funding in the foreseeable future. Unless and until we can generate sufficient cash from our operating activities, we may choose to raise additional funds through public and/or private offerings of equity securities, debt financings, or from other sources. However, certain external factors such as global pandemics, the global tensions arising from the Russia-Ukraine war and Hamas-Israel war, political and economic legislations, and other factors may continue to rapidly evolve which could significantly disrupt the global financial markets. Our ability to raise additional funds may be adversely impacted by potential worsening of global economic conditions and volatility in the credit and financial markets in the US and worldwide. We could experience an inability to access additional funds, which could in the future negatively affect our capacity for certain corporate development transactions or our ability to make important, opportunistic investments. To the extent that we raise additional funds through the sale of equity, our shareholders' ownership interest may experience substantial dilution. Our current credit facility with MidCap and any debt financing that we can obtain in the future may involve operating covenants that may restrict our business. To the extent that we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements, we may be required to relinquish some of our rights to our technologies or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us.

Our future funding requirements will depend upon many factors, including, but not limited to:

- the ongoing costs to commercialize our products, or any other future product candidates, if any such candidate receives regulatory approval for commercial sale;
- our ability to generate expected revenue from our commercialization efforts;
- the progress and success of our clinical trials and preclinical activities (including studies and manufacture of materials) of our product candidates conducted by us;
- our ability to secure and maintain our patent protection and regulatory rights;
- our ability to meet operating covenants under our current and future credit facilities, if any;
- our ability to enter into partnering opportunities across our pipeline within and outside the US;
- the costs and timing of regulatory filings and approvals by us and our collaborators;
- the progress of research and development programs carried out by us and our collaborative partners;
- any changes in the breadth of our research and development programs;
- the ability to achieve the events identified in our collaborative agreements that may trigger payments to us from our collaboration partners;
- our ability to acquire or license other technologies or compounds that we may seek to pursue;
- our ability to manage our growth;
- competing technological and market developments;
- the costs and timing of obtaining, enforcing and defending our patent and other intellectual property rights, including regulatory rights such as regulatory data exclusivities; and
- expenses associated with any unforeseen litigation, including any arbitration and securities class action lawsuits.

Insufficient funds may require us to delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our commercial efforts and/or research or development programs, to lose rights under existing licenses or to relinquish greater or all rights to product candidates at an earlier stage of development or on less favorable terms than we would otherwise choose or may adversely affect our ability to operate as a going concern.

Material Cash Requirements

We conduct our commercial activities and research and development programs internally and through third parties that include, among others, arrangements with vendors, consultants, contract research organizations (CROs) and universities. We have contractual arrangements with these parties, however our contracts with them are cancelable generally on reasonable notice within one year and our obligations under these contracts are primarily based on services performed. We do not have any purchase commitments under any collaboration arrangements.

We have agreements with certain clinical research organizations to conduct our clinical trials including our strategic development collaborations with MDACC and CONNECT, as well as with third parties relative to our commercialization of our products. The timing of payments for any amounts owed under the respective agreements will depend on various factors including, but not limited to, patient enrollment and other progress of the clinical trials, and various activities related to commercialization. We expect that we will continue to enter into contracts in the normal course of business with various third parties who support our clinical trials, support our preclinical research studies, and provide other services related to our operating purposes as well as our commercialization of our products. We can terminate these agreements at any time, and if terminated, we would not be liable for the full amount of the respective agreements. Instead, we will be liable for services provided through the termination date plus certain cancellation charges, if any, as defined in each of the respective agreements. In addition, these agreements may, from time to time, be subjected to amendments as a result of any change orders executed by the parties.

As discussed in detail in “Note 4 – Sponsored Research, License Agreements and Government Contracts” of our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, pursuant to the amended Lilly Agreement, and us providing the first opt-out notice to Lilly on September 29, 2023, we were responsible for funding the development costs for ocadusertib (previously R552) in the US, Europe, and Japan, through April 1, 2024, capped at a specified amount. Lilly billed us \$21.4 million of the funding development costs incurred through April 1, 2024 and the amount was fully paid as of June 30, 2024. Although currently we are no longer obligated to pay Lilly for our share in the ocadusertib development cost incurred subsequent to April 1, 2024, under the Lilly Agreement, we have the right to opt-in to co-funding the ocadusertib development, upon us providing notice to Lilly within 30 days of certain events, as specified in the Lilly Agreement. If we decide to exercise our opt-in right, we will be required to continue to share in global development costs, and if we later exercise our second opt-out right (no later than April 1, 2025), our share in global development costs will be up to a specified cap through December 31, 2025, as provided for in the Lilly Agreement.

As discussed in detail in “Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition” of our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement with Blueprint entered in February 2024, we agreed to pay Blueprint a purchase price of \$15.0 million, of which, \$10.0 million was paid in July 2024 following our first commercial sale of GAVRETO at end of June 2024, and an additional \$5.0 million is payable on the first anniversary of the closing date of the agreement, subject to certain conditions. Blueprint is also eligible to receive up to \$97.5 million in future commercial milestone payments and up to \$5.0 million in future regulatory milestone payments, in addition to tiered royalties ranging from 10% to 30%.

Additionally, as discussed in detail in “Note 5 – In-licensing and Acquisition” of our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, pursuant to our license and transition services agreement, Forma is entitled to potential development and regulatory milestone payments of up to \$67.5 million, commercial milestone payments of up to \$165.5 million, and tiered royalty payments. In 2022, certain milestones were met which entitled Forma to receive \$17.5 million milestone payments, of which, \$2.5 million was paid in the fourth quarter of 2022 and \$15.0 million was paid in the first quarter of 2023. No new milestone was met in 2023 and during the six months ended June 30, 2024.

As of June 30, 2024, we have a contractual commitment related to our leased facilities of \$0.7 million and the amount is payable within 12 months. See “Note 11 – Leases” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further discussions of our leases.

As discussed above, we have a contractual commitment with respect to our credit facility with MidCap, and as of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal amount of the loan was \$60.0 million. As discussed in detail in “Note 10 – Debt” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the term loans mature on September 1, 2027, and the interest-only period is through October 1, 2025. The term loans bear interest equal to the sum of one-month SOFR plus an adjustment of 0.11448%, subject to a 4.00% applicable floor, plus applicable margin of 6.50%. A final payment fee of 4.25% of principal is due at maturity date. As of June 30, 2024, no principal payments are due within 12 months. As of June 30, 2024, future interest calculated using the base interest rate as per the amended Credit Agreement, and the final fee payments associated with the credit facility amounted to \$17.6 million, of which, approximately \$6.6 million is payable within 12 months.

We are also subject to claims related to the patent protection of certain of our technologies, as well as purported securities class action lawsuit, other litigations, and other contractual agreements. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each individual matter. We do not have other material contractual commitments with respect to matters discussed above.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include interest rate sensitivities related to our investments and borrowings. There were no material changes to our quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks during the six months ended June 30, 2024 as disclosed in “Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), our chief executive officer (who serves as our principal executive officer) and our chief financial officer (who serves as our principal financial officer) have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Controls. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2024 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the controls are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected. Accordingly, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of our disclosure control system are met and, as set forth above, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded, based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report, that our disclosure controls and procedures were sufficiently effective to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of our disclosure control system were met.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be a party or subject to legal proceedings and claims, either asserted or unasserted, which arise in the ordinary course of business. Some of these proceedings that we may be involved in the future, are claims that are subject to substantial uncertainties and unascertainable damages or other remedies.

Our threshold for disclosing material environmental legal proceedings involving a government authority where potential monetary sanctions are involved is \$1.0 million.

In June 2022, we received a notice letter regarding an ANDA submitted to the FDA by Annora Pharma Private Limited (Annora), requesting approval to market a generic version of TAVALISSE. The notice letter included a Paragraph IV certification with respect to our US Patent Nos. 7,449,458; 8,263,122; 8,652,492; 8,771,648 and 8,951,504, which are listed in the FDA's Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (referred to as the "Orange Book"). The notice letter asserts that these patents will not be infringed by Annora's proposed product, are invalid and/or are unenforceable. Annora's notice letter does not provide a Paragraph IV certification against our other patents listed in the Orange Book. On July 25, 2022, we filed a lawsuit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Annora and its affiliates, Hetero Labs Ltd., and Hetero USA, Inc., for infringement of our US patents identified in Annora's Paragraph IV certification. On September 21, 2022, Annora and its affiliates answered and counterclaimed for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of the '458, '122, '492, '648, and '504 patents. We served an answer to Annora's counterclaims in October 2022. Annora served invalidity and non-infringement contentions in December 2022. We served an answer to Annora's invalidity and non-infringement contentions in March 2023. Litigation continues, and no trial date is currently set. We intend to vigorously enforce and defend our intellectual property related to TAVALISSE.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In evaluating our business, you should carefully consider the following risks, as well as the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These risk factors 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 and those we may make from time to time. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and operating results could be harmed. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently see as immaterial, may also harm our business.

We have marked with an asterisk () those risk factors below that reflect a substantive change from the risk factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2024, if any.*

Risk Factor Summary

- Our prospects are highly dependent on our existing commercial products, TAVALISSE (fostamatinib disodium hexahydrate), REZLIDHIA (olutasidenib), and GAVRETO (pralsetinib). To the extent that the commercial success of our products in the US and respective territories outside of the US is diminished or halted, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected, and the price of our common stock may decline.
- We may not be able to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates if problems arise in the clinical testing and/or approval process. There is a high risk that drug discovery and development efforts might not generate successful product candidates. If the results of our clinical trials do not meet the primary efficacy endpoints, or if the top-line data from the results of our clinical trials may not ultimately meet the requirements for an NDA approval by the FDA and other regulatory authorities, the commercial prospects of our business may be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenues may be delayed or eliminated.
- Our strategy to expand our hematology and oncology pipeline on our own, or through acquisitions or in-licensing of early or late-stage products or companies, or through partnerships with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as academic institutions and government organizations, may not be successful.
- Even if we, or any of our collaborative partners, are able to continue to commercialize our products or any product candidate that we, or they, develop, the product may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations, unfavorable health technology assessments (HTA), third-party payor reimbursement practices or labeling restrictions, all of which may vary from country to country and any of which could harm our business.
- If we are unable to successfully market and distribute our products and retain experienced commercial personnel, our business will be substantially harmed.

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- We are subject to stringent and evolving healthcare regulatory, privacy and information security laws, regulations, rules, policies and contractual obligations, and changes in such laws, regulations, rules, policies, contractual obligations and our actual or perceived failure to comply with such requirements could subject us to significant investigations, audits, fines, penalties, and claims, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.
- If manufacturers obtain approval for generic versions of our products, or of products with which we compete, our business may be harmed.
- Unforeseen safety issues could emerge with our products that could require us to change the prescribing information to add warnings, limit use of the product, and/or result in litigation. Any of these events could have a negative impact on our business.
- We rely and may continue to rely on third-party distribution facilities for the sale of our products and potential sale of any of our product candidates. If any or all of them become subject to adverse findings from inspections or face other difficulties to operate, then the distribution of our products may be interrupted or otherwise adversely affected.
- We lack the capability to manufacture compounds for clinical development and we intend to rely on third parties for commercial supply, manufacturing and distribution, if any, of our product candidates which receive regulatory approval and we may be unable to obtain required material or product in a timely manner, at an acceptable cost or at a quality level required to receive regulatory approval.
- Any product for which we have obtained regulatory approval, or for which we obtain approval in the future, is subject to, or will be subject to, extensive ongoing regulatory requirements by the FDA, EMA, MHRA and other comparable regulatory authorities, and if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or if we experience unanticipated problems with our products, we may be subject to penalties, we may be unable to generate revenue from the sale of such products, our potential for generating positive cash flow may be diminished, and the capital necessary to fund our operations will be increased. Additionally, approval of a drug under the accelerated drug approval program may be withdrawn or the labeled indication of the drug changed if trials fail to verify clinical benefit or do not demonstrate sufficient clinical benefit to justify the risks associated with the drug.
- If our corporate collaborations or license agreements are unsuccessful, or if we fail to form new corporate collaborations or license agreements, our research and development efforts could be delayed.
- Our success is dependent on securing intellectual property rights and data exclusivity and other regulatory rights (such as orphan exclusivity, pediatric extensions and supplementary protection certificate) held by us and third parties, and our interest in such rights is complex and uncertain.
- If a dispute arises regarding the infringement or misappropriation of the proprietary rights of others, such dispute could be costly and result in delays in our research and development activities, partnering and commercialization activities.
- If our competitors develop technologies that are more effective than ours, our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated.
- If product liability lawsuits are successfully brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities and may be required to limit commercialization of our products.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

If the market opportunities for our products and product candidates are smaller than we believe they are, our revenues may be adversely affected, and our business may suffer.

Certain of the diseases that our products and our other product candidates being developed to address are in underserved and underdiagnosed populations. Our projections of both the number of people who have these diseases, as well as the subset of people with these diseases who will seek treatment utilizing our products or product candidates, may not be accurate. If our estimates of the prevalence or number of patients potentially on therapy prove to be inaccurate, the market opportunities for our products and our other product candidates may be smaller than what we believe they are, our prospects for generating expected revenue may be adversely affected and our business may suffer.

We may need to continue to increase the size of our organization and we may encounter difficulties with managing our growth, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

While we have substantially increased the size of our organization particularly in our sales force in 2021, we also implemented reductions in workforce particularly in our research and development group in 2021 and 2022. We may need to add additional qualified personnel and resources to support our commercial activities and expected growth. Our current infrastructure may be inadequate to support our development and commercialization efforts and expected growth. Future growth will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including the need to identify, recruit, maintain and integrate additional employees, and may take time away from running other aspects of our business, including commercialization of our products and development of our other product candidates.

Our future financial performance and our ability to sustain successful commercialization of our products and our ability to commercialize other product candidates that may receive regulatory approval will depend, in part, on our ability to manage any future growth effectively. In particular, as we continue to commercialize our products, we will need to support the training and ongoing activities of our sales force and will likely need to continue to expand the size of our employee base for managerial, operational, financial and other resources. To that end, we must be able to successfully:

- manage our development efforts effectively;
- integrate additional management, administrative and manufacturing personnel;
- further develop our marketing and sales organization; and
- maintain sufficient administrative, accounting and management information systems and controls.

We may not be able to accomplish these tasks or successfully manage our operations and, accordingly, may not achieve our research, development, and commercialization goals. Our failure to accomplish any of these goals, including as a result of business or other interruptions resulting from a potential pandemic or global economic slowdown, could adversely affect our business and operations.

Our strategy to expand our hematology and oncology pipeline on our own, or through acquisitions or in-licensing of early or late-stage products or companies, or through partnerships with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as academic institutions and government organizations, may not be successful.

Our business is focused on the development and commercialization of novel therapies that significantly improve the lives of patients with hematologic disorders and cancer. In this regard, we continue to pursue internal drug discovery efforts or partnerships with pharmaceutical and biotech companies, as well as academic institutions and government organizations, with the goal of identifying new product candidates to advance into clinical trials. Our discovery efforts to identify new product candidates require substantial technical, financial and human resources. These discovery efforts may initially show promise in identifying potential product candidates, yet ultimately fail to yield product candidates for clinical development for a number of reasons. For example, potential product candidates may, on later stage clinical trial, be shown to have inadequate efficacy, harmful side effects, suboptimal pharmaceutical profiles or other characteristics suggesting that they are unlikely to be commercially viable products.

Apart from our discovery efforts, we continue to seek to broaden and diversify our product portfolio through acquisition or in-licensing of a product. This strategy is dependent on our ability to successfully identify and acquire or in-license relevant product candidates. In July 2022, we entered into a license and transition services agreement with Forma for an exclusive license to develop, manufacture and commercialize olutasidenib, a proprietary inhibitor of mIDH1, for any uses worldwide, including for the treatment of AML and other malignancies. On December 1, 2022, the FDA approved REZLIDHIA capsules for the treatment of adult patients with R/R AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutations as detected by an FDA-approved test. REZLIDHIA is our second commercial product and we believe is highly synergistic with our existing hematology-oncology focused commercial and medical affairs infrastructure. Further, in February 2024, we entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Blueprint to purchase certain assets comprising the right to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize GAVRETO, Blueprint's proprietary RET inhibitor of tyrosine kinase for the treatment of metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC and advanced thyroid cancer, in the US. Simultaneously and in connection with entering into the Asset Purchase Agreement, we also entered into certain supporting agreements with Blueprint, including a customary transition agreement, pursuant to which, during a transition period, Blueprint will transition regulatory and distribution responsibility for pralsetinib to us. On June 24, 2024, we announced the completion of the transfer of GAVRETO NDA to us, and GAVRETO became commercially available from us in the US by prescription beginning on June 27, 2024. The in-licensing and acquisition of a product is a highly competitive area, and many other companies are pursuing the same or similar product candidates to those that we may consider attractive. In particular, larger companies with more well-established and diverse revenue streams may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, financial resources and more extensive clinical development and commercialization capabilities. Furthermore, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. The success of this strategy depends partly upon our ability to identify, select and acquire or in-license promising product candidates and technologies. The process of proposing, negotiating and implementing a license or acquisition of a product candidate is lengthy and complex, and we may be unable to in-license or acquire the rights to any such products, product candidates or technologies from third parties for several reasons. We may also be unable to in-license or acquire additional relevant product candidates on acceptable terms. Further, even if we identify acquisition or in-licensing targets, we may not be able to complete the transactions or we may determine after due diligence investigation not to pursue identified targets. Even if we succeed in our efforts to obtain rights to suitable product candidates, the success of our investments in these areas, our investment strategy will remain subject to the inherent risks associated with the development and commercialization of the product, and with the competitive business environment in which we operate.

In addition, acquisitions and in-licensing may entail numerous operational, financial and legal risks, including:

- potential failure of the due diligence process to identify significant problems, liabilities or other shortcomings or challenges of an acquired or licensed product candidate or technology, including problems, liabilities or other shortcomings or challenges with respect to intellectual property, product quality, partner disputes or issues and other legal and financial contingencies and known and unknown liabilities;
- inability to integrate the target company or in-licensed asset successfully into our existing business, inability to maintain the key business relationships of the target,
- in an in-licensing or an asset acquisition of a product that is commercially available in the market, we may not be able to successfully transition the existing patients who are dependent to the acquired or in-licensed product, or successfully enter into a reimbursement coverage contracts that the existing patients were previously dependent into, or successfully enter into a contract with contract manufacturers to continue the production of the in-licensed or acquired product;
- assumption of unknown or contingent liabilities or incurrence of unanticipated expenses;
- exposure to known and unknown liabilities, including possible intellectual property infringement claims, violations of laws, tax liabilities and commercial disputes;
- incurrence of substantial debt, dilutive issuances of securities or depletion of cash to pay for acquisitions;
- incurrence of large one-time expenses and acquiring intangible assets that could result in significant future amortization expense and significant write-offs;

- higher than expected acquisition and integration costs; and
- inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;

There is a high risk that drug discovery and development efforts might not generate successful product candidates. *

We currently have product candidates in the clinical testing stage and may further pursue to expand our clinical testing efforts. In our industry, it is statistically unlikely that the limited number of compounds that we have identified as potential product candidates will actually lead to successful product development efforts. We have invested a significant portion of our efforts and financial resources into clinical development. Our ability to generate product revenue, which will not occur until after regulatory approval, if ever, will depend on the successful development, regulatory approval and eventual commercialization of our product candidates.

Our compounds in clinical trials and our future leads for potential drug compounds are subject to the risks and failures inherent in the development of pharmaceutical products. These risks include, but are not limited to, the inherent difficulty in selecting the right drug and drug target and avoiding unwanted side effects, as well as unanticipated problems relating to product development, testing, enrollment, obtaining regulatory approvals, obtaining and maintaining reimbursement in national markets and positive recommendation from HTA bodies, maintaining regulatory compliance, manufacturing, competition and costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. In future clinical trials, we or our partners may discover additional side effects and/or a higher frequency of side effects than those observed in previously completed clinical trials. The results of preliminary and mid-stage clinical trials do not necessarily predict clinical or commercial success, and larger later-stage clinical trials may fail to confirm the results observed in the previous clinical trials. Similarly, a clinical trial may show that a product candidate is safe and effective for certain patient populations in a particular indication, but other clinical trials may fail to confirm those results in a subset of that population or in a different patient population, which may limit the potential market for that product candidate. With respect to our own compounds in development, we have established anticipated timelines with respect to the initiation of clinical trials based on existing knowledge of the compounds. However, we cannot provide assurance that we will meet any of these timelines for clinical development. Additionally, the initial results of a completed earlier clinical trial of a product candidate do not necessarily predict final results and the results may not be repeated in later clinical trials.

Because of the uncertainty of whether the accumulated preclinical evidence (PK, pharmacodynamic, safety and/or other factors) or early clinical results will be observed in later clinical trials, we can make no assurances regarding the likely results from our future clinical trials or the impact of those results on our business. For example, we conducted a Phase 3 pivotal trial of fostamatinib in patients with wAIHA initiated in March 2019 and completed in April 2022. In June 2022, we announced top-line efficacy and safety data results of the trial, and the results did not demonstrate statistical significance in the primary efficacy endpoint of durable hemoglobin response in the overall study population. We conducted an in-depth analysis of these data to better understand differences in patient characteristics and outcomes and submitted these findings to the FDA. In October 2022, we announced that we received guidance from the FDA's review of these findings. Based on the result of the trial and the guidance from the FDA, we did not file an sNDA for this indication. Further, we may experience errors in the analysis of our clinical trial results. For example, we conducted our Phase 3 clinical trial to evaluate safety and efficacy of fostamatinib in hospitalized COVID-19 patients launched in November 2020 and completed enrollment in July 2022. We previously announced in November 2022 the top-line results did not meet statistical significance in the primary efficacy endpoint. Upon further analysis, we discovered an error by the biostatistical CRO in the application of a statistical stratification factor. After correcting for this statistical error, the primary endpoint of the study was met. However, given the end of the federal COVID-19 PHE in May 2023, and based on feedback from the FDA, DOD and other advisors regarding the program's regulatory requirements, costs, timeline and potential for success, we decided not to submit an EUA or sNDA.

Foreign regulatory requirements governing clinical trials may diverge and impose additional regulatory burdens, which may result in delays. For instance, the new EU Clinical Trials Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 (CTR) has amended the system of approval for clinical trials in the EU and has established a new clinical trials portal and database for application for authorizations, called the Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS). All ongoing clinical trials in the EU will be subject to the provisions of the CTR as of January 31, 2025. In addition, on June 18, 2024, new CTIS transparency rules came into effect, requiring scheduled publication of certain key clinical trial information

If the results of our clinical trials fail to meet the primary efficacy endpoints, or otherwise do not ultimately meet the requirements for an NDA approval by the FDA, the commercial prospects of our business may be harmed, our ability to generate product revenues may be delayed or eliminated or we may be forced to undertake other strategic alternatives that are in our shareholders' best interests, including cost reduction measures. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or engage in a strategic transaction on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we may be required to implement further cost reduction strategies which could significantly impact activities related to our commercial efforts and/or research and development of our future product candidates, and could significantly harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, these cost reduction strategies could cause us to further curtail our operations or take other actions that would adversely impact our shareholders.

We are subject to federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws, false claims laws and other federal and state healthcare laws, and the failure to comply with such laws could result in substantial penalties. Our employees, independent contractors, consultants, principal investigators, CROs, commercial partners and vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

Our business operations and current and future arrangements with investigators, healthcare professionals, consultants, third-party payors and customers, may expose us to broadly applicable federal, state and foreign fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations including anti-kickback and false claims laws, data privacy and security laws, and transparency reporting laws. These laws may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we conduct our operations, including how we research, market, sell and distribute any product for which we have obtained regulatory approval, or for which we obtain regulatory approval in the future. In particular, the promotion, sales and marketing of healthcare items and services, as well as certain business arrangements in the healthcare industry, are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, misconduct, bribery kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive or inappropriate practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, including promoting off-label uses of our products, certain commission compensation, certain customer incentive programs, certain patient support offerings, and other business arrangements generally. Activities subject to these laws also involve the improper use or misrepresentation of information obtained in the course of patient recruitment for clinical trials, creating fraudulent data in our preclinical studies or clinical trials or illegal misappropriation of drug product, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. See "Business – Government Regulation – Healthcare and Privacy Law and Regulation and Healthcare Reform" contained in Part I, Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, for more information on the healthcare laws and regulations that may affect our ability to operate.

We are also exposed to the risk of fraud, misconduct or other illegal activity by our employees, independent contractors, consultants, principal investigators, CROs, commercial partners and vendors. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct that fails to: comply with the laws of the FDA and other similar foreign regulatory bodies; provide true, complete and accurate information to the FDA and other similar foreign regulatory bodies; comply with manufacturing standards we have established; comply with federal and state data privacy, security, fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations in the US and similar foreign fraudulent misconduct laws; or report financial information or data accurately or to disclose unauthorized activities to us. It is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent inappropriate conduct may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations.

We are also subject to the risk that a person or government could allege such fraud or other misconduct, even if none occurred. Efforts to ensure that our business arrangements will comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental and enforcement authorities will conclude that our business practices may not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law interpreting applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, disgorgement, monetary fines, imprisonment, additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, and curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely

affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

We are subject to stringent and evolving privacy and information security laws, regulations, rules, policies, and contractual obligations, and changes in such laws, regulations, rules, policies, contractual obligations and our actual or perceived failure to comply with such requirements could subject us to significant investigations, fines, penalties and claims, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.*

We are subject to, or affected by, various federal, state and foreign laws, rules, directives, and regulations, as well as regulatory guidance, policies and contractual obligations relating to privacy and information security, governing the acquisition, collection, access, use, disclosure, processing, modification, retention, storage, transfer, destruction, protection, and security (collectively, “processing”) of personal information and other sensitive information about individuals. The global privacy and information security landscape is evolving rapidly, and implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to continue to develop for the foreseeable future and may result in conflicting or inconsistent compliance obligations. Legislators and regulators are increasingly adopting or amending privacy and information security laws, rules, directives, and regulations that may create uncertainty in our business, affect our or our collaborators’, service providers’ and contractors’ ability to operate in certain jurisdictions or to process personal information, transfer data internationally, necessitate the acceptance of more onerous obligations in our contracts, result in enforcement actions, litigation or other liability or impose additional costs on us. The cost of compliance with these laws, regulations and standards is high and is likely to increase in the future. Any failure or perceived failure by us or our collaborators, service providers and contractors to comply with federal, state or foreign laws or regulations, our internal policies and procedures or our contracts governing the processing of personal information could result in negative publicity, diversion of management time and effort and proceedings against us by governmental entities or others. In many jurisdictions, enforcement actions, litigation, and other consequences for noncompliance with privacy and information security laws and regulations are rising. Compliance with applicable privacy and information security laws and regulations, as well as regulatory guidance, policies and contractual obligations, is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with the new privacy and information security requirements. If we fail to comply with any such obligations, we may face significant investigations, fines, penalties and claims that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, ability to process personal information and income from certain business initiatives.

In the US, these obligations include various federal, state, and local statutes, rules, and regulations relating to privacy and data security. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act to regulate unfair or deceptive practices, and has used this authority to initiate enforcement actions against companies that implement inadequate controls around privacy and information security in violation of their externally facing policies. The FTC has recently brought several cases alleging violations of Section 5 of the FTC Act with respect to health information, and has proposed rulemaking on privacy and data security, including with respect to the Health Breach Notification Rule. Additionally, the FTC published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in 2022 on commercial surveillance and data security, and may propose regulation concerning the ways in which companies collect, aggregate, protect, use, analyze, and retain consumer data, as well as transfer, share, sell, or otherwise monetize that data in the coming years. Additionally, the US federal government has also enacted statutes to address privacy and information security issues impacting particular industries or activities, including the following laws and regulations: the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, the CAN-SPAM Act, and other laws and regulations.

In addition, state legislatures have enacted statutes to address privacy and information security issues, including the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (the CCPA). For example, the CCPA, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) in 2020, establishes a privacy framework applicable to for-profit entities that are doing business in California, including an expansive definition of personal information and data privacy rights for California residents, and authorizes potentially severe statutory damages and creates a private right of action for certain data security breaches. The CCPA also requires businesses subject to the law to provide disclosures to California residents and to provide them with rights with respect to their personal information, including the right to opt out of the sale of such information. Moreover, the CPRA, among other things, impose new requirements relating to data minimization and correction, and gives California residents additional rights over their personal information, including the right to opt-out of the use of their personal information in online behavioral advertising and to opt-out of certain types of consumer

profiling. The CPRA also provides for penalties for CPRA violations concerning California residents under the age of 16, and establishes a new California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the law. Although there are limited exemptions for clinical trial and other research-related data under the CCPA, the CCPA and other similar laws could impact our business depending on how it will be interpreted by the new California Privacy Protection Agency. As we expand our operations, the CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability. Multiple other states have followed California and enacted comprehensive privacy laws. Additionally, multiple states have enacted or are considering similar legislation which will go into effect in the coming years, and Congress continues to consider federal privacy legislation. While these proposals and new laws generally include exemptions for HIPAA-covered and clinical trial data, they add layers of complexity to compliance in the US market, and could increase our compliance costs and adversely affect our business. Moreover, compliance with state laws related to health privacy may cause additional compliance costs such as the Washington My Health My Data Act and Nevada's Consumer Health Data Privacy Law. Many states also have in place data security laws requiring companies to maintain certain safeguards with respect to the processing of personal information, and all states require companies to notify individuals or government regulators in the event of a data breach impacting such information.

Laws and regulations relating to privacy, data protection, consumer protection and information security are evolving and subject to potentially differing interpretations. These requirements may be interpreted and applied in a manner that varies from one jurisdiction to another and/or may conflict with other laws or regulations. New laws and regulations add additional complexity, requirements, restrictions and potential legal risk. Accordingly, compliance programs may require additional investment in resources, and could impact availability of previously useful data.

Internationally, our operations abroad may also be subject to increased scrutiny or attention from foreign data protection authorities. For example, our clinical trial programs and research collaborations outside the US may implicate foreign data protection laws, including those in the European Economic Area, Switzerland, and/or the UK (collectively, Europe). Many jurisdictions have established or are in the process of establishing privacy and data security legal frameworks with which we, our collaborators, service providers, including our CROs, and contractors must comply. For example, in the EU, the collection, use, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal data (i.e., data which identifies an individual or from which an individual is identifiable) is governed by the EU General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (the EU GDPR), which came into direct effect in all EU Member States on and from May 25, 2018. The UK has implemented the EU GDPR as the UK GDPR which sits alongside the UK Data Protection Act 2018 (the UK GDPR, together with the EU GDPR, the GDPR). The GDPR has direct effect where an entity is established in the European Economic Area (EEA) or the UK (as applicable) and has extraterritorial effect, including where an entity established outside of the EEA or the UK processes personal data in relation to offering goods or services to individuals in the EEA and/or the UK or monitoring their behavior.

The GDPR imposes obligations on controllers, including, among others:

- accountability and transparency requirements, requiring controllers to demonstrate and record compliance with the GDPR and to provide more detailed information to data subjects regarding processing of their personal data;
- requirements to process personal data lawfully including specific requirements for obtaining valid consent where consent is the lawful basis for processing;
- obligations to consider data protection when any new products or services are developed and designed (including e.g., to limit the amount of personal data processed);
- obligations to comply with data protection rights of data subjects including a right: (i) of access to, erasure of, or rectification of personal data, (ii) to restriction of processing or to withdraw consent to processing, and (iii) to object to processing or to ask for a copy of personal data to be provided to a third party; and
- an obligation to report personal data breaches to: (i) the data supervisory authority without undue delay (and no later than 72 hours after discovering the personal data breach, where feasible), unless the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the data subjects' rights and freedoms; and (ii) to affected data subjects, where the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms.

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In addition, the EU GDPR prohibits the international transfer of personal data from the EEA to jurisdictions that the European Commission does not recognize as having ‘adequate’ data protection laws unless a data transfer mechanism has been put in place or a derogation under the EU GDPR can be relied on. In July 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) in its Schrems II judgement limited how organizations could lawfully transfer personal data from the EEA to the US by invalidating the EU-US Privacy Shield for purposes of international transfers and imposing further restrictions on the use of standard contractual clauses (EU SCCs), including a requirement for companies to carry out a transfer privacy impact assessment (TIAs). A TIA, among other things, assesses laws governing access to personal data in the recipient country and considers whether supplementary measures that provide privacy protections additional to those provided under EU SCCs will need to be implemented to ensure an ‘essentially equivalent’ level of data protection to that afforded in the EEA.

On October 7, 2022, US President Biden introduced an Executive Order to facilitate a new Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework (DPF) and on July 10, 2023, the European Commission adopted its Final Implementing Decision granting the US adequacy (Adequacy Decision) for EU-US transfers of personal data for entities self-certified to the DPF. Entities relying on EU SCCs for transfers to the US are also able to rely on the analysis in the Adequacy Decision as support for their TIA regarding the equivalence of US national security safeguards and redress. This may have implications for our cross-border data flows and has and may in the future result in increased compliance costs.

The UK GDPR also imposes similar restrictions on transfers of personal data from the UK to jurisdictions that the UK Government does not consider adequate, including the US. The UK Government has published its own form of the EU SCCs, known as the International Data Transfer Agreement and an International Data Transfer Addendum to the new EU SCCs. The UK Information Commissioner’s Office has also published its version of the TIA and guidance on international transfers, although entities may choose to adopt either the EU or UK style TIA. Further, on September 21, 2023, the UK Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology established a UK-US data bridge (i.e., a UK adequacy decision) and adopted UK regulations to implement the UK-US data bridge (UK Adequacy Regulations). The UK Adequacy Regulations have now been passed in the UK Parliament, and personal data may be transferred from the UK under the UK-US data bridge through the UK extension to the DPF, from October 12, 2023, to organizations self-certified under the DPF.

The GDPR imposes fines for serious breaches of up to the higher of 4% of the organization’s annual worldwide turnover or €20 million (under the EU GDPR) or £17.5 million (under the UK GDPR). The GDPR identifies a list of points to consider when determining the level of fines for data supervisory authorities to impose (including the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement). Data subjects also have a right to compensation, as a result of an organization’s breach of the GDPR which has affected them, for financial or non-financial losses (e.g., distress).

Privacy and data protection compliance has and may in the future require substantial amendments to our procedures and policies and the changes could adversely impact our business by increasing operational and compliance costs or impact business practices. Further, there is a risk that the amended policies and procedures will not be implemented correctly or that individuals within the business will not be fully compliant with the new procedures. If there are breaches of these measures, we could face significant litigation, government investigations, administrative and monetary sanctions as well as reputational damage which may have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition and prospects. There is a risk that we could be impacted by a cybersecurity incident that results in loss or unauthorized disclosure of personal data, potentially resulting in us facing harms similar to those described above.

Additionally, other countries outside of Europe have enacted or are considering enacting similar cross-border data transfer restrictions and laws requiring local data residency, with strict requirements and limitations for processing personal information, which could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services and operating our business. For example, Brazil enacted the General Data Protection Law, New Zealand enacted the New Zealand Privacy Act, China released its Personal Information Protection Law, which went into effect November 1, 2021, and Canada introduced the Digital Charter Implementation Act. As with the EU GDPR, these laws are broad and may increase our compliance burdens, including by mandating potentially burdensome documentation requirements and granting certain rights to individuals to control how we collect, use, disclose, retain, and process personal information about them.

We publish privacy policies and other documentation regarding our collection, processing, use and disclosure of personal information and/or other confidential information. Although we endeavor to comply with our published

policies and other documentation, we may at times fail to do so or may be perceived to have failed to do so. Moreover, despite our efforts, we may not be successful in achieving compliance if our employees, collaborators, contractors, service providers or vendors fail to act in accordance with our published policies and documentation. Such failures can subject us to potential foreign, local, state and federal action if they are found to be deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our actual practices. Moreover, trial participants or research subjects about whom we or our partners obtain information, as well as the providers who share this information with us, may contractually limit our ability to use and disclose the information or exercise their right to do so under applicable privacy legislation. Claims that we have violated individuals' privacy rights or failed to comply with data protection laws or applicable privacy policies and documentation, even if we are not found liable, could be expensive and time-consuming to defend and could result in adverse publicity that could harm our business.

In addition to data privacy requirements, cybersecurity requirements are laid down in various laws in the EU and the UK, the key ones being: (i) the GDPR (as discussed in detail above), which requires controllers and processors to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to safeguard personal data to a level of security appropriate to the data protection risk; and (ii) the UK Network and Information Systems Regulation 2018 (NIS Regulations), and the EU Network and Information Systems Security 1 Directive (NISD1) as implemented into EU Member State law (and as updated by the EU Network and Information Systems Security 2 Directive (NISD2)).

The GDPR does not provide for a specific set of cybersecurity requirements or measures to be implemented, but rather requires a controller or processor to implement appropriate cyber and data security measures in accordance with the then-current risk, the state of the art, the costs of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of the processing. The GDPR however does explicitly require that controllers notify personal data breaches, within the meaning of the GDPR, without undue delay and in any event within 72 hours after becoming aware of it, to the relevant data protection supervisory authority, unless the breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. In addition, controllers are required to notify the individuals concerned of any personal data breach, without undue delay, when the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of individuals. Processors are required to notify the controller without undue delay after becoming aware of a personal data breach.

In the UK, the NIS Regulations apply to 'operators of essential services' (OES) and 'relevant digital service providers' (RDSP) and it was announced in January 2022, that the NIS Regulations will be updated to also cover 'managed service providers' (MSP) and potentially other digital service providers. The NIS Regulations require that appropriate and proportionate technical and organizational measures are implemented to manage the risk of network and information systems, and impose requirements related to incident handling and notification in relation to incidents with significant disruptive effect. Under the NIS Regulations, the UK's data protection supervisory authority, the Information Commissioner's Office, may issue fines of up to £17 million and take other action following non-compliance.

In the EU, the NISD1 applies to 'operators of essential services' (OES) and 'digital service providers' (DSP) and an updated version of NISD1 has been adopted and entered into force on January 17, 2023, called NISD2. The NISD2 will take full effect following implementation into national EU Member State law (i.e., by October 17, 2024). Under the NISD1, OESs and DSPs are required to implement appropriate and proportionate technical and organizational measures to manage the risk of network and information systems, and adhere to incident handling and notification requirements regarding incidents with significant disruptive effect. Importantly, under the NISD2, more stringent cybersecurity and incident reporting requirements are imposed on 'essential' and 'important' entities, which include ICT managed service providers (MSP), cloud service providers as well as entities carrying out research and development activities of medicinal products, and certain specific medical device manufacturers. Our entities may be in scope of the NISD2 where they qualify as a MSP, cloud provider, R&D entity and/or medical device manufacturer within the meaning of NISD2 and offer those services in the EU.

The NISD2 empowers the EU Member States to define all rules regarding penalties applicable to infringements, provided that they are effective, proportionate, and dissuasive. NISD2 states that any maximum fine which national implementing law provides for should at least be set at €10 million or 2% of total worldwide turnover, whichever is higher, where essential entities are concerned. Other sanctions may include (i) a temporary suspension to provide services in the EU (by suspending relevant authorizations/certifications); (ii) an order to make public certain elements of the infringement and/or inform customers; and (iii) injunctions to immediately cease infringing conduct. Importantly, NISD2 also provides that senior members of staff can be held personally liable, and face administrative fines or be temporarily suspended from exercising managerial functions at the legal representative or chief executive officer level.

In addition, the EU Critical Entities Resilience Directive (CER) entered into force on January 17, 2023 and will take full effect following implementation into national EU Member State law (i.e., by October 17, 2024 – coinciding with the NISD2). The CER is aimed at strengthening the resilience of ‘critical infrastructure’ against specific threats including cyber incidents, natural hazards, terrorist attacks, insider threats, and sabotage. The scope of CER includes entities designated as ‘critical’ under CER and includes (among other things) the health sector and the manufacturers of medical devices as ‘essential services.’ The CER imposes cybersecurity and resilience requirements in particular in relation to incidents with so-called ‘significant disruptive effects’ – which are incidents that are able to significantly impact the continuation of the critical infrastructure service offering in the EU. Requirements include to: (i) identify relevant risks that may significantly disrupt the provision of essential services (i.e., pursuant to a risk assessment); (ii) take appropriate and proportionate technical, security and organizational measures to ensure resilience (i.e., based on the outcome of the risk assessment); and (iii) notify disruptive incidents to the competent authorities within 24 hours after becoming aware of an incident. The CER is enforceable on a national EU Member State level by the competent authorities, and allows EU Member States to set penalties as long as they are effective, proportionate, and dissuasive. Our entities may be in scope of the CER where they qualify as critical entities within the meaning of CER.

In the EU, a number of new laws related to digital data and AI have also recently entered into force, are expected to enter into force in the foreseeable future, or have been proposed and are being considered. We are still assessing the scope of application, impact, and risk of these recent EU laws on our business, and will continue to assess this moving forward, including for example: (i) the EU’s Data Act – came into force as of December 13, 2023 which seeks to, among other things regulate the use of, and access to, data generated through connected (or Internet-of-Things) devices and introduces a new means for public sector bodies to access, use and re-use private sector data; and (ii) the proposed European Health Data Space Regulation (EHDS) – expected to be agreed by end of 2024 – which seeks to, among other things, provide individuals with more control over their electronic health data (EHD), enable cross-border sharing of EHD between national EU healthcare systems and facilitate the sharing of EHD for secondary research purposes.

The EU has also developed a standalone law to govern the offering and use of AI systems in the EU (the AI Act) which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on July 12, 2024. The AI Act imposes regulatory requirements onto AI system providers, importers, distributors, and users of AI systems, in accordance with the level of risk involved with the AI system (“unacceptable”, “high”, “limited”, and “minimal” risk). Unacceptable-risk AI systems are banned from being offered and used in the EU, and high-risk AI systems (which include AI used as part of medical devices in certain instances) are subject to a set of regulatory requirements under the AI Act including to establish quality and post-marketing monitoring and risk assessment systems, requirements related to the training of AI systems and training data, and requirements related to human oversight. Limited-risk AI systems are subject mainly to transparency requirements only and minimal-risk AI systems are not subject to obligations under the AI Act. In the most recent iteration of the AI Act’s text, general-purpose AI systems have also been made subject to a number of requirements – mostly akin to the requirements that apply to high-risk AI systems under the AI Act.

Currently, the AI Act is expected to enter into application (i.e., be enforceable) in a gradual manner – depending on the regulatory requirement in question, and ranging anywhere from 6 to 36 months following adoption and entry into force of the AI Act (i.e., from 20 days after July 12, 2024). Non-compliance with the AI Act may be subject to regulatory fines of up to 7% of annual worldwide turnover. In parallel, the EU has proposed revisions to the EU Product Liability Directive and has introduced a new EU AI Liability Directive to facilitate claims for damages brought by EU users of AI systems.

The UK had adopted a “soft law” approach to AI regulation meaning that until now it has not adopted formal legislation to regulate AI but has adopted soft law guidelines in the form of a White Paper. However, following the UK General Election in July 2024, the new UK Government has announced it intends to introduce an AI Bill to the UK Parliament.

Further, many jurisdictions impose mandatory clinical trial information obligations on sponsors. In the EU, such obligations arise under the Transparency Regulation No 1049/ 2001, EMA Policy 0043, EMA Policy 0070 and the Clinical Trials Regulation No 536/2014 (which the UK has not implemented, as the law entered into force following the UK’s exit from the EU), all of which impose on sponsors the obligation to make publicly available certain information

stemming from clinical studies. In the EU, the transparency framework provides EU-based parties the right to submit an access to documents request to the EMA for information included in the MAA dossier for approved medicinal products. Only very limited information is exempted from disclosure, i.e., commercially confidential information (which is construed increasingly narrowly) and protected personal data. It is possible for competitors to access and use this data in their own research and development programs anywhere in the world, once this data is in the public domain.

Enhanced governmental and public scrutiny over, or investigations or litigation involving, pharmaceutical manufacturer donations to patient assistance programs may require us to modify our programs and could negatively impact our business practices, harm our reputation, divert the attention of management and increase our expenses.

To help patients afford our products, we have a manufacturer-sponsored patient assistance program that helps financially needy patients in the US access our therapies. This type of program has become the subject of enforcement scrutiny in recent years. For example, some pharmaceutical manufacturers have been named in lawsuits challenging the legality of their patient assistance programs under a variety of federal and state laws. In addition, certain state and federal enforcement authorities have pursued investigations and settlements and members of Congress have initiated inquiries about manufacturer-sponsored patient support programs, including, for example, manufacturer-sponsored patient assistance programs, co-payment assistance programs, and manufacturer contributions to independent charitable patient assistance programs. Moreover, the DHHS, Office of the Inspector General continues to publish advisory opinions and other agency guidance on the topic of patient assistance, which reflects the government's continued scrutiny of manufacturer sponsored or supported patient assistance programs. Numerous organizations, including pharmaceutical manufacturers, have been subject to ongoing litigation, enforcement activities and settlements related to their patient support programs and certain of these organizations have entered into, or have otherwise agreed to, significant civil settlements with applicable enforcement authorities. It is possible that future legislation may be proposed that would establish requirements or restrictions with respect to these programs and/or support that would affect pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Our patient assistance program could become the target of similar inquiries, litigation, enforcement, and/or legislative proposals. If we are deemed not to have complied with laws or regulations in the operation of, or our interactions with, these programs, we could be subject to damages, fines, penalties or other criminal, civil or administrative sanctions or enforcement actions. We cannot ensure that our compliance controls, policies and procedures will be sufficient to protect against acts of our employees, business partners or vendors that may violate the laws or regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate. A government investigation could negatively impact our business practices, harm our reputation, divert the attention of management and increase our expenses.

If manufacturers obtain approval for generic versions of our products, or of products with which we compete, our business may be harmed.

Under the FDCA, the FDA can approve an ANDA for a generic version of a branded drug without the ANDA applicant undertaking the clinical testing necessary to obtain approval to market a new drug. Generally, in place of such clinical studies, an ANDA applicant usually needs only to submit data demonstrating that its product has the same active ingredient(s), strength, dosage form and route of administration and that it is bioequivalent to the branded product. In September 2019, the FDA published product-specific bioequivalence guidance on fostamatinib disodium to let potential ANDA applicants understand the data FDA would expect to see for approval of a generic version of our products.

The FDCA requires that an applicant for approval of a generic form of a branded drug certify either that its generic product does not infringe any of the patents listed by the owner of the branded drug in the FDA's Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (referred to as the "Orange Book") or that those patents are not enforceable. This process is known as a paragraph IV challenge. Upon notice of a paragraph IV challenge, a patent owner has 45 days to bring a patent infringement suit in federal district court against the company seeking ANDA approval of a product covered by one of the owner's patents. If this type of suit is commenced, the FDCA provides a 30-month stay on the FDA's approval of the competitor's application. If the litigation is resolved in favor of the ANDA applicant or the challenged patent expires during the 30-month stay period, the stay is lifted, and the FDA may thereafter approve the application based on the standards for approval of ANDAs. Once an ANDA is approved by the FDA, the generic manufacturer may market and sell the generic form of the branded drug in competition with the branded medicine.

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The ANDA process can result in generic competition if the patents at issue are not upheld or if the generic competitor is found not to infringe the owner's patents. If this were to occur with respect to our products or products with which it competes, our business would be harmed.

In June 2022, we received a notice letter regarding an ANDA submitted to the FDA by Annora, requesting approval to market a generic version of TAVALISSE. The notice letter included a Paragraph IV certification with respect to our US Patent Nos. 7,449,458; 8,263,122; 8,652,492; 8,771,648 and 8,951,504, which are listed in the Orange Book. The notice letter asserts that these patents will not be infringed by Annora's proposed product, are invalid and/or are unenforceable. Annora's notice letter does not provide a Paragraph IV certification against our other patents listed in the Orange Book. On July 25, 2022, we filed a lawsuit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Annora and its affiliates, Hetero Labs Ltd., and Hetero USA, Inc., for infringement of our US patents identified in Annora's Paragraph IV certification. On September 21, 2022, Annora and its affiliates answered and counterclaimed for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of the '458, '122, '492, '648, and '504 patents. We filed an answer to Annora's counterclaims on October 12, 2022. Annora served invalidity and non-infringement contentions on December 31, 2022. We filed an answer to Annora's invalidity and non-infringement contentions in March 2023. Litigation continues, and no trial date is currently set. We intend to vigorously enforce and defend our intellectual property related to TAVALISSE. We cannot be assured that such lawsuit will prevent the introduction of a generic version of TAVALISSE for any particular length of time, or at all. If an ANDA from Annora or any other generic manufacturer is approved, and a generic version of TAVALISSE is introduced, whether following the expiration of our patents, the invalidation of our patents as a result of any litigation, or the determination that the proposed generic product does not infringe on our patents, our sales of TAVALISSE would be adversely affected. In addition, we cannot predict what additional ANDAs could be filed by Annora or other potential generic competitors requesting approval to market generic forms of our products, which would require us to incur significant additional expense and result in distraction for our management team, and if approved, result in significant decreases in the revenue derived from sales of our marketed products and thereby materially harm our business and financial condition.

Unforeseen safety issues could emerge with our products that could require us to change the prescribing information to add warnings, limit use of the product, and/or result in litigation. Any of these events could have a negative impact on our business.

Discovery of unforeseen safety problems or increased focus on a known problem could impact our ability to commercialize our products and could result in restrictions on its permissible uses, including withdrawal of the medicine from the market.

If we or others identify additional undesirable side effects caused by our products after approval:

- regulatory authorities may require the addition of labeling statements, specific warnings, contraindications, or field alerts to physicians and pharmacies;
- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product and require us to take our approved drugs off the market or suspend their commercialization until the identified issues have been satisfactorily addressed;
- we may be required to change the way the product is administered, conduct additional clinical trials, change the labeling of the product, or implement a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS);
- we may have additional limitations on how we promote our drugs;
- third-party payors may limit coverage or reimbursement for our products;
- sales of our products may decrease significantly;
- we may be subject to litigation or product liability claims; and
- our reputation may suffer.

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Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of our products and could substantially increase our operating costs and expenses, which in turn could delay or prevent us from generating significant revenue from sale of our products.

Side effects and toxicities associated with our products, as well as the warnings, precautions and requirements listed in the prescribing information for our products, could affect the willingness of physicians to prescribe, and patients to utilize, our products and thus harm commercial sales of our products. For example, for REZLIDHIA, the FDA-approved label contains a boxed warning describing the risk of differentiation syndrome, which can be fatal, in patients receiving the drug. This and other restrictions could limit the commercial success of the product.

If a safety issue emerges post-approval, we may become subject to costly product liability litigation by our customers, their patients or payors. Product liability claims could divert management's attention from our core business, be expensive to defend, and result in sizable damage awards against us that may not be covered by insurance. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against claims that our products caused injuries, we will incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

- decreased demand for any product candidates or products that we may develop;
- the inability to commercialize any products that we may develop;
- injury to our reputation and significant negative media attention;
- withdrawal of patients from clinical studies or cancellation of studies;
- significant costs to defend the related litigation;
- substantial monetary awards to patients; and
- loss of revenue.

We currently hold \$10.0 million in product liability insurance coverage, which may not be adequate to cover all liabilities that we may incur. Insurance coverage is increasingly expensive. We may not be able to obtain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in amounts adequate to satisfy any liability or associated costs that may arise in the future. These events could harm our business and results of operations and cause our stock price to decline.

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by pandemics as a result of their potential impacts on our sales force and commercialization efforts, supply chain, regulatory, clinical development and corporate development activities and other business operations, in addition to the impact of a global economic slowdown.

Pandemics may result in extended travel and other restrictions in order to reduce the spread of diseases. Government measures taken in response to pandemics could have a significant impact, both direct and indirect, on our business and commerce, as significant reductions in business related activities may occur, supply chains may be disrupted, and manufacturing and clinical development activities may be curtailed or suspended.

For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we observed reduced patient-doctor interactions and our representatives had fewer visits with health care providers, which negatively affected our product sales. Physicians with practices severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, or a pandemic occurring in the future, and who currently prescribe our products, may eventually decide to close their independent practices and join a larger medical organization with a practice that does not prescribe our products. Additionally, a pandemic, including COVID-19 or any resurgence thereof, may impact commercial-related activities, such as our marketing programs, speaker bureaus, and market access initiatives which may be required to be conducted virtually, delayed or cancelled, all of which occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, we had to deploy resources to enable our field-based employees to continue to engage with health care providers in hybrid virtual and in-person interactions, which may be required in the event a pandemic occurs in the future.

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With respect to clinical development, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we took measures to implement remote and virtual approaches, including remote patient monitoring where possible and working with our investigators for appropriate care of these patients in a safe manner. Due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic, we experienced a number of our clinical trial investigators either paused, postponed or delayed new patient enrollment and restricted site visits of existing patients enrolled. In the event that a global pandemic, or a resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic, occurs in the future, we may need to make decisions on a country-by-country basis to minimize risk to the patients and clinical trial sites. We may also rely heavily on our clinical trial investigators to inform us of the best course of action with respect to resuming enrollment/screening, considering the ability of sites to ensure patient safety or data integrity. We experienced slower than anticipated enrollment in some of our clinical trials due to adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic, and in the future, we may experience adverse impacts of a global pandemic on our clinical trials, including the timing thereof, or our ability to continue to treat patients enrolled in our trials, enroll and assess new patients, supply study drugs and obtain complete data points in accordance with study protocol.

Pandemics may cause significant disruption in the supply chain for our commercial products. We rely on third parties to, among other things, manufacture and ship our commercial product, raw materials and product supply for our clinical trials, perform quality testing and supply other goods and services to help manage our commercial activities, our clinical trials and our operations in the ordinary course of business. While we have engaged actively with various elements of our supply chain and distribution channel, including our customers, contract manufacturers, and logistics and transportation provider to meet demand for our products and to remain informed of any challenges within our supply chain, we may face disruptions to our supply chain and operations, and associated delays in the manufacturing and supply of our products. Such supply disruptions would adversely impact our ability to generate sales of and revenues from our products and our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

Pandemics may affect our collaboration and licensing partners for the commercialization of our products globally, as well as our ability to advance our various clinical stage programs. We cannot predict the impact of such disruptions on our partners' ability to advance commercialization of our products in the market and the timing of enrollment and completion of various clinical trials being conducted by our collaboration partners.

Health regulatory agencies globally may experience prolonged disruptions in their operations as a result of pandemics. For example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA delayed inspections and evaluations of certain drug manufacturing facilities and clinical research sites. We cannot predict whether, and when, health regulatory agencies will decide to pause or resume inspections due to pandemics. Any de-prioritization of our clinical trials or delay in regulatory review resulting from such disruptions could materially affect the completion of our clinical trials.

In addition, as seen in the COVID-19 pandemic, pandemics could result in a significant disruption of global financial markets. We could experience an inability to access additional capital or an impact on liquidity, which could in the future negatively affect our capacity for certain corporate development transactions or our ability to make other important, opportunistic investments, or we may not be able to meet the requirements under our Credit and Security Agreement (Credit Agreement) with MidCap Financial Trust (MidCap). While we expect pandemics to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects in the future periods, the extent of the impact on our ability to generate sales of and revenues from our approved products, our ability to continue to secure new collaborations and support existing collaboration efforts with our partners, our clinical development and regulatory efforts, our corporate development objectives and the value of and market for our common stock, will depend on future circumstances that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence at this time, such as the ultimate duration and severity of pandemics, travel restrictions, quarantines, social distancing and business closure requirements in the US and other countries, and the effectiveness of actions taken globally to contain and treat diseases. To the extent pandemics adversely affect our business and results of operations, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this "Risk Factors" section.

If we fail to comply with our reporting and payment obligations under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program or other governmental pricing programs in the US, we could be subject to additional rebate or discount requirements, fines, sanctions and exposure under other laws which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.*

We participate in the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, as administered by CMS, the 340B Drug Pricing Program, as administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration, and other federal and state government drug pricing programs in the US, and we may participate in additional government pricing programs in the future. These programs generally require us to pay rebates or otherwise provide discounts to government payors and/or required covered entities in connection with drugs that are dispensed to beneficiaries/recipients of these programs. In some cases, such as with the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, the rebates are based on pricing metrics that we report on a monthly and quarterly basis to the government agencies that administer the programs. Pricing requirements and rebate/discount calculations are complex, vary among products and programs, and are often subject to interpretation by governmental or regulatory agencies and the courts. The requirements of these programs, including, by way of example, their respective terms and scope, change frequently. Responding to current and future changes may increase our costs, and the complexity of compliance will be time consuming. Invoicing for rebates is provided in arrears, and there is frequently a time lag of up to several months between the sales to which rebate notices relate and our receipt of those notices, which further complicates our ability to accurately estimate and accrue for rebates related to the Medicaid program as implemented by individual states. Thus, there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify all factors that may cause our discount and rebate payment obligations to vary from period to period, and our actual results may differ significantly from our estimated allowances for discounts and rebates. Changes in estimates and assumptions may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the DHHS, Office of Inspector General and other governmental enforcement and administrative bodies have increased their focus on pricing requirements for products, including, but not limited to the methodologies used by manufacturers to calculate average manufacturer price and best price for compliance with reporting requirements under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program. We are liable for errors associated with our submission of pricing data and for any overcharging of government payors. Failure to make necessary disclosures and/or to identify overpayments could result in allegations against us under the federal False Claims Act and other laws and regulations. Any required refunds to the US government or response to a government investigation or enforcement action would be expensive and time consuming and could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, in the event that CMS were to terminate our rebate agreement, no federal payments would be available under Medicaid for our covered outpatient drugs or under Medicare Part B for any of our products that may be reimbursed under Part B.

Finally, we may be affected by developments relating to the 340B Drug Pricing Program (340B Program). Recently, multiple manufacturers have implemented policies to reduce diversion and inappropriate claims for discounts and rebates by in-house and contract pharmacies affiliated with 340B-eligible entities. The DHHS has sent several of these manufacturers' letters claiming that the policies violate the 340B statute and referring the manufacturers for potential enforcement action. Manufacturers have challenged these letters in federal court, and the US Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the District of Columbia Circuit have ruled in favor of several manufacturers. Multiple states have recently enacted laws that require manufacturers to ship 340B drugs to certain contract pharmacies and impose penalties on manufacturers that do not comply. These laws have been challenged in federal court and many of the cases are pending. In March 2024, the US Court of Appeals for the Eight Circuit upheld the Arkansas law prohibiting drug makers for restricting 340B drug discounts for providers using contract pharmacies. DHHS also issued a final rule on procedures for the 340B program's administrative dispute resolution process in April 2024. It is unclear how the other pending litigation, recent and proposed legislation, or future administrative action relating to the 340B program will impact our business.

Even for those product candidates that have or may receive regulatory approval, they may fail to achieve the degree of market acceptance by physicians, patients, third-party payors and others in the medical community necessary for commercial success, in which case we may not generate significant revenues or become profitable.

For our product candidates that have or may receive regulatory approval, they may nonetheless fail to gain sufficient market acceptance by physicians, hospital administrators, patients, third-party payors and others in the medical community. The degree of market acceptance of our product candidates, if approved for commercial sale, will depend on a number of factors, including the following:

- relative convenience and ease of administration;
- the willingness of the target patient population to try new therapies and of physicians to prescribe these therapies;
- the willingness of physicians to change their current treatment practices;
- any additional support that may be required to administer the treatment to patients;
- the willingness of hospitals and hospital systems to include our product candidates as treatment options;
- demonstration of efficacy and safety in clinical trials;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects;
- the ability to offer product candidates for sale at competitive prices;
- the price we charge for our product candidates;
- the strength of marketing and distribution support; and
- the availability of third-party coverage and adequate reimbursement and the willingness of patients to pay out-of-pocket in the absence of such coverage and adequate reimbursement.

Efforts to educate the physicians, patients, third-party payors and others in the medical community on the benefits of our product candidates may require significant resources and may not be successful. If any of our product candidates are approved, but do not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, we may not generate significant product revenue and we may not become profitable on a sustained basis.

We will need additional capital in the future to sufficiently fund our operations and research.

We have consumed substantial amounts of capital to date as we continue our research and development activities, including preclinical studies and clinical trials and for the commercialization of our products. We may seek another collaborator or licensee in the future for further clinical development and commercialization of our products, as well as our other clinical programs, which we may not be able to obtain on commercially reasonable terms or at all. We believe that our existing capital resources will be sufficient to support our current and projected funding requirements, including the continued commercialization of our products through at least the next 12 months. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could utilize our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with commercial launch, the development of our product candidates and other research and development activities, we are unable to estimate with certainty our future product revenues, our revenues from our current and future collaborative partners, the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current and anticipated clinical trials and other research and development activities.

We will continue to need additional capital and the amount of future capital needed will depend largely on the success of our commercialization of our products, and the success of our internally developed programs as they proceed in later and more expensive clinical trials, including any additional clinical trials that we may decide to conduct with respect to our products. While we intend to opportunistically seek access to additional funds through public or private equity offerings or debt financings, we do not know whether additional financing will be available when needed, or that,

if available, we will obtain financing on reasonable terms. Our ability to raise additional capital, including our ability to secure new collaborations and continue to support existing collaboration efforts with our partners, may also be adversely impacted by potential worsening global economic conditions and the recent disruptions to, and volatility in, the credit and financial markets in the US and worldwide resulting from a global pandemic and the global tensions arising from the Russia-Ukraine war and the Hamas-Israel war. Unless and until we are able to generate a sufficient amount of product, royalty or milestone revenue, which may never occur, we expect to finance future cash needs through public and/or private offerings of equity securities, debt financings or collaboration and licensing arrangements, as well as through proceeds from the exercise of stock options and interest income earned on the investment of our cash balances and short-term investments. To the extent we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities in the future, our stockholders could at that time experience substantial dilution. In addition, we have a significant number of stock options outstanding. To the extent that outstanding stock options have been or may be exercised or other shares issued, our stockholders may experience further dilution. Further, we may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. Our credit facility with MidCap includes certain covenants that may restrict our business, and any other debt financing that we are able to obtain in the future may involve operating covenants that restrict our business. To the extent that we raise additional funds through any new collaboration and licensing arrangements, we may be required to refund certain payments made to us, relinquish some rights to our technologies or product candidates or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us.

We have indebtedness in the form of a term loan pursuant to the Credit Agreement with MidCap, which could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to respond to changes in our business. Further, if we are unable to satisfy certain conditions of the Credit Agreement, we will be unable to draw down the remainder of the facility.

We entered into a Credit Agreement with MidCap on September 27, 2019, amended on March 29, 2021, February 11, 2022, July 27, 2022, and April 11, 2024. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$60.0 million term loan credit facility. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding principal balance of the loan was \$60.0 million, and no remaining funds were available under the term loan credit facility. Under the Credit Agreement, we are required to repay amounts due when there is an event of default for the term loans that results in the principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, becoming due prior to the maturity date for the term loans. The Credit Agreement also contains a number of other affirmative and restrictive covenants. See “Note 10 – Debt” to our “Notes to Condensed Financial Statements” contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional details of the Credit Agreement. These and other terms in the Credit Agreement have to be monitored closely for compliance and could restrict our ability to grow our business or enter into transactions that we believe would be beneficial to our business. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and support our growth strategies. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as restructuring our debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our current debt obligations. In addition, we cannot be sure that additional financing will be available when required or, if available, will be on terms satisfactory to us. Further, even if we are able to obtain additional financing, we may be required to use such proceeds to repay a portion of our debt.

Our indebtedness may have other adverse effects, such as:

- our vulnerability to adverse general economic conditions and heightened competitive pressures;
- dedication of a portion of our cash flow from operations to interest payments, limiting the availability of cash for other operational purposes;
- limited flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry; and
- our inability to obtain additional financing in the future.

Our Credit Agreement with MidCap contains a mandatory prepayment provision that gives MidCap and/or its agent the right to demand payment of the outstanding principal and additional interest and fees in the event of default. We may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to repay the term loan

with additional interest and fees prior to maturity.

We rely and may continue to rely on two distribution facilities for the sale of our products and potential sale of any of our product candidates.

Our distribution operations for the sale of our products are currently concentrated in two distribution centers owned by a third-party logistics provider. Additionally, our distribution operations, if and when we launch any of our product candidates in the future, may also be concentrated in such distribution centers owned by a third-party logistics provider. Any errors in inventory level management and unforeseen inventory shortage could adversely affect our business. In addition, any significant disruption in the operation of the facility due to natural disaster or severe weather, or events such as fire, accidents, power outages, system failures, or other unforeseen causes, could devalue or damage a significant portion of our inventories and could adversely affect our product distribution and sales until such time as we could secure an alternative facility. Further, climate change may increase both the frequency and severity of extreme weather conditions and natural disasters, which may affect our business operations. If we encounter difficulties with any of our distribution facilities, whether due to the potential future impacts of a global pandemic (including as a result of disruptions of global shipping and the transport of products) or otherwise, or other problems or disasters arise, we cannot ensure that critical systems and operations will be restored in a timely manner or at all, and this would have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, growth could require us to further expand our current facility, which could affect us adversely in ways that we cannot predict.

Forecasting potential sales for any of our product candidates will be difficult, and if our projections are inaccurate, our business may be harmed, and our stock price may be adversely affected.

Our business planning requires us to forecast or make assumptions regarding product demand and revenues for any of our product candidates if they are approved despite numerous uncertainties. These uncertainties may be increased if we rely on our collaborators or other third parties to conduct commercial activities in certain geographies and provide us with accurate and timely information. Actual results may differ materially from projected results for various reasons, including the following, as well as risks identified in other risk factors:

- the efficacy and safety of any of our product candidates, including as relative to marketed products and product candidates in development by third parties;
- pricing (including discounting or other promotions), reimbursement, product returns or recalls, competition, labeling, adverse events and other items that impact commercialization;
- the rate of adoption in the particular market, including fluctuations in demand for various reasons;
- potential future impacts, if any, including a global pandemic;
- lack of patient and physician familiarity with the drug;
- lack of patient use and physician prescribing history;
- lack of commercialization experience with the drug;
- actual sales to patients may significantly differ from expectations based on sales to wholesalers; and
- uncertainty relating to when the drug may become commercially available to patients and rate of adoption in other territories.

We expect that our revenues from sales of any of our products will continue to be based in part on estimates, judgment and accounting policies. Any incorrect estimates or disagreements with regulators or others regarding such estimates or accounting policies may result in changes to our guidance, projections or previously reported results. We make estimates for provisions for sales discounts, returns and allowances. Our estimates are based on available customer and payor data received from the specialty pharmacies and distributors, as well as third party market research data. In part, our estimates are dependent on our distribution channel and payor mix. If actual results in the future vary from our estimates, we adjust these estimates, which would affect our net product revenue and earnings in the period such variances become known. Expected and actual product sales and quarterly and other results may greatly fluctuate,

including in the near-term, and such fluctuations can adversely affect the price of our common stock, perceptions of our ability to forecast demand and revenues, and our ability to maintain and fund our operations.

We do not and will not have access to all information regarding fostamatinib and product candidates we licensed to Lilly, Kissei, Grifols, Medison and Knight.

We do not and will not have access to all information regarding fostamatinib and other product candidates, including potentially material information about commercialization plans, medical information strategies, clinical trial design and execution, safety reports from clinical trials, safety reports, regulatory affairs, process development, manufacturing and other areas known by Lilly, Kissei, Grifols, Medison and Knight. In addition, we have confidentiality obligations under our respective agreements with Lilly, Kissei, Grifols, Medison and Knight. Thus, our ability to keep our shareholders informed about the status of fostamatinib and other product candidates will be limited by the degree to which Lilly, Kissei, Grifols, Medison and/or Knight keep us informed and allows us to disclose such information to the public. If Lilly, Kissei, Grifols, Medison and/or Knight fail to keep us informed about commercialization efforts related to fostamatinib, or the status of the clinical development or regulatory approval pathway of other product candidates licensed to them, we may make operational and/or investment decisions that we would not have made had we been fully informed, which may adversely affect our business and operations.

Our future funding requirements will depend on many uncertain factors.

Our future funding requirements will depend upon many factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- the costs to commercialize our products in the US, or any other future product candidates, if any such candidate receives regulatory approval for commercial sale;
- the progress and success of our clinical trials and preclinical activities (including studies and manufacture of materials) of our product candidates conducted by us;
- our ability to secure patent and regulatory protection;
- our ability to secure a favorable price or a positive HTA assessment;
- potential future impacts, if any, of a global pandemic;
- the costs and timing of regulatory filings and approvals by us and our collaborators;
- the progress of research and development programs carried out by us and our collaborative partners;
- any changes in the breadth of our research and development programs;
- the ability to achieve the events identified in our collaborative agreements that may trigger payments to us from our collaboration partners;
- our ability to acquire or license other technologies or compounds that we may seek to pursue;
- our ability to manage our growth;
- competing technological and market developments;
- the costs and timing of obtaining, enforcing and defending our patent and other intellectual property rights; and
- expenses associated with any unforeseen litigation, including any arbitration and securities class action lawsuits.

Insufficient funds may require us to delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our commercial efforts and/or research and development programs, to reduce personnel and operating expenses, to lose rights under existing licenses or to relinquish greater or all rights to product candidates at an earlier stage of development or on less favorable terms than

we would otherwise choose or may adversely affect our ability to operate as a going concern.

Our success as a company is uncertain due to our history of operating losses and the uncertainty of any future profitability.

For the six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized loss from operations of \$6.5 million primarily due to higher operating and non-operating expenses, partly offset by our net product sales and collaboration revenues. We have historically incurred losses from operations each year since we were incorporated in June 1996 other than in fiscal year 2010, due in large part to the significant research and development expenditures required to identify and validate new product candidates and pursue our development efforts, and the costs of our ongoing commercial efforts for our products. We expect to continue to incur losses from operations, at least in the next 12 months, and there can be no assurance that we will generate annual operating income in the foreseeable future. Currently, our potential sources of revenues are our sales of our products, upfront payments, research and development contingent payments and royalty payments pursuant to our collaboration arrangements, which may never materialize if our collaborators do not achieve certain events or generate net sales to which these contingent payments are dependent on. If our future drug candidates fail or do not gain regulatory approval, or if our drugs do not achieve sustainable market acceptance, we may not be profitable. As of June 30, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1.4 billion. The extent of our future losses or profitability, if any, is highly uncertain.

If our corporate collaborations or license agreements are unsuccessful, or if we fail to form new corporate collaborations or license agreements, our research and development efforts could be delayed.

Our strategy depends upon the formation and sustainability of multiple collaborative arrangements and license agreements with third parties now and in the future. We rely on these arrangements for not only financial resources, but also for expertise we need now and in the future relating to clinical trials, manufacturing, sales and marketing, and for licenses to technology rights. To date, we have entered into several such arrangements with corporate collaborators; however, we do not know if these collaborations or additional collaborations with third parties, if any, will dedicate sufficient resources or if any development or commercialization efforts by third parties will be successful. In addition, our corporate collaborators may delay clinical trials, provide insufficient funding for a clinical trial program, stop a clinical trial or abandon a drug candidate or development program. Should a collaborative partner fail to develop or commercialize a compound or product to which it has rights from us for any reason, including corporate restructuring, such failure might delay our ongoing research and development efforts, because we might not receive any future payments, and we would not receive any royalties associated with such compound or product. We may seek another collaborator or licensee in the future for clinical development and commercialization of our products, as well as our other clinical programs, which we may not be able to obtain on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we are unable to form new collaborations or enter into new license agreements, our research and development efforts could be delayed. In addition, the continuation of some of our partnered drug discovery and development programs may be dependent on the periodic renewal of our corporate collaborations.

Each of our collaborations could be terminated by the other party at any time, and we may not be able to renew these collaborations on acceptable terms, if at all, or negotiate additional corporate collaborations on acceptable terms, if at all. If these collaborations terminate or are not renewed, any resultant loss of revenues from these collaborations or loss of the resources and expertise of our collaborative partners could adversely affect our business.

Conflicts also might arise with collaborative partners concerning proprietary rights to particular compounds. While our existing collaborative agreements typically provide that we retain milestone payments, royalty rights and/or revenue sharing with respect to drugs developed from certain compounds or derivative compounds, any such payments or royalty rights may be at reduced rates, and disputes may arise over the application of payment provisions or derivative payment provisions to such drugs, and we may not be successful in such disputes. For example, in September 2018, BerGenBio served us with a notice of arbitration seeking declaratory relief related to the interpretation of provisions under our June 2011 license agreement, particularly as they relate to the rights and obligations of the parties in the event of the license or sale of a product in the program by BerGenBio and/or the sale of BerGenBio to a third party. The arbitration panel dismissed four of the six declarations sought by BerGenBio, and we thereafter consented to one of the remaining declarations requested by BerGenBio. On February 27, 2019, the arbitration panel issued a determination granting the declaration sought by BerGenBio on the remaining issue, and held that in the event of a sale of shares by BerGenBio's shareholders where there is no monetary benefit to BerGenBio, we would not be entitled to a portion of the proceeds from such a sale. In this circumstance where the revenue share provision is not triggered, the milestone and

royalty payment provisions remain in effect. While we do not believe that the determination will have an adverse effect on our operations, cash flows or financial condition, we can make no assurance regarding any such impact. Additionally, the management teams of our collaborators may change for various reasons including due to being acquired. Different management teams or an acquiring company of our collaborators may have different priorities which may have adverse results on the collaboration with us.

We are also a party to various license agreements that give us rights to use specified technologies in our research and development processes. The agreements pursuant to which we have in-licensed technology permit our licensors to terminate the agreements under certain circumstances. If we are not able to continue to license these and future technologies on commercially reasonable terms, our product development and research may be delayed or otherwise adversely affected.

If conflicts arise between our collaborators or advisors and us, any of them may act in their self-interest, which may be adverse to our stockholders' interests.

If conflicts arise between us and our corporate collaborators or scientific advisors, the other party may act in its self-interest and not in the interest of our stockholders. Some of our corporate collaborators are conducting multiple product development efforts within each disease area that is the subject of the collaboration with us or may be acquired or merged with a company having a competing program. In some of our collaborations, we have agreed not to conduct, independently or with any third party, any research that is competitive with the research conducted under our collaborations. Our collaborators, however, may develop, either alone or with others, products in related fields that are competitive with the products or potential products that are the subject of these collaborations. Competing products, either developed by our collaborators or to which our collaborators have rights, may result in their withdrawal of support for our product candidates.

If any of our corporate collaborators were to breach or terminate its agreement with us or otherwise fail to conduct the collaborative activities successfully and in a timely manner, the preclinical or clinical development or commercialization of the affected product candidates or research programs could be delayed or terminated. We generally do not control the amount and timing of resources that our corporate collaborators devote to our programs or potential products. We do not know whether current or future collaborative partners, if any, might pursue alternative technologies or develop alternative products either on their own or in collaboration with others, including our competitors, as a means for developing treatments for the diseases targeted by collaborative arrangements with us.

Our success is dependent on intellectual property rights held by us and third parties, and our interest in such rights is complex and uncertain.

Our success will depend to a large part on our own, our licensees' and our licensors' ability to obtain and defend patents for each party's respective technologies and the compounds and other products, if any, resulting from the application of such technologies. For example, fostamatinib is covered as a composition of matter in a US issued patent that has expiration date of September 2031, olutasidenib is covered as a composition of matter in a US issued patent that has an expected expiration date of December 2036, after taking into account patent term extension rules, and pralsetinib is covered as a composition of matter in a US issued patent that has an expiration date in November 2036 and subject to extensions.

In the future, our patent position might be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions, and the cost to defend may also be significant. For example, we may be involved in post-grant proceedings before the US Patent and Trademark Office. Post-grant proceedings are complex and expensive legal proceedings and there is no assurance we will be successful in any such proceedings. A post-grant proceeding could result in our losing our patent rights and/or our freedom to operate and/or require us to pay significant royalties. Additionally, third parties may challenge the validity, enforceability or scope of our issued patents, which may result in such patents being narrowed, invalidated or held unenforceable through interference, opposition or invalidity proceedings before the US Patent and Trademark Office or non-US patent offices. Any successful opposition to our patents could deprive us of exclusive rights necessary for the successful commercialization of our products or our other product candidates. Oppositions could also be filed to complementary patents, such as formulations, methods of manufacture and methods of use, that are intended to extend the patent life of the overall portfolio beyond the patent life covering the composition of matter. A successful opposition to any such complementary patent could impact our ability to extend the life of the overall portfolio beyond that of the related composition of matter patent.

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An adverse outcome may allow third parties to use our intellectual property without a license and/or allow third parties to introduce generic and other competing products, any of which would negatively impact our business. For example, in June 2022, we received a notice letter from Annora advising that it has filed an ANDA with the FDA for a generic version of TAVALISSE and asserting that certain patents related to TAVALISSE that are listed in the Orange Book will not be infringed by Annora's proposed product, are invalid and/or are unenforceable. In July 2022, we filed a lawsuit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Annora and its subsidiaries for infringement of those US patents. In September 2022, Annora and its subsidiaries answered and counterclaimed for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of those patents. We filed an answer to Annora's counterclaims on October 12, 2022. Annora served invalidity and non-infringement contentions on December 31, 2022. We filed an answer to Annora's invalidity and non-infringement contentions in March 2023. Litigation continues, and no trial date is currently set. We intend to vigorously enforce and defend our intellectual property rights related to TAVALISSE. Should Annora or any other third parties receive FDA approval of an ANDA for a generic version of fostamatinib or a 505(b)(2) NDA with respect to fostamatinib, and if our patents covering fostamatinib were held to be invalid (or if such competing generic versions of fostamatinib were found to not infringe our patents), then they could introduce generic versions of fostamatinib or other such 505(b)(2) products before our patents expire, and the resulting competition would negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Please also see the risk factor entitled, "If manufacturers obtain approval for generic versions of our products, or of products with which we compete, our business may be harmed." In the future, there might be other claims that are subject to substantial uncertainties and unascertainable damages or other remedies, and the cost to defend may also be significant.

Additional uncertainty may result because no consistent policy regarding the breadth of legal claims allowed in biotechnology patents has emerged to date. Accordingly, we cannot predict the breadth of claims allowed in our or other companies' patents.

Because the degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain, we cannot assure that:

- we were the first to make the inventions covered by each of our pending patent applications;
- we were the first to file patent applications for these inventions;
- others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;
- any of our pending patent applications will result in issued patents;
- any patents issued to us or our collaborators will provide a basis for commercially viable products or will provide us with any competitive advantages or will not be challenged by third parties;
- we will develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;
- we will obtain a supplementary protection certificate that will extend the protection afforded by the patent to the product with a marketing authorization; or
- the patents of others will not have a negative effect on our ability to do business.

We rely on trade secrets to protect technology where we believe patent protection is not appropriate or obtainable; however, trade secrets are difficult to protect. While we require employees, collaborators and consultants to enter into confidentiality agreements, we may not be able to adequately protect our trade secrets or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure or the lawful development by others of such information.

We are a party to certain in-license agreements that are important to our business, and we generally do not control the prosecution of in-licensed technology. Accordingly, we are unable to exercise the same degree of control over this intellectual property as we exercise over our internally developed technology. Moreover, some of our academic institution licensors, research collaborators and scientific advisors have rights to publish data and information in which we have rights. If we cannot maintain the confidentiality of our technology and other confidential information in connection with our collaborations, our ability to receive patent protection or protect our proprietary information may otherwise be impaired. In addition, some of the technology we have licensed relies on patented inventions developed using US government resources.

The US government retains certain rights, as defined by law, in such patents, and may choose to exercise such rights. Certain of our in-licenses may be terminated if we fail to meet specified obligations. If we fail to meet such obligations and any of our licensors exercise their termination rights, we could lose our rights under those agreements. If we lose any of our rights, it may adversely affect the way we conduct our business. In addition, because certain of our licenses are sublicenses, the actions of our licensors may affect our rights under those licenses.

If a dispute arises regarding the infringement or misappropriation of the proprietary rights of others, such dispute could be costly and result in delays in our research and development activities, partnering and commercialization activities.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to operate without infringing or misappropriating the proprietary rights of others. There are many issued patents and patent applications filed by third parties relating to products or processes that are similar or identical to our licensors or ours, and others may be filed in the future. There may also be copyrights or trademarks that third parties hold. There can be no assurance that our activities, or those of our licensors, will not violate intellectual property rights of others. We believe that there may be significant litigation in the industry regarding patent and other intellectual property rights, and we do not know if our collaborators or we would be successful in any such litigation. Any legal action against our collaborators or us claiming damages or seeking to enjoin commercial activities relating to the affected products, our methods or processes could:

- require our collaborators or us to obtain a license to continue to use, manufacture or market the affected products, methods or processes, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all;
- prevent us from using the subject matter claimed in the patents held by others;
- subject us to potential liability for damages;
- consume a substantial portion of our managerial and financial resources; and
- result in litigation or administrative proceedings that may be costly, whether we win or lose.

Our effective tax rate may fluctuate, and we may incur obligations in tax jurisdictions in excess of accrued amounts.

We are subject to taxation in numerous US states and territories. As a result, our effective tax rate is derived from a combination of applicable tax rates in the various places that we operate. In preparing our financial statements, we estimate the amount of tax that will become payable in each of such places. Nevertheless, our effective tax rate may be different than experienced in the past due to numerous factors, including passage of the newly enacted federal income tax law, changes in the mix of our profitability from state to state, the results of examinations and audits of our tax filings, our inability to secure or sustain acceptable agreements with tax authorities, changes in accounting for income taxes and changes in tax laws. Any of these factors could cause us to experience an effective tax rate significantly different from previous periods or our current expectations and may result in tax obligations in excess of amounts accrued in our financial statements.

Our ability to use net operating losses (NOLs) and certain other tax attributes is uncertain and may be limited.*

Our ability to use our federal and state NOLs to offset potential future taxable income and related income taxes that would otherwise be due is dependent upon our generation of future taxable income before the expiration dates of the NOLs, and we cannot predict with certainty when, or whether, we will generate sufficient taxable income to use all of our NOLs. Federal NOLs generated prior to 2018 will continue to be governed by the NOL carryforward rules as they existed prior to the adoption of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (Tax Act), which means that generally they will expire 20 years after they were generated if not used prior thereto. Many states have similar laws. Accordingly, our federal and state NOLs could expire unused and be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities. Under the Tax Act as modified by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), federal NOLs incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021 may be carried back to each of the five tax years preceding such loss, and NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2020 may not be carried back. Moreover, federal NOLs generated in tax years ending after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such federal NOLs may be limited to 80% of current year taxable income for tax years beginning after January 1, 2021. Under Assembly Bill 85, our California NOL carryforwards are suspended for tax years 2020, 2021, and 2022, but

the period to use these carryovers was extended. In June 2024, California Senate Bill 167 was signed into law which suspends NOL deductions for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and before January 1, 2027 for taxpayers with net business income or modified adjusted gross income of at least \$1.0 million for the tax year. The legislation also limits the aggregate use of otherwise allowable business credits to \$5.0 million for each tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2024 but before January 1, 2027 (except for certain credits not subject to the limitation). Further, the Tax Act requires the taxpayers to capitalize Research and Experimental (R&E) expenditures under Section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (Code), effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, which will reduce our NOLs beginning in 2022. R&E expenditures attributable to US-based research must be amortized over a period of 5 years and R&E expenditures attributable to research conducted outside of the US must be amortized over a period of 15 years.

In addition, utilization of NOLs to offset potential future taxable income and related income taxes that would otherwise be due is subject to annual limitations under the “ownership change” provisions of Sections 382 and 383 of the Code and similar state provisions, which may result in the expiration of NOLs before future utilization. In general, under the Code, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change,” generally defined as a greater than 50% change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change NOLs and other pre-change tax attributes (such as research and development credit carryforwards) to offset its post-change taxable income or taxes may be limited. Our equity offerings and other changes in our stock ownership, some of which are outside of our control, may have resulted or could in the future result in an ownership change. Although we have completed studies to provide reasonable assurance that an ownership change limitation would not apply, we cannot be certain that a taxing authority would reach the same conclusion. If, after a review or audit, an ownership change limitation were to apply, utilization of our domestic NOLs and tax credit carryforwards could be limited in future periods and a portion of the carryforwards could expire before being available to reduce future income tax liabilities. Moreover, our ability to utilize our NOLs is conditioned upon us achieving profitability and generating US federal taxable income.

Because we expect to be dependent upon collaborative and license agreements, we might not meet our strategic objectives.

Our ability to generate revenue in the near term depends on the timing of recognition of certain upfront payments, achievement of certain payment triggering events with our existing collaboration agreements and our ability to enter into additional collaborative agreements with third parties. Our ability to enter into new collaborations and the revenue, if any, that may be recognized under these collaborations is highly uncertain. If we are unable to enter into one or more new collaborations, our business prospects could be harmed, which could have an immediate adverse effect on our ability to continue to develop our compounds and on the trading price of our stock. Our ability to enter into a collaboration may be dependent on many factors, such as the results of our clinical trials, competitive factors and the fit of one of our programs with another company’s risk tolerance, including toward regulatory issues, patent portfolio, clinical pipeline, the stage of the available data, particularly if it is early, overall corporate goals and financial position.

To date, a portion of our revenues have been related to the research or transition phase of each of our collaborative agreements. Such revenues are for specified periods, and the impact of such revenues on our results of operations is at least partially offset by corresponding research costs. Following the completion of the research or transition phase of each collaborative agreement, additional revenues may come only from payments triggered by milestones and/or the achievement of other contingent events, and royalties, which may not be paid, if at all, until certain conditions are met. This risk is heightened due to the fact that unsuccessful research efforts may preclude us from receiving any contingent payments under these agreements. Our receipt of revenues from collaborative arrangements is also significantly affected by the timing of efforts expended by us and our collaborators and the timing of lead compound identification. We have received payments from our current collaborations including Lilly, Grifols, Kissei, Medison, Knight, BerGenBio, and Daiichi. Under several agreements, future payments may not be earned until the collaborator has advanced product candidates into clinical testing, which may never occur or may not occur until sometime well into the future. If we are not able to generate revenue under our collaborations when and in accordance with our expectations or the expectations of industry analysts, this failure could harm our business and have an immediate adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Our business requires us to generate meaningful revenue from royalties and licensing agreements. To date, we have not recognized material amount of revenue from royalties for the commercial sale of drugs, and we do not know

when we will be able to generate such meaningful revenue in the future.

Securities class action lawsuits or other litigation could result in substantial damages and may divert management's time and attention from our business.

We have been subject to class action lawsuits in the past and we may be subject to lawsuits in the future, such as those that might occur if there was to be a change in our corporate strategy. These and other lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties, and the actual costs to be incurred relating to the lawsuit will depend upon many unknown factors. The outcome of litigation is necessarily uncertain, and we could be forced to expend significant resources in the defense of such suits, and we may not prevail. Monitoring and defending against legal actions is time-consuming for our management and detracts from our ability to fully focus our internal resources on our business activities. In addition, we may incur substantial legal fees and costs in connection with any such litigation. We have not established any reserves for any potential liability relating to any such potential lawsuits. It is possible that we could, in the future, incur judgments or enter into settlements of claims for monetary damages. A decision adverse to our interests on any such actions could result in the payment of substantial damages, or possibly fines, and could have an adverse effect on our cash flow, results of operations and financial position.

If our competitors develop technologies that are more effective than ours, our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated.

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are intensely competitive and subject to rapid and significant technological change. Many of the drugs that we are attempting to discover will be competing with existing therapies. In addition, a number of companies are pursuing the development of pharmaceuticals that target the same diseases and conditions that we are targeting. For example, the commercialization of new pharmaceutical products is highly competitive, and we face substantial competition with respect to our products in which there are existing therapies and drug candidates in development for the treatment of hematologic disorders and cancer that may be alternative therapies to our products. Many of our competitors, including a number of large pharmaceutical companies that compete directly with us, have significantly greater financial resources and expertise commercializing approved products than we do. Also, many of our competitors are large pharmaceutical companies that will have a greater ability to reduce prices for their competing drugs in an effort to gain market share and undermine the value proposition that we might otherwise be able to offer to payors. We face, and will continue to face, intense competition from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as from academic and research institutions and government agencies, both in the US and abroad. Some of these competitors are pursuing the development of pharmaceuticals that target the same diseases and conditions as our research programs. Our competitors including fully integrated pharmaceutical companies have extensive drug discovery efforts and are developing novel small-molecule pharmaceuticals. We also face significant competition from organizations that are pursuing the same or similar technologies, including the discovery of targets that are useful in compound screening, as the technologies used by us in our drug discovery efforts.

Competition may also arise from:

- new or better methods of target identification or validation;
- generic versions of our products or of products with which we compete;
- other drug development technologies and methods of preventing or reducing the incidence of disease;
- new small molecules; or
- other classes of therapeutic agents.

Our competitors or their collaborative partners may utilize discovery technologies and techniques or partner with collaborators in order to develop products more rapidly or successfully than we or our collaborators are able to do. Many of our competitors, particularly large pharmaceutical companies, have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources and larger research and development staffs than we do. In addition, academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private organizations conducting research may seek patent protection with respect to potentially competitive products or technologies and may establish exclusive collaborative or licensing relationships with our competitors.

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We believe that our ability to compete is dependent, in part, upon our ability to create, maintain and license scientifically-advanced technology and upon our and our collaborators' ability to develop and commercialize pharmaceutical products based on this technology, as well as our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, obtain patent protection or otherwise develop proprietary technology or processes, secure effective market access by ensuring competitive pricing and reimbursement in territories of interest, and secure sufficient capital resources for the expected substantial time period between technological conception and commercial sales of products based upon our technology. The failure by any of our collaborators or us in any of those areas may prevent the successful commercialization of our potential drug targets.

Many of our competitors, either alone or together with their collaborative partners, have significantly greater experience than we do in:

- identifying and validating targets;
- screening compounds against targets; and
- undertaking preclinical testing and clinical trials.

Accordingly, our competitors may succeed in obtaining patent protection, identifying or validating new targets or developing new drug compounds before we do.

Our competitors might develop technologies and drugs that are more effective or less costly than any that are being developed by us or that would render our technology and product candidates obsolete and noncompetitive. In addition, our competitors may succeed in obtaining the approval of the FDA or other regulatory agencies for product candidates more rapidly. Companies that complete clinical trials, obtain required regulatory agency approvals and commence commercial sale of their drugs before us may achieve a significant competitive advantage, including certain patent and FDA marketing exclusivity rights that would delay or prevent our ability to market certain products. Any drugs resulting from our research and development efforts, or from our joint efforts with our existing or future collaborative partners, might not be able to compete successfully with competitors' existing or future products or obtain regulatory approval in the US or elsewhere.

We face and will continue to face intense competition from other companies for collaborative arrangements with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, for establishing relationships with academic and research institutions and for licenses to additional technologies. These competitors, either alone or with their collaborative partners, may succeed in developing technologies or products that are more effective than ours.

Our ability to compete successfully will depend, in part, on our ability to:

- identify and validate targets;
- discover candidate drug compounds that interact with the targets we identify in a safe and efficacious way;
- attract and retain scientific and product development personnel;
- recruit subjects into our clinical trials;
- obtain and maintain required regulatory approvals;
- obtain patent or other proprietary protection for our new drug compounds and technologies;
- obtain access to manufacturing resources of the sufficient standard and scale;
- enter commercialization agreements for our new drug compounds; and
- obtain and maintain appropriate reimbursement price and positive recommendations by HTA bodies.

Our stock price may be volatile, and our stockholders' investment in our common stock could decline in value.

The market prices for our common stock and the securities of other biotechnology companies have been highly volatile and may continue to be highly volatile in the future. The following factors, in addition to other risk factors described in this section, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock:

- the progress and success of our clinical trials and preclinical activities (including studies and manufacture of materials) of our product candidates conducted by us;
- our ability to continue to sell our products in the US;
- our ability to enter into partnering opportunities across our pipeline;
- the receipt or failure to receive the additional funding necessary to conduct our business;
- selling of our common stock by large stockholders;
- presentations of detailed clinical trial data at medical and scientific conferences and investor perception thereof;
- announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by our competitors or us;
- the announcement of regulatory applications, such as Annora's ANDA, seeking approval of generic versions of our marketed products;
- developments concerning proprietary rights, including patents;
- developments concerning our collaborations;
- publicity regarding actual or potential medical results relating to products under development by our competitors or us;
- regulatory developments in the US and foreign countries;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- litigation or arbitration;
- economic and other external factors or other disaster or crisis; and
- period-to-period fluctuations in financial results.

We completed a reverse stock split of our shares of common stock, which may reduce and may limit the market trading liquidity of the shares due to the reduced number of shares outstanding and may potentially have an anti-takeover effect.*

We completed a reverse stock split of our common stock by a ratio of 1-for-10 effective June 27, 2024. The primary objective of the reverse stock split was to attempt to raise the per share trading price of our common stock. We believe that a low per share market price of our common stock impairs our marketability to, and acceptance by, institutional investors and other members of the investing public and creates a negative impression of us. Among other benefits, the effectuation of the reverse stock split seeks to help us maintain compliance with the minimum bid continued listing requirement of \$1.00 per share required to maintain continued listing on The Nasdaq Global Select Market (the Bid Price Requirement). Prior to us effecting a reverse stock split, the closing bid price of our common stock at certain periods fell below \$1.00 per share for 30 consecutive trading days. We received deficiency letters from the Listing Qualifications Department of Nasdaq on November 22, 2022 and November 27, 2023, notifying us that, for 30 consecutive business days, the bid price for our common stock had closed below the Bid Price Requirement. We received notification from the Listing Department of Nasdaq on January 5, 2023 and December 12, 2023 that we had regained our compliance with the Bid Price Requirement because the closing price of our common stock closed at \$1.00

or more for over 10 consecutive days. Although we regained compliance with the Nasdaq Bid Price Requirement, in the future, Nasdaq may initiate a delisting process with a notification letter if we were to again fall out of compliance. If we were to receive such a notification, we would be afforded a grace period of 180 calendar days to regain compliance with the Bid Price Requirement. In order to regain compliance, shares of our common stock would need to maintain a minimum closing bid price of at least \$1.00 per share for a minimum of 10 consecutive trading days. Additionally, we may be unable to meet other applicable Nasdaq listing requirements, including maintaining minimum levels of stockholders' equity or market values of our common stock in which case, our common stock could be delisted. If our common stock were to be delisted, the liquidity of our common stock would be adversely affected and the market price of our common stock could decrease.

Reducing the number of outstanding shares of our common stock through the reverse stock split increased the per share trading price of our common stock. However, there is no assurance that:

- the market price per share of our common stock after the reverse stock split will rise in proportion to the reduction in the number of shares outstanding before the reverse stock split;
- the reverse stock split will result in a per-share price that would attract brokers and investors who do not trade in lower-priced stocks;
- the reverse stock split will result in a per-share price that will increase our ability to attract and retain employees and other service providers; or
- the reverse stock split will promote greater liquidity for our stockholders with respect to their shares.

In addition, the reverse stock split reduced the number of outstanding shares of our common stock without reducing the authorized number of shares of our common stock. Therefore, the number of shares of our common stock that are authorized and unissued has increased relative to the number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock following the reverse stock split. Our Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of the remaining authorized and unissued shares without further stockholder action for a variety of purposes, except as such stockholder approval may be required in particular cases by our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange on which our securities may then be listed. The issuance of additional shares would be dilutive to our existing stockholders and may cause a decline in the trading price of our common stock. The issuance of authorized but unissued shares of common stock could be used to deter a potential takeover of us that may otherwise be beneficial to stockholders by diluting the shares held by a potential suitor or issuing shares to a stockholder that will vote in accordance with the our Board of Director's desires. A takeover may be beneficial to independent stockholders because, among other reasons, a potential suitor may offer such stockholders a premium for their shares of stock compared to the then-existing market price. We do not have any plans or proposals to adopt provisions or enter into agreements that may have material anti-takeover consequences.

The market price of our common stock is based on our performance and other factors, some of which are unrelated to the number of shares outstanding. If the market price of our common stock declines, the percentage decline as an absolute number and as a percentage of our overall market capitalization may be greater than would occur in the absence of the reverse stock split.

The withdrawal of the UK from the EU may adversely impact our ability to obtain regulatory approvals of our product candidates in the UK, result in restrictions or imposition of taxes and duties for importing our product candidates into the UK, and may require us to incur additional expenses in order to develop, manufacture and commercialize our product candidates in the UK.

Following the result of a referendum in 2016, the UK left the EU on January 31, 2020, commonly referred to as Brexit. Pursuant to the formal withdrawal arrangements agreed between the UK and the EU, the UK was subject to a transition period until December 31, 2020, or the Transition Period, during which EU rules continued to apply. A trade and cooperation agreement (Trade Agreement) that outlines the future trading relationship between the UK and the EU was agreed to in December 2020 and has been approved by each EU member state and the UK.

Since a significant proportion of the regulatory framework in the UK applicable to our business and our product candidates is derived from EU directives and regulations, Brexit has had, and will continue to have, a material impact upon the regulatory regime with respect to the development, manufacture, importation, approval and commercialization of our product candidates in the UK or the EU. Great Britain (made up of England, Scotland, and Wales) is no longer covered by the EEA's procedures for the grant of marketing authorizations (Northern Ireland will be covered by such procedures). The UK Government and the EU recently adopted a new agreement, the "Windsor Framework" which will replace the Northern Ireland Protocol. According to the Windsor Framework, medicinal products intended for the UK market including Northern Ireland will be authorized by the MHRA, and will bear a "UK only" label. This means that Medicinal products placed on the market in Northern Ireland will no longer need to be compliant with EU law. These new measures will be implemented from January 1, 2025.

A separate marketing authorization will be required to market drugs in Great Britain. The MHRA has launched the Innovative Licensing and Access Pathway, or ILAP, a new accelerated assessment procedure for marketing authorization applications facilitating the interaction with pricing authorities and HTA bodies and aiming to enable companies to enter the UK market faster. On January 1, 2024, the MHRA launched a new International Recognition Procedure for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) marketing authorization applications whereby the MHRA will, when considering such applications, recognize the approval of medicines by trusted reference regulators in Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Singapore, Japan, United States and EU following its own abbreviated assessment. Any delay in obtaining, or an inability to obtain, any marketing approvals would delay or prevent us from commercializing our product candidates in the UK or the EU and restrict our ability to generate revenue and achieve and sustain profitability.

While the Trade Agreement provides for the tariff-free trade of medicinal products between the UK and the EU, there may be additional non-tariff costs to such trade which did not exist prior to the end of the Transition Period. Further, should the UK diverge from the EU from a regulatory perspective in relation to medicinal products, tariffs could be put into place in the future. We could therefore, both now and in the future, face significant additional expenses (when compared to the position prior to the end of the Transition Period) to operate our business, which could significantly and materially harm or delay our ability to generate revenues or achieve profitability of our business. Any further changes in international trade, tariff and import/export regulations as a result of Brexit or otherwise may impose unexpected duty costs or other non-tariff barriers on us. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the UK. It is also possible that Brexit may negatively affect our ability to attract and retain employees, particularly those from the EU.

Orphan designation in Great Britain following Brexit is granted on an essentially identical basis as in the EU but is based on the prevalence of the condition in Great Britain. It is therefore possible that conditions that are currently designated as orphan conditions in Great Britain will no longer be, and conditions that are not currently designated as orphan conditions in the EU will be designated as such in Great Britain.

In April 2023, the European Commission adopted a wide ranging proposal for a new Directive and a new Regulation. If made into law, this proposal will revise and replace the existing general pharmaceutical legislation. This change will likely result in significant changes to the pharmaceutical industry. In particular, it is expected that the new Directive and Regulations will, if made into law, affect the duration of the period of regulatory protection afforded to medicinal products including regulatory data protection (also called "data exclusivity"), marketing exclusivity afforded to orphan medicinal products, as well as the conditions of eligibility to the orphan designation.

If product liability lawsuits are successfully brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities and may be required to limit commercialization of our products.

The testing and marketing of medical products and the sale of any products for which we obtain marketing approval exposes us to the risk of product liability claims. Product liability claims might be brought against us by consumers, health care providers, pharmaceutical companies or others selling or otherwise coming into contact with our products. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims, we may incur substantial liabilities or be required to limit commercialization of our products. We carry product liability insurance that is limited in scope and amount and may not be adequate to fully protect us against product liability claims. If and when we obtain marketing approval for our product candidates, we intend to expand our insurance coverage to include the sale of commercial products; however, we may be unable to obtain product liability insurance on commercially reasonable

terms or in adequate amounts. Our inability to obtain sufficient product liability insurance at an acceptable cost to protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of pharmaceutical products we develop, alone or with corporate collaborators. We, or our corporate collaborators, might not be able to obtain insurance at a reasonable cost, if at all. While under various circumstances we are entitled to be indemnified against losses by our corporate collaborators, indemnification may not be available or adequate should any claim arise.

We depend on various scientific consultants and advisors for the success and continuation of our research and development efforts.

We work extensively with various scientific consultants and advisors. The potential success of our drug discovery and development programs depends, in part, on continued collaborations with certain of these consultants and advisors. We, and various members of our management and research staff, rely on certain of these consultants and advisors for expertise in our research, regulatory and clinical efforts. Our scientific advisors are not our employees and may have commitments to, or consulting or advisory contracts with, other entities that may limit their availability to us. We do not know if we will be able to maintain such consulting agreements or that such scientific advisors will not enter into consulting arrangements with competing pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies, any of which may have a detrimental impact on our research objectives and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

While we have a strong compliance process in place to ensure we are complying with all requirements of law, our consulting or advisory contracts with our scientific consultants and advisors may be scrutinized under the Anti-Kickback Statute, the UK Bribery Act 2010, and other similar national and state-level legislation, which prohibit, among other things, companies from offering or paying anything of value as remuneration for ordering, purchasing, or recommending the ordering or purchasing of pharmaceutical and biological products that may be paid for, in whole or in part, by Medicare, Medicaid, or another federal healthcare program. Although there are several statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors that may protect these arrangements from prosecution or regulatory sanctions, our consulting and advising contracts may be subject to scrutiny if they do not fit squarely within an available exception or safe harbor.

If we use biological and hazardous materials in a manner that causes injury or violates laws, we may be liable for damages, penalties or fines.

Our research and development activities involve the controlled use of potentially harmful biological materials as well as hazardous materials, chemicals, animals, and various radioactive compounds. We cannot completely eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from the use, storage, handling or disposal of these animals and materials. In the event of contamination or injury, we could be held liable for damages that result or for penalties or fines that may be imposed, and such liability could exceed our resources. We are also subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and specified waste products. The cost of compliance with, or any potential violation of, these laws and regulations could be significant.

Our information technology systems, or those used by our CROs or other contractors or consultants, may fail or suffer other breakdowns, cyber-attacks, or information security breaches.

We are dependent upon information technology systems, infrastructure, and data to operate our business. While we believe our cybersecurity measures are adequate, our cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance may be found to be inadequate that could harm our business. We rely on third-party vendors and their information technology systems. Despite the implementation of security measures, our recovery systems, security protocols, network protection mechanisms and other security measures and those of our CROs and other contractors and consultants are vulnerable to compromise from natural disasters; terrorism; war; telecommunication and electric failures; traditional computer hackers; malicious code (such as computer viruses or worms); employee error, theft or misuse; denial-of-service attacks; cyber-attacks by sophisticated nation-state and nation-state supported actors including ransomware; or other system disruptions. We receive, generate and store significant and increasing volumes of personal (including health), confidential and proprietary information. There can be no assurance that we, or our collaborators, CROs, third-party vendors, contractors and consultants will be successful in efforts to detect, prevent, protect against or fully recover systems or data from all breakdowns, service interruptions, attacks or breaches. Any breakdown, cyber-attack or information security breach could result in a disruption of our drug development programs or other aspects of our business. For example, the loss of clinical trial data from completed or ongoing clinical trials for a product candidate could result in delays in our regulatory approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the

data. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of or damage to our data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of personal, confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liability, incur significant remediation or litigation costs, result in product development delays, disrupt key business operations, cause loss of revenue and divert attention of management and key information technology resources.

Hackers and data thieves are increasingly sophisticated and operate large-scale and complex automated attacks, including on companies within the healthcare industry. As the cyber-threat landscape evolves, these threats are likely growing in frequency, sophistication and intensity and are increasingly difficult to detect. The costs of maintaining or upgrading our cyber-security systems at the level necessary to keep up with our expanding operations and prevent against potential attacks are increasing. Cyber threats may be generic, or they may be targeted against our information systems. Our network and storage applications and those of our contract manufacturing organizations, collaborators, contractors, CROs or vendors may be subject to unauthorized access or processing by hackers or breached due to operator or other human error, theft, malfeasance or other system disruptions. We may be unable to anticipate or immediately detect information security incidents and the damage caused by such incidents. These data breaches and any unauthorized access, processing or disclosure of our information or intellectual property could compromise our intellectual property and expose our sensitive business information. Such attacks, such as in the case of a ransomware attack, also may interfere with our ability to continue to operate and may result in delays and shortcomings due to an attack that may encrypt our or our service providers' or partners' systems unusable. Additionally, because our services involve the processing of personal information and other sensitive information about individuals, we are subject to various laws, regulations, industry standards, and contractual requirements related to such processing. Any event that leads to unauthorized access, processing or disclosure of personal information, including personal information regarding our clinical trial participants or employees, could harm our reputation and business, compel us to comply with federal and/or state breach notification laws and foreign law equivalents, subject us to investigations and mandatory corrective action, and otherwise subject us to liability under laws, regulations or contracts that protect the privacy and security of personal information, which could disrupt our business, damage our reputation with our stakeholders, result in increased costs or loss of revenue, lead to negative publicity or result in significant financial exposure. The CCPA, in particular, includes a private right of action for California consumers whose personal information is impacted by a data security incident resulting from a company's failure to maintain reasonable security procedures, and hence may result in civil litigation in the event of a security breach impacting such information. In addition, legislators and regulators in the US have enacted and are proposing new and more robust privacy and cybersecurity laws and regulations in response to increasing broad-based cyberattacks, including the CCPA and New York SHIELD Act. Notably, on July 26, 2023, the SEC adopted a final rule on cybersecurity risk management, strategy, governance and incident disclosure (SEC Cyber Rule). The SEC Cyber Rule requires public companies to make current disclosures about material cybersecurity incidents as well as annual disclosures of material information about their cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance. The SEC Cyber Rule became effective on September 5, 2023. New data security laws add additional complexity, requirements, restrictions and potential legal risk, and compliance programs may require additional investment in resources, and could impact strategies and availability of previously useful data.

The costs to respond to a security breach and/or to mitigate any identified security vulnerabilities could be significant, our efforts to address these issues may not be successful, and these issues could result in interruptions, delays, negative publicity, loss of customer trust, and other harms to our business and competitive position. Remediation of any potential security breach may involve significant time, resources, and expenses. We could be required to fundamentally change our business activities and practices in response to a security breach and our systems or networks may be perceived as less desirable, which could negatively affect our business and damage our reputation.

A security breach may cause us to breach our contracts with third parties. Our agreements with relevant stakeholders such as collaborators may require us to use legally required, industry-standard or reasonable measures to safeguard personal information. A security breach could lead to claims by relevant stakeholders that we have failed to comply with such contractual obligations, or require us to cooperate with these stakeholders in their own compliance efforts related to the security breach. In addition, any non-compliance with our data privacy obligations in our contracts or our inability to flow down such obligations from relevant stakeholders to our vendors may cause us to breach our contracts. As a result, we could be subject to legal action or the relevant stakeholders could end their relationships with us. There can be no assurance that the limitations of liability in our contracts would be enforceable or adequate or would otherwise protect us from liabilities or damages.

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We may not have adequate insurance coverage for security incidents or breaches. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage, or results in changes to our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, we cannot be sure that our existing insurance coverage will continue to be available on acceptable terms or that our insurers will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

Future equity issuances or a sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.*

Because we will continue to need additional capital in the future to continue to expand our business and our research and development activities, among other things, we may conduct additional equity offerings. We have an Open Market Sale Agreement with Jefferies entered on August 4, 2020, and amended and restated on August 2, 2024. Pursuant to which, we may sell from time to time, through Jefferies, shares of our common stock in sales deemed to be “at-the-market offerings” as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act, subject to conditions specified in the Open Market Sale Agreement, including maintaining an effective registration statement covering the sale of shares under the Open Market Sale Agreement. We have a shelf registration statement (the Prior Registration Statement) filed with the SEC that includes a base prospectus registering the offering, issuance, and sale by us of up to \$250.0 million in the aggregate of the securities identified from time to time in one or more offerings, which include the \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock that may be offered, issued and sold under the Open Market Sale Agreement. As of June 30, 2024, we have not sold any shares of common stock under such Open Market Sale Agreement. The Prior Registration Statement was set to expire on August 3, 2024. On August 2, 2024, we filed a new shelf registration statement (the New Registration Statement) with the SEC to replace the Prior Registration Statement. The New Registration Statement includes a base prospectus to register the offering, issuance and sale by us of up to \$250.0 million in the aggregate of securities identified from time to time in one or more offerings, including up to \$100.0 million of shares of our common stock that may be offered, issued and sold under the Open Market Sale Agreement. Under Rule 415(a)(5) under the Securities Act, we may offer and sell any unsold securities under the Prior Registration Statement until the SEC declares the New Registration Statement effective. Once the New Registration Statement is declared effective, all offerings under the Prior Registration Statement will be terminated.

We may also in the future enter into underwriting or sales agreements with financial institutions for the offer and sale of any combination of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities and warrants in one or more offerings. If we or our stockholders sell, or if it is perceived that we or they will sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the market price of our common stock could fall. A decline in the market price of our common stock could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. In addition, future sales by us of our common stock may be dilutive to existing stockholders. Furthermore, if we obtain funds through a credit facility or through the issuance of debt or preferred securities, these securities would likely have rights senior to the rights of our common stockholders, which could impair the value of our common stock.

The biopharmaceutical industry is subject to extensive regulatory obligations and policies that are subject to change, including due to judicial challenges.*

On June 28, 2024, the US Supreme Court issued an opinion holding that courts reviewing agency action pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act “must exercise their independent judgment” and “may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a statute is ambiguous.” The decision will have a significant impact on how lower courts evaluate challenges to agency interpretations of law, including those by the FDA and other agencies with significant oversight of the biopharmaceutical industry. The new framework is likely to increase both the frequency of such challenges and their odds of success by eliminating one way in which the government previously prevailed in such cases. As a result, significant regulatory policies will be subject to increased litigation judicial scrutiny. Any resulting changes in regulation may result in unexpected delays, increased costs, or other negative impacts on our business that are difficult to predict.

Risks Related to Clinical Development and Regulatory Approval

Enacted or future legislation, and/or potentially unfavorable pricing regulations or other healthcare reform initiatives, may increase the difficulty and cost for us to obtain regulatory approval of our product candidates and/or commercialize our products or our product candidates, once approved, and affect the prices we may set or obtain.*

The regulations that govern, among other things, regulatory approvals, coverage, pricing and reimbursement for new drug products vary widely from country to country. In the US and some foreign jurisdictions, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes regarding the healthcare system that could prevent or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates, restrict or regulate post-approval activities and affect our ability to successfully sell our products, or any product candidates for which we obtain regulatory approval in the future. In particular, in March 2010, the Affordable Care Act was enacted, which substantially changed the way health care is financed by both governmental and private insurers, and continues to significantly impact the US pharmaceutical industry. On June 17, 2021, the US Supreme Court dismissed the legal challenge to the Affordable Care Act brought by several states (which argued that, without the individual mandate, the entire Affordable Care Act was unconstitutional) without specifically ruling on the constitutionality of the law. It is unclear how future actions before the Supreme Court, other such litigation, and the healthcare reform measures of the Biden administration will impact the Affordable Care Act and our business.

There have been, and likely will continue to be, legislative and regulatory proposals at the foreign, federal and state levels directed at broadening the availability of healthcare and containing or lowering the cost of healthcare. We cannot predict the initiatives that may be adopted in the future. The continuing efforts of the government, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payors of healthcare services to contain or reduce the costs of healthcare and/or impose price controls may adversely affect, for example:

- the demand for our products, or our product candidates, if we obtain regulatory approval;
- our ability to set a price that we believe is fair for our products;
- our ability to generate revenue and achieve or maintain profitability;
- the level of taxes that we are required to pay; and
- the availability of capital.

Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government programs may result in a similar reduction in payments from private payors, which may adversely affect our future profitability.

In the US, the EU and other potentially significant markets for our current and future products, government authorities and third-party payors are increasingly attempting to limit or regulate the price of medical products and services, particularly for new and innovative products and therapies, which has resulted in lower average selling prices. In the US, there have been several Congressional inquiries and federal legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to drug pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer-sponsored patient assistance programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drugs.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 into law, which, among other changes, eliminates the statutory Medicaid drug rebate cap, currently set at 100% of a drug's average manufacture price, for single source and innovator multiple source drugs, effective January 1, 2024. The American Rescue Plan Act also temporarily increased premium tax credit assistance for individuals eligible for subsidies under the Affordable Care Act for 2021 and 2022 and removed the 400% federal poverty level limit that otherwise applies for purposes of eligibility to receive premium tax credits. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) extended this increased tax credit assistance and removal of the 400% federal poverty limit through 2025. Additionally, beginning in April 2013, the Budget Control Act of 2011 created an automatic reduction of Medicare payments to providers of up to 2%. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this reduction was temporarily suspended from May 1, 2020 through March 31, 2022, with subsequent reductions to 1% from April 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022. The 2% reduction was then reinstated and has been in effect since July 1, 2022, and will remain in effect through the first eight months in which the fiscal year 2032 sequestration order is in effect, unless additional Congressional action is taken. Moreover, on June 16, 2022, the Federal Trade Commission issued a policy statement stating its intent to increase enforcement scrutiny of "exclusionary rebates"

to PBMs and other intermediaries that “foreclose competition.” On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the IRA, which, among other reforms, allows Medicare to: beginning in 2026, establish a “maximum fair price” for a fixed number of pharmaceutical and biological products covered under Medicare Parts B and D following a price negotiation with CMS; beginning in 2023, penalize drug companies that raise prices for products covered under Medicare Parts B and D faster than inflation; and beginning in 2025, impose new discount obligations on pharmaceutical and biological manufacturers for products covered under Medicare Part D. CMS continues to take steps to implement the IRA. For example, on June 30, 2023, CMS issued guidance detailing the requirements and parameters of the first round of price negotiations for products subject to the “maximum fair price” provision. On August 29, 2023, CMS released the initial list of ten drugs covered under Medicare Part D subject to price negotiations. This negotiation process will occur during 2023 and 2024 and result in maximum prices that will be effective beginning in 2026. None of our products were listed among the first ten products slated for the program as announced on August 29, 2023. On March 26, 2024, CMS released a list of 41 Medicare Part B products that had an adjusted coinsurance rate based on the inflationary rebate provisions of the IRA for the time period of April 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024. Most recently, on June 26, 2024, CMS released a list of 64 Medicare Part B products that will have an adjusted coinsurance rate based on the inflationary rebate provisions of the IRA for the time period of July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024. While it remains to be seen how the drug pricing provisions imposed by the IRA will affect the broader pharmaceutical industry, several pharmaceutical manufacturers and other industry stakeholders have challenged the law, including through lawsuits brought against the DHHS, the Secretary of the DHHS, CMS, and the CMS Administrator challenging the constitutionality and administrative implementation of the IRA’s drug price negotiation provisions

The Biden administration has also taken executive action to address drug pricing and other healthcare policy changes. For example, on September 12, 2022, President Biden issued an Executive Order to promote biotechnology and biomanufacturing innovation that included several methods through which the Biden Administration would support the advancement of biotechnology and biomanufacturing in healthcare. On October 14, 2022, President Biden issued an Executive Order on Lowering Prescription Drug Costs for Americans which instructed the Secretary of the DHHS to consider whether to select for testing by the CMS Innovation Center new health care payment and delivery models that would lower drug costs and promote access to innovative drug therapies for beneficiaries enrolled in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. On February 14, 2023, the DHHS issued a report in response to the October 14, 2022, Executive Order, which, among other things, selects three potential drug affordability and accessibility models to be tested by the CMS Innovation Center. Specifically, the report addresses: (1) a model that would allow Part D Sponsors to establish a “high-value drug list” setting the maximum out-of-pocket costs for certain common generic drugs at \$2 per month per drug; (2) a Medicaid-focused model that would establish a partnership between CMS, manufacturers, and state Medicaid agencies that would result in multi-state outcomes-based agreements for certain cell and gene therapy drugs; and (3) a model that would adjust Medicare Part B payment amounts for Accelerated Approval Program drugs to advance the developments of novel treatments. Additionally, consistent with President Biden’s previous announcements in connection with the Cancer Moonshot initiative, on June 27, 2023, the Center for Medicare Innovation at CMS announced a new model, the Enhancing Oncology Model, that is designed to make high-quality cancer care more affordable to both patients and Medicare.

Other proposed administrative actions may affect our government pricing responsibilities. For example, CMS has issued proposals to amend the existing Medicaid Drug Rebate Program regulations. In addition, there are pending legal and legislative developments relating to the 340B Drug Pricing Program, including ongoing litigation challenging federal enforcement actions against manufacturers and recently introduced and enacted state legislation. It remains to be seen how these drug pricing initiatives will affect the broader pharmaceutical industry.

At the state level, individual states are increasingly aggressive in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and biological product pricing. Specifically, several US states and localities have enacted legislation requiring pharmaceutical companies to establish marketing compliance programs, file periodic reports, and/or make periodic public disclosures on sales, marketing, pricing, clinical trials, and other activities. Other state laws prohibit certain marketing-related activities including the provision of gifts, meals or other items to certain healthcare providers, and restrict the ability of manufacturers to offer co-pay support to patients for certain prescription drugs. Several state laws require disclosures related to state agencies and/or commercial purchasers with respect to price increases and new product launches that exceed certain thresholds as identified in the relevant statutes. Another emerging trend at the state level is the establishment of prescription drug affordability boards, some of which will prospectively permit certain states to establish upper payment limits for drugs that the state has determined to be

“high-cost.” Some of these laws and regulations contain ambiguous requirements that government officials have not yet clarified. Given the lack of clarity in the laws and their implementation, our reporting actions could be subject to the penalty provisions of the pertinent federal and state laws and regulations.

Furthermore, the increased emphasis on managed healthcare in the US and on country and regional pricing and reimbursement controls in the EU and the UK will put additional pressure on product pricing, reimbursement and usage, which may adversely affect our sales and results of operations. These pressures can arise from rules and practices of managed care groups, judicial decisions and governmental laws and regulations related to Medicare, Medicaid, healthcare reform, pharmaceutical reimbursement policies and pricing in general. Legislative and regulatory proposals have been made to expand post-approval requirements and restrict sales and promotional activities for pharmaceutical products.

We cannot predict the likelihood, nature, or extent of health reform initiatives that may arise from future legislation or administrative action. However, we expect these initiatives to increase pressure on drug pricing. Further, certain broader legislation that is not targeted to the health care industry may nonetheless adversely affect our profitability. If we or any third parties we may engage are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we or such third parties are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, our product candidates may lose any regulatory approval that may have been obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

See “Business – Government Regulation – Healthcare Reform” contained in Part I, Item 1 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, for additional information.

Regulatory approval for any approved product is limited by the FDA, the EC and other regulators to those specific indications and conditions for which clinical safety and efficacy have been demonstrated, and we may incur significant liability if it is determined that we are promoting the “off-label” use of our products or any of our future product candidates if approved.*

Any regulatory approval is limited to those specific diseases, indications and patient populations for which a product is deemed to be safe and effective by the FDA, the EC and other regulators. For example, the FDA-approved label for TAVALISSE is only approved for use in adults with ITP who have had an insufficient response to other treatments and for REZLIDHIA is only approved for use in adult patients with R/R AML with a susceptible IDH1 mutation as detected by an FDA-approved test. Further, GAVRETO is approved by the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC and has a conditional approval for the treatment of adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older with advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer. In addition to the FDA approval required for new formulations, any new indication for an approved product also requires FDA approval. If we are not able to obtain FDA approval for any desired future indications for our products and product candidates, or if we are not able to maintain a conditional approval or transition a conditional approval to full approval, our ability to effectively market and sell our products may be reduced and our business may be adversely affected.

While physicians may choose to prescribe drugs for uses that are not described in the product’s labeling and for uses that differ from those tested in clinical studies and approved by the regulatory authorities, our ability to promote the products is limited to those indications and patient populations that are specifically approved by the FDA. These “off-label” uses are common across medical specialties and may constitute an appropriate treatment for some patients in varied circumstances. We have implemented compliance and monitoring policies and procedures, including a process for internal review of promotional materials, to deter the promotion of our products for off-label uses. We cannot guarantee that these compliance activities will prevent or timely detect off-label promotion by sales representatives or other personnel in their communications with health care professionals, patients and others, particularly if these activities are concealed from us. Regulatory authorities in the US generally do not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. Regulatory authorities do, however, restrict communications by pharmaceutical companies on the subject of off-label use. If our promotional activities fail to comply with the FDA’s or other competent national authority’s regulations or guidelines, we may be subject to warnings from, or enforcement action by, these regulatory authorities. In addition, our failure to follow FDA rules and guidelines relating to promotion and advertising may cause the FDA to issue warning letters or untitled letters, suspend or withdraw an approved product from the market, require a recall or institute fines, which could result in the disgorgement of money, operating restrictions, injunctions or civil or criminal

enforcement, and other consequences, any of which could harm our business.

Notwithstanding the regulatory restrictions on off-label promotion, the FDA and other regulatory authorities allow companies to engage in truthful, non-misleading and non-promotional scientific exchange concerning their products. We engage in medical education activities and communicate with investigators and potential investigators regarding our clinical trials. If the FDA or other regulatory or enforcement authorities determine that our communications regarding our marketed product are not in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements and that we have improperly promoted off-label uses, or that our communications regarding our investigational products are not in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements and that we have improperly engaged in pre-approval promotion, we may be subject to significant liability, including civil and administrative remedies as well as criminal sanctions.

Delays in clinical testing could result in increased costs to us.

We may not be able to initiate or continue clinical studies or trials for our product candidates if we are unable to locate and enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients to participate in these clinical trials as required by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, whether due to the impacts of a global pandemic, global tensions arising from the Russian-Ukrainian war and Hamas-Israel war or otherwise. Even if we are able to enroll a sufficient number of patients in our clinical trials, if the pace of enrollment is slower than we expect, the development costs for our product candidates may increase and the completion of our clinical trials may be delayed, or our clinical trials could become too expensive to complete. Significant delays in clinical testing could negatively impact our product development costs and timing. Our estimates regarding timing are based on a number of assumptions, including assumptions based on past experience with our other clinical programs. If we are unable to enroll the patients in these trials at the projected rate, the completion of the clinical program could be delayed and the costs of conducting the program could increase, either of which could harm our business.

Clinical trials can be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays in obtaining regulatory approval to commence a study, delays from scaling up of a study, delays in reaching agreement on acceptable clinical trial agreement terms with prospective clinical sites, delays in obtaining institutional review board approval to conduct a study at a prospective clinical site or delays in recruiting subjects to participate in a study. In addition, we typically rely on third-party clinical investigators to conduct our clinical trials and other third-party organizations to oversee the operations of such trials and to perform data collection and analysis. The clinical investigators are not our employees, and we cannot control the amount or timing of resources that they devote to our programs. Failure of the third-party organizations to meet their obligations, whether due to the potential future impacts of a global pandemic, the global tensions arising from the Russian-Ukrainian war and Hamas-Israel war or otherwise, could adversely affect clinical development of our products. As a result, we may face additional delaying factors outside our control if these parties do not perform their obligations in a timely fashion. For example, any number of those issues could arise with our clinical trials causing a delay. Delays of this sort could occur for the reasons identified above or other reasons. If we have delays in conducting the clinical trials or obtaining regulatory approvals, our product development costs will increase. For example, we may need to make additional payments to third-party investigators and organizations to retain their services or we may need to pay recruitment incentives. If the delays are significant, our financial results and the commercial prospects for our product candidates will be harmed, and our ability to become profitable will be delayed. Moreover, these third-party investigators and organizations may also have relationships with other commercial entities, some of which may compete with us. If these third-party investigators and organizations assist our competitors at our expense, it could harm our competitive position.

Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, for several of our development programs, we experienced disruption or delay in our ability to enroll and assess patients, maintain patient enrollment, supply study drugs, report trial results, or interact with regulators, ethics committees or other important agencies due to limitations in employee resources or otherwise. In addition, in the event that a global pandemic occurs in the future, some patients in our clinical trial may not be able or willing to comply with clinical trial protocols if quarantines impede patient movement or interrupt healthcare services. Similarly, our ability to recruit and retain patients and principal investigators and site staff may be adversely affected if a global pandemic continues and persists for an extended period of time, and we may experience significant disruptions to our clinical development timelines, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects in the future.

We have conducted in the past and are currently conducting or may conduct in the future clinical trials in the US and outside the US including Ukraine, Russia and Israel. Recent actions taken by the Russian Federation in Ukraine and surrounding areas have destabilized the region and caused the adoption of comprehensive sanctions by, among others, the EU, the US and the UK, which restrict a wide range of trade and financial dealings with Russia and Russian persons, as well as certain regions in Ukraine. Also, the recent global tensions arising from the Hamas-Israel war may result in disruptions in the broader global economic environment. Further, some patients may not be able to comply with clinical trial protocols if the conflict impedes patient movement or interrupts healthcare services. In addition, clinical trial site initiation and patient enrollment may be delayed, and we may not be able to access sites for initiation and monitoring in regions affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war or the Hamas-Israel war including due to the prioritization of hospital resources away from clinical trials or as a result of warfare, violence, government-imposed curfews, or events or other governmental actions that restrict movement. We could also experience disruptions in our supply chain or limits our ability to obtain sufficient materials for our drug products in certain regions.

Public perception of the risk-benefit balance for our product candidates may be affected by adverse events in clinical trials involving our product candidate or other treatments.*

Negative perception of the efficacy, safety, or tolerability of any investigational medicines that we develop, or of other products similar to products we are developing, could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business, advance our investigational medicines, or obtain regulatory approvals.

Adverse events in clinical trials of our investigational medicines or in clinical trials of others developing similar products, could result in a decrease in the perceived benefit of one or more of our programs, increased regulatory scrutiny, decreased confidence by patients and clinical trial collaborators in our investigational medicines, and less demand for any product that we may develop. If and when they are used in clinical trials, our developmental candidates and investigational medicines could result in a greater quantity of reportable adverse events, including suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions, other reportable negative clinical outcomes, manufacturing reportable events or material clinical events that could lead to clinical delay or hold by the FDA or applicable regulatory authority or other clinical delays, any of which could negatively impact the perception of one or more of our programs, as well as our business as a whole. In addition, responses by US, state, or foreign governments to negative public perception may result in new legislation or regulations that could limit our ability to develop any investigational medicines or commercialize any approved products, obtain or maintain regulatory approval, or otherwise achieve profitability. More restrictive statutory regimes, government regulations, or negative public opinion would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects and may delay or impair the development of our investigational medicines and commercialization of any approved products or demand for any products we may develop.

We lack the capability to manufacture compounds for clinical development, and we rely on and intend to continue relying on third parties for commercial supply, manufacturing and distribution if any of our product candidates which receive regulatory approval and we may be unable to obtain required material or product in a timely manner, at an acceptable cost or at a quality level required to receive regulatory approval.

We currently do not have the manufacturing capabilities or experience necessary to produce our products or any product candidates for clinical trials. We currently use one active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturer and one finished goods manufacturer for each of our products. We do not currently have, nor do we plan to acquire the infrastructure or capability to supply, manufacture or distribute preclinical, clinical or commercial quantities of drug substances or products. For each clinical trial of our unpartnered product candidates, we rely on third-party manufacturers for the active pharmaceutical ingredients, as well as various manufacturers to manufacture starting components, excipients and formulated drug products. Our ability to develop our product candidates, and our ability to commercially supply our products will depend, in part, on our ability to successfully obtain the active pharmaceutical ingredients and other substances and materials used in our product candidates from third parties and to have finished products manufactured by third parties in accordance with regulatory requirements and in sufficient quantities for preclinical and clinical testing and commercialization. If we fail to develop and maintain supply relationships with these third parties, we may be unable to continue to develop or commercialize our product candidates.

We rely and will continue to rely on certain third parties, including those located outside the US, as our limited source of the materials they supply or the finished products they manufacture. The drug substances and other materials used in our product candidates are currently available only from one or a limited number of suppliers or manufacturers and certain of our finished product candidates are manufactured by one or a limited number of contract manufacturers.

Any of these existing suppliers or manufacturers may:

- fail to supply us with product on a timely basis or in the requested amount due to unexpected damage to or destruction of facilities or equipment or otherwise;
- fail to increase manufacturing capacity and produce drug product and components in larger quantities and at higher yields in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all, to sufficiently meet our commercial needs;
- be unable to meet our production demands due to issues related to their reliance on sole-source suppliers and manufacturers;
- supply us with product that fails to meet regulatory requirements;
- become unavailable through business interruption or financial insolvency;
- lose regulatory status as an approved source;
- be unable or unwilling to renew current supply agreements when such agreements expire on a timely basis, on acceptable terms or at all; or
- discontinue production or manufacturing of necessary drug substances or products.

Our current and anticipated future dependence upon these third-party manufacturers may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize product candidates on a timely and competitive basis, which could have an adverse effect on sales, results of operations and financial condition. If we were required to transfer manufacturing processes to other third-party manufacturers and we were able to identify an alternative manufacturer, we would still need to satisfy various regulatory requirements. Satisfaction of these requirements could cause us to experience significant delays in receiving an adequate supply of our products and products in development and could be costly. Moreover, we may not be able to transfer processes that are proprietary to the manufacturer, if any. These manufacturers may not be able to produce material on a timely basis or manufacture material at the quality level or in the quantity required to meet our development timelines and applicable regulatory requirements and may also experience a shortage in qualified personnel. Our third-party manufacturers import certain materials from China to produce our products. The tensions between the US and China have led to a series of tariffs and sanctions being imposed by the US on imports from China mainland, as well as other business restrictions. Such tensions could adversely impact us and our third-party manufacturers. We may not be able to maintain or renew our existing third-party manufacturing arrangements, or enter into new arrangements, on acceptable terms, or at all. Our third-party manufacturers could terminate or decline to renew our manufacturing arrangements based on their own business priorities, at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us. If we are unable to contract for the production of materials in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality on acceptable terms, our planned clinical trials may be significantly delayed. Manufacturing delays could postpone the filing of our investigational new drug (IND) applications and/or the initiation or completion of clinical trials that we have currently planned or may plan in the future.

Drug manufacturers are subject to ongoing periodic unannounced inspection by the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the EMA, national competent authorities in the EU and UK and other federal and state government and regulatory agencies to ensure strict compliance with cGMP and other government regulations and corresponding foreign standards. We do not have control over third-party manufacturers' compliance with these regulations and standards and they may not be able to comply. Switching manufacturers may be difficult because the number of potential manufacturers is limited. It may be difficult or impossible for us to find a replacement manufacturer quickly on acceptable terms, or at all. Additionally, if we are required to enter into new supply arrangements, we may not be able to obtain approval from the FDA of any alternate supplier in a timely manner, or at all, which could delay or prevent the clinical development and commercialization of any related product candidates. Failure of our third-party manufacturers or us to comply with applicable regulations, whether due to the impacts of a global pandemic or otherwise, could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, civil penalties, delays in or failure to grant marketing approval of our product candidates, injunctions, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of products and compounds, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, warning or similar letters or civil, criminal or administrative sanctions against us, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Any product for which we have obtained regulatory approval, or for which we obtain approval in the future, is subject to, or will be subject to, extensive ongoing regulatory requirements by the FDA, EMA, MHRA and other comparable regulatory authorities, and if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or if we experience unanticipated problems with our products, we may be subject to penalties, we may be unable to generate revenue from the sale of such products, our potential for generating positive cash flow will be diminished, and the capital necessary to fund our operations will be increased.

We commercialize our products in the US and we have entered into commercialization agreements with third parties to commercialize fostamatinib outside the US. Any product for which we have obtained regulatory approval, or for which we obtain regulatory approval in the future, along with the manufacturing processes and practices, post-approval clinical research, product labeling, advertising and promotional activities for such product, are subject to continual requirements of, and review by, the FDA, the EMA and other comparable international regulatory authorities. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration and listing requirements, cGMP requirements relating to manufacturing, quality control, quality assurance and corresponding maintenance of records and documents, requirements regarding the distribution of samples to physicians, import and export requirements and recordkeeping. If we or our suppliers encounter manufacturing, quality or compliance difficulties with respect to our products or any of our product candidates, when and if approved, whether due to the impacts of a global pandemic (including as a result of disruptions of global shipping and the transport of products) or otherwise, we may be unable to obtain or maintain regulatory approval or meet commercial demand for such products, which could adversely affect our business, financial conditions, results of operations and growth prospects.

Promotional communications with respect to prescription drugs are subject to a variety of legal and regulatory restrictions and must be consistent with the information in the product's approved labeling. Thus, we will not be able to promote any products we develop for indications or uses for which they are not approved.

In addition, the FDA often requires post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the effects of products. The FDA, the EMA and other comparable international regulatory agencies may condition approval of our product candidates on the completion of such post-marketing clinical studies. These post-marketing studies may suggest that a product causes undesirable side effects or may present a risk to the patient. Additionally, the FDA may require REMS to help ensure that the benefits of the drug outweigh its risks. A REMS may be required to include various elements, such as a medication guide or patient package insert, a communication plan to educate healthcare providers of the drug's risks, limitations on who may prescribe or dispense the drug, requirements that patients enroll in a registry or undergo certain health evaluations or other measures that the FDA deems necessary to ensure the safe use of the drug.

Discovery after approval of previously unknown problems with any of our products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in actions such as:

- restrictions on our ability to conduct clinical trials, including full or partial clinical holds on ongoing or planned trials;
- restrictions on product manufacturing processes;
- restrictions on the marketing of a product;
- restrictions on product distribution;
- requirements to conduct post-marketing clinical trials;
- untitled or warning letters or other adverse publicity;
- withdrawal of products from the market;
- refusal to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications that we submit;
- recall of products;
- refusal to permit the import or export of our products;

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- product seizure;
- fines, restitution or disgorgement of profits or revenue;
- refusal to allow us to enter into supply contracts, including government contracts;
- injunctions; or
- imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

If such regulatory actions are taken, the value of our company and our operating results will be adversely affected. Additionally, if the FDA, the EMA or any other comparable international regulatory agency withdraws its approval of a product that is or may be approved, we will be unable to generate revenue from the sale of that product in the relevant jurisdiction, our potential for generating positive cash flow will be diminished and the capital necessary to fund our operations will be increased. Accordingly, we continue to expend significant time, money and effort in all areas of regulatory compliance, including manufacturing, production, product surveillance, post-marketing studies and quality control.

If any of our third-party contractors fail to perform their responsibilities to comply with FDA rules and regulations, the marketing and sales of our products could be delayed and we may be subject to enforcement action, which could decrease our revenues.

Conducting our business requires us to manage relationships with third-party contractors. As a result, our success depends partially on the success of these third parties in performing their responsibilities to comply with FDA rules and regulations. Although we pre-qualify our contractors and we believe that they are fully capable of performing their contractual obligations, we cannot directly control the adequacy and timeliness of the resources and expertise that they apply to these activities.

If any of our partners or contractors fail to perform their obligations in an adequate and timely manner, or fail to comply with the FDA's rules and regulations, then the marketing and sales of our products could be delayed. The FDA may also take enforcement actions against us based on compliance issues identified with our contractors. If any of these events occur, we may incur significant liabilities, which could decrease our revenues. For example, sales and medical science liaison or MSL personnel, including contractors, must comply with FDA requirements for the advertisement and promotion of products.

If we are unable to obtain regulatory approval to market products in the US and foreign jurisdictions, we will not be permitted to commercialize products we or our collaborative partners may develop.

We cannot predict whether regulatory clearance will be obtained for any product that we, or our collaborative partners, hope to develop. Satisfaction of regulatory requirements typically takes many years, is dependent upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. Of particular significance to us are the requirements relating to research and development and testing.

Before commencing clinical trials in humans in the US, we, or our collaborative partners, will need to submit and receive approval from the FDA of an IND application. Clinical trials are subject to oversight by institutional review boards and the FDA and:

- must be conducted in conformance with the FDA's good clinical practices and other applicable regulations;
- must meet requirements for institutional review board oversight;
- must meet requirements for informed consent;
- are subject to continuing FDA and regulatory oversight;
- may require large numbers of test subjects; and
- may be suspended by us, our collaborators or the FDA at any time if it is believed that the subjects

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participating in these trials are being exposed to unacceptable health risks or if the FDA finds deficiencies in the IND or the conduct of these trials.

While we have stated that we intend to file additional INDs for future product candidates, this is only a statement of intent, and we may not be able to do so because we may not be able to identify potential product candidates. In addition, the FDA may not approve any IND we or our collaborative partners may submit in a timely manner, or at all.

Before receiving FDA approval to market a product, we must demonstrate with substantial clinical evidence that the product is safe and effective in the patient population and the indication that will be treated. Data obtained from preclinical and clinical activities are susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approvals. In addition, delays or rejections may be encountered based upon additional government regulation from future legislation or administrative action or changes in FDA policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and FDA regulatory review. Failure to comply with applicable FDA or other applicable regulatory requirements may result in criminal prosecution, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production or injunction, adverse publicity, as well as other regulatory action against our potential products or us. Additionally, we have limited experience in conducting and managing the clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approval.

If regulatory approval of a product is granted, this approval will be limited to those indications or disease states and conditions for which the product is demonstrated through clinical trials to be safe and efficacious. We cannot assure that any compound developed by us, alone or with others, will prove to be safe and efficacious in clinical trials and will meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements needed to receive marketing approval.

Outside the US, our ability, or that of our collaborative partners, to market a product is contingent upon receiving a marketing authorization from the appropriate regulatory authorities. This foreign regulatory approval process typically includes all of the risks and costs associated with FDA approval described above and may also include additional risks and costs, such as the risk that such foreign regulatory authorities, which often have different regulatory and clinical trial requirements, interpretations and guidance from the FDA, may require additional clinical trials or results for approval of a product candidate, any of which could result in delays, significant additional costs or failure to obtain such regulatory approval. There can be no assurance, however, that we or our collaborative partners will not have to provide additional information or analysis, or conduct additional clinical trials, before receiving approval to market product candidates.

We have orphan drug designations from the FDA but we may not be able to obtain additional orphan drug designations in the future, or maintain the orphan drug designations or exclusivity for the approved drugs for the treatment of respective indications, or we may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with orphan drug designations, including the potential for market exclusivity.

We have an orphan drug designation in the US for fostamatinib for the treatment of ITP and wAIHA, and for olutasidenib for the treatment of AML. Also, pralsetinib has an orphan drug designation in the US for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic RET fusion-positive NSCLC, for the treatment of advanced or metastatic RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer, and for the treatment of advanced or metastatic RET-mutant medullary thyroid carcinoma. We may seek orphan drug designation for other product candidates in the future. Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may grant orphan drug designation to a drug or biologic intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is defined as one occurring in a patient population of fewer than 200,000 in the US, or a patient population greater than 200,000 in the US where there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing the drug will be recovered from sales in the US. In the US, orphan drug designation entitles a party to financial incentives such as opportunities for grant funding towards clinical trial costs, tax advantages and user-fee waivers. In addition, if a product that has orphan drug designation subsequently receives the first FDA approval for the disease for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to orphan drug exclusivity, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications, including a full NDA, to market the same drug for the same indication for seven years, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority to the product with orphan drug exclusivity or where the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient product quantity. At this time, we do not have nor will we seek to apply for orphan drug designation in the EU or the UK in the foreseeable future.

We cannot assure that any future application for orphan drug designation with respect to any other product candidate will be granted. If we are unable to obtain orphan drug designation with respect to other product candidates in

the US, we will not be eligible to obtain the period of market exclusivity that could result from orphan drug designation or be afforded the financial incentives associated with orphan drug designation. Even though we have received orphan drug designation for fostamatinib for the treatment of ITP and wAIHA in the US, we may not be the first to obtain marketing approval for the orphan-designated indication due to the uncertainties associated with developing pharmaceutical products or we might not maintain our orphan drug designation. In addition, exclusive marketing rights in the US for fostamatinib for the treatment of ITP, wAIHA or any future product candidate may be limited if we seek approval for an indication broader than the orphan-designated indication or may be lost if the FDA later determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantities of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition. Further, even if we obtain orphan drug exclusivity for a product, that exclusivity may not effectively protect the product from competition because different drugs with different active moieties can be approved for the same condition. Even after an orphan product is approved, the FDA can subsequently approve the same drug with the same active moiety for the same condition if the FDA concludes that the later drug is safer, more effective, or makes a major contribution to patient care. Orphan drug designation neither shortens the development time or regulatory review time of a drug nor gives the drug any advantage in the regulatory review or approval process.

In addition, Congress is considering updates to the orphan drug provisions of the FDCA in response to a recent 11th Circuit decision. Any changes to the orphan drug provisions could change our opportunities for, or likelihood of success in obtaining, orphan drug exclusivity and would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

Risks Related to Commercialization

Our prospects are highly dependent on our commercial products. To the extent that the commercial success of our products in the US is diminished or is not commercially successful, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected, and the price of our common stock may decline.

We are focusing a significant portion of our activities and resources on our products, and we believe our prospects are highly dependent on, and a significant portion of the value of our company relates to, our ability to sustain successful commercialization of our products in the US. We have also entered into exclusive commercialization agreements with third parties to commercialize fostamatinib outside the US, and we plan to further enter partnership with existing or other third parties to commercialize our products outside the US in the future.

Sustained successful commercialization of our products is subject to many risks and uncertainties, including the impact of a global pandemic on the successful commercialization in the US, as well as the successful commercialization efforts for our products through our collaborative partners. There are numerous examples of unsuccessful product launches and failures to meet high expectations of market potential, including by pharmaceutical companies with more experience and resources than us.

There are many factors that could cause the commercialization of our products to be unsuccessful, including a number of factors that are outside our control. The commercial success of our products depends on the extent to which patients and physicians accept and adopt our products to treat the related diseases. We also do not know how physicians, patients and payors will respond to our future price increases of our products. Physicians may not prescribe our products and patients may be unwilling to use our products if coverage is not provided or reimbursement is inadequate to cover a significant portion of the cost. Our products compete, and may in the future compete, with currently existing therapies, including generic drugs, and products currently under development. Our competitors, particularly large pharmaceutical companies, may deploy more resources to market, sell and distribute their products. If our efforts are not appropriately resourced to adequately promote our products, the commercial potential of our sales may be diminished. Additionally, any negative development for our products in clinical development in additional indications may adversely impact the commercialization and potential of fostamatinib. Thus, significant uncertainty remains regarding the commercial potential of our products.

Market acceptance of our products will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the timing of market introduction of the product as well as competitive products;

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- the clinical indications for which the product is approved;
- acceptance by physicians, the medical community and patients of the product as a safe and effective treatment;
- potential future impacts, if any, due to the effects of a global pandemic and the global tensions arising from the Russian-Ukrainian war and Hamas-Israel war;
- the ability to distinguish safety and efficacy from existing, less expensive generic alternative therapies, if any;
- the convenience of prescribing, administering and initiating patients on the product and the length of time the patient is on the product;
- the potential and perceived value and advantages of the product over alternative treatments;
- the cost of treatment in relation to alternative treatments, including any similar generic treatments;
- pricing and the availability of coverage and adequate reimbursement by third-party payors and government authorities;
- a positive HTA concluding that the product is cost-effective and the HTA bodies issuing a positive recommendation for the use of the product as a first or second line of treatment for the granted therapeutic indication;
- the prevalence and severity of adverse side effects; and
- the effectiveness of sales and marketing efforts.

If we are unable to sustain anticipated level of sales growth from our products, or if we fail to achieve anticipated product royalties and collaboration milestones, we may need to reduce our operating expenses, access other sources of cash or otherwise modify our business plans, which could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, during 2021, we experienced lower than anticipated sales of our products due to continuing impacts of physician and patient access issues created by the COVID-19 pandemic. From time to time, our net product sales are negatively impacted by the decrease in level of inventories remaining at our distribution channels.

We also may not be successful entering into arrangements with third parties to sell and market one or more of our product candidates or may be unable to do so on terms that are favorable to us. We likely will have little control over such third parties, including Kissei's development and commercialization of fostamatinib in all indications in Japan, China, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea, Grifols' commercialization of fostamatinib in Europe and Turkey, Medison for future commercialization of fostamatinib in Canada and Israel, and Knight for commercialization of fostamatinib in Latin America. As a consequence of our license agreements with Kissei, Grifols, Medison and Knight, we rely heavily upon their regulatory, commercial, medical affairs, market access and other expertise and resources for commercialization of fostamatinib in their respective territories outside of the US. We cannot control the amount of resources that our partners dedicate to the commercialization of fostamatinib, and our ability to generate revenues from the commercialization of fostamatinib by our partners depends on their ability to achieve market acceptance of fostamatinib in its approved indications in their respective territories.

Furthermore, foreign sales of fostamatinib by our partners could be adversely affected by the imposition of governmental controls, political and economic instability, outbreaks of pandemic diseases, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, trade restrictions or barriers and changes in tariffs and escalating global trade and political tensions. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in increased travel restrictions and extended shutdowns of certain businesses in the US and around the world. If our collaborators are unable to successfully complete clinical trials, delay commercialization of fostamatinib or do not invest the resources necessary to successfully commercialize fostamatinib in international territories where it has been approved, this could reduce the amount of revenue we are due to receive under these license agreements, resulting in harm to our business and operations. If we do not establish and maintain sales and marketing

capabilities successfully, either on our own or in collaboration with third parties, we will not be successful in commercializing our product candidates.

Even if we, or any of our collaborative partners, are able to continue to commercialize our products or any product candidate that we, or they, develop, the product may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations, third-party payor reimbursement practices or labeling restrictions, all of which may vary from country to country and any of which could harm our business.*

The commercial success of any product for which we have obtained regulatory approval, or for which we may obtain regulatory approval in the future will depend substantially on the extent to which the costs of our product or product candidates are or will be paid by third-party payors, including government health care programs and private health insurers. There is a significant trend in the health care industry by public and private payors to contain or reduce their costs, including by taking the following steps, among others: decreasing the portion of costs payors will cover, ceasing to provide full payment for certain products depending on outcomes, and/or not covering certain products at all. If payors implement any of the foregoing with respect to our products, it would have an adverse impact on our revenue and results of operations. If coverage is not available, or reimbursement is limited, we, or any of our collaborative partners, may not be able to successfully commercialize our products or any of our product candidates in some jurisdictions. Even if coverage is provided, the approved reimbursement amount may not be at a rate that covers our costs, including research, development, manufacture, sale and distribution. In the US, no uniform policy of coverage and reimbursement for products exists among third-party payors; therefore, coverage and reimbursement levels for products can differ significantly from payor to payor. As a result, the coverage determination process is often a time consuming and costly process that may require us to provide scientific, clinical or other support for the use of our products to each payor separately, with no assurance that coverage and adequate reimbursement will be applied consistently or obtained in the first instance.

There is significant uncertainty related to third-party payor coverage and reimbursement of newly approved drugs. Marketing approvals, pricing and reimbursement for new drug products vary widely from country to country. Some countries require approval of the sale price of a drug before it can be marketed, which could delay market entry (or, if pricing is not approved, we may be unable to sell at all in a country where we have received regulatory approval for a product. In many countries, the pricing review period begins after marketing or product licensing approval is granted. In some countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed). In addition, authorities in some countries impose additional obligations, such as HTAs, which assess the performance of a drug in comparison with its cost. The outcome of HTA assessments is judged on a national basis and some payors may not reimburse the use of our products or may reduce the rate of reimbursement for our products and as a result, revenue from such products may decrease.

On January 1, 2025, the new HTA Regulation, Regulation No 2021/2282 on Health Technology Assessment (HTA Regulation) will start applying to certain products, and will impose a new procedure for the assessment of the pricing and reimbursement of medicinal products. The HTA Regulation intends to foster cooperation among EU member states in assessing health technologies and provide a procedure for joint clinical assessments of medicinal products at a centralized level.

In some foreign markets, prescription pharmaceutical pricing remains subject to continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. As a result, we, or any of our collaborative partners, might obtain marketing approval for a product in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that delay commercial launch of the product, possibly for lengthy time periods, which may negatively impact the revenues we are able to generate from the sale of the product in that country. In particular, we cannot predict to what extent the effects of a global pandemic, depending on its scale and duration, may disrupt global healthcare systems and access to our products or result in a widespread loss of individual health insurance coverage due to unemployment, a shift from commercial payor coverage to government payor coverage, or an increase in demand for patient assistance and/or free drug programs, any of which would adversely affect access to and demand for our products and our net sales. Adverse pricing limitations may also hinder our ability or the ability of any future collaborators to recoup our or their investment in one or more product candidates, even if our product candidates obtain marketing approval. Further, even if favorable coverage and reimbursement status is attained for one or more products for which we or our collaborative partners receive regulatory approval, less favorable coverage policies and reimbursement rates may be implemented in the future.

Patients who are provided medical treatment for their conditions generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with their treatment. Therefore, our ability, and the ability of any of our collaborative partners, to successfully commercialize our products or any of our product candidates will depend in part on the extent to which coverage and adequate reimbursement for these products and related treatments will be available from third-party payors.

Additionally, the labeling ultimately approved for any of our product candidates for which we have or may obtain regulatory approval may include restrictions on their uses and may be subject to ongoing FDA or international regulatory authority requirements governing the labeling, packaging, storage, distribution, safety surveillance, advertising, promotion, record-keeping and reporting of safety and other post-market information. If we or any of our collaborative partners do not timely obtain or comply with the labeling approval by the FDA or international regulatory authorities on any of our product candidates, it may delay or inhibit our ability to successfully commercialize our products and generate revenues.

If we are unable to successfully market and distribute our products and retain experienced commercial personnel, our business will be substantially harmed.

We continuously expend significant time and resources to maintain a sales force that is credible and compliant with applicable laws in marketing our products. In addition, we must continually train our sales force to ensure that an appropriate and compliant message about our products is being delivered. If we are unable to effectively train our sales force and equip them with compliant and effective materials, including medical and sales literature to help them appropriately inform and educate health care providers regarding the potential benefits and proper administration of our products, our efforts to successfully commercialize our products could be put in jeopardy, which would negatively impact our ability to generate product revenues.

We have established our distribution, sales, marketing and market access capabilities, all of which will be necessary to successfully commercialize our products. As a result, we will be required to expend significant time and resources to market, sell, and distribute our products to hematologists and hematologist-oncologists. There is no guarantee that the marketing strategies we have developed, or the distribution, sales, marketing and market access capabilities that we have developed will be successful. Particularly, we are dependent on third-party logistics, specialty pharmacies and distribution partners in the distribution of our products. If they are unable to perform effectively or if they do not provide efficient distribution of the medicine to patients, our business may be harmed.

Maintaining our sales, marketing, market access and product distribution capabilities requires significant resources, and there are numerous risks involved with managing our commercial team, including our potential inability to successfully train, retain and incentivize adequate numbers of qualified and effective sales and marketing personnel. We are also competing for talent with numerous commercial and pre-commercial-stage oncology-focused biotechnology companies seeking to build out their commercial organizations, as well as other large pharmaceutical organizations that have extensive, well-funded and more experienced sales and marketing operations, and we may be unable to maintain or adequately scale our commercial organization as a result of such competition. If we cannot maintain effective sales, marketing, market access and product distribution capabilities, we may be unable to realize the commercial potential of our products. Also, to the extent that the commercial opportunities for our products grow over time, we may not properly judge the requisite size and experience of our current commercialization teams or the level of distribution necessary to market and sell our products, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates if problems arise in the clinical testing and approval process.

The activities associated with the research, development and commercialization of our products and other product candidates in our pipeline must undergo extensive clinical trials, which can take many years and require substantial expenditures, subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and other regulatory agencies in the US and by comparable authorities in other countries. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals in the US and other foreign jurisdictions is expensive, and lengthy, if approval is obtained at all.

Our clinical trials may fail to produce results satisfactory to the FDA or regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions. The regulatory process also requires preclinical testing, and data obtained from preclinical and clinical

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activities are susceptible to varying interpretations. The FDA has substantial discretion in the approval process and may refuse to approve any NDA or sNDA and decide that our data is insufficient for approval and require additional preclinical, clinical or other studies. Varying interpretations of the data obtained from preclinical and clinical testing could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval of our products for any individual, additional indications. For example, in June 2022, we announced that the top-line results from our Phase 3 trial in wAIHA did not demonstrate statistical significance in the primary efficacy endpoint of durable hemoglobin response in the overall study population. While we conducted an in-depth analysis of these data to better understand differences in patient characteristics and outcomes and submitted these findings to the FDA, in October 2022, we announced that we received guidance from the FDA of these findings. Based on the result of the trial and the guidance from the FDA, we did not file an sNDA for wAIHA.

It is also possible that we could experience delays in the timing of our interactions with regulatory authorities due to absenteeism by governmental employees or the diversion of regulatory authority efforts and attention to approval of other therapeutics, or other public health emergencies including a global pandemic, which could delay or limit our ability to make planned regulatory submissions or develop and commercialize our product candidates on anticipated timelines.

In addition, delays or rejections may be encountered based upon changes in regulatory policy for product approval during the period of product development and regulatory agency review, which may cause delays in the approval or rejection of an application for our products or for our other product candidates.

Commercialization of our product candidates depends upon successful completion of extensive preclinical studies and clinical trials to demonstrate their safety and efficacy for humans. Preclinical testing and clinical development are long, expensive and uncertain processes.

In connection with clinical trials of our product candidates, we may face the following risks among others:

- the product candidate may not prove to be effective;
- the product candidate may cause harmful side effects;
- the clinical results may not replicate the results of earlier, smaller trials;
- we or third parties with whom we collaborate, may be significantly impacted by force majeure events;
- we, or the FDA or similar foreign regulatory authorities, may delay, terminate or suspend the trials;
- our results may not be statistically significant;
- patient recruitment and enrollment may be slower than expected;
- patients may drop out of the trials or otherwise not enroll; and
- regulatory and clinical trial requirements, interpretations or guidance may change.

We do not know whether we will be permitted to undertake clinical trials of potential products beyond the trials already concluded and the trials currently in process. It will take us or our collaborative partners several years to complete any such testing, and failure can occur at any stage of testing. Interim results of trials do not necessarily predict final results, and acceptable results in early trials may not be repeated in later trials. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical industry, including biotechnology companies, have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after achieving promising results in earlier trials.

Further, evolving FDA standards may cause additional setbacks. In 2023, FDA published guidance documents and a final rule which all concern clinical trial requirements. In June 2023, FDA published a draft guidance, E6(R3) Good Clinical Practice, which seeks to unify standards for clinical trial data for the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use member countries and regions. In August 2023, FDA published a guidance document, Informed Consent, Guidance for IRBs, Clinical Investigators, and Sponsors, which supersedes past guidance and finalizes draft guidance on informed consent. Further, in December 2023, FDA published a final rule, Institutional Review Board Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent for Minimal Risk Clinical

Investigations, which allows exceptions from informed consent requirements when a clinical investigation poses no more than minimal risk to the human subject and includes appropriate safeguards to protect the rights, safety, and welfare of human subjects.

Alterations to clinical trial requirements, including due to judicial challenges, may affect recruitment and retention of patients and may hinder or delay a clinical trial. Further, changes to data requirements may cause FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities to disagree with data from preclinical studies or clinical trials, and may require further studies. Changes to trial requirements or trial data may increase costs and delay product development.

General Risk Factors

Global economic conditions could adversely impact our business.

Deterioration in the macroeconomic economy could lead to losses or defaults by our customers or suppliers, which in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our current and/or projected business operations and results of operations and financial condition. The global financial markets and economy are currently, and have from time to time experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rising interest and inflation rates, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates and uncertainty about economic stability.

Any significant deterioration in the US economy would likely affect the operation of our business and ability to raise capital. In addition, US debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns have increased the possibility of additional credit-rating downgrades and economic slowdowns, or a recession in the US. Although US lawmakers passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling on multiple occasions, ratings agencies have lowered or threatened to lower the long-term sovereign credit rating on the US. The impact of this or any further downgrades to the US government's sovereign credit rating or its perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the US and global financial markets and economic conditions.

The global financial markets and economy may also be adversely affected by the current or anticipated impact of military conflict, including the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war, and the Hamas-Israel war, terrorism or other geopolitical events. Sanctions imposed by the US and other countries in response to such conflicts, including the Russian-Ukrainian war and the Hamas-Israel war, may also adversely impact the financial markets and the global economy, and any economic countermeasures by the affected countries or others could exacerbate market and economic instability.

The US government has indicated its intent to alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with foreign countries. In addition, the US government has initiated or is considering imposing tariffs on certain foreign goods. Related to this action, certain foreign governments, including China, have instituted or are considering imposing tariffs on certain US goods. It remains unclear what the US Administration or foreign governments will or will not do with respect to tariffs or other international trade agreements and policies. A trade war or other governmental action related to tariffs or international trade agreements or policies has the potential to disrupt our research activities, affect our suppliers and/or the US or global economy or certain sectors thereof and, thus, could adversely impact our businesses.

Bank failures or other events affecting financial institutions could adversely impact our liquidity and other business.

Financial institutions have recently experienced, and may experience in the future, industry instability and failures which have led to disruptions in access to bank deposits or lending commitments. In 2023, the closures of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) and Signature Bank and their placement into receivership with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as well as the FDIC's seizure and sale of First Republic Bank, created bank-specific and broader financial institution liquidity risk and concerns. On March 12, 2023, federal regulators announced that the FDIC would complete its resolution of SVB in a manner that fully protects all depositors. On March 27, 2023, First Citizens Bank (FCB) announced that it has entered into an agreement with FDIC to purchase all of the asset and liabilities of SVB. Customers of SVB automatically become customers of FCB following the acquisition.

We maintain a depository relationship with SVB/FCB and other banking institutions. All of our cash deposits are accessible to us, and we do not anticipate any losses with respect to such funds. Since the March 2023 financial institution failure, there has been a heightened risk and greater focus on the potential failures of other banks in the future. If these banks fail in the future, we may not be able to immediately (or ever) recover our cash in excess of the FDIC insured limits which would adversely impact our operating liquidity and could negatively impact our operations, results of operations and financial performance. Although we believe our exposure is limited, if in the future any of the financial institutions that we maintain depository or lending relationships were to be placed into receivership, we may be unable to access such funds to meet our working capital requirements. In addition, if any of our customers, suppliers or other parties with whom we conduct business are unable to access funds, such parties' ability to pay their obligations to us or to enter into new commercial arrangements requiring additional payments to us could be adversely affected. Although we assess our banking and customer relationships as we believe necessary or appropriate, our access to funding sources and other credit arrangements in amounts adequate to finance or capitalize our current and projected future business operations could be significantly impacted by factors that affect us, the financial institutions with which we have credit agreement or arrangements directly, or the financial services industry or economy in general.

Shareholder activism and private securities-related litigation could cause material disruption to our business.

Publicly traded companies have increasingly become subject to campaigns by our stakeholders, including investors, and more recently regulatory organizations advocating corporate actions such as actions related to Environmental Social Governance (ESG) matters, impacts of climate change, financial restructuring, increased borrowing, dividends, share repurchases and even sales of assets or the entire company. Responding to proxy contests and other actions by such activist investors or others in the future could be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations and divert the attention of our Board of Directors and senior management from the pursuit of our business strategies, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

There is a growing emphasis from select investors, regulators, and other stakeholders on corporate responsibility, particularly regarding ESG factors. Some investors and advocacy groups utilize these factors to shape investment strategies, potentially opting out of investing in our company if they perceive our corporate responsibility policies as insufficient. Third-party providers offering corporate responsibility ratings and reports have surged to meet rising investor demand, with numerous organizations evaluating companies on ESG matters, and these evaluations receive widespread attention. A low ESG or sustainability rating from such providers could lead certain investors to overlook our common stock in favor of competitors. Institutional investors, in particular, use these ratings to compare companies, and any perceived lag in our ESG efforts might prompt voting decisions or other actions to hold our board accountable. Furthermore, evolving assessment criteria for corporate responsibility practices may raise expectations, compelling us to undertake costly initiatives to meet new standards. Failure to meet these evolving criteria could reinforce the perception of inadequate corporate responsibility policies. Non-compliance could also lead to reputational damage if our procedures or standards fall short of stakeholder expectations.

Securities-related class action lawsuits and/or derivative lawsuits have often been brought against companies, including biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies, that experience volatility in the market price of their securities. It is possible that such lawsuit will be filed, or allegations from stockholders with this matter. Such lawsuits and any other related lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties, and the actual defense and disposition costs will depend upon many unknown factors. The outcome of such lawsuits is necessarily uncertain. We could be forced to expend significant resources in the defense of the pending lawsuits and any additional lawsuits, and we may not prevail.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law may make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult.

Provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would benefit our stockholders. These provisions:

- establish that members of the board of directors may be removed only for cause upon the affirmative vote of stockholders owning a majority of our capital stock;
- authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to

increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;

- limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, thereby requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings;
- provide for a board of directors with staggered terms; and
- provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by a resolution of our board of directors.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (DGCL), which imposes certain restrictions relating to transactions with major stockholders, may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us.

Our bylaws designate a state or federal court located within the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our current or former directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees.

Our bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of us under Delaware law, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty by any current or former director, officer, or other employee of ours that is owed to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors, officers, or other employees arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and our bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time), (iv) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine, or (v) any other action asserting an "internal corporate claim," as defined under Section 115 of the DGCL. The forgoing provisions do not apply to any claims arising under the Securities Act and, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States will be the sole and exclusive forum for resolving any action asserting a claim arising under the Securities Act.

These choice of forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our current or former directors, officers, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims. There is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such provisions, and the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings. It is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable, and if a court were to find the choice of forum provision to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Increasing use of social media could give rise to liability and may harm our business.

We and our employees are increasingly utilizing social media tools and our website as a means of communication. Despite our efforts to monitor evolving social media communication guidelines and comply with applicable laws, regulations and national and EU codes of conduct, there is risk that the unauthorized use of social media by us or our employees to communicate about our products or business, sharing of publications in unintended audiences in other jurisdictions, or any inadvertent promotional activity or disclosure of material, nonpublic information through these means, may cause us to be found in violation of applicable laws and regulations, which may give rise to liability and result in harm to our business. In addition, there is also risk of inappropriate disclosure of sensitive information, which could result in significant legal and financial exposure and reputational damages that could potentially have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, negative posts or comments about us or our products on social media could seriously damage our reputation, brand image and goodwill.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract and retain key employees and relationships.

We are highly dependent on the commercial, research and development, clinical, business development, financial and legal expertise of our executive officers, as well as the other principal members of our management. We expect to continue hiring and retaining qualified personnel which is critical to our success. Replacing key employees and executive officers may be difficult and may take an extended period of time because of the limited number of individuals in our industry with the breadth of skills and experience required to successfully develop, gain regulatory approval of and commercialize drugs. Competition to hire from this limited pool is intense, and we may be unable to hire, train, retain or motivate these key personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies for similar personnel. In particular, our research programs depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled chemists, other scientists, and development, regulatory and clinical personnel. If we lose the services of any of our key personnel, our research and development efforts could be seriously and adversely affected. Our employees can terminate their employment with us at any time.

Our facilities are located near known earthquake fault zones, and the occurrence of an earthquake or other catastrophic disaster could cause damage to our facilities and equipment, which could require us to cease or curtail operations.

Our facilities are located in the San Francisco Bay Area near known earthquake fault zones and are vulnerable to significant damage from earthquakes. We are also vulnerable to damage from other types of disasters, including fires, floods, power loss, communications failures and similar events. If any disaster were to occur, our ability to operate our business at our facilities would be seriously, or potentially completely, impaired, and our research could be lost or destroyed. In addition, the unique nature of our research activities and of much of our equipment could make it difficult for us to recover from a disaster. The insurance we maintain may not be adequate to cover our losses resulting from disasters or other business interruptions.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, none of our directors or executive officers adopted or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of our securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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Item 6. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying index to exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference (as stated therein) as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Amended and Restated Open Market Sale AgreementSM, dated August 2, 2024, by and between Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Jefferies LLC (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Registration Statement on Form S-3, dated August 2, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 24, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated November 3, 2022 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 29, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 18, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.5	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 27, 2024 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Form of warrant to purchase shares of common stock (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on September 15, 2000, as amended and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (filed as an exhibit to Rigel's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 24, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1#+	Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.
10.2#+	Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Inducement Plan, as amended.
31.1#	Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
31.2#	Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
32.1#*	Certification required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350).
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

Filed herewith.

+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* *The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not be deemed "filed" by the registrant for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act.*

SIGNATURES

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

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By: /s/ RAUL R. RODRIGUEZ

Raul R. Rodriguez
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 6, 2024

By: /s/ DEAN L. SCHORNO

Dean L. Schorno
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 6, 2024

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

2018 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: FEBRUARY 1, 2018

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 16, 2018

AMENDED JANUARY 23, 2019

AMENDED JANUARY 31, 2019

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 22, 2019

AMENDED FEBRUARY 3, 2020

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 14, 2020

AMENDED JANUARY 28, 2021

AMENDED MARCH 9, 2021

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 18, 2021

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 19, 2022

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 25, 2023

APPROVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS: MAY 24, 2024

1. GENERAL.

(a) **Successor to and Continuation of Prior Plans.** The Plan is intended as the successor to and continuation of the Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the “*2011 Plan*”), the Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (the “*2000 Plan*”), and the Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Non-Employee Directors’ Stock Option Plan (the “*2000 Non-Employee Directors’ Plan*”), and together with the 2011 Plan, and the 2000 Plan, the “*Prior Plans*”). Following the Effective Date, no additional stock awards may be granted under the Prior Plans. Any unallocated shares remaining available for grant under the Prior Plans as of 12:01 a.m., Pacific Time on the Effective Date (the “*Prior Plans’ Available Reserve*”) will cease to be available under such Prior Plans at such time and will be added to the Share Reserve (as further described in Section 3(a) below) and be then immediately available for grant and issuance pursuant to Stock Awards granted under the Plan. In addition, from and after 12:01 a.m., Pacific Time on the Effective Date, all outstanding stock awards granted under the Prior Plans will remain subject to the terms of such Prior Plans, as applicable; *provided, however*, that any shares subject to outstanding stock awards granted under the Prior Plans that (i) expire or terminate for any reason prior to exercise or settlement, (ii) are forfeited, cancelled or otherwise returned to the Company because of the failure to meet a contingency or condition required for the vesting of such shares, or (iii) other than with respect to outstanding options and stock appreciation rights granted under the Prior Plans, with respect to which the exercise or strike price is at least one hundred percent (100%) of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the option or stock appreciation right on the date of grant (the “*Prior Plans’ Appreciation Awards*”), are reacquired or withheld (or not issued) by the Company to satisfy a tax withholding obligation in connection with a stock award (collectively, the “*Prior Plans’ Returning Shares*”) will immediately be added to the Share Reserve (as further described in Section 3(a) below) as and when such shares become Prior Plans’ Returning Shares and become available for issuance pursuant to Awards granted hereunder. All Stock Awards granted on or after 12:01 a.m., Pacific Time on the Effective Date will be subject to the terms of this Plan.

(b) **Eligible Award Recipients.** Employees, Directors and Consultants are eligible to receive Stock Awards.

(c) **Available Stock Awards.** The Plan provides for the grant of the following types of Stock Awards: (i) Incentive Stock Options, (ii) Nonstatutory Stock Options, (iii) Stock Appreciation Rights, (iv) Restricted Stock Awards, (v) Restricted Stock Unit Awards, (vi) Performance Stock Awards, and (vii) Other Stock Awards.

(d) **Purpose.** The Plan, through the granting of Stock Awards, is intended to help the Company and any Affiliate secure and retain the services of eligible award recipients, provide incentives for such persons to exert

maximum efforts for the success of the Company and any Affiliate and provide a means by which the eligible recipients may benefit from increases in value of the Common Stock.

2. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Administration by Board. The Board will administer the Plan. The Board may delegate administration of the Plan to a Committee or Committees, as provided in Section 2(c).

(b) Powers of Board. The Board will have the power, subject to, and within the limitations of, the express provisions of the Plan:

(i) To determine (A) who will be granted Stock Awards; (B) when and how each Stock Award will be granted; (C) what type of Stock Award will be granted; (D) the provisions of each Stock Award (which need not be identical), including when a person will be permitted to exercise or otherwise receive cash or Common Stock under the Stock Award; (E) the number of shares of Common Stock subject to, or the cash value of, a Stock Award; and (F) the Fair Market Value applicable to a Stock Award.

(ii) To construe and interpret the Plan and Stock Awards granted under it, and to establish, amend and revoke rules and regulations for administration of the Plan and Stock Awards. The Board, in the exercise of these powers, may correct any defect, omission or inconsistency in the Plan or in any Stock Award Agreement, in a manner and to the extent it will deem necessary or expedient to make the Plan or Stock Award fully effective.

(iii) To settle all controversies regarding the Plan and Stock Awards granted under it.

(iv) To accelerate, in whole or in part, the time at which a Stock Award may be exercised or vest (or the time at which cash or shares of Common Stock may be issued in settlement thereof).

(v) To suspend or terminate the Plan at any time. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or a Stock Award Agreement, suspension or termination of the Plan will not materially impair a Participant's rights under his or her then-outstanding Stock Award without his or her written consent except as provided in subsection (viii) below.

(vi) To amend the Plan in any respect the Board deems necessary or advisable, including, without limitation, by adopting amendments relating to Incentive Stock Options and certain nonqualified deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Code and/or to make the Plan or Stock Awards granted under the Plan compliant with the requirements for Incentive Stock Options or exempt from or compliant with the requirements for nonqualified deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Code, subject to the limitations, if any, of applicable law. However, if required by applicable law or listing requirements, and except as provided in Section 10(a) relating to Capitalization Adjustments, the Company will seek stockholder approval of any amendment of the Plan that (A) materially increases the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance under the Plan, (B) materially expands the class of individuals eligible to receive Stock Awards under the Plan, (C) materially increases the benefits accruing to Participants under the Plan, (D) materially reduces the price at which shares of Common Stock may be issued or purchased under the Plan, or (E) materially expands the types of Stock Awards available for issuance under the Plan. Except as provided in the Plan (including Section 2(b)(viii)) or a Stock Award Agreement, no amendment of the Plan will materially impair a Participant's rights under an outstanding Stock Award without the Participant's written consent.

(vii) To submit any amendment to the Plan for stockholder approval, including, but not limited to, amendments to the Plan intended to satisfy the requirements of (A) Section 422 of the Code regarding incentive stock options or (B) Rule 16b-3.

(viii) To approve forms of Stock Award Agreements for use under the Plan and to amend the terms of any one or more Stock Awards, including, but not limited to, amendments to provide terms more

favorable to the Participant than previously provided in the Stock Award Agreement, subject to any specified limits in the Plan that are not subject to Board discretion; *provided, however*, that a Participant's rights under any Stock Award will not be impaired by any such amendment unless (A) the Company requests the consent of the affected Participant, and (B) such Participant consents in writing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (1) a Participant's rights will not be deemed to have been impaired by any such amendment if the Board, in its sole discretion, determines that the amendment, taken as a whole, does not materially impair the Participant's rights, and (2) subject to the limitations of applicable law, if any, the Board may amend the terms of any one or more Stock Awards without the affected Participant's consent (A) to maintain the qualified status of the Stock Award as an Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Code; (B) to change the terms of an Incentive Stock Option, if such change results in impairment of the Stock Award solely because it impairs the qualified status of the Stock Award as an Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Code; (C) to clarify the manner of exemption from, or to bring the Stock Award into compliance with, Section 409A of the Code; or (D) to comply with other applicable laws or listing requirements.

(ix) Generally, to exercise such powers and to perform such acts as the Board deems necessary or expedient to promote the best interests of the Company and that are not in conflict with the provisions of the Plan or Stock Awards.

(x) To adopt such procedures and sub-plans as are necessary or appropriate to permit participation in the Plan by Employees, Directors or Consultants who are foreign nationals or employed outside the United States (provided that Board approval will not be necessary for immaterial modifications to the Plan or any Stock Award Agreement that are required for compliance with the laws of the relevant foreign jurisdiction).

(c) Delegation to Committee.

(i) **General.** The Board may delegate some or all of the administration of the Plan to a Committee or Committees. If administration of the Plan is delegated to a Committee, the Committee will have, in connection with the administration of the Plan, the powers theretofore possessed by the Board that have been delegated to the Committee, including the power to delegate to a subcommittee of the Committee any of the administrative powers the Committee is authorized to exercise (and references in this Plan to the Board will thereafter be to the Committee or subcommittee, as applicable). Any delegation of administrative powers will be reflected in resolutions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan, adopted from time to time by the Board or Committee (as applicable). The Committee may, at any time, abolish the subcommittee and/or reconstitute the Committee any powers delegated to the subcommittee. The Board may retain the authority to concurrently administer the Plan with the Committee and may, at any time, reconstitute in the Board some or all of the powers previously delegated.

(ii) **Rule 16b-3 Compliance.** The Committee may consist solely of two or more Non-Employee Directors, in accordance with Rule 16b-3.

(d) **Delegation to an Officer.** The Board may delegate to one or more Officers the authority to do one or both of the following (i) designate Employees who are not Officers to be recipients of Options and SARs (and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, other Stock Awards) and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the terms of such Stock Awards, and (ii) determine the number of shares of Common Stock to be subject to such Stock Awards granted to such Employees; *provided, however*, that the Board resolutions regarding such delegation will specify the total number of shares of Common Stock that may be subject to the Stock Awards granted by such Officer and that such Officer may not grant a Stock Award to himself or herself. Any such Stock Awards will be granted on the form of Stock Award Agreement most recently approved for use by the Committee or the Board, unless otherwise provided in the resolutions approving the delegation authority. The Board may not delegate authority to an Officer who is acting solely in the capacity of an Officer (and not also as a Director) to determine the Fair Market Value pursuant to Section 13(u)(iii) below.

(e) **Effect of Board's Decision.** All determinations, interpretations and constructions made by the Board in good faith will not be subject to review by any person and will be final, binding and conclusive on all persons.

(f) Repricing; Cancellation and Re-Grant of Stock Awards. Neither the Board nor any Committee will have the authority to (i) reduce the exercise, purchase or strike price of any outstanding Option or SAR under the Plan, or (ii) cancel any outstanding Option or SAR that has an exercise price or strike price greater than the then-current Fair Market Value of the Common Stock in exchange for cash or other Stock Awards under the Plan, unless the stockholders of the Company have approved such an action within 12 months prior to such an event.

(g) Dividends and Dividend Equivalents. Dividends or dividend equivalents may be paid or credited, as applicable, with respect to any shares of Common Stock subject to a Stock Award (other than an Option or SAR), as determined by the Board and contained in the applicable Stock Award Agreement; *provided, however*, that (i) no dividends or dividend equivalents may be paid with respect to any such shares before the date such shares have vested under the terms of such Stock Award Agreement, (ii) any dividends or dividend equivalents that are credited with respect to any such shares will be subject to all of the terms and conditions applicable to such shares under the terms of such Stock Award Agreement (including, but not limited to, any vesting conditions), and (iii) any dividends or dividend equivalents that are credited with respect to any such shares will be forfeited to the Company on the date, if any, such shares are forfeited to or repurchased by the Company due to a failure to meet any vesting conditions under the terms of such Stock Award Agreement.

3. SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN.

(a) Share Reserve.

(i) Subject to Section 10(a) relating to Capitalization Adjustments, the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to Stock Awards from and after the Effective Date will not exceed (A) 3,815,713 shares (which number is the sum of (i) the number of shares (1,003,213) subject to the Prior Plans' Available Reserve and (ii) an additional 500,000 new shares, plus 400,000 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in January 2019, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders, plus 280,000 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in February 2020, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders, plus 82,500 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in January 2021, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders, plus 500,000 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in March 2022, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders, plus 400,000 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in February 2023, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders, plus 650,000 shares of Common Stock approved by the Board in February 2024, and subsequently approved by the Company's stockholders and (B) the Prior Plans' Returning Shares, if any, which become available for grant under this Plan from time to time (such aggregate number of shares described in (A) and (B) above, the "*Share Reserve*").

(ii) For clarity, the Share Reserve in this Section 3(a) is a limitation on the number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to the Plan. Accordingly, this Section 3(a) does not limit the granting of Stock Awards except as provided in Section 8(a). Shares may be issued in connection with a merger or acquisition as permitted by NASDAQ Listing Rule 5635(c) or, if applicable, NYSE Listed Company Manual Section 303A.08, AMEX Company Guide Section 711 or other applicable rule, and such issuance will not reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the Plan.

(iii) Subject to Section 3(b), the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance under the Plan will be reduced by: (A) one share for each share of Common Stock issued pursuant to an Option or SAR with respect to which the exercise or strike price is at least 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Option or SAR on the date of grant; and (B) one and forty four hundredths (1.44) shares for each share of Common Stock issued pursuant to a Full Value Award.

(b) Reversion of Shares to the Share Reserve.

(i) Shares Available For Subsequent Issuance. If (A) any shares of Common Stock subject to a Stock Award are not issued because such Stock Award or any portion thereof expires or otherwise terminates without all of the shares covered by such Stock Award having been issued or is settled in cash (*i.e.*, the Participant receives cash rather than stock), (B) any shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to a

Stock Award are forfeited back to or repurchased by the Company because of the failure to meet a contingency or condition required for the vesting of such shares, or (C) with respect to a Full Value Award, any shares of Common Stock are reacquired or withheld (or not issued) by the Company to satisfy a tax withholding obligation in connection with such Full Value Award, such shares will again become available for issuance under the Plan (collectively, the “**2018 Plan Returning Shares**”). For each (1) 2018 Plan Returning Share subject to a Full Value Award or (2) Prior Plans’ Returning Share subject to a stock award other than a Prior Plans’ Appreciation Award, the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance under the Plan will increase by one and forty-four hundredths (1.44) shares.

(ii) **Shares Not Available For Subsequent Issuance.** Any shares of Common Stock reacquired or withheld (or not issued) by the Company to satisfy the exercise or purchase price of a Stock Award will no longer be available for issuance under the Plan, including any shares subject to a Stock Award that are not delivered to a Participant because such Stock Award is exercised through a reduction of shares subject to such Stock Award (*i.e.*, “net exercised”). In addition, any shares reacquired or withheld (or not issued) by the Company to satisfy a tax withholding obligation in connection with an Option or Stock Appreciation Right or a Prior Plans’ Appreciation Award, or any shares repurchased by the Company on the open market with the proceeds of the exercise or strike price of an Option or Stock Appreciation Right or a Prior Plans’ Appreciation Award will no longer be available for issuance under the Plan.

(c) **Incentive Stock Option Limit.** Subject to the Share Reserve and Section 10(a) relating to Capitalization Adjustments, the aggregate maximum number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to the exercise of Incentive Stock Options will be 3,907,040 shares of Common Stock.

(d) **Source of Shares.** The stock issuable under the Plan will be shares of authorized but unissued or reacquired Common Stock, including shares repurchased by the Company on the open market or otherwise.

4. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) **Eligibility for Specific Stock Awards.** Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to employees of the Company or a “parent corporation” or “subsidiary corporation” thereof (as such terms are defined in Sections 424(e) and 424(f) of the Code). Stock Awards other than Incentive Stock Options may be granted to Employees, Directors and Consultants; provided, however, that Stock Awards may not be granted to Employees, Directors and Consultants who are providing Continuous Service only to any “parent” of the Company, as such term is defined in Rule 405, unless (i) the stock underlying such Stock Awards is treated as “service recipient stock” under Section 409A of the Code (for example, because the Stock Awards are granted pursuant to a corporate transaction such as a spin off transaction) or (ii) the Company, in consultation with its legal counsel, has determined that such Stock Awards are otherwise exempt from or alternatively comply with the distribution requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) **Ten Percent Stockholders.** A Ten Percent Stockholder will not be granted an Incentive Stock Option unless the exercise price of such Option is at least 110% of the Fair Market Value on the date of grant and the Option is not exercisable after the expiration of five years from the date of grant.

5. NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTORS COMPENSATION LIMITS

Non-Employee Director Compensation Limit. The aggregate value of all compensation granted or paid, as applicable, to any individual for service as a Non-Employee Director with respect to any period commencing on the date of the Company’s Annual Meeting of Stockholders for a particular year and ending on the day immediately prior to the date of the Company’s Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the next subsequent year (the “Annual Period”), including Awards granted and cash fees paid by the Company to such Non-Employee Director, will not exceed (i) \$1,000,000 in total value or (ii) in the event such Non-Employee Director is first appointed or elected to the Board during such Annual Period, \$1,500,000 in total value, in each case calculating the value of any equity awards based on the grant date fair value of such equity awards for financial reporting purposes. The limitations in this Section 5 shall apply commencing on the date of the 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

6. PROVISIONS RELATING TO OPTIONS AND STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS.

Each Option or SAR will be in such form and will contain such terms and conditions as the Board deems appropriate. All Options will be separately designated Incentive Stock Options or Nonstatutory Stock Options at the time of grant, and, if certificates are issued, a separate certificate or certificates will be issued for shares of Common Stock purchased on exercise of each type of Option. If an Option is not specifically designated as an Incentive Stock Option, or if an Option is designated as an Incentive Stock Option but some portion or all of the Option fails to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option under the applicable rules, then the Option (or portion thereof) will be a Nonstatutory Stock Option. The provisions of separate Options or SARs need not be identical; *provided, however*, that each Stock Award Agreement will conform to (through incorporation of provisions hereof by reference in the applicable Stock Award Agreement or otherwise) the substance of each of the following provisions:

(a) Term. Subject to the provisions of Section 4(b) regarding Ten Percent Stockholders, no Option or SAR will be exercisable after the expiration of ten years from the date of its grant, or such shorter period specified in the Stock Award Agreement.

(b) Exercise Price. Subject to the provisions of Section 4(b) regarding Ten Percent Stockholders, the exercise or strike price of each Option or SAR will be not less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Option or SAR on the date the Stock Award is granted. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Option or SAR may be granted with an exercise or strike price lower than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Stock Award if such Stock Award is granted pursuant to an assumption of or substitution for another option or stock appreciation right pursuant to a Corporate Transaction and in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section 409A of the Code and, if applicable, Section 424(a) of the Code. Each SAR will be denominated in shares of Common Stock equivalents.

(c) Purchase Price for Options. The purchase price of Common Stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of an Option may be paid, to the extent permitted by applicable law and as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, by any combination of the methods of payment set forth below. The Board will have the authority to grant Options that do not permit all of the following methods of payment (or that otherwise restrict the ability to use certain methods) and to grant Options that require the consent of the Company to use a particular method of payment. The permitted methods of payment are as follows:

- (i)** by cash, check, bank draft or money order payable to the Company;
- (ii)** pursuant to a program developed under Regulation T as promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board that, prior to the issuance of the Common Stock subject to the Option, results in either the receipt of cash (or check) by the Company or the receipt of irrevocable instructions to pay the aggregate exercise price to the Company from the sales proceeds;
- (iii)** by delivery to the Company (either by actual delivery or attestation) of shares of Common Stock;
- (iv)** if an Option is a Nonstatutory Stock Option, by a “net exercise” arrangement pursuant to which the Company will reduce the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise by the largest whole number of shares with a Fair Market Value that does not exceed the aggregate exercise price; *provided, however*, that the Company will accept a cash or other payment from the Participant to the extent of any remaining balance of the aggregate exercise price not satisfied by such reduction in the number of whole shares to be issued. Shares of Common Stock will no longer be subject to an Option and will not be exercisable thereafter to the extent that (A) shares issuable upon exercise are used to pay the exercise price pursuant to the “net exercise,” (B) shares are delivered to the Participant as a result of such exercise, and (C) shares are withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations; or
- (v)** in any other form of legal consideration that may be acceptable to the Board and specified in the applicable Stock Award Agreement.

(d) Exercise and Payment of a SAR. To exercise any outstanding SAR, the Participant must provide written notice of exercise to the Company in compliance with the provisions of the Stock Award Agreement evidencing such SAR. The appreciation distribution payable on the exercise of a SAR will be not greater than an amount equal to the excess of (A) the aggregate Fair Market Value (on the date of the exercise of the SAR) of a number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of Common Stock equivalents in which the Participant is vested under such SAR, and with respect to which the Participant is exercising the SAR on such date, over (B) the aggregate strike price of the number of Common Stock equivalents with respect to which the Participant is exercising the SAR on such date. The appreciation distribution may be paid in Common Stock, in cash, in any combination of the two or in any other form of consideration, as determined by the Board and contained in the Stock Award Agreement evidencing such SAR.

(e) Transferability of Options and SARs. The Board may, in its sole discretion, impose such limitations on the transferability of Options and SARs as the Board will determine. In the absence of such a determination by the Board to the contrary, the restrictions set forth in this Section 6(e) on the transferability of Options and SARs will apply. Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything in the Plan or a Stock Award Agreement to the contrary, no Option or SAR may be transferred to any financial institution without prior stockholder approval.

(i) Restrictions on Transfer. An Option or SAR will not be transferable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution (and pursuant to Sections 6(e)(ii) and 6(e)(iii) below) and will be exercisable during the lifetime of the Participant only by the Participant. Subject to the foregoing paragraph, the Board may permit transfer of the Option or SAR in a manner that is not prohibited by applicable tax and securities laws. Except as explicitly provided in the Plan, neither an Option nor a SAR may be transferred for consideration.

(ii) Domestic Relations Orders. Subject to the approval of the Board or a duly authorized Officer, an Option or SAR may be transferred pursuant to the terms of a domestic relations order, official marital settlement agreement or other divorce or separation instrument as permitted by Treasury Regulations Section 1.421-1(b)(2). If an Option is an Incentive Stock Option, such Option may be deemed to be a Nonstatutory Stock Option as a result of such transfer.

(iii) Beneficiary Designation. Subject to the approval of the Board or a duly authorized Officer, a Participant may, by delivering written notice to the Company, in a form approved by the Company (or the designated broker), designate a third party who, upon the death of the Participant, will thereafter be entitled to exercise the Option or SAR and receive the Common Stock or other consideration resulting from such exercise. In the absence of such a designation, upon the death of the Participant, the executor or administrator of the Participant's estate will be entitled to exercise the Option or SAR and receive the Common Stock or other consideration resulting from such exercise. However, the Company may prohibit designation of a beneficiary at any time, including due to any conclusion by the Company that such designation would be inconsistent with the provisions of applicable laws.

(f) Vesting Generally. The total number of shares of Common Stock subject to an Option or SAR may vest and become exercisable in periodic installments that may or may not be equal. The Option or SAR may be subject to such other terms and conditions on the time or times when it may or may not be exercised (which may be based on the satisfaction of Performance Goals or other criteria) as the Board may deem appropriate. The vesting provisions of individual Options or SARs may vary.

(g) Termination of Continuous Service. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Stock Award Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, if a Participant's Continuous Service terminates (other than for Cause and other than upon the Participant's death or Disability), the Participant may exercise his or her Option or SAR (to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option or SAR as of the date of termination of Continuous Service), but only within such period of time ending on the earlier of (i) the date three months following such termination of Continuous Service (or such longer or shorter period specified in the Stock Award Agreement), and (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option or SAR as set forth in the Stock Award Agreement. If, after termination of Continuous Service, the Participant does not exercise his or her Option or SAR (as applicable) within the applicable time frame, the Option or SAR (as applicable) will terminate.

(h) Extension of Termination Date. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Stock Award Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, if the exercise of an Option or SAR following the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service (other than for Cause and other than upon the Participant's death or Disability) would be prohibited at any time solely because the issuance of shares of Common Stock would violate the registration requirements under the Securities Act, then the Option or SAR will terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a total period of time (that need not be consecutive) equal to the applicable post-termination exercise period after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service during which the exercise of the Option or SAR would not be in violation of such registration requirements, or (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option or SAR as set forth in the applicable Stock Award Agreement. In addition, unless otherwise provided in a Participant's Stock Award Agreement, if the sale of any Common Stock received upon exercise of an Option or SAR following the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service (other than for Cause) would violate the Company's insider trading policy, then the Option or SAR will terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a period of time (that need not be consecutive) equal to the applicable post-termination exercise period after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service during which the sale of the Common Stock received upon exercise of the Option or SAR would not be in violation of the Company's insider trading policy, or (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option or SAR as set forth in the applicable Stock Award Agreement.

(i) Disability of Participant. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Stock Award Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, if a Participant's Continuous Service terminates as a result of the Participant's Disability, the Participant may exercise his or her Option or SAR (to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option or SAR as of the date of termination of Continuous Service), but only within such period of time ending on the earlier of (i) the date 12 months following such termination of Continuous Service (or such longer or shorter period specified in the Stock Award Agreement), and (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option or SAR as set forth in the Stock Award Agreement. If, after termination of Continuous Service, the Participant does not exercise his or her Option or SAR (as applicable) within the applicable time frame, the Option or SAR (as applicable) will terminate.

(j) Death of Participant. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Stock Award Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, if (i) a Participant's Continuous Service terminates as a result of the Participant's death, or (ii) the Participant dies within the period (if any) specified in the Stock Award Agreement for exercisability after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service (for a reason other than death), then the Participant's Option or SAR may be exercised (to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option or SAR as of the date of death) by the Participant's estate, by a person who acquired the right to exercise the Option or SAR by bequest or inheritance or by a person designated to exercise the Option or SAR upon the Participant's death, but only within such period of time ending on the earlier of (i) the date 18 months following the date of death (or such longer or shorter period specified in the Stock Award Agreement), and (ii) the expiration of the term of such Option or SAR as set forth in the Stock Award Agreement. If, after the Participant's death, the Option or SAR (as applicable) is not exercised within the applicable time frame, the Option or SAR (as applicable) will terminate.

(k) Termination for Cause. Except as explicitly provided otherwise in a Participant's Stock Award Agreement or other individual written agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, if a Participant's Continuous Service is terminated for Cause, the Participant's Option or SAR will terminate immediately upon such termination of Continuous Service, and the Participant will be prohibited from exercising his or her Option or SAR from and after the time of such termination of Continuous Service.

(l) Non-Exempt Employees. If an Option or SAR is granted to an Employee who is a non-exempt employee for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Option or SAR will not be first exercisable for any shares of Common Stock until at least six months following the date of grant of the Option or SAR (although the Stock Award may vest prior to such date). Consistent with the provisions of the Worker Economic Opportunity Act, (i) if such non-exempt employee dies or suffers a Disability, (ii) upon a Corporate Transaction in which such Option or SAR is not assumed, continued, or substituted, (iii) upon a Change in Control, or (iv) upon the Participant's retirement (as such term may be defined in the Participant's Stock Award Agreement, in another agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, or, if no such definition, in accordance with the Company's or Affiliate's then current employment policies and guidelines), the vested portion of any Options and SARs may be exercised earlier than six months following the date of grant. The foregoing

provision is intended to operate so that any income derived by a non-exempt employee in connection with the exercise or vesting of an Option or SAR will be exempt from his or her regular rate of pay. To the extent permitted and/or required for compliance with the Worker Economic Opportunity Act to ensure that any income derived by a non-exempt employee in connection with the exercise, vesting or issuance of any shares under any other Stock Award will be exempt from the employee's regular rate of pay, the provisions of this Section 6(l) will apply to all Stock Awards and are hereby incorporated by reference into such Stock Award Agreements.

7. PROVISIONS OF STOCK AWARDS OTHER THAN OPTIONS AND SARs.

(a) Restricted Stock Awards. Each Restricted Stock Award Agreement will be in such form and will contain such terms and conditions as the Board deems appropriate. To the extent consistent with the Company's bylaws, at the Board's election, shares of Common Stock underlying a Restricted Stock Award may be (i) held in book entry form subject to the Company's instructions until any restrictions relating to the Restricted Stock Award lapse, or (ii) evidenced by a certificate, which certificate will be held in such form and manner as determined by the Board. The terms and conditions of Restricted Stock Award Agreements may change from time to time, and the terms and conditions of separate Restricted Stock Award Agreements need not be identical. Each Restricted Stock Award Agreement will conform to (through incorporation of the provisions hereof by reference in the agreement or otherwise) the substance of each of the following provisions:

(i) Consideration. A Restricted Stock Award may be awarded in consideration for (A) cash, check, bank draft or money order payable to the Company, (B) past services to the Company or an Affiliate, or (C) any other form of legal consideration (including future services) that may be acceptable to the Board, in its sole discretion, and permissible under applicable law.

(ii) Vesting. Shares of Common Stock awarded under the Restricted Stock Award Agreement may be subject to forfeiture to the Company in accordance with a vesting schedule to be determined by the Board.

(iii) Termination of Participant's Continuous Service. If a Participant's Continuous Service terminates, the Company may receive through a forfeiture condition or a repurchase right any or all of the shares of Common Stock held by the Participant as of the date of termination of Continuous Service under the terms of the Restricted Stock Award Agreement.

(iv) Transferability. Rights to acquire shares of Common Stock under the Restricted Stock Award Agreement will be transferable by the Participant only upon such terms and conditions as are set forth in the Restricted Stock Award Agreement, as the Board will determine in its sole discretion, so long as Common Stock awarded under the Restricted Stock Award Agreement remains subject to the terms of the Restricted Stock Award Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything in the Plan or a Restricted Stock Award Agreement to the contrary, no Restricted Stock Award may be transferred to any financial institution without prior stockholder approval.

(b) Restricted Stock Unit Awards. Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will be in such form and will contain such terms and conditions as the Board deems appropriate. The terms and conditions of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreements may change from time to time, and the terms and conditions of separate Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreements need not be identical. Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will conform to (through incorporation of the provisions hereof by reference in the Agreement or otherwise) the substance of each of the following provisions:

(i) Consideration. At the time of grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board will determine the consideration, if any, to be paid by the Participant upon delivery of each share of Common Stock subject to the Restricted Stock Unit Award. The consideration to be paid (if any) by the Participant for each share of Common Stock subject to a Restricted Stock Unit Award may be paid in any form of legal consideration that may be acceptable to the Board, in its sole discretion, and permissible under applicable law.

(ii) **Vesting.** At the time of the grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board may impose such restrictions on or conditions to the vesting of the Restricted Stock Unit Award as it, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.

(iii) **Payment.** A Restricted Stock Unit Award may be settled by the delivery of shares of Common Stock, their cash equivalent, any combination thereof or in any other form of consideration, as determined by the Board and contained in the Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement.

(iv) **Additional Restrictions.** At the time of the grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board, as it deems appropriate, may impose such restrictions or conditions that delay the delivery of the shares of Common Stock (or their cash equivalent) subject to a Restricted Stock Unit Award to a time after the vesting of such Restricted Stock Unit Award.

(v) **Termination of Participant's Continuous Service.** Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, such portion of the Restricted Stock Unit Award that has not vested will be forfeited upon the Participant's termination of Continuous Service.

(c) Performance Stock Awards.

(i) **Performance Stock Awards.** A Performance Stock Award is a Stock Award that is payable (including that may be granted, vest or be exercised) contingent upon the attainment during a Performance Period of certain Performance Goals. A Performance Stock Award may, but need not, require the Participant's completion of a specified period of Continuous Service. The length of any Performance Period, the Performance Goals to be achieved during the Performance Period, and the measure of whether and to what degree such Performance Goals have been attained will be conclusively determined by the Board, in its sole discretion. In addition, to the extent permitted by applicable law and the applicable Stock Award Agreement, the Board may determine that cash may be used in payment of Performance Stock Awards.

(ii) **Discretion.** The Board retains the discretion to reduce or eliminate the compensation or economic benefit due upon the attainment of any Performance Goals and to define the manner of calculating the Performance Criteria it selects to use for a Performance Period.

(d) **Other Stock Awards.** Other forms of Stock Awards valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on, Common Stock, including the appreciation in value thereof (*e.g.*, options or stock appreciation rights with an exercise price or strike price less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock at the time of grant) may be granted either alone or in addition to Stock Awards granted under Section 6 and this Section 7. Subject to the provisions of the Plan (including, but not limited to, Section 2(g)), the Board will have sole and complete authority to determine the persons to whom and the time or times at which such Other Stock Awards will be granted, the number of shares of Common Stock (or the cash equivalent thereof) to be granted pursuant to such Other Stock Awards and all other terms and conditions of such Other Stock Awards.

8. COVENANTS OF THE COMPANY.

(a) **Availability of Shares.** The Company will keep available at all times the number of shares of Common Stock reasonably required to satisfy then-outstanding Stock Awards.

(b) **Securities Law Compliance.** The Company will seek to obtain from each regulatory commission or agency having jurisdiction over the Plan the authority required to grant Stock Awards and to issue and sell shares of Common Stock upon exercise of the Stock Awards; *provided, however*, that this undertaking will not require the Company to register under the Securities Act the Plan, any Stock Award or any Common Stock issued or issuable pursuant to any such Stock Award. If, after reasonable efforts and at a reasonable cost, the Company is unable to obtain from any such regulatory commission or agency the authority that counsel for the Company deems necessary for the lawful issuance and sale of Common Stock under the Plan, the Company will be relieved from any liability for failure to issue and sell Common Stock upon exercise of such Stock Awards unless and until such authority is obtained. A Participant will not be eligible for the grant of a Stock Award or the subsequent issuance of cash or Common Stock pursuant to the Stock Award if such grant or issuance would be in violation of any applicable securities law.

(c) **No Obligation to Notify or Minimize Taxes.** The Company will have no duty or obligation to any Participant to advise such holder as to the time or manner of exercising a Stock Award. Furthermore, the Company will have no duty or obligation to warn or otherwise advise such holder of a pending termination or expiration of a Stock Award or a possible period in which the Stock Award may not be exercised. The Company has no duty or obligation to minimize the tax consequences of a Stock Award to the holder of such Stock Award.

9. **MISCELLANEOUS.**

(a) **Use of Proceeds from Sales of Common Stock.** Proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to Stock Awards will constitute general funds of the Company.

(b) **Corporate Action Constituting Grant of Stock Awards.** Corporate action constituting a grant by the Company of a Stock Award to any Participant will be deemed completed as of the date of such corporate action, unless otherwise determined by the Board, regardless of when the instrument, certificate, or letter evidencing the Stock Award is communicated to, or actually received or accepted by, the Participant. In the event that the corporate records (*e.g.*, Board consents, resolutions or minutes) documenting the corporate action constituting the grant contain terms (*e.g.*, exercise price, vesting schedule or number of shares) that are inconsistent with those in the Stock Award Agreement or related grant documents as a result of a clerical error in the preparation of the Stock Award Agreement or related grant documents, the corporate records will control and the Participant will have no legally binding right to the incorrect terms in the Stock Award Agreement or related grant documents.

(c) **Stockholder Rights.** No Participant will be deemed to be the holder of, or to have any of the rights of a holder with respect to, any shares of Common Stock subject to a Stock Award unless and until (i) such Participant has satisfied all requirements for exercise of, or the issuance of shares of Common Stock under, the Stock Award pursuant to its terms, and (ii) the issuance of the Common Stock subject to such Stock Award has been entered into the books and records of the Company.

(d) **No Employment or Other Service Rights.** Nothing in the Plan, any Stock Award Agreement or any other instrument executed thereunder or in connection with any Stock Award granted pursuant thereto will confer upon any Participant any right to continue to serve the Company or an Affiliate in the capacity in effect at the time the Stock Award was granted or will affect the right of the Company or an Affiliate to terminate (i) the employment of an Employee with or without notice and with or without cause, (ii) the service of a Consultant pursuant to the terms of such Consultant's agreement with the Company or an Affiliate, or (iii) the service of a Director pursuant to the bylaws of the Company or an Affiliate, and any applicable provisions of the corporate law of the state in which the Company or the Affiliate is incorporated, as the case may be.

(e) **Change in Time Commitment.** In the event a Participant's regular level of time commitment in the performance of his or her services for the Company or any Affiliate is reduced (for example, and without limitation, if the Participant is an Employee of the Company and the Employee has a change in status from a full-time Employee to a part-time Employee) after the date of grant of any Stock Award to the Participant, the Board has the right in its sole discretion to (x) make a corresponding reduction in the number of shares or cash amount subject to any portion of such Stock Award that is scheduled to vest or become payable after the date of such change in time commitment, and (y) in lieu of or in combination with such a reduction, extend the vesting or payment schedule applicable to such Stock Award. In the event of any such reduction, the Participant will have no right with respect to any portion of the Stock Award that is so reduced or extended.

(f) **Incentive Stock Option Limitations.** To the extent that the aggregate Fair Market Value (determined at the time of grant) of Common Stock with respect to which Incentive Stock Options are exercisable for the first time by any Optionholder during any calendar year (under all plans of the Company and any Affiliates) exceeds \$100,000 (or such other limit established in the Code) or otherwise does not comply with the rules governing Incentive Stock Options, the Options or portions thereof that exceed such limit (according to the order in which they were granted) or otherwise do not comply with such rules will be treated as Nonstatutory Stock Options, notwithstanding any contrary provision of the applicable Option Agreement(s).

(g) **Investment Assurances.** The Company may require a Participant, as a condition of exercising or acquiring Common Stock under any Stock Award, (i) to give written assurances satisfactory to the Company as to the Participant's knowledge and experience in financial and business matters and/or to employ a purchaser representative reasonably satisfactory to the Company who is knowledgeable and experienced in financial and

business matters and that he or she is capable of evaluating, alone or together with the purchaser representative, the merits and risks of exercising the Stock Award; and (ii) to give written assurances satisfactory to the Company stating that the Participant is acquiring Common Stock subject to the Stock Award for the Participant's own account and not with any present intention of selling or otherwise distributing the Common Stock. The foregoing requirements, and any assurances given pursuant to such requirements, will be inoperative if (A) the issuance of the shares upon the exercise or acquisition of Common Stock under the Stock Award has been registered under a then currently effective registration statement under the Securities Act, or (B) as to any particular requirement, a determination is made by counsel for the Company that such requirement need not be met in the circumstances under the then applicable securities laws. The Company may, upon advice of counsel to the Company, place legends on stock certificates issued under the Plan as such counsel deems necessary or appropriate in order to comply with applicable securities laws, including, but not limited to, legends restricting the transfer of the Common Stock.

(h) Withholding Obligations. Unless prohibited by the terms of a Stock Award Agreement, the Company may, in its sole discretion, satisfy any federal, state or local tax withholding obligation relating to a Stock Award by any of the following means or by a combination of such means: (i) causing the Participant to tender a cash payment; (ii) withholding shares of Common Stock from the shares of Common Stock issued or otherwise issuable to the Participant in connection with the Stock Award; *provided, however*, that no shares of Common Stock are withheld with a value exceeding the maximum amount of tax that may be required to be withheld by law (or such other amount as may be permitted while still avoiding classification of the Stock Award as a liability for financial accounting purposes); (iii) withholding cash from a Stock Award settled in cash; (iv) withholding payment from any amounts otherwise payable to the Participant; or (v) by such other method as may be set forth in the Stock Award Agreement.

(i) Electronic Delivery. Any reference herein to a "written" agreement or document will include any agreement or document delivered electronically, filed publicly at www.sec.gov (or any successor website thereto) or posted on the Company's intranet (or other shared electronic medium controlled by the Company to which the Participant has access).

(j) Deferrals. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board, in its sole discretion, may determine that the delivery of Common Stock or the payment of cash, upon the exercise, vesting or settlement of all or a portion of any Stock Award may be deferred and may establish programs and procedures for deferral elections to be made by Participants. Deferrals by Participants will be made in accordance with Section 409A of the Code. Consistent with Section 409A of the Code, the Board may provide for distributions while a Participant is still an employee or otherwise providing services to the Company or an Affiliate. The Board is authorized to make deferrals of Stock Awards and determine when, and in what annual percentages, Participants may receive payments, including lump sum payments, following the Participant's termination of Continuous Service, and implement such other terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of the Plan and in accordance with applicable law.

(k) Compliance with Section 409A of the Code. Unless otherwise expressly provided for in a Stock Award Agreement, the Plan and Stock Award Agreements will be interpreted to the greatest extent possible in a manner that makes the Plan and the Stock Awards granted hereunder exempt from Section 409A of the Code, and, to the extent not so exempt, in compliance with Section 409A of the Code. To the extent that the Board determines that any Stock Award granted hereunder is not exempt from and is therefore subject to Section 409A of the Code, the Stock Award Agreement evidencing such Stock Award will incorporate the terms and conditions necessary to avoid the consequences specified in Section 409A(a)(1) of the Code, and, to the extent applicable, the Plan and Stock Award Agreements will be interpreted in accordance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan (and unless the Stock Award Agreement specifically provides otherwise), if the shares of Common Stock are publicly traded and a Participant holding a Stock Award that constitutes "deferred compensation" under Section 409A of the Code is a "specified employee" for purposes of Section 409A of the Code, no distribution or payment of any amount will be made upon a "separation from service" before a date that is six months following the date of such Participant's "separation from service" (as defined in Section 409A of the Code without regard to alternative definitions thereunder) or, if earlier, the date of the Participant's death.

(l) Clawback/Recovery. All Stock Awards granted under the Plan will be subject to recoupment in accordance with the clawback policy adopted by the Compensation Committee in January 2019 and then ratified by the Board of Directors, or any successor to such policy. This clawback policy complies with the listing standards of any national securities exchange or association on which the Company's securities are listed or as is otherwise

required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act or other applicable law. In addition, the Plan Administrator may impose such other clawback, recovery or recoupment provisions in a Stock Award Agreement as the Plan Administrator determines necessary or appropriate, including but not limited to a reacquisition right in respect of previously acquired shares of Common Stock or other cash or property upon the occurrence of Cause. No recovery of compensation under such a clawback policy will be an event giving rise to a right to resign for “good reason” or “constructive termination” (or similar term) under any agreement with the Company or an Affiliate.

10. ADJUSTMENTS UPON CHANGES IN COMMON STOCK; OTHER CORPORATE EVENTS.

(a) Capitalization Adjustments. In the event of a Capitalization Adjustment, the Board will appropriately and proportionately adjust: (i) the class(es) and maximum number of securities subject to the Plan pursuant to Section 3(a), (ii) the class(es) and maximum number of securities that may be issued pursuant to the exercise of Incentive Stock Options pursuant to Section 3(c), and (iii) the class(es) and number of securities and price per share of stock subject to outstanding Stock Awards. The Board will make such adjustments, and its determination will be final, binding and conclusive.

(b) Dissolution or Liquidation. Except as otherwise provided in the Stock Award Agreement, in the event of a dissolution or liquidation of the Company, all outstanding Stock Awards (other than Stock Awards consisting of vested and outstanding shares of Common Stock not subject to a forfeiture condition or the Company’s right of repurchase) will terminate immediately prior to the completion of such dissolution or liquidation, and the shares of Common Stock subject to the Company’s repurchase rights or subject to a forfeiture condition may be repurchased or reacquired by the Company notwithstanding the fact that the holder of such Stock Award is providing Continuous Service, *provided, however*, that the Board may, in its sole discretion, cause some or all Stock Awards to become fully vested, exercisable and/or no longer subject to repurchase or forfeiture (to the extent such Stock Awards have not previously expired or terminated) before the dissolution or liquidation is completed but contingent on its completion.

(c) Corporate Transaction. The provisions of this Section 10(c) will apply to Stock Awards in the event of a Corporate Transaction unless otherwise provided in the instrument evidencing the Stock Award or any other written agreement between the Company or any Affiliate and the Participant or in any director compensation policy of the Company or unless otherwise expressly provided by the Board at the time of grant of a Stock Award.

(i) Stock Awards May Be Assumed. In the event of a Corporate Transaction, any surviving corporation or acquiring corporation (or the surviving or acquiring corporation’s parent company) may assume or continue any or all Stock Awards outstanding under the Plan or may substitute similar stock awards for Stock Awards outstanding under the Plan (including but not limited to, awards to acquire the same consideration paid to the stockholders of the Company pursuant to the Corporate Transaction), and any reacquisition or repurchase rights held by the Company in respect of Common Stock issued pursuant to Stock Awards may be assigned by the Company to the successor of the Company (or the successor’s parent company, if any), in connection with such Corporate Transaction. A surviving corporation or acquiring corporation (or its parent) may choose to assume or continue only a portion of a Stock Award or substitute a similar stock award for only a portion of a Stock Award, or may choose to assume or continue the Stock Awards held by some, but not all Participants. The terms of any assumption, continuation or substitution will be set by the Board.

(ii) Stock Awards Held by Current Participants. In the event of a Corporate Transaction in which the surviving corporation or acquiring corporation (or its parent company) does not assume or continue such outstanding Stock Awards or substitute similar stock awards for such outstanding Stock Awards, then with respect to Stock Awards that have not been assumed, continued or substituted and that are held by Participants whose Continuous Service has not terminated prior to the effective time of the Corporate Transaction (referred to as the “Current Participants”), the vesting of such Stock Awards (and, with respect to Options and Stock Appreciation Rights, the time when such Stock Awards may be exercised) will be accelerated in full to a date prior to the effective time of such Corporate Transaction (contingent upon the effectiveness of the Corporate Transaction) as the Board will determine (or, if the Board does not determine such a date, to the date that is five days prior to the effective time of the

Corporate Transaction), and such Stock Awards will terminate if not exercised (if applicable) at or prior to the effective time of the Corporate Transaction, and any reacquisition or repurchase rights held by the Company with respect to such Stock Awards will lapse (contingent upon the effectiveness of the Corporate Transaction).

(iii) Stock Awards Held by Persons other than Current Participants. In the event of a Corporate Transaction in which the surviving corporation or acquiring corporation (or its parent company) does not assume or continue such outstanding Stock Awards or substitute similar stock awards for such outstanding Stock Awards, then with respect to Stock Awards that have not been assumed, continued or substituted and that are held by persons other than Current Participants, such Stock Awards will terminate if not exercised (if applicable) prior to the effective time of the Corporate Transaction; *provided, however*, that any reacquisition or repurchase rights held by the Company with respect to such Stock Awards will not terminate and may continue to be exercised notwithstanding the Corporate Transaction.

(iv) Payment for Stock Awards in Lieu of Exercise. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event a Stock Award will terminate if not exercised prior to the effective time of a Corporate Transaction, the Board may provide, in its sole discretion, that the holder of such Stock Award may not exercise such Stock Award but instead will receive a payment, in such form as may be determined by the Board, equal in value to the excess, if any, of (A) the value of the property the Participant would have received upon the exercise of the Stock Award immediately prior to the effective time of the Corporate Transaction (including, at the discretion of the Board, any unvested portion of such Stock Award), over (B) any exercise price payable by such holder in connection with such exercise. For clarity, this payment may be zero if the value of the property is equal to or less than the exercise price. Payments under this provision may be delayed to the same extent that payment of consideration to the holders of the Company's Common Stock in connection with the Corporate Transaction is delayed as a result of escrows, earn outs, holdbacks or any other contingencies.

(d) Change in Control. A Stock Award may be subject to additional acceleration of vesting and exercisability upon or after a Change in Control as may be provided in the Stock Award Agreement for such Stock Award or as may be provided in any other written agreement between the Company or any Affiliate and the Participant, but in the absence of such provision, no such acceleration will occur. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon a Change in Control, all Stock Awards held by each Director who is not an Employee and whose Continuous Service has not terminated immediately prior to the Change in Control shall become fully vested and exercisable immediately prior to the effectiveness of such Change in Control.

11. TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF THE PLAN.

(a) The Board may suspend or terminate the Plan at any time. No Incentive Stock Option will be granted after the tenth anniversary of the earlier of (i) the date the Plan is adopted by the Board, or (ii) the date the Plan is approved by the stockholders of the Company. No Stock Awards may be granted under the Plan while the Plan is suspended or after it is terminated.

(b) No Impairment of Rights. Suspension or termination of the Plan will not materially impair rights and obligations under any Stock Award granted while the Plan is in effect except with the written consent of the affected Participant or as otherwise permitted in the Plan.

12. EFFECTIVE DATE OF PLAN.

This Plan will become effective on the Effective Date.

13. CHOICE OF LAW.

The laws of the State of Delaware will govern all questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Plan, without regard to that state's conflict of laws rules.

14. **DEFINITIONS.**

As used in the Plan, the following definitions will apply to the capitalized terms indicated below:

(a) **“Affiliate”** means, at the time of determination, any “parent” or “subsidiary” of the Company as such terms are defined in Rule 405. The Board will have the authority to determine the time or times at which “parent” or “subsidiary” status is determined within the foregoing definition.

(b) **“Annual Meeting”** means the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

(c) **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.

(d) **“Capitalization Adjustment”** means any change that is made in, or other events that occur with respect to, the Common Stock subject to the Plan or subject to any Stock Award after the Effective Date without the receipt of consideration by the Company through merger, consolidation, reorganization, recapitalization, reincorporation, stock dividend, dividend in property other than cash, large nonrecurring cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, liquidating dividend, combination of shares, exchange of shares, change in corporate structure or any similar equity restructuring transaction, as that term is used in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 (or any successor thereto). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the conversion of any convertible securities of the Company will not be treated as a Capitalization Adjustment.

(e) **“Cause”** will have the meaning ascribed to such term in any written agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate defining such term and, in the absence of such agreement, such term will mean, with respect to a Participant, the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) such Participant’s conviction of, or plea of no contest with respect to, any crime involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude; (ii) such Participant’s attempted commission of or participation in a fraud or act of dishonesty against the Company or an Affiliate that results in (or might have reasonably resulted in) material harm to the business of the Company or an Affiliate; (iii) such Participant’s intentional, material violation of any contract or agreement between the Participant and the Company or an Affiliate, or any statutory duty the Participant owes to the Company or an Affiliate; or (iv) such Participant’s conduct that constitutes gross misconduct, insubordination, incompetence or habitual neglect of duties and that results in (or might have reasonably resulted in) material harm to the business of the Company or an Affiliate. The determination that a termination of the Participant’s Continuous Service is either for Cause or without Cause will be made by the Company, in its sole discretion. Any determination by the Company that the Continuous Service of a Participant was terminated with or without Cause for the purposes of outstanding Stock Awards held by such Participant will have no effect upon any determination of the rights or obligations of the Company or an Affiliate or such Participant for any other purpose.

(f) **“Change in Control”** will be deemed to have occurred upon the first to occur of an event set forth in any one of the following paragraphs:

(i) the acquisition (other than from the Company, by any person (as such term is defined in Section 13(c) or 14(d) of the Exchange Act) of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d 3 promulgated under the Exchange Act) of fifty percent (50%) or more of the combined voting power of the Company’s then outstanding voting securities;

(ii) the individuals who, as of the effective date of the Plan, are members of the Board (the **“Incumbent Board”**), cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the Board, unless the election, or nomination for election by the Company’s stockholders, of any new director was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the Incumbent Board, and such new director shall, for purposes of this Plan, be considered as a member of the Incumbent Board; or

(iii) the closing of:

(1) a merger or consolidation involving the Company if the stockholders of the Company, immediately before such merger or consolidation, do not, as a result of such merger or

consolidation, own, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of the corporation resulting from such merger or consolidation in substantially the same proportion as their ownership of the combined voting power of the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately before such merger or consolidation; or

(2) a complete liquidation or dissolution of the Company or an agreement for the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Change in Control shall not be deemed to occur solely because fifty percent (50%) or more of the combined voting power of the Company's then outstanding securities is acquired by (i) a trustee or other fiduciary holding securities under one or more employee benefit plans maintained by the Company or any of its subsidiaries or (ii) any corporation which, immediately prior to such acquisition, is owned directly or indirectly by the stockholders of the Company in the same proportion as their ownership of stock in the Company immediately prior to such acquisition.

For the avoidance of doubt, the term Change in Control shall not include a sale of assets, merger or other transaction effected exclusively for the purpose of changing the domicile of the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision of this Plan, the definition of Change in Control (or any analogous term) in an individual written agreement between the Company or any Affiliate and the Participant shall supersede the foregoing definition with respect to Stock Awards subject to such agreement; provided, however, that if no definition of Change in Control or any analogous term is set forth in such an individual written agreement, the foregoing definition shall apply.

(g) “*Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including any applicable regulations and guidance thereunder.

(h) “*Committee*” means a committee of one or more Directors to whom authority has been delegated by the Board in accordance with Section 2(c).

(i) “*Common Stock*” means the common stock of the Company.

(j) “*Company*” means Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

(k) “*Consultant*” means any person, including an advisor, who is (i) engaged by the Company or an Affiliate to render consulting or advisory services and is compensated for such services, or (ii) serving as a member of the board of directors of an Affiliate and is compensated for such services. However, service solely as a Director, or payment of a fee for such service, will not cause a Director to be considered a “Consultant” for purposes of the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a person is treated as a Consultant under this Plan only if a Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act is available to register either the offer or the sale of the Company's securities to such person.

(l) “*Continuous Service*” means that the Participant's service with the Company or an Affiliate, whether as an Employee, Director or Consultant, is not interrupted or terminated. A change in the capacity in which the Participant renders service to the Company or an Affiliate as an Employee, Director or Consultant or a change in the Entity for which the Participant renders such service, provided that there is no interruption or termination of the Participant's service with the Company or an Affiliate, will not terminate a Participant's Continuous Service; *provided, however*, that if the Entity for which a Participant is rendering services ceases to qualify as an Affiliate, as determined by the Board, in its sole discretion, such Participant's Continuous Service will be considered to have terminated on the date such Entity ceases to qualify as an Affiliate. For example, a change in status from an Employee of the Company to a Consultant of an Affiliate or to a Director will not constitute an interruption of Continuous Service. To the extent permitted by law, the Board or the chief executive officer of the Company, in that party's sole discretion, may determine whether Continuous Service will be considered interrupted in the case of (i) any leave of absence approved by the Board or chief executive officer, including sick leave, military leave or any

other personal leave, or (ii) transfers between the Company, an Affiliate, or their successors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a leave of absence will be treated as Continuous Service for purposes of vesting in a Stock Award only to such extent as may be provided in the Company's or Affiliate's leave of absence policy, in the written terms of any leave of absence agreement or policy applicable to the Participant, or as otherwise required by law.

(m) **"Corporate Transaction"** means the consummation, in a single transaction or in a series of related transactions, of any one or more of the following events:

- (i) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company;
- (ii) a sale or other disposition of at least ninety percent (90%) of the outstanding securities of the Company;
- (iii) a merger, consolidation or similar transaction in which the Company is not the surviving corporation; or
- (iv) a reverse merger, consolidation or similar transaction in which the Company is the surviving corporation but the shares of Common Stock outstanding immediately preceding the merger, consolidation or similar transaction are converted by virtue of the merger, consolidation or similar transaction into other property, whether in the form of securities, cash or otherwise.

Notwithstanding the foregoing definition or any other provision of this Plan, the term Corporate Transaction will not include a sale of assets, merger or other transaction effected exclusively for the purpose of changing the domicile of the Company.

(n) **"Director"** means a member of the Board.

(o) **"Disability"** means, with respect to a Participant, the inability of such Participant to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, as provided in Sections 22(e)(3) and 409A(a)(2)(c)(i) of the Code, and will be determined by the Board on the basis of such medical evidence as the Board deems warranted under the circumstances.

(p) **"Effective Date"** means the effective date of this Plan document, which is the date of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company held in 2018, provided this Plan is approved by the Company's stockholders at such meeting.

(q) **"Employee"** means any person employed by the Company or an Affiliate. However, service solely as a Director, or payment of a fee for such services, will not cause a Director to be considered an "Employee" for purposes of the Plan.

(r) **"Entity"** means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity.

(s) **"Exchange Act"** means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(t) **"Fair Market Value"** means, as of any date, the value of the Common Stock determined as follows:

- (i) If the Common Stock is listed on any established stock exchange or traded on any established market, the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock will be, unless otherwise determined by the Board, the closing sales price for such stock as quoted on such exchange or market (or the exchange or market with the greatest volume of trading in the Common Stock) on the date of determination, as reported in a source the Board deems reliable.

- (ii) Unless otherwise provided by the Board, if there is no closing sales price for the Common Stock on the date of determination, then the Fair Market Value will be the closing selling price on the last preceding date for which such quotation exists.
- (iii) In the absence of such markets for the Common Stock, the Fair Market Value will be determined by the Board in good faith and in a manner that complies with Sections 409A and 422 of the Code.
- (u) “**Full Value Award**” means a Stock Award that is not an Option or SAR with respect to which the exercise or strike price is at least 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Option or SAR on the date of grant.
- (v) “**Incentive Stock Option**” means an option granted pursuant to Section 6 that is intended to be, and that qualifies as, an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code.
- (w) “**Non-Employee Director**” means a Director who either (i) is not a current employee or officer of the Company or an Affiliate, does not receive compensation, either directly or indirectly, from the Company or an Affiliate for services rendered as a consultant or in any capacity other than as a Director (except for an amount as to which disclosure would not be required under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act (“**Regulation S-K**”)), does not possess an interest in any other transaction for which disclosure would be required under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K, and is not engaged in a business relationship for which disclosure would be required pursuant to Item 404(b) of Regulation S-K; or (ii) is otherwise considered a “non-employee director” for purposes of Rule 16b-3.
- (x) “**Nonstatutory Stock Option**” means any option granted pursuant to Section 6 that does not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option.
- (y) “**Officer**” means a person who is an officer of the Company within the meaning of Section 16 of the Exchange Act.
- (z) “**Option**” means an Incentive Stock Option or a Nonstatutory Stock Option to purchase shares of Common Stock granted pursuant to the Plan.
- (aa) “**Option Agreement**” means a written agreement between the Company and an Optionholder evidencing the terms and conditions of an Option grant. Each Option Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.
- (bb) “**Optionholder**” means a person to whom an Option is granted pursuant to the Plan or, if applicable, such other person who holds an outstanding Option.
- (cc) “**Other Stock Award**” means an award based in whole or in part by reference to the Common Stock which is granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 7(d).
- (dd) “**Other Stock Award Agreement**” means a written agreement between the Company and a holder of an Other Stock Award evidencing the terms and conditions of an Other Stock Award grant. Each Other Stock Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.
- (ee) “**Own,**” “**Owned,**” “**Owner,**” “**Ownership**” A person or Entity will be deemed to “Own,” to have “Owned,” to be the “Owner” of, or to have acquired “Ownership” of securities if such person or Entity, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting, with respect to such securities.
- (ff) “**Participant**” means a person to whom a Stock Award is granted pursuant to the Plan or, if applicable, such other person who holds an outstanding Stock Award.

(gg) “*Performance Criteria*” means the one or more criteria that the Board shall select for purposes of establishing the Performance Goals for a Performance Period. The Performance Criteria that shall be used to establish such Performance Goals may be based on any one of, or combination of, the following: (i) earnings per share; (ii) earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation; (iii) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA); (iv) net earnings; (v) total stockholder return; (vi) return on equity; (vii) return on assets, investment, or capital employed; (viii) operating margin; (ix) gross margin; (x) operating income; (xi) net income (before or after taxes); (xii) net operating income; (xiii) net operating income after tax; (xiv) pre- and after-tax income; (xv) pre-tax profit; (xvi) operating cash flow; (xvii) sales or revenue targets; (xviii) increases in revenue or product revenue; (xix) expenses and cost reduction goals; (xx) improvement in or attainment of expense levels; (xxi) improvement in or attainment of working capital levels; (xxii) economic value added (or an equivalent metric); (xxiii) market share; (xxiv) cash flow; (xxv) cash flow per share; (xxvi) share price performance; (xxvii) debt reduction; (xxviii) implementation or completion of projects or processes; (xxix) customer satisfaction; (xxx) total stockholder return; (xxxi) stockholders’ equity; and (xxxii) other measures of performance selected by the Board. Partial achievement of the specified criteria may result in the payment or vesting corresponding to the degree of achievement as specified in the Stock Award Agreement. The Board shall, in its sole discretion, define the manner of calculating the Performance Criteria it selects to use for such Performance Period.

(hh) “*Performance Goals*” means, for a Performance Period, the one or more goals established by the Board for the Performance Period based upon the Performance Criteria. Performance Goals may be based on a Company-wide basis, with respect to one or more business units, divisions, Affiliates, or business segments, and in either absolute terms or relative to the performance of one or more comparable companies or the performance of one or more relevant indices. The Board is authorized at any time in its sole discretion, to adjust or modify the calculation of a Performance Goal for such Performance Period in order to prevent the dilution or enlargement of the rights of Participants, (a) in the event of, or in anticipation of, any unusual or extraordinary corporate item, transaction, event or development; (b) in recognition of, or in anticipation of, any other unusual or nonrecurring events affecting the Company, or the financial statements of the Company in response to, or in anticipation of, changes in applicable laws, regulations, accounting principles, or business conditions; or (c) in view of the Board’s assessment of the business strategy of the Company, performance of comparable organizations, economic and business conditions, and any other circumstances deemed relevant. Specifically, the Board is authorized to make adjustment in the method of calculating attainment of Performance Goals and objectives for a Performance Period as follows: (i) to exclude the dilutive effects of acquisitions or joint ventures; (ii) to assume that any business divested by the Company achieved performance objectives at targeted levels during the balance of a Performance Period following such divestiture; and (iii) to exclude the effect of any change in the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company by reason of any stock dividend or split, stock repurchase, reorganization, recapitalization, merger, consolidation, spin-off, combination or exchange of shares or other similar corporate change, or any distributions to common stockholders other than regular cash dividends. In addition, the Board is authorized to make adjustment in the method of calculating attainment of Performance Goals and objectives for a Performance Period as follows: (i) to exclude restructuring and/or other nonrecurring charges; (ii) to exclude exchange rate effects, as applicable, for non-U.S. dollar denominated net sales growth and operating earnings; (iii) to exclude the effects of changes to generally accepted accounting standards required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board; (iv) to exclude the effects of any items that are “unusual” in nature or occur “infrequently” as determined under generally accepted accounting principles; (v) to exclude the effects to any statutory adjustments to corporate tax rates; and (vi) to make other appropriate adjustments selected by the Board.

(ii) “*Performance Period*” means the period of time selected by the Board over which the attainment of one or more Performance Goals will be measured for the purpose of determining a Participant’s right to and the payment of a Performance Stock Award. Performance Periods may be of varying and overlapping duration, at the sole discretion of the Board.

(jj) “*Performance Stock Award*” means a Stock Award granted under the terms and conditions of Section 7(c)(i).

(kk) “*Plan*” means this Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2018 Equity Incentive Plan.

(ll) “*Restricted Stock Award*” means an award of shares of Common Stock which is granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 7(a).

(mm) “*Restricted Stock Award Agreement*” means a written agreement between the Company and a holder of a Restricted Stock Award evidencing the terms and conditions of a Restricted Stock Award grant. Each Restricted Stock Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

(nn) “*Restricted Stock Unit Award*” means a right to receive shares of Common Stock which is granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 7(b).

(oo) “*Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement*” means a written agreement between the Company and a holder of a Restricted Stock Unit Award evidencing the terms and conditions of a Restricted Stock Unit Award grant. Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

(pp) “*Rule 16b-3*” means Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act or any successor to Rule 16b-3, as in effect from time to time.

(qq) “*Rule 405*” means Rule 405 promulgated under the Securities Act.

(rr) “*Securities Act*” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(ss) “*Stock Appreciation Right*” or “*SAR*” means a right to receive the appreciation on Common Stock that is granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 6.

(tt) “*Stock Appreciation Right Agreement*” means a written agreement between the Company and a holder of a Stock Appreciation Right evidencing the terms and conditions of a Stock Appreciation Right grant. Each Stock Appreciation Right Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

(uu) “*Stock Award*” means any right to receive Common Stock granted under the Plan, including an Incentive Stock Option, a Nonstatutory Stock Option, a Stock Appreciation Right, a Restricted Stock Award, a Restricted Stock Unit Award, a Performance Stock Award or any Other Stock Award.

(vv) “*Stock Award Agreement*” means a written agreement between the Company and a Participant evidencing the terms and conditions of a Stock Award grant. Each Stock Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

(ww) “*Subsidiary*” means, with respect to the Company, (i) any corporation of which more than 50% of the outstanding capital stock having ordinary voting power to elect a majority of the board of directors of such corporation (irrespective of whether, at the time, stock of any other class or classes of such corporation will have or might have voting power by reason of the happening of any contingency) is at the time, directly or indirectly, Owned by the Company, and (ii) any partnership, limited liability company or other entity in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest (whether in the form of voting or participation in profits or capital contribution) of more than 50%.

(xx) “*Ten Percent Stockholder*” means a person who Owns (or is deemed to Own pursuant to Section 424(d) of the Code) stock possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company or any Affiliate.

RIGEL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

INDUCEMENT PLAN

ADOPTED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: OCTOBER 10, 2016
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: JANUARY 3, 2017
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: AUGUST 16, 2017
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: NOVEMBER 7, 2017
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: DECEMBER 23, 2017
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: JANUARY 24, 2018
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: AUGUST 19, 2020
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: JANUARY 4, 2022
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: APRIL 4, 2022
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: DECEMBER 8, 2022
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: APRIL 4, 2023
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: JUNE 29, 2023
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: OCTOBER 3, 2023
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: DECEMBER 26, 2023
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: MARCH 26, 2024
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: APRIL 4, 2024
AMENDED BY THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE: JULY 8, 2024

1. GENERAL.

(a) **Eligible Stock Award Recipients.** The only persons eligible to receive grants of Stock Awards under this Plan are individuals who satisfy the standards for inducement grants under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5635(c)(4) and the related guidance under NASDAQ IM 5635-1. A person who previously served as an Employee or Director will not be eligible to receive Stock Awards under the Plan, other than following a *bona fide* period of non-employment. Persons eligible to receive grants of Stock Awards under this Plan are referred to in this Plan as “*Eligible Employees*”. These Stock Awards must be approved by either a majority of the Company’s “*Independent Directors*” (as such term is defined in NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(a)(2)) or the Company’s compensation committee, provided such committee is comprised solely of Independent Directors (the “*Independent Compensation Committee*”) in order to comply with the exemption from the stockholder approval requirement for “inducement grants” provided under Rule 5635(c)(4) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules. NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5635(c)(4) and the related guidance under NASDAQ IM 5635-1 are referred to in this Plan as the “*Inducement Award Rules*”.

(b) **Available Awards.** The Plan provides for the grant of Options and Restricted Stock Unit Awards. All Options will be Nonstatutory Stock Options. Awards intended to qualify as stockholder-approved performance based compensation for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code may not be granted under this Plan.

(c) **Purpose.** This Plan, through the granting of Stock Awards, is intended to provide (i) an inducement material for certain individuals to enter into employment with the Company within the meaning of Rule 5635(c)(4) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules, (ii) incentives for such persons to exert maximum efforts for the success of the Company and any Affiliate and (iii) a means by which Eligible Employees may be given an opportunity to benefit from increases in value of the Common Stock through the granting of Stock Awards.

2. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **Administration by Board.** The Board will administer the Plan, provided, however, that Stock Awards may only be granted by either (i) a majority of the Company's Independent Directors or (ii) the Independent Compensation Committee. Subject to those constraints and the other constraints of the Inducement Award Rules, the Board may delegate some of its powers of administration of the Plan to a Committee, as provided in Section 2(c).

(b) **Powers of Board.** The Board will have the power, subject to, and within the limitations of, the express provisions of the Plan and the Inducement Award Rules:

(i) To determine: (A) who will be granted Stock Awards; (B) when and how each Stock Award will be granted; (C) what type of Stock Award will be granted; (D) the provisions of each Stock Award (which need not be identical), including when a person will be permitted to exercise or otherwise receive cash or Common Stock under the Stock Award; (E) the number of shares of Common Stock subject to, or the cash value of, a Stock Award; and (F) the Fair Market Value applicable to a Stock Award; provided, however, that Stock Awards may only be granted by either (i) a majority of the Company's Independent Directors or (ii) the Independent Compensation Committee.

(ii) To construe and interpret the Plan and Stock Awards granted under it, and to establish, amend and revoke rules and regulations for administration of the Plan and Stock Awards. The Board, in the exercise of these powers, may correct any defect, omission or inconsistency in the Plan or in any Stock Award Agreement, in a manner and to the extent it will deem necessary or expedient to make the Plan or Stock Award fully effective.

(iii) To settle all controversies regarding the Plan and Stock Awards granted under it.

(iv) To accelerate, in whole or in part, the time at which a Stock Award may be exercised or vest (or at which cash or shares of Common Stock may be issued).

(v) To suspend or terminate the Plan at any time. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or a Stock Award Agreement, suspension or termination of the Plan will not materially impair a Participant's rights under his or her then-outstanding Stock Award without his or her written consent except as provided in subsection (viii) below.

(vi) To amend the Plan in any respect the Board deems necessary or advisable, including, without limitation, adopting amendments relating to nonqualified deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Code and/or making the Plan or Stock Awards granted under the Plan exempt from or compliant with the requirements for nonqualified deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Code, subject to the limitations, if any, of applicable law. If required by applicable law or listing requirements, and except as provided in Section 9(a) relating to Capitalization Adjustments, the Company will seek stockholder approval of any amendment of the Plan that (A) materially increases the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance under the Plan, (B) materially expands the class of individuals eligible to receive Stock Awards under the Plan, (C) materially increases the benefits accruing to Participants under the Plan, (D) materially reduces the price at which shares of Common Stock may be issued or purchased under the Plan, (E) materially extends the term of the Plan, or (F) materially expands the types of Stock Awards available for issuance under the Plan. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan (including subsection (viii) below) or a Stock Award Agreement, no amendment of the Plan will materially impair a Participant's rights under an outstanding Stock Award without the Participant's written consent.

(vii) To submit any amendment to the Plan for stockholder approval, including, but not limited to, amendments to the Plan intended to satisfy the requirements of Rule 16b-3 of Exchange Act or any successor rule.

(viii) To approve forms of Stock Award Agreements for use under the Plan and to amend the terms of any one or more outstanding Stock Awards, including, but not limited to, amendments to provide terms more favorable to the Participant than previously provided in the Stock Award Agreement, subject to any specified limits in the Plan that are not subject to Board discretion. A Participant's rights under any Stock Award will not be impaired by any such amendment unless the Company requests the consent of the affected Participant, and the Participant consents in writing. However, a Participant's rights will not be deemed to have been impaired by any such amendment if the Board, in its sole discretion, determines that the amendment, taken as a whole, does not materially impair the Participant's rights. In addition, subject to the limitations of applicable law, if any, the Board may amend the terms of any one or more Stock Awards without the affected Participant's consent (A) to clarify the manner of exemption from, or to bring the Stock Award into compliance with, Section 409A of the Code, or (B) to comply with other applicable laws or listing requirements.

(ix) Generally, to exercise such powers and to perform such acts as the Board deems necessary or expedient to promote the best interests of the Company and that are not in conflict with the provisions of the Plan and/or Stock Award Agreements.

(x) To adopt such procedures and sub-plans as are necessary or appropriate (A) to permit participation in the Plan by individuals who are foreign nationals or employed outside the United States or (B) allow Stock Awards to qualify for special tax treatment in a foreign jurisdiction; *provided* that Board approval will not be necessary for immaterial modifications to the Plan or any Stock Award Agreement that are required for compliance with the laws of the relevant foreign jurisdiction.

(c) Delegation to Committee.

(i) **General.** The Board may delegate some or all of the administration of the Plan to a Committee or Committees. If administration of the Plan is delegated to a Committee, the Committee will have, in connection with the administration of the Plan, the powers theretofore possessed by the Board that have been delegated to the Committee, including the power to delegate to a subcommittee of the Committee any of the administrative powers the Committee is authorized to exercise (and references in this Plan to the Board will thereafter be to the Committee or subcommittee). Any delegation of administrative powers will be reflected in resolutions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan, adopted from time to time by the Board or Committee (as applicable). The Committee may, at any time, abolish the subcommittee and/or revert in the Committee any powers delegated to the subcommittee. The Board may retain the authority to concurrently administer the Plan with the Committee and may, at any time, revert in the Board some or all of the powers previously delegated.

(ii) **Rule 16b-3 Compliance.** The Committee may consist solely of two or more Non-Employee Directors, in accordance with Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act.

(d) **Effect of Board's Decision.** All determinations, interpretations and constructions made by the Board in good faith will not be subject to review by any person and will be final, binding and conclusive on all persons.

(e) **Cancellation and Re-Grant of Stock Awards.** Neither the Board nor any Committee will have the authority to: (i) reduce the exercise, purchase or strike price of any outstanding Option, or (ii) cancel any outstanding Option that has an exercise price or strike price greater than the current Fair Market Value of the Common Stock in exchange for cash or other Stock Awards under the Plan, unless the stockholders of the Company have approved such an action within twelve (12) months prior to such an event.

3. SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN.

(a) Share Reserve.

(i) Subject to Section 9(a) relating to Capitalization Adjustments, the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to Stock Awards will not exceed 702,892 shares (the “*Share Reserve*”).

(ii) Shares may be issued under the terms of this Plan in connection with a merger or acquisition as permitted by NASDAQ Listing Rule 5635(c), NYSE Listed Company Manual Section 303A.08, AMEX Company Guide Section 711 or other applicable rule, and such issuance will not reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the Plan.

(b) **Reversion of Shares to the Share Reserve.** If a Stock Award or any portion of a Stock Award (i) expires or otherwise terminates without all of the shares covered by the Stock Award having been issued or (ii) is settled in cash (*i.e.*, the Participant receives cash rather than stock), such expiration, termination or settlement will nevertheless reduce (or otherwise offset) the number of shares of Common Stock that are available for issuance under the Plan. If any shares of Common Stock issued under a Stock Award are forfeited back to or repurchased by the Company because of the failure to meet a contingency or condition required to vest such shares in the Participant, then the shares that are forfeited or repurchased will not revert to and again become available for issuance under the Plan. Any shares reacquired by the Company in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations on a Stock Award or as consideration for the exercise or purchase price of a Stock Award will not again become available for issuance under the Plan.

(c) **Source of Shares.** The stock issuable under the Plan will be shares of authorized but unissued or reacquired Common Stock, including shares repurchased by the Company on the open market or otherwise.

4. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) **Eligibility for Specific Stock Awards.** Stock Awards may only be granted to persons who are Eligible Employees described in Section 1(a) of the Plan, where the Stock Award is an inducement material to the individual’s entering into employment with the Company or an Affiliate within the meaning of Rule 5635(c)(4) of the NASDAQ Listing Rules, *provided however*, that Stock Awards may not be granted to Eligible Employees who are providing Continuous Service only to any “parent” of the Company, as such term is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, unless (i) the stock underlying such Stock Awards is treated as “service recipient stock” under Section 409A of the Code (for example, because the Stock Awards are granted pursuant to a corporate transaction such as a spin off transaction), or (ii) the Company, in consultation with its legal counsel, has determined that such Stock Awards are otherwise exempt from or comply with the distribution requirements of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) **Approval Requirements.** All Stock Awards must be granted either by a majority of the Company’s independent directors or the Independent Compensation Committee.

5. PROVISIONS RELATING TO OPTIONS.

Each Option will be in such form and will contain such terms and conditions as the Board deems appropriate. All Options will be Nonstatutory Stock Options. The provisions of separate Options need not be identical; *provided, however*, that each Option Agreement will conform to (through incorporation of provisions hereof by reference in the applicable Option Agreement or otherwise) the substance of each of the following provisions:

(a) **Term.** No Option will be exercisable after the expiration of 10 years from the date of its grant or such shorter period specified in the Option Agreement.

(b) **Exercise Price.** The exercise or strike price of each Option will be not less than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Option on the date the Option is granted. Notwithstanding the

foregoing, an Option may be granted with an exercise price lower than 100% of the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock subject to the Option if such Option is granted pursuant to an assumption of or substitution for another option or stock appreciation right pursuant to a Corporate Transaction and in a manner consistent with the provisions of Section 409A of the Code.

(c) **Purchase Price for Options.** The purchase price of Common Stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of an Option may be paid, to the extent permitted by applicable law and as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, by any combination of the methods of payment set forth below. The Board will have the authority to grant Options that do not permit all of the following methods of payment (or otherwise restrict the ability to use certain methods) and to grant Options that require the consent of the Company to use a particular method of payment. The permitted methods of payment are as follows:

(i) by cash, check, bank draft or money order payable to the Company;

(ii) pursuant to a program developed under Regulation T as promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board that, prior to the issuance of the stock subject to the Option, results in either the receipt of cash (or check) by the Company or the receipt of irrevocable instructions to pay the aggregate exercise price to the Company from the sales proceeds;

(iii) by delivery to the Company (either by actual delivery or attestation) of shares of Common Stock;

(iv) by a “net exercise” arrangement pursuant to which the Company will reduce the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise by the largest whole number of shares with a Fair Market Value that does not exceed the aggregate exercise price; *provided, however*, that the Company will accept a cash or other payment from the Participant to the extent of any remaining balance of the aggregate exercise price not satisfied by such reduction in the number of whole shares to be issued. Shares of Common Stock will no longer be subject to an Option and will not be exercisable thereafter to the extent that (A) shares issuable upon exercise are used to pay the exercise price pursuant to the “net exercise,” (B) shares are delivered to the Participant as a result of such exercise, and (C) shares are withheld to satisfy tax withholding obligations; or

(v) in any other form of legal consideration that may be acceptable to the Board and specified in the applicable Option Agreement.

(d) **Transferability of Options.** The Board may, in its sole discretion, impose such limitations on the transferability of Options as the Board will determine. In the absence of such a determination by the Board to the contrary, the following restrictions on the transferability of Options will apply:

(i) **Restrictions on Transfer.** An Option will not be transferable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution (or pursuant to subsections (ii) and (iii) below), and will be exercisable during the lifetime of the Participant only by the Participant. The Board may permit transfer of the Option in a manner that is not prohibited by applicable tax and securities laws. Except as explicitly provided in the Plan, an Option may not be transferred for consideration.

(ii) **Domestic Relations Orders.** Subject to the approval of the Board or a duly authorized Officer, an Option may be transferred pursuant to the terms of a domestic relations order, official marital settlement agreement or other divorce or separation instrument.

(iii) **Beneficiary Designation.** Subject to the approval of the Board or a duly authorized Officer, a Participant may, by delivering written notice to the Company, in a form approved by the Company (or the designated broker), designate a third party who, on the death of the Participant, will thereafter be entitled to exercise the Option and receive the Common Stock or other consideration resulting from such exercise. In the absence of such a designation, the executor or administrator of the Participant’s estate will be entitled to exercise the Option and receive the Common Stock or other consideration resulting from such exercise. However, the Company may prohibit

designation of a beneficiary at any time, including due to any conclusion by the Company that such designation would be inconsistent with the provisions of applicable laws.

(e) **Vesting Generally.** The total number of shares of Common Stock subject to an Option may vest and therefore become exercisable in periodic installments that may or may not be equal. The Option may be subject to such other terms and conditions on the time or times when it may or may not be exercised (which may be based on the satisfaction of performance goals or other criteria) as the Board may deem appropriate. The vesting provisions of individual Options may vary. The provisions of this Section 5(e) are subject to any Option provisions governing the minimum number of shares of Common Stock as to which an Option may be exercised.

(f) **Termination of Continuous Service.** Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Option Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company, if a Participant's Continuous Service terminates (other than for Cause and other than upon the Participant's death or Disability), the Participant may exercise his or her Option (to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option as of the date of termination of Continuous Service) within the period of time ending on the earlier of (i) the date which occurs 3 months following the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service, and (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option as set forth in the Option Agreement. If, after termination of Continuous Service, the Participant does not exercise his or her Option within the applicable time frame, the Option will terminate.

(g) **Extension of Termination Date.** Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Stock Award Agreement, if the exercise of an Option following the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service (other than for Cause and other than upon the Participant's death or Disability) would be prohibited at any time solely because the issuance of shares of Common Stock would violate the registration requirements under the Securities Act, then the Option will terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a total period of time (that need not be consecutive) equal to the applicable post-termination exercise period after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service during which the exercise of the Option would not be in violation of such registration requirements, and (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option as set forth in the applicable Option Agreement. In addition, unless otherwise provided in a Participant's Option Agreement, if the sale of any Common Stock received upon exercise of an Option following the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service (other than for Cause) would violate the Company's insider trading policy, then the Option will terminate on the earlier of (i) the expiration of a period of days or months (that need not be consecutive) equal to the applicable post-termination exercise period after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service during which the sale of the Common Stock received upon exercise of the Option would not be in violation of the Company's insider trading policy, or (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option as set forth in the applicable Option Agreement.

(h) **Disability of Participant.** Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Option Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company, if a Participant's Continuous Service terminates as a result of the Participant's Disability, the Participant may exercise his or her Option (to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option as of the date of termination of Continuous Service), but only within such period of time ending on the earlier of (i) the date 12 months following such termination of Continuous Service and (ii) the expiration of the term of the Option as set forth in the Option Agreement. If, after termination of Continuous Service, the Participant does not exercise his or her Option within the applicable time frame, the Option will terminate.

(i) **Death of Participant.** Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Option Agreement or other agreement between the Participant and the Company, if (i) a Participant's Continuous Service terminates as a result of the Participant's death, or (ii) the Participant dies within the period (if any) specified in the Option Agreement for exercisability after the termination of the Participant's Continuous Service for a reason other than death, then the Option may be exercised (to the extent the Participant was entitled to exercise such Option as of the date of death) by the Participant's estate, by a person who acquired the right to exercise the Option by bequest or inheritance or by a person designated to exercise the Option upon the Participant's death, but only within the period ending on the earlier of (i) the date 18 months following the date of death, and (ii) the expiration of the term of such Option as set forth in the Option Agreement. If, after the Participant's death, the Option is not exercised within the applicable time frame, the Option will terminate.

(j) **Termination for Cause.** Except as explicitly provided otherwise in a Participant's Stock Award Agreement or other individual written agreement between the Company or any Affiliate and the Participant, if a

Participant's Continuous Service is terminated for Cause, the Option will terminate upon the date on which the event giving rise to the termination for Cause first occurred, and the Participant will be prohibited from exercising his or her Option from and after the date on which the event giving rise to the termination for Cause first occurred (or, if required by applicable law, the date of termination of Continuous Service). If a Participant's Continuous Service is suspended pending an investigation of the existence of Cause, all of the Participant's rights under the Option will also be suspended during the investigation period, except to the extent prohibited by applicable law.

(k) Non-Exempt Employees. If an Option is granted to an Employee who is a non-exempt employee for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, the Option will not be first exercisable for any shares of Common Stock until at least 6 months following the date of grant of the Option (although the Option may vest prior to such date). Consistent with the provisions of the Worker Economic Opportunity Act, (i) if such non-exempt Employee dies or suffers a Disability, (ii) upon a Corporate Transaction in which such Option is not assumed, continued, or substituted, or (iii) upon the non-exempt Employee's retirement (as such term may be defined in the non-exempt Employee's Option Agreement in another agreement between the non-exempt Employee and the Company, or, if no such definition, in accordance with the Company's then current employment policies and guidelines), the vested portion of any Options may be exercised earlier than 6 months following the date of grant. The foregoing provision is intended to operate so that any income derived by a non-exempt employee in connection with the exercise or vesting of an Option will be exempt from his or her regular rate of pay. To the extent permitted and/or required for compliance with the Worker Economic Opportunity Act to ensure that any income derived by a non-exempt Employee in connection with the exercise, vesting or issuance of any shares under any other Option will be exempt from such Employee's regular rate of pay, the provisions of this paragraph will apply to all Options and are hereby incorporated by reference into such Option Agreements.

6. PROVISIONS RELATING TO RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARDS.

Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will be in such form and will contain such terms and conditions as the Board deems appropriate. The terms and conditions of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreements may change from time to time, and the terms and conditions of separate Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreements need not be identical. Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will conform to (through incorporation of the provisions hereof by reference in the Agreement or otherwise) the substance of each of the following provisions:

(a) Consideration. At the time of grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board will determine the consideration, if any, to be paid by the Participant upon delivery of each share of Common Stock subject to the Restricted Stock Unit Award. The consideration to be paid (if any) by the Participant for each share of Common Stock subject to a Restricted Stock Unit Award may be paid in any form of legal consideration that may be acceptable to the Board, in its sole discretion, and permissible under applicable law.

(b) Vesting. At the time of the grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board may impose such restrictions on or conditions to the vesting of the Restricted Stock Unit Award as it, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.

(c) Payment. A Restricted Stock Unit Award may be settled by the delivery of shares of Common Stock, their cash equivalent, any combination thereof or in any other form of consideration, as determined by the Board and contained in the Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement.

(d) Additional Restrictions. At the time of the grant of a Restricted Stock Unit Award, the Board, as it deems appropriate, may impose such restrictions or conditions that delay the delivery of the shares of Common Stock (or their cash equivalent) subject to a Restricted Stock Unit Award to a time after the vesting of such Restricted Stock Unit Award.

(e) Dividend Equivalents. Dividend equivalents may be credited in respect of shares of Common Stock covered by a Restricted Stock Unit Award, as determined by the Board and contained in the Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement. At the sole discretion of the Board, such dividend equivalents may be converted into additional shares of Common Stock covered by the Restricted Stock Unit Award in such manner as determined by the Board. Any additional shares covered by the Restricted Stock Unit Award credited by reason of such dividend equivalents

will be subject to all of the same terms and conditions of the underlying Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement to which they relate.

(f) Termination of Participant's Continuous Service. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement, such portion of the Restricted Stock Unit Award that has not vested will be forfeited upon the Participant's termination of Continuous Service.

7. COVENANTS OF THE COMPANY.

(a) Availability of Shares. The Company will keep available at all times the number of shares of Common Stock reasonably required to satisfy then-outstanding Stock Awards.

(b) Securities Law Compliance. The Company will seek to obtain from each regulatory commission or agency having jurisdiction over the Plan such authority as may be required to grant Stock Awards and to issue and sell shares of Common Stock upon exercise of the Stock Awards; *provided, however*, that this undertaking will not require the Company to register under the Securities Act the Plan, any Stock Award or any Common Stock issued or issuable pursuant to any such Stock Award. If, after reasonable efforts and at a reasonable cost, the Company is unable to obtain from any such regulatory commission or agency the authority that counsel for the Company deems necessary for the lawful issuance and sale of Common Stock under the Plan, the Company will be relieved from any liability for failure to issue and sell Common Stock upon exercise of such Stock Awards unless and until such authority is obtained. A Participant will not be eligible for the grant of a Stock Award or the subsequent issuance of cash or Common Stock pursuant to the Stock Award if such grant or issuance would be in violation of any applicable securities law.

(c) No Obligation to Notify or Minimize Taxes. The Company will have no duty or obligation to any Participant to advise such holder as to the time or manner of exercising such Stock Award. Furthermore, the Company will have no duty or obligation to warn or otherwise advise such holder of a pending termination or expiration of a Stock Award or a possible period in which the Stock Award may not be exercised. The Company has no duty or obligation to minimize the tax consequences of a Stock Award to the holder of such Stock Award.

8. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Use of Proceeds from Sales of Common Stock. Proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock pursuant to Stock Awards will constitute general funds of the Company.

(b) Corporate Action Constituting Grant of Stock Awards. Corporate action constituting a grant by the Company of a Stock Award to any Participant will be deemed completed as of the date of such corporate action, unless otherwise determined by the Board, regardless of when the instrument, certificate, or letter evidencing the Stock Award is communicated to, or actually received or accepted by, the Participant. In the event that the corporate records (*e.g.*, Board consents, resolutions or minutes) documenting the corporate action constituting the grant contain terms (*e.g.*, exercise price, vesting schedule or number of shares) that are inconsistent with those in the Stock Award Agreement as a result of a clerical error in the papering of the Stock Award Agreement, the corporate records will control and the Participant will have no legally binding right to the incorrect term in the Stock Award Agreement.

(c) Stockholder Rights. No Participant will be deemed to be the holder of, or to have any of the rights of a holder with respect to, any shares of Common Stock subject to a Stock Award unless and until (i) such Participant has satisfied all requirements for exercise of, or the issuance of shares of Common Stock under, the Stock Award pursuant to its terms, and (ii) the issuance of the Common Stock subject to such Stock Award has been entered into the books and records of the Company.

(d) No Employment or Other Service Rights. Nothing in the Plan, any Stock Award Agreement or any other instrument executed thereunder or in connection with any Stock Award granted pursuant thereto will confer upon any Participant any right to continue to serve the Company or an Affiliate in the capacity in effect at the time the Stock Award was granted or will affect the right of the Company or an Affiliate to terminate (i) the employment of an Employee with or without notice and with or without cause, including, but not limited to, Cause, (ii) the service of a Consultant pursuant to the terms of such Consultant's agreement with the Company or an Affiliate, or (iii) the service

of a Director pursuant to the bylaws of the Company or an Affiliate, and any applicable provisions of the corporate law of the state in which the Company or the Affiliate is incorporated, as the case may be.

(e) **Change in Time Commitment.** In the event a Participant's regular level of time commitment in the performance of his or her services for the Company and any Affiliates is reduced (for example, and without limitation, if the Participant is an Employee of the Company and the Employee has a change in status from a full-time Employee to a part-time Employee or takes an extended leave of absence) after the date of grant of any Stock Award to the Participant, the Board has the right in its sole discretion to (i) make a corresponding reduction in the number of shares or cash amount subject to any portion of such Stock Award that is scheduled to vest or become payable after the date of such change in time commitment, and (ii) in lieu of or in combination with such a reduction, extend the vesting or payment schedule applicable to such Stock Award. In the event of any such reduction, the Participant will have no right with respect to any portion of the Stock Award that is so reduced or extended.

(f) **Investment Assurances.** The Company may require a Participant, as a condition of exercising or acquiring Common Stock under any Stock Award, (i) to give written assurances satisfactory to the Company as to the Participant's knowledge and experience in financial and business matters and/or to employ a purchaser representative reasonably satisfactory to the Company who is knowledgeable and experienced in financial and business matters and that he or she is capable of evaluating, alone or together with the purchaser representative, the merits and risks of exercising the Stock Award, and (ii) to give written assurances satisfactory to the Company stating that the Participant is acquiring Common Stock subject to the Stock Award for the Participant's own account and not with any present intention of selling or otherwise distributing the Common Stock. The foregoing requirements, and any assurances given pursuant to such requirements, will be inoperative if (i) the issuance of the shares upon the exercise of a Stock Award or acquisition of Common Stock under the Stock Award has been registered under a then currently effective registration statement under the Securities Act, or (ii) as to any particular requirement, a determination is made by counsel for the Company that such requirement need not be met in the circumstances under the then applicable securities laws. The Company may, upon advice of counsel to the Company, place legends on stock certificates issued under the Plan as such counsel deems necessary or appropriate in order to comply with applicable securities laws, including, but not limited to, legends restricting the transfer of the Common Stock.

(g) **Withholding Obligations.** Unless prohibited by the terms of a Stock Award Agreement, the Company may, in its sole discretion, satisfy any U.S. federal, state, local, foreign or other tax withholding obligation relating to a Stock Award by any of the following means or by a combination of such means: (i) causing the Participant to tender a cash payment; (ii) withholding shares of Common Stock from the shares of Common Stock issued or otherwise issuable to the Participant in connection with the Stock Award; *provided, however,* that no shares of Common Stock are withheld with a value exceeding the minimum amount of tax required to be withheld by law (or such other amount as may be necessary to avoid classification of the Stock Award as a liability for financial accounting purposes); (iii) withholding cash from a Stock Award settled in cash; (iv) withholding payment from any amounts otherwise payable to the Participant, including proceeds from the sale of shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to a Stock Award; or (v) by such other method as may be set forth in the Stock Award Agreement.

(h) **Electronic Delivery.** Any reference herein to a "written" agreement or document will include any agreement or document delivered electronically, filed publicly at www.sec.gov (or any successor website thereto), or posted on the Company's intranet (or other shared electronic medium controlled by the Company to which the Participant has access).

(i) **Deferrals.** To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Board, in its sole discretion, may determine that the delivery of Common Stock or the payment of cash, upon the exercise, vesting or settlement of all or a portion of any Stock Award may be deferred and may establish programs and procedures for deferral elections to be made by Participants. Deferrals by Participants will be made in accordance with Section 409A of the Code (to the extent applicable to a Participant). Consistent with Section 409A of the Code, the Board may provide for distributions while a Participant is still an employee or otherwise providing services to the Company. The Board is authorized to make deferrals of Stock Awards and determine when, and in what annual percentages, Participants may receive payments, including lump sum payments, following the Participant's termination of Continuous Service, and implement such other terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of the Plan and in accordance with applicable law.

(j) **Compliance with Section 409A.** Unless otherwise expressly provided for in a Stock Award Agreement and the Plan will be interpreted to the greatest extent possible in a manner that makes the Plan and the Stock Awards granted hereunder exempt from Section 409A of the Code, and, to the extent not so exempt, in compliance with Section 409A of the Code. If the Board determines that any Stock Award granted hereunder is not exempt from and is therefore subject to Section 409A of the Code, the Stock Award Agreement evidencing such Stock Award will incorporate the terms and conditions necessary to avoid the consequences specified in Section 409A(a)(1) of the Code, and to the extent a Stock Award Agreement is silent on terms necessary for compliance, such terms are hereby incorporated by reference into the Stock Award Agreement. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan (and unless the Stock Award Agreement specifically provides otherwise), if the shares of Common Stock are publicly traded, and if a Participant holding a Stock Award that constitutes “deferred compensation” under Section 409A of the Code is a “specified employee” for purposes of Section 409A of the Code, no distribution or payment of any amount that is due because of a “separation from service” (as defined in Section 409A of the Code) will be issued or paid before the date that is six (6) months following the date of such Participant’s “separation from service” or, if earlier, the date of the Participant’s death, unless such distribution or payment can be made in a manner that complies with Section 409A of the Code, and any amounts so deferred will be paid in a lump sum on the day after such six (6) month period elapses, with the balance paid thereafter on the original schedule.

(k) **Clawback/Recovery.** All Stock Awards granted under the Plan will be subject to recoupment in accordance with any clawback policy that the Company is required to adopt pursuant to the listing standards of any national securities exchange or association on which the Company’s securities are listed or as is otherwise required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act or other applicable law. In addition, the Board may impose such other clawback, recovery or recoupment provisions in a Stock Award Agreement as the Board determines necessary or appropriate, including, but not limited to, a reacquisition right in respect of previously acquired shares of Common Stock or other cash or property upon the occurrence of an event constituting Cause. No recovery of compensation under such a clawback policy will be an event giving rise to a right to resign for “good reason” or “constructive termination” (or similar term) under any agreement with the Company or an Affiliate.

9. ADJUSTMENTS UPON CHANGES IN COMMON STOCK; OTHER CORPORATE EVENTS.

(a) **Capitalization Adjustments.** In the event of a Capitalization Adjustment, the Board will appropriately and proportionately adjust: (i) the class(es) and maximum number of securities subject to the Plan pursuant to Section 3(a) and (ii) the class(es) and number of securities and price per share of stock subject to outstanding Stock Awards. The Board will make such adjustments, and its determination will be final, binding and conclusive.

(b) **Dissolution or Liquidation.** In the event of a dissolution or liquidation of the Company, then all outstanding Stock Awards shall terminate immediately prior to such event.

(c) **Corporate Transaction.** In the event of (i) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the securities or assets of the Company, (ii) a merger or consolidation in which the Company is not the surviving corporation or (iii) a reverse merger in which the Company is the surviving corporation but the shares of Common Stock outstanding immediately preceding the merger are converted by virtue of the merger into other property, whether in the form of securities, cash or otherwise (a “*Corporate Transaction*”), then any surviving corporation or acquiring corporation may assume any Stock Awards outstanding under the Plan or may substitute similar stock awards (including an award to acquire the same consideration paid to the stockholders in such Corporate Transaction) for those outstanding under the Plan. In the event any surviving corporation or acquiring corporation does not assume such Stock Awards or substitute similar stock awards for those outstanding under the Plan, then with respect to Stock Awards held by Participants whose Continuous Service has not terminated, the vesting of such Stock Awards (and, if applicable, the time during which such Stock Awards may be exercised) shall be accelerated in full, and the Stock Awards shall terminate if not exercised (if applicable) at or prior to such event. With respect to any other Stock Awards outstanding under the Plan, such Stock Awards shall terminate if not exercised (if applicable) prior to such event.

10. TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION OF THE PLAN.

The Board may suspend or terminate the Plan at any time. No Stock Awards may be granted under the Plan while the Plan is suspended or after it is terminated.

11. EFFECTIVE DATE OF PLAN; TIMING OF FIRST GRANT OR EXERCISE.

The Plan will come into existence on the Effective Date. No Stock Award may be granted prior to the Effective Date.

12. CHOICE OF LAW.

The laws of the State of Delaware will govern all questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Plan, without regard to that state's conflict of laws rules.

13. DEFINITIONS. As used in the Plan, the following definitions will apply to the capitalized terms indicated below:

- (a) **"Affiliate"** means, at the time of determination, any "parent" or "subsidiary" of the Company, as such terms are defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. The Board will have the authority to determine the time or times at which "parent" or "subsidiary" status is determined within the foregoing definition.
- (b) **"Board"** means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- (c) **"Capitalization Adjustment"** means any change that is made in, or other events that occur with respect to, the Common Stock subject to the Plan or subject to any Stock Award after the Effective Date without the receipt of consideration by the Company through merger, consolidation, reorganization, recapitalization, reincorporation, stock dividend, dividend in property other than cash, large nonrecurring cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, liquidating dividend, combination of shares, exchange of shares, change in corporate structure or other similar equity restructuring transaction, as that term is used in Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 (or any successor thereto). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the conversion of any convertible securities of the Company will not be treated as a Capitalization Adjustment.
- (d) **"Cause"** will have the meaning ascribed to such term in any written agreement between the Participant and the Company or any Affiliate defining such term and, in the absence of such agreement, such term means, with respect to a Participant, the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) such Participant's conviction of any felony or any crime involving moral turpitude or dishonesty, (ii) such Participant's participation in a fraud or act of dishonesty against the Company, (iii) such Participant's conduct that, based upon a good faith and reasonable factual investigation and determination by the Board, demonstrates the Participant's gross unfitness to serve, or (iv) such Participant's intentional, material violation of any contract between the Company and the Participant or any statutory duty that the Participant has to the Company that the Participant does not correct within 30 days after written notice to the Participant thereof. The determination as to whether a Participant is being terminated for Cause will be made in good faith by the Company and will be final and binding on the Participant. Any determination by the Company that the Continuous Service of a Participant was terminated with or without Cause for the purposes of outstanding Stock Awards held by such Participant will have no effect upon any determination of the rights or obligations of the Company, any Affiliate or such Participant for any other purpose.
- (e) **"Code"** means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including any applicable regulations and guidance thereunder.
- (f) **"Committee"** means a committee of one (1) or more Independent Directors to whom authority has been delegated by the Board in accordance with Section 2(c).
- (g) **"Common Stock"** means the common stock of the Company.
- (h) **"Company"** means Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

- (i) “**Consultant**” means any person, including an advisor, who is (i) engaged by the Company or an Affiliate to render consulting or advisory services and is compensated for such services, or (ii) serving as a member of the board of directors of an Affiliate and is compensated for such services. However, service solely as a Director, or payment of a fee for such service, will not cause a Director to be considered a “Consultant” for purposes of the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a person is treated as a Consultant under this Plan only if a Form S-8 Registration Statement under the Securities Act is available to register either the offer or the sale of the Company’s securities to such person.
- (j) “**Continuous Service**” means that the Participant’s service with the Company or an Affiliate, whether as an Employee, Director or Consultant, is not interrupted or terminated. A change in the capacity in which the Participant renders service to the Company or an Affiliate as an Employee, Consultant or Director or a change in the Entity for which the Participant renders such service, provided that there is no interruption or termination of the Participant’s service with the Company or an Affiliate, will not terminate a Participant’s Continuous Service. For example, a change in status from an Employee of the Company to a Consultant of an Affiliate or to a Director will not constitute an interruption of Continuous Service. If the Entity for which a Participant is rendering services ceases to qualify as an Affiliate, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, such Participant’s Continuous Service will be considered to have terminated on the date such Entity ceases to qualify as an Affiliate. To the extent permitted by law, the Board or the chief executive officer of the Company, in that party’s sole discretion, may determine whether Continuous Service will be considered interrupted in the case of (i) any leave of absence approved by the Board or chief executive officer, including sick leave, military leave or any other personal leave, or (ii) transfers between the Company, an Affiliate, or their successors. In addition, if required for exemption from or compliance with Section 409A of the Code, the determination of whether there has been a termination of Continuous Service will be made, and such term will be construed, in a manner that is consistent with the definition of “separation from service” as defined under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h). A leave of absence will be treated as Continuous Service for purposes of vesting in a Stock Award only to such extent as may be provided in the Company’s leave of absence policy, in the written terms of any leave of absence agreement or policy applicable to the Participant, or as otherwise required by law.
- (k) “**Director**” means a member of the Board. Directors are not eligible to receive Stock Awards under the Plan with respect to their service in such capacity.
- (l) “**Disability**” means the permanent and total disability of a person within the meaning of Section 22(e)(3) of the Code.
- (m) “**Effective Date**” means October 10, 2016.
- (n) “**Employee**” means any person employed by the Company or an Affiliate. However, service solely as a Director, or payment of a fee for such services, will not cause a Director to be considered an “Employee” for purposes of the Plan.
- (o) “**Entity**” means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity.
- (p) “**Exchange Act**” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (q) “**Fair Market Value**” means, as of any date, the value of the Common Stock determined as follows:

- (i) If the Common Stock is listed on any established stock exchange or traded on any established market, the Fair Market Value of a share of Common Stock will be, unless otherwise determined by the Board, the closing sales price for such stock as quoted on such exchange or market (or the exchange or market with the greatest volume of trading in the Common Stock) on the last market trading day prior to the date of determination, as reported in a source the Board deems reliable.

(ii) Unless otherwise provided by the Board, if there is no closing sales price for the Common Stock on the date of determination, then the Fair Market Value will be the closing selling price on the last preceding date for which such quotation exists.

(iii) In the absence of such markets for the Common Stock, the Fair Market Value will be determined by the Board in good faith and in a manner that complies with Section 409A of the Code.

- (r) **“Independent Director”** has the meaning set forth in Section 1(a) above.
- (s) **“Non-Employee Director”** means a Director who either (i) is not a current employee or officer of the Company or an Affiliate, does not receive compensation, either directly or indirectly, from the Company or an Affiliate for services rendered as a consultant or in any capacity other than as a Director (except for an amount as to which disclosure would not be required under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K promulgated pursuant to the Securities Act (**“Regulation S-K”**)), does not possess an interest in any other transaction for which disclosure would be required under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K, and is not engaged in a business relationship for which disclosure would be required pursuant to Item 404(b) of Regulation S-K; or (ii) is otherwise considered a “non-employee director” for purposes of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act.
- (t) **“Nonstatutory Stock Option”** means any option granted pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Plan that does not qualify as an “incentive stock option” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code.
- (u) **“Officer”** means a person who is an officer of the Company within the meaning of Section 16 of the Exchange Act.
- (v) **“Option”** means a Nonstatutory Stock Option to purchase shares of Common Stock granted pursuant to the Plan.
- (w) **“Option Agreement”** means a written agreement between the Company and an Optionholder evidencing the terms and conditions of an Option grant. Each Option Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.
- (x) **“Optionholder”** means a person to whom an Option is granted pursuant to the Plan or, if applicable, such other person who holds an outstanding Option.
- (y) **“Participant”** means a person to whom a Stock Award is granted pursuant to the Plan or, if applicable, such other person who holds an outstanding Stock Award.
- (z) **“Plan”** means this Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Inducement Plan, as it may be amended.
- (aa) **“Restricted Stock Unit Award”** means a right to receive shares of Common Stock which is granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 6(b).
- (bb) **“Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement”** means a written agreement between the Company and a holder of a Restricted Stock Unit Award evidencing the terms and conditions of a Restricted Stock Unit Award grant. Each Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.
- (cc) **“Rule 16b-3”** means Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act or any successor to Rule 16b-3, as in effect from time to time.
- (dd) **“Securities Act”** means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (ee) **“Stock Award”** means any right to receive Common Stock granted under the Plan, including an Option or a Restricted Stock Unit Award.

(ff) “*Stock Award Agreement*” means a written agreement between the Company and a Participant evidencing the terms and conditions of a Stock Award grant. Each Stock Award Agreement will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

CERTIFICATION

I, Raul R. Rodriguez, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 6, 2024

/s/ RAUL R. RODRIGUEZ

Raul R. Rodríguez
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Dean L. Schorno, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 6, 2024

/s/ DEAN L. SCHORNO

Dean L. Schorno
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §1350), Raul R. Rodriguez, Chief Executive Officer of Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the “Company”), and Dean L. Schorno, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. The Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2024, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.1 (the “Periodic Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, and
2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned have set their hands hereto as of August 6, 2024.

/s/ RAUL R. RODRIGUEZ
Raul R. Rodriguez
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ DEAN L. SCHORNO
Dean L. Schorno
Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.
