

ACCELERON PHARMA INC
Form 10-K
March 17, 2014

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

**For the Transition Period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-36065**

ACCELERON PHARMA INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

27-0072226
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

128 Sidney Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive offices)

02139
(Zip Code)

(617) 649-9200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Class:
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
NASDAQ Global Market

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act. Yes No

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 the filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting company)

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

As of June 30, 2013, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the registrant's common stock was not publicly traded. The registrant's common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market on September 19, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$559 million, based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock on December 31, 2013.

As of January 31, 2014, the registrant had 31,160,274 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, outstanding.

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ACCELERON PHARMA, INC.

FORM 10-K

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report filed on Form 10-K and the information incorporated herein by reference includes statements that are, or may be deemed, "forward-looking statements." In some cases, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms "believes," "estimates," "anticipates," "expects," "plans," "intends," "may," "could," "might," "will," "should," "approximately" or, in each case, their negative or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. They appear in a number of places throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs, projections, outlook, analyses or current expectations concerning, among other things, our ongoing and planned preclinical studies and clinical trials, the timing of and our ability to make regulatory filings and obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for our product candidates, the degree of clinical utility of our products, particularly in specific patient populations, expectations regarding clinical trial data, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth and strategies, the industry in which we operate and the trends that may affect the industry or us.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events, competitive dynamics, and industry change and depend on the economic circumstances that may or may not occur in the future or may occur on longer or shorter timelines than anticipated. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that our actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and events in the industry in which we operate may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained herein.

Any forward-looking statements that we make in this Annual Report on Form 10-K speak only as of the date of such statement, and we undertake no obligation to update such statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

You should also read carefully the factors described in the "Risk Factors" section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to better understand the risks and uncertainties inherent in our business and underlying any forward-looking statements. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and our website.

Trademarks

We own or have rights to trademarks, service marks and trade names that we use in connection with the operation of our business, including our corporate name, logos and website names. Other trademarks, service marks and trade names appearing in this report are the property of their respective owners. The trademarks that we own include Acceleron®. Solely for convenience, some of the trademarks, service marks and trade names referred to in this report are listed without the ® and ™ symbols, but we will assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights to our trademarks, service marks and trade names.

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PART I.

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of novel protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. Our research focuses on the biology of the Transforming Growth Factor-Beta (TGF- β) protein superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are key regulators in the growth and repair of tissues throughout the human body. We are leaders in understanding the biology of the TGF- β superfamily and in targeting these pathways to develop important new medicines. By coupling our discovery and development expertise, including our proprietary knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily, with our internal protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a highly productive discovery and development platform that has generated innovative protein therapeutic candidates with novel mechanisms of action. These differentiated protein therapeutic candidates have the potential to significantly improve clinical outcomes for patients with cancer and rare diseases.

We focus on discovering and developing protein therapeutics that target a group of approximately 30 secreted proteins, or ligands, that are collectively referred to as the TGF- β superfamily. These ligands bind to subsets of 12 different receptors on the surface of cells, triggering intra-cellular changes in gene expression that guide cell growth and differentiation. The TGF- β superfamily ligands and their receptors represent an under-explored and diverse set of drug targets with the potential to yield therapeutics that modulate the growth and repair of diseased cells and tissues.

We have three internally discovered protein therapeutic candidates that are currently being studied in numerous ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, focused on cancer and rare diseases. Our two most advanced protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept and ACE-536, promote red blood cell production through a novel mechanism. Together with our collaboration partner, Celgene Corporation (Celgene), we are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 to treat anemia and associated complications in patients with β -thalassemia and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS). These red blood cell disorders are generally unresponsive to currently approved drugs. Our third clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate, dalantercept, is designed to inhibit blood vessel formation through a mechanism that is distinct from, and potentially synergistic with, the dominant class of cancer drugs that inhibit blood vessel formation, the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pathway inhibitors. We are developing dalantercept primarily for use in combination with these products to produce better outcomes for cancer patients. We estimate that we have spent approximately \$152.3 million on research and development from 2010 through 2013.

Sotatercept and ACE-536 have already shown promising biological activity in our initial clinical trials. We and Celgene have conducted six human clinical trials with sotatercept in over 160 healthy volunteers and cancer patients. We have conducted one clinical trial with ACE-536 in healthy volunteers. In these studies, both sotatercept and ACE-536 caused a dose-dependent increase in the number of red blood cells. Based on these results, we and Celgene have initiated Phase 2 clinical trials with each of these protein therapeutic candidates in β -thalassemia and MDS. In the ongoing trials of sotatercept and ACE-536 in patients with β -thalassemia, we have observed encouraging, dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin in non-transfusion dependent patients at the three dose levels tested. We and Celgene plan to initiate Phase 3 clinical trials for one or both of these protein therapeutic candidates in one or both of β -thalassemia and MDS by the end of 2014 or early 2015.

With respect to our third clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate, dalantercept, we have conducted a single agent Phase 1 clinical trial in patients with advanced solid tumors. Of the 29 evaluable patients treated in this clinical trial, one had a partial response and 13 had stable disease, according to RECIST criteria. Additionally, we have studied the single agent activity of dalantercept in

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a Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with advanced head and neck cancer. Our ongoing focus is on the use of dalantercept in combination with an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor where we have provided both a mechanistic rationale and supportive preclinical data demonstrating dalantercept in combination with a VEGF pathway inhibitor provides enhanced anti-tumor effects in mice bearing human renal cell carcinoma xenografts. In an ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept in combination with axitinib, an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor, in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma we have completed the dose escalation stage and identified dose levels of dalantercept that are well tolerated in combination with the FDA approved dose level of axitinib. We have now initiated the dose expansion phase of this study and plan to start the randomized controlled part of the study at the end of Q1 or early Q2 2014. We also intend to initiate a Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept in combination with the VEGF pathway inhibitor sorafenib in patients with liver cancer in the first half of 2014.

In addition to our clinical stage programs, we are developing a novel protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083, for a first-in-human clinical trial that we expect to initiate by the end of 2014. ACE-083 has been designed to promote muscle growth in those muscles in which the drug is injected, with minimal systemic effect. We are focused on the development of ACE-083 for diseases in which increases in the size and function of specific muscles may provide a clinical benefit, including inclusion body myositis, facioscapulohumeral dystrophy (FSHD) and disuse atrophy.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 through our exclusive worldwide collaborations with Celgene. As of January 1, 2013, Celgene became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for both programs. We may receive up to an additional \$560.0 million of potential development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments and, if these protein therapeutic candidates are commercialized, we will receive a royalty on net sales in the low-to-mid 20% range. We will co-promote sotatercept and ACE-536, if approved, in North America for which our commercialization costs will be entirely funded by Celgene.

We have not entered into a partnership for dalantercept and retain worldwide rights to this program.

As of December 31, 2013, our operations have been funded primarily by \$105.1 million in equity investments from venture investors, \$86.8 million from investors in our initial public offering, \$49.2 million in equity investments from our collaboration partners Celgene and Alkermes, Inc. (Alkermes) and \$203.6 million in upfront payments, milestones, and net research and development payments from our collaboration partners.

We were incorporated in the state of Delaware in June 2003 as Phoenix Pharma, Inc., and we subsequently changed our name to Acceleron Pharma Inc. and commenced operations in February 2004. Our principal executive offices are located at 128 Sidney Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, and our telephone number is (617) 649-9200. Our Internet website is www.acceleronpharma.com. The information on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not part of this annual report, and you should not rely on any such information in making the decision whether to purchase our common stock.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to be a leader in the discovery, development and commercialization of novel protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. Key components of our strategy are:

Advance sotatercept and ACE-536 into Phase 3 trials in collaboration with Celgene. We and Celgene are jointly developing sotatercept and ACE-536. Assuming successful completion of the ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials in β -thalassemia and MDS, we plan to initiate Phase 3 clinical trials with Celgene for one or both protein therapeutics in one or both diseases by the end of 2014 or early 2015.

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Explore new indications for sotatercept and ACE-536 with Celgene. We and Celgene are continuing our preclinical research to assess the opportunity for sotatercept and ACE-536 to treat certain red blood cell disorders known as hemoglobinopathies, which include diseases such as thalassemias and sickle cell disease. Based on our encouraging preclinical and clinical data in β -thalassemia and our emerging understanding of the mechanism of action of these protein therapeutic candidates, we believe there is a potential for activity for sotatercept and ACE-536 in sickle cell disease, and we continue to explore development of these protein therapeutic candidates for this disease.

Advance dalantercept into Phase 3-enabling clinical trials. Beyond our ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, in 2014, we plan to initiate additional clinical trials of dalantercept in combination with either an approved anti-angiogenesis agent or chemotherapy in advanced solid tumors. One of these trials is expected to be in patients with liver cancer and other trials may be in patients with brain cancer, lung cancer or colon cancer.

Utilize our discovery and development platform to develop additional protein therapeutic candidates. In addition to sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept, all of which were internally discovered using our research and development platform, we intend to continue to discover and develop other protein therapeutics that target and regulate various pathways in the TGF- β superfamily. We plan to bring an additional protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083, into the clinic in 2014 targeting diseases involving muscle loss. We are also conducting pre-clinical development of ALK1 pathway inhibitors distinct from dalantercept for the treatment of diseases of the eye including age-related macular degeneration. In addition we are developing new protein therapeutic candidates for the treatment of cancer and diseases involving fibrosis.

Strategically leverage collaborations to advance our protein therapeutic candidates. As of December 31, 2013, we have received more than \$250.0 million from our corporate partners, including Celgene. Our two collaborations with Celgene for sotatercept and ACE-536 provide us with significant funding and access to Celgene's considerable scientific, development, regulatory and commercial capabilities. We will continue to strategically evaluate possible collaborations where doing so could enhance the development or commercialization of other protein therapeutic candidates in our pipeline.

Establish commercialization and marketing capabilities in North America and potentially other markets. We have retained co-promotion rights in North America for sotatercept and ACE-536, which will be entirely funded by Celgene. We intend to build hematology, oncology and neuromuscular disorder focused specialty sales forces and marketing capability to commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates that receive regulatory approval.

The Acceleron Discovery Platform: Novel Approaches to Potent Biology

Since our founding, we have focused on developing protein therapeutics that target a group of approximately 30 secreted proteins, or ligands, that are collectively referred to as the TGF- β superfamily. These ligands bind to subsets of 12 different receptors on the surface of cells, triggering intra-cellular changes in gene expression that guide cell growth and differentiation. The TGF- β superfamily ligands and their receptors represent a diverse and underexplored set of drug targets with the potential to yield potent therapeutics for the growth and repair of diseased cells and tissues. Applying our proprietary discovery and development platform, including our knowledge of the biology of the TGF- β superfamily and its receptors, we have generated a robust pipeline of innovative clinical and preclinical protein therapeutic candidates targeting key mechanisms underlying cancer and rare diseases.

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Our Focus The TGF- β Superfamily

On a daily basis, the human body must orchestrate the growth and differentiation of cells to maintain and repair its cells and organ systems. Stem cells and precursor cells are undifferentiated cell types that reside in most tissues of the body. When tissue growth or regeneration is required, these undifferentiated cells divide and, through a series of intermediate stages, give rise to new, fully differentiated cells that build or repair the affected tissue. Decades of research have identified the TGF- β superfamily and its associated receptors as key regulators of the growth and differentiation of stem and precursor cells.

Until recently, regulation of the erythropoietin pathway was the primary therapeutic approach to stimulate red blood cell formation. Members of the TGF- β superfamily are now recognized as important regulators of red blood cell formation. We have shown that inhibition of members of the TGF- β superfamily ameliorates anemia in mouse models of β -thalassemia and MDS. Based on our findings, we are developing two protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept and ACE-536, each of which is currently in Phase 2 clinical trials to treat patients with these diseases.

Members of the TGF- β superfamily also play a significant role in regulating blood vessel formation. We and our academic collaborators have shown that mice with a genetic defect in a particular receptor for members of the TGF- β superfamily are resistant to tumor growth due to reduced blood vessel formation in the tumor. We have used this insight to design our Phase 2 anti-angiogenic agent, dalantercept, for the treatment of cancer.

Members of the family are also significant regulators of muscle development. A genetic defect in a TGF- β superfamily ligand, known as myostatin, causes profound increases in skeletal muscle. A naturally occurring mutation in myostatin has been identified in animals, such as "double-muscled" breeds of cattle and in the "bully whippet" offspring of whippet racing dogs, which have been selectively bred to have increased muscle mass or function. Furthermore, a mutation in myostatin has been identified in a human family, members of which exhibit exceptional musculature and strength. We are actively working on preclinical programs to increase muscle mass and strength.

Ligands of the TGF- β superfamily cause these profound biological effects by altering gene expression in target cells. As shown in the illustration below, a ligand of the superfamily initiates intracellular signaling by binding to a receptor that is located on the surface of a target cell. Upon binding to the ligand, the receptor activates specific transcription factors inside the target cell, which are called Smad proteins. The activated Smad proteins regulate gene expression and guide cellular growth and differentiation.

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The TGF- β superfamily ligands are divided into subgroups termed the activins, the Growth and Differentiation Factors (GDFs), the Bone Morphogenetic Proteins (BMPs) and the TGF- β subgroup (for which the superfamily is named). Our clinical stage protein therapeutic candidates focus on the activin, GDF and BMP subgroups.

We believe that, by employing our proprietary discovery and development platform, we can design protein therapeutic candidates that alter TGF- β superfamily signaling and unlock the therapeutic potential of this group of proteins.

Acceleron Approach

By combining the powerful biology of the TGF- β superfamily with our discovery and development expertise and our internal protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a robust clinical and preclinical pipeline of protein therapeutic candidates targeting key mechanisms underlying cancer and rare diseases.

We have taken a comprehensive, receptor-focused approach to access the biology of the TGF- β superfamily. We recognized that the 12 receptors for the superfamily act as control points for the ligands and therefore represent an attractive approach for pharmacological intervention. We have in-licensed patent rights for nine of the 12 receptors and systematically evaluated interactions between each receptor and a comprehensive panel of ligands. In the body, these ligands are naturally regulated by trap proteins that bind to the ligands thereby blocking ligand-receptor interactions and diminishing signaling in the cell. To mimic this natural regulatory approach, we have built our protein therapeutic candidates using the ligand-binding part of the receptors, depicted in the upper part of the figure below, as traps that capture the relevant groups of ligands in each biological process. We link the ligand-binding portion, the extracellular domain, of these receptors to the portion of a human antibody known as the Fc domain, depicted in the lower part of the figure below, which confers favorable pharmaceutical properties. The resulting "fused" proteins can be administered by simple intravenous or subcutaneous injection and reside in the blood for sufficient periods of time to permit dosing on a weekly or monthly basis.

Protein therapeutics constructed this way are referred to as "receptor fusion proteins" or "ligand traps". Some of the most successful protein therapeutics on the market belong to this category including Enbrel® (etanercept), Eylea® (aflibercept) and Orenia® (abatacept).

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As shown in the figure below, our receptor fusion proteins act as ligand traps by binding to ligands of the TGF- β superfamily, preventing those ligands from binding to the cell surface receptors, and thereby preventing activation of Smad proteins in the target cell.

To take full advantage of our proprietary discovery and development platform, we have developed an integrated set of technologies and capabilities to rapidly and cost-effectively create, test and advance multiple protein therapeutic candidates. Our protein engineering expertise allows us to create and optimize our receptor fusion proteins. We have developed the capability to generate recombinant cell lines that produce our protein therapeutic candidates, and assess the activity of these molecules in animals using our internal animal pharmacology facility or the capabilities of our academic collaborators. We have also invested in infrastructure to manufacture Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical material quickly and flexibly using our internal current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP, compliant protein production facility to support clinical development of our protein therapeutic candidates.

We use our integrated platform of research, development and manufacturing technologies to rapidly and cost-effectively create, test and advance our protein therapeutic candidates. Our robust clinical and preclinical pipeline is focused on areas of high-unmet medical need, particularly in the areas of cancer and rare diseases.

Our Product Pipeline

We have four development stage protein therapeutic candidates, of which three are currently in numerous ongoing clinical trials and the fourth we expect to begin human clinical trials by the end of 2014. Celgene is currently conducting four Phase 2 clinical trials and overseeing three investigator-sponsored trials with sotatercept. We are conducting two Phase 2 clinical trials with ACE-536, two Phase 2 clinical trials with dalantercept and overseeing a collaborative group-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept. We expect to initiate a Phase 2 clinical trial with dalantercept in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in the first half of 2014 and to initiate a Phase 1 clinical trial with ACE-083 by the end of 2014.

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Sotatercept and ACE-536

Anemia in Patients with β -thalassemia and MDS

Erythropoiesis, the process by which precursor cells proliferate and differentiate to give rise to red blood cells, is one of the most important and active processes in human biology. The primary role of red blood cells is to carry and deliver oxygen to other cells throughout the body. At any given time, there are approximately 25 trillion red blood cells in normal adult circulation which account for roughly 25% of the body's total number of cells. The human body produces 2.4 million new red blood cells each second. Red blood cell formation starts in the bone marrow with cells referred to as red blood cell precursors. These precursor cells go through many rounds of cellular proliferation, combined with cellular differentiation, to become more specialized cells to carry out their role as mature, functional red blood cells. We believe this highly active process of red blood cell production is normally tightly controlled by positive and negative regulators of the erythropoietic process. Erythropoietin is a positive regulator that stimulates proliferation of early red blood cell precursor cells, the BFU-E and CFU-E cells depicted in the figure below. Based on our research, it is now recognized that certain ligands in the TGF- β superfamily are negative regulators of red blood cell precursors, starting with the Pro-E cells and those that follow, as depicted in the figure below. These members of the TGF- β superfamily restrain the maturation of these precursors into later stage precursors and ultimately into functional red blood cells (RBCs).

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Depiction of Normal Erythropoiesis

In certain diseases, the highly active process of red blood cell production does not function properly, leading to a reduction in the number of functional red blood cells, a condition known as anemia. Anemia in some disease settings is currently treated by the use of erythropoiesis stimulating agents, such as recombinant erythropoietin, that stimulate proliferation of early stage precursors of red blood cells. However, in certain diseases, such as β -thalassemia and MDS, anemia is caused by defects in the production of late stage red blood cell precursors, which is known as ineffective erythropoiesis.

Anemias caused by ineffective erythropoiesis are not well-treated by current therapies. As shown in the illustration below, ineffective erythropoiesis is characterized by an over-abundance of early stage red blood cell precursors and a decreased ability of late stage precursor cells to properly differentiate into healthy, functional red blood cells. The resulting anemia stimulates the body's overproduction of erythropoietin, which exacerbates the over-abundance of early stage precursors. Because the defective step in ineffective erythropoiesis lies downstream of the early stage precursors, the increase in the number of these cells fails to resolve the anemia.

Depiction of Ineffective Erythropoiesis

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Based on our preclinical research, we believe that TGF- β superfamily ligands function as negative regulators of erythropoiesis by inhibiting the maturation of these early stage red blood cell precursors. Both sotatercept and ACE-536 are ligand traps designed to inhibit these negative regulators of late stage red blood cell precursors and promote their maturation into functional red blood cells.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536, through our collaborations with Celgene, as treatments for anemia in diseases in which erythropoiesis-stimulating agents are either not approved or are not well-suited to treat the underlying anemia. In diseases such as β -thalassemia and MDS in which anemia is caused by ineffective erythropoiesis, we believe both sotatercept and ACE-536 may help correct this defective process. Although similar in terms of their effects on red blood cells, there are differences in how these two protein therapeutic candidates bind to and inhibit ligands. Unlike ACE-536, sotatercept binds to and inhibits activin A, a TGF- β superfamily ligand, and has been shown to increase bone mass and biomarkers of bone formation in clinical trials. Given its effects on bone, sotatercept is being studied in patients with chronic kidney disease, where it has the potential to treat both anemia and mineral and bone disorder. In addition, in preclinical studies, sotatercept inhibits the growth of myeloma cells. Therefore, sotatercept is also being studied in multiple myeloma patients to inhibit tumor growth and improve the anemia and the bone loss associated with the disease.

β -thalassemia

The thalassemias comprise a heterogeneous group of disorders arising from defects in the genes that encode the proteins that comprise hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a four-subunit protein complex formed of two α -subunits and two β -subunits, each with an iron-containing heme group that binds to and carries oxygen molecules within red blood cells. There are two main classifications of thalassemia, α -thalassemia and β -thalassemia, depending on whether the genetic defect lies in the gene encoding the α -subunit or the β -subunit. β -thalassemia is particularly prevalent throughout the Mediterranean region, Middle East, and Southeast Asia, and, due to migration and immigration, is now a global disease. The Thalassaemia International Federation estimates that there are approximately 300,000 patients worldwide with β -thalassemia, approximately 20,000 of which are in the United States and Europe, who are dependent on frequent blood transfusions. We estimate that there are at least as many β -thalassemia patients in the same regions who are not transfusion dependent and not included in these estimates. Many of these patients have hemoglobin levels that are approximately half that of normal individuals and experience significant complications of the disease.

Anemia of β -thalassemia is primarily a result of ineffective erythropoiesis. The genetic defect leads to decreased production of the β -subunits of hemoglobin resulting in an excess amount of the α -subunits. In normal erythropoiesis, excess unpaired α -subunits are eliminated by a cellular component called the proteasome. The proteasome is normally required for effective red blood cell maturation to selectively remove cellular components and organelles such as mitochondria which are replaced by hemoglobin, which constitutes 90% of the protein in a mature red blood cell. In thalassemia, the proteasome becomes saturated with the abnormally high levels of unpaired α -subunits and is unable to remove other cellular components and participate in the maturation process; this causes the block in maturation. Moreover, those free α -subunits that are not eliminated by the proteasome form aggregates, called hemichromes, which damage the maturing red blood cells. These hemichromes, along with the saturation of the proteasome by unpaired α -subunits, contribute to the ineffective erythropoiesis of β -thalassemia. The damaged red blood cells are filtered out by the spleen and have a reduced life span, resulting in anemia and enlargement of the spleen.

Patients with the most severe form of β -thalassemia produce few, if any, β -subunits, resulting in an increased amount of free α -subunits and consequently a high number of hemichromes. These patients typically present with life-threatening anemia within the first year of life and require regular and lifelong red blood cell transfusions, usually every 2 to 4 weeks. Because red blood cells contain significant amounts of iron, this intensive transfusion regimen contributes to a condition known as iron

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overload, which is the principal cause of mortality. Consequently, therapy to reduce iron overload, called iron chelation therapy, is also part of standard treatment in these patients and typically begins after patients have received approximately 20 units of blood from transfusions during their lifetime. Iron chelation therapy alone costs between \$25,000 and \$40,000 per year and yet does not treat the underlying anemia. The course of the disease depends largely on whether patients are maintained on an adequate transfusion and iron chelation regimen. Poor compliance with transfusion and/or iron chelation is associated with a poor prognosis and shortened survival. However, even with the standard of care, patients are at risk of infection from transfusions as well as toxicities related to iron chelation therapy.

Patients with an intermediate form of β -thalassemia, who are not necessarily dependent on frequent transfusions early in life, nevertheless suffer from a wide range of debilitating conditions. The ongoing ineffective erythropoiesis leads to various complications affecting a wide range of organ systems. By the second decade of life, most of these patients' hemoglobin levels have declined to the 6-8 g/dL range, or approximately half that of normal individuals. In an attempt to correct this chronic anemia, the body produces high levels of erythropoietin resulting in a continued stimulation of the early red blood cell precursors in the bone marrow. The number of these precursors grows to such an extent in the bone marrow that it leads to skeletal deformities, porosity of the long bones, and bone fractures. Splenomegaly, or enlargement of the spleen, is the result in part of continuous clearance by the spleen of the malformed red blood cells damaged by hemichromes. This commonly leads patients to require removal of their spleen, which in turn leads to worsening of other complications, such as blood clots. Iron overload is another significant complication even in the absence of red blood cell transfusions. This is due to increased intestinal iron absorption as a result of the ongoing ineffective erythropoiesis. Patients also suffer from various endocrine disorders due, in large part, to the accumulation of iron in the endocrine glands. Importantly, iron can also accumulate in the liver and heart, leading to severe complications such as liver fibrosis and heart failure.

No drug is approved to treat the anemia of β -thalassemia. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is viewed as the only curative approach for β -thalassemia, although this option is limited by the availability of appropriate donors and by risks, including death, associated with the bone marrow transplant procedure. Consequently this treatment is used only in the most severely affected patients.

Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Myelodysplastic syndromes, or MDS, are a group of heterogeneous hematologic diseases characterized by abnormal proliferation and differentiation of blood precursor cells, including red blood cell precursors, in the bone marrow. This leads to peripheral reductions in red blood cells, often accompanied by decreases in white blood cells and platelets, as well as a risk of disease progression to acute myeloid leukemia. Anemia is present in the vast majority of MDS patients at the time of diagnosis. MDS is primarily a disease of the elderly, with 88% of cases diagnosed in individuals 60 years of age or older. Cancer surveillance databases estimate the annual incidence of MDS in the United States at 10,000 to 15,000 cases and the overall U.S. prevalence at approximately 30,000 to 60,000 patients.

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation represents the only treatment modality with curative potential, although the relatively high morbidity and mortality of this approach limits its use. Approximately 23% of MDS patients are categorized as intermediate-2 to high risk. These patients are typically treated with inhibitors of DNA methyltransferase such as Vidaza® (2012 U.S. sales of \$324.0 million for MDS) or Dacogen® (2012 U.S. sales of \$233 million for MDS). Of the remaining 77% of patients categorized as low to intermediate-1 risk, approximately 10% have a specific chromosomal mutation and are typically treated with Revlimid® (2012 U.S. sales of \$257.0 million for MDS). The remaining 67% of patients typically receive red blood cell transfusions or erythropoiesis stimulating agents, though erythropoiesis stimulating agents are not approved by the FDA or the EMA

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for the treatment of anemia in MDS patients. Our internal market research estimates that erythropoiesis stimulating agents generate \$500 to \$700 million in annual U.S. sales from their use in this disease.

The anemia in MDS is primarily due to ineffective erythropoiesis, and a significant number of MDS patients have serum erythropoietin levels substantially above the normal range, indicating that the anemia in these MDS patients is not a consequence of erythropoietin deficiency. The ineffective erythropoiesis of MDS may be caused by excess signaling by members of the TGF- β superfamily, which signaling inhibits red blood cell maturation. For this reason we believe that blocking this excess signaling by sotatercept or ACE-536 may reverse this inhibition. Approximately 50% of MDS patients are unresponsive to the administration of recombinant erythropoietin and instead require red blood cell transfusions, which can increase the risk of infection and iron-overload related toxicities. Treatment-resistant anemia resulting from ineffective erythropoiesis is a major cause of morbidity in MDS patients.

Chronic Kidney Disease

Anemia is a common complication of chronic kidney disease. Because erythropoietin is produced primarily in the kidney and to a lesser extent in the liver, patients with chronic kidney disease produce sub-optimal amounts of erythropoietin, which leads to anemia. Additional serious complications of chronic kidney disease include a condition known as chronic kidney disease mineral and bone disorder that occurs when the diseased kidneys fail to maintain proper levels of calcium and phosphorous in the blood, leading to abnormal bone hormone levels, weakened bones and vascular calcification. Bone and vascular disorders are common complications in people with chronic kidney disease and bone disorders affect almost all patients receiving dialysis. According to the United States Renal Data System, there are over 400,000 chronic kidney disease patients receiving dialysis in the United States. Erythropoiesis stimulating agents have been approved for this indication for over twenty years. Sotatercept has the potential to differentiate itself from erythropoiesis stimulating agents in this patient population because of its positive effects on bone metabolism observed following the administration of sotatercept in preclinical models, healthy volunteers and cancer patients. Additionally, in mouse models of vascular calcification, sotatercept caused a reduction of calcified deposits in the aorta.

Sotatercept Clinical and Preclinical Development

Sotatercept is a soluble receptor fusion protein consisting of the extracellular domain of the activin receptor type IIA (ActRIIA) linked to the Fc domain of human IgG1. Sotatercept acts as a protein trap for TGF- β superfamily ligands that signal through the ActRIIA receptor. Sotatercept has increased red blood cells in multiple clinical trials.

Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trials of Sotatercept

Our collaboration partner, Celgene, is currently conducting four Phase 2 clinical trials of sotatercept in patients with β -thalassemia, MDS and chronic kidney disease. The FDA has granted orphan designation for sotatercept for the treatment of β -thalassemia. We understand that Celgene plans to submit an application for orphan drug designation of sotatercept for treatment of MDS. Through collaborations with leading academic institutions, Celgene is also overseeing three investigator-sponsored trials.

Celgene-Sponsored Clinical Trials

β -thalassemia. Celgene is conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of sotatercept designed as an ascending dose study to determine the safety and efficacy of sotatercept in adults with β -thalassemia.

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The dose levels to be studied are 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 mg/kg and 0.75 mg, with the possibility of further dose escalation up to 1.0 and 1.5 mg/kg, given subcutaneously once every three weeks for a period of 6 cycles with continued treatment at the discretion of the investigator for up to 22 months. Each cohort includes six or more patients during the dose escalation phase, followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to ten additional patients. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in November 2012. Celgene has completed enrolling the 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 mg/kg cohorts and is now enrolling patients in the 0.75 mg/kg cohort. The primary outcome measure of the trial is to identify a safe dose level and to measure efficacy (1) in transfusion dependent patients by a reduction of transfusion burden by $\geq 20\%$ compared to the pretreatment transfusion burden for each patient and (2) in non-transfusion dependent patients by an increase in hemoglobin level by ≥ 1 g/dL compared to the baseline hemoglobin, sustained for 12 weeks. This trial will also evaluate as exploratory endpoints the effects of sotatercept on iron overload, which is an important cause of morbidity and mortality associated with β -thalassemia, and bone metabolism. The trial is being conducted in six sites in Italy, France, Greece, and the United Kingdom and may enroll approximately 65 patients.

Sotatercept has generated encouraging preliminary data in the ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial of sotatercept in β -thalassemia patients.

As shown in the figure below, sotatercept has generated encouraging dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin levels in patients in the Phase 2 clinical trial who are non-transfusion dependent based on preliminary data from the three lowest dose levels in that trial.

**Mean Change in Hemoglobin Level From Baseline by Dose Cohort in
Non-Transfusion Dependent β -Thalassemia Patients Treated With Sotatercept**

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Another analysis of the data from this trial also shows dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin levels. In the analysis shown below, within the first two months of receiving the first dose of sotatercept:

84% of non-transfusion dependent patients in each of the 0.5 and 0.3 mg/kg dose levels achieved at least a 1 g/dL increase in hemoglobin, while none of the non-transfusion dependent patients at the lowest dose level (0.1 mg/kg) achieved this threshold.

33%, 16% and 0% of non-transfusion dependent patients achieved a hemoglobin increase of at least 2 g/dL in the 0.5, 0.3, and 0.1 mg/kg dose levels, respectively.

Maximum Change in Hemoglobin Level From Baseline in Non-Transfusion Dependent β -Thalassemia Patients During the First 3 Cycles (Day 64) of Sotatercept Treatment

The figure below shows that there is a statistically significant relationship ($p < 0.001$) between drug exposure and the maximum increase in hemoglobin during the first three cycles across the three lowest dose levels of sotatercept. The x-axis shows the levels of sotatercept in patients' serum and the y-axis shows the patients' maximum change in hemoglobin. The figure illustrates that as the drug exposure in patients increases, so does the maximum increase in hemoglobin.

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Relationship Between Drug Exposure and Hemoglobin Level in Non-Transfusion Dependent β -Thalassemia Patients Through the First 3 Cycles (Day 64) of Sotatercept Treatment

*Only patients completing the first 3 planned treatment cycles are included.
(AUC) area under the curve; HgB, hemoglobin*

We expect Celgene to establish a range of recommended sotatercept dose levels, based on these data and additional data to be gathered as the clinical trials continue. We expect that in future clinical trials, patients will begin treatment at a recommended starting dose level and to undergo individualized dose titration based on hemoglobin response and tolerability to achieve and maintain an appropriate hemoglobin level. We expect Celgene to continue to dose escalate in this trial with the objective to determine the dose range for evaluation in the expansion stage of this trial. If this activity is confirmed with an acceptable safety profile, we and Celgene plan to initiate pivotal trial(s) in β -thalassemia by the end of 2014 or early 2015. At the dose levels that have been studied to date, we have not yet observed an effect in the transfusion dependent patients. Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect additional data from this clinical trial to become available as follows: data from additional dose levels and extended treatment in patients from the dose escalation portion of the clinical trial in the second quarter of 2014, and additional data in the fourth quarter of 2014.

MDS. Celgene is conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of sotatercept for the treatment of anemia in patients with low-or intermediate-1 risk MDS. The dose levels to be studied are 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 and 1.0 and up to 2.0 mg/kg given subcutaneously once every three weeks for five cycles, and up to three additional cycles for late responders, with continued treatment at the discretion of the investigator. Each cohort may include up to 20 patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase, followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to 15 additional patients. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in December 2012. Celgene has currently completed the 0.1, 0.3 and 0.5 mg/kg cohorts and is now enrolling patients in the 1.0 mg/kg cohort. Dose escalation may go up to 2.0 mg/kg. The primary outcome measure is erythroid hematological improvement (HI-E). For patients who require transfusions of <4 units of red blood cells in the eight weeks prior to dosing, HI-E is an increase in hemoglobin of ≥ 1.5 g/dL sustained over a period ≥ 8 weeks in the absence of red blood cell transfusions. For subjects that require transfusions of ≥ 4 units of red blood cells in the eight weeks prior to dosing, HI-E is a decrease of ≥ 4 units of red blood cells transfused over a period of eight

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weeks compared to the number of units transfused in the eight weeks prior to treatment. This trial will also evaluate the effects of sotatercept on iron overload and bone metabolism. The trial is being conducted at up to 23 sites in the United States and France and may enroll up to 115 patients. Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect additional data from this clinical trial to become available as follows: data from the dose escalation portion of the clinical trial in the second quarter of 2014, and additional data in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Chronic Kidney Disease.

Celgene is conducting two Phase 2 clinical trials with sotatercept in patients with chronic kidney disease. The first is a Phase 2 clinical trial with sotatercept designed as a randomized, placebo-controlled dose escalation study to evaluate the pharmacokinetics, safety, efficacy, tolerability and pharmacodynamics of sotatercept for the correction of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in August 2010. The first dose level was 0.1 mg/kg administered subcutaneously as a single dose. Subsequent dose levels to be studied are 0.3, 0.5 and 0.7 mg/kg administered subcutaneously once every four weeks for up to eight cycles. Each cohort will include up to 12 (nine sotatercept-treated and three placebo-treated) patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase, followed by an additional cohort at a selected dose level. Celgene has completed enrollment in the 0.1, 0.3 and 0.5 mg/kg cohorts and is now enrolling patients in the 0.7 mg/kg cohort. The primary endpoints are pharmacokinetics and safety. Other endpoints include effects on hemoglobin and serum markers of bone metabolism. The trial is being conducted at up to 21 sites in the United States and may enroll up to 56 patients.

Early data from this trial are encouraging. An interim analysis from this clinical trial indicates that sotatercept produces dose dependent increases in hemoglobin in end stage renal disease patients on hemodialysis. The data will be presented at the National Kidney Foundation Spring Clinical Meeting in April 2014.

Based in part on these interim data, and previously observed effects of sotatercept on bone biomarkers, Celgene has initiated a second phase 2 clinical trial in Europe with sotatercept in patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD) who are on hemodialysis. The first patient in this trial was first dosed in December 2013. The study is designed as a two-part study to assess the safety and efficacy of sotatercept as a therapy to treat anemia and to control the adverse manifestations of chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD). Patients in both parts of the study must first be on a stable dose of an erythropoiesis stimulating agent (ESA) to maintain hemoglobin levels and, after an ESA treatment free period of approximately five days, will then be switched to treatment with sotatercept.

The first part is a dose-escalation study of intravenous and subcutaneous routes of administration of sotatercept in approximately 60 patients to evaluate pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability. Patients in the dose escalation part of the study will be given sotatercept once every two weeks up to a total of eight doses and followed for approximately four months after their last dose. The first part of the study is designed to inform the dosing regimens to be tested in the second part of the clinical trial. The second part will be a randomized, controlled study of approximately 230 patients to evaluate the efficacy and safety of sotatercept versus an erythropoiesis stimulating agent. Efficacy measures for part two of the study include the change in mean hemoglobin concentration from baseline and the ability of sotatercept to maintain patients' hemoglobin levels within a target range after switching from an ESA to sotatercept. Measures of biomarkers for bone formation and bone resorption and for mineral metabolism also will be studied, along with imaging of vascular calcification.

Sotatercept Investigator Sponsored Trials

Through collaborations with leading academic institutions, Celgene is overseeing investigator-sponsored trials in multiple myeloma, Diamond-Blackfan anemia and myelofibrosis.

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Multiple myeloma is a cancer of the bone marrow that leads to the uncontrolled growth of certain white blood cells, causing bone marrow failure, bone pain, bone fractures and kidney problems. Nearly all multiple myeloma patients suffer from anemia. Investigators at the Massachusetts General Hospital are conducting a trial to explore the possibility that the combination of anti-myeloma therapies Revlimid® and dexamethasone together with sotatercept may reduce the growth of cancer cells along with improving anemia as well as bone lesions that often occur in patients with multiple myeloma.

Diamond-Blackfan anemia is a rare and severe anemia that is present at birth in affected individuals. Investigators at North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System are conducting a trial to determine the safety and efficacy of sotatercept in adults with Diamond-Blackfan anemia who are red blood cell transfusion-dependent.

Myelofibrosis is an acquired disease of the bone marrow that results in replacement of the bone marrow with fibrotic tissue leading to bone marrow failure and inability to make new blood cells, including red blood cells, which leads to anemia. Investigators at the MD Anderson Cancer Center are conducting a trial to determine the safety and efficacy of sotatercept in patients with myeloproliferative neoplasm-associated myelofibrosis and anemia.

Completed Clinical Trials

Six human clinical trials of sotatercept, including Phase 1 clinical trials in healthy volunteers and Phase 2 clinical trials of patients with multiple myeloma, breast cancer, and non-small cell lung cancer, collectively involving over 160 patients have been conducted to date. In healthy volunteers, we observed increases in red blood cells and hemoglobin. The mean change in hemoglobin for the patients who received a single dose of 1.0 mg/kg was almost 3 g/dL, which is similar to receiving a transfusion of three units of blood. We have also shown that in a randomized, placebo-controlled trial in patients with multiple myeloma receiving melphalan, prednisolone and thalidomide, sotatercept produced dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin. In the placebo and 0.1 mg/kg sotatercept cohorts, none of the patients achieved at least a 1.5 g/dL increase in hemoglobin at day 29 of the trial compared to their baseline levels. In the 0.3 and 0.5 mg/kg sotatercept cohorts, 13% and 38% of the patients, respectively, achieved at least a 1.5 g/dL increase in hemoglobin at day 29 of the trial compared to their baseline levels. In a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial in breast cancer patients who had anemia due to myelosuppressive chemotherapy, sotatercept produced dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin levels. In both the placebo and 0.1 mg/kg sotatercept cohorts, 20% of the patients had their hemoglobin levels increase to at least 11 g/dL maintained for 28 days in the absence of a red blood cell transfusion or use of an erythropoiesis stimulating agent. In the 0.3 mg/kg cohort, 22% of the patients achieved this outcome and in the 0.5 mg/kg cohort, 75% of the patients achieved this threshold. In a randomized, dose-ranging Phase 2 trial of sotatercept in patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer, sotatercept, administered at a fixed dose of 15 or 30 mg given subcutaneously every six weeks, produced increases in hemoglobin. In patients who did not receive red blood cell transfusions within the first four weeks, the change from baseline was at least 1 g/dL of hemoglobin for 40% of patients at week 2 and 16% of patients at week four. Given the results of these trials, we and Celgene may decide to pursue further clinical development in the future in one or more of these indications.

Safety

Across the completed clinical trials, sotatercept has been generally well-tolerated. In studies with healthy volunteers, the only treatment-related serious adverse event was a report of persistent, progressive high blood pressure in one subject. While the precise cause of elevated blood pressure cannot be determined, it was an expected consequence of elevated red blood cell levels that occurred in this subject. Commonly observed adverse events included headache, infection, dizziness, hypertension, hot flush, tingling, muscle spasms, limb injury, fatigue and asthenia. In three studies of patients with

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cancer (myeloma, breast and lung cancer), one sudden death was reported in a myeloma patient. The event was evaluated as probably related to the concurrent anti-myeloma therapy of melphalan, prednisolone and thalidomide and possibly related to sotatercept. One patient with advanced breast cancer experienced serious adverse events of perforated gastric ulcer and peptic ulcer disease that were evaluated as possibly related to sotatercept. One patient with advanced lung cancer experienced a serious adverse event of a cerebrovascular accident (blockage of a blood vessel in the brain) that was suspected as related to treatment.

Among the ongoing clinical trials managed by Celgene, no treatment-related serious adverse events have been reported in the MDS trial. In the β -thalassemia trial, two patients have exhibited serious adverse events that were suspected as related to sotatercept: bone pain and superficial thrombophlebitis (an inflamed blood clot in a superficial vein). One patient at the 0.5 mg/kg dose level had a treatment-related Grade 3 adverse event of ventricular extrasystoles (ventricular heart contractions) and discontinued treatment.

Sotatercept Investigational New Drug (IND) Applications

Sotatercept is the subject of three separate company-sponsored U.S. IND applications. We submitted the first IND to the FDA on March 13, 2006 for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. There are currently no studies being conducted under this IND. We submitted the second IND to the FDA on March 27, 2009 to assess the use of sotatercept for the treatment of anemia in various cancer-related indications. We transferred sponsorship of both INDs to Celgene on January 19, 2010. Under the second IND, sotatercept is currently being studied in patients with lower-risk MDS. A third IND was submitted by Celgene to the FDA on January 25, 2010 to assess sotatercept for the treatment of anemia in patients with end-stage renal disease. In addition, sotatercept is being studied in Europe under three separate Clinical Trial Applications (CTAs). The first CTA is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in adult patients with β -thalassemia, submitted to France on December 28, 2011, to the United Kingdom on July 26, 2012, to Italy on July 27, 2012, and to Greece on November 23, 2012. The second CTA is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in patients with lower-risk MDS, submitted to France on October 10, 2012. The third CTA is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease, with Belgium, Germany, Portugal, Spain, and the UK joining under the Voluntary Harmonization Procedure on June 17, 2013. Sotatercept is also being studied in the United States under three investigator-sponsored INDs.

Preclinical Studies

In preclinical studies, RAP-011 (the mouse equivalent of sotatercept) was evaluated in a broad range of animal pharmacology studies to assess its biological effects. RAP-011 has been shown to increase red blood cell counts in mice, rats, and monkeys. RAP-011 showed increased hemoglobin and red blood cell counts in mouse models of β -thalassemia and MDS, demonstrating decreased ineffective erythropoiesis in these models. RAP-011 was also able to prevent chemotherapy-induced anemia in a mouse model of this condition and was able to correct anemia in a mouse model of chronic kidney disease. RAP-011 increased bone mineral density in ovariectomized mice and has demonstrated positive effects in mice on bone lesions and bone metastases in a number of cancer models including models of multiple myeloma. The preclinical activity of sotatercept is also being evaluated in a mouse model of sickle cell disease.

ACE-536 Clinical and Preclinical Development

ACE-536 is a soluble receptor fusion protein consisting of a modified extracellular domain of the activin receptor type IIB (ActRIIB) linked to the Fc domain of human IgG1.

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Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trials of ACE-536

We are conducting Phase 2 clinical trials of ACE-536 in patients with β -thalassemia and in patients with MDS. The FDA has granted orphan designation for ACE-536 for the treatment of β -thalassemia and for the treatment of MDS.

β -thalassemia.

We are conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of ACE-536, designed as an ascending dose trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy in patients with β -thalassemia. The dose levels to be studied are 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8 and 1.0 mg/kg given subcutaneously once every three weeks for up to 85 days. Each cohort will include three to six patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase. This will be followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to 20 patients. We are in the process of amending the protocol to include additional types of transfusion-dependent patients, to increase the size of the expansion cohort of the trial and to potentially study higher dose levels of ACE-536. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in March 2013. We have completed enrollment of the 0.2, 0.4, 0.6 and 0.8 mg/kg cohorts and are currently enrolling patients in the 1.0 mg/kg cohort. The primary outcome measure is the proportion of patients who have an increase in hemoglobin of ≥ 1.5 g/dL from baseline for ≥ 14 days (in the absence of red blood cell transfusions) in non-transfusion dependent patients or a $\geq 20\%$ reduction in red blood cell transfusion burden compared to the pretreatment transfusion burden in transfusion dependent patients. This trial will also examine the effects of ACE-536 on iron overload, an important cause of morbidity and mortality in β -thalassemia patients. Secondary endpoints include markers of serum iron and hemolysis. The trial is being conducted at up to seven sites in Italy and Greece, and we plan to include additional sites in Europe and may enroll up to 72 patients.

Initial data from this clinical trial is encouraging. As of January 3, 2014, preliminary data after three cycles (approximately two months) of treatment with ACE-536 show that non-transfusion dependent β -thalassemia patients in the 0.6 mg/kg dose group achieved a mean increase in hemoglobin of approximately 1.5 g/dL, while patients in the 0.2 and 0.4 mg/kg dose groups achieved a mean increase in hemoglobin of approximately 0.0 and 0.8 g/dL, respectively. Acceleron and Celgene intend to announce interim data in June, 2014 at the annual congress of the European Hematology Association (EHA). For sotatercept and ACE-536 in β -thalassemia, we and Celgene expect to present additional interim data from non-transfusion dependent patients as well as data from transfusion dependent patients. In transfusion dependent β -thalassemia patients treated with ACE-536, preliminary data show a decrease in the frequency of red blood cell transfusions.

Based on these data and additional data to be gathered during the clinical trial, we expect to establish a range of recommended ACE-536 dose levels. We expect that in future clinical trials, patients will begin treatment at a recommended starting dose level and to undergo individualized dose titration based on hemoglobin response and tolerability to achieve and maintain an appropriate hemoglobin level.

Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect data from this clinical trial to become available as follows: data from the dose escalation portion of the clinical trial during the second quarter of 2014, and additional data in the fourth quarter of 2014.

MDS. We are conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of ACE-536 designed as an ascending dose trial in patients with low or intermediate-1 risk MDS. The dose levels to be studied are 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.33 and 1.75 mg/kg given subcutaneously once every three weeks for up to 85 days. Each cohort will include three to six patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase. This will be followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to 30 patients. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in January 2013. We have currently completed enrollment in the 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 and 1.0 mg/kg cohorts and are now enrolling patients in the 1.33 mg/kg cohort. The primary

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outcome measure is the proportion of patients who have an increase of hemoglobin ≥ 1.5 g/dL from baseline for 14 days in the absence of red blood cell transfusions in non-transfusion dependent patients or a $\geq 50\%$ or ≥ 4 unit reduction of red blood cell transfusions over a period of eight weeks compared to pretreatment transfusion burden in transfusion-dependent patients. This trial will also examine the effects of ACE-536 on iron overload. The trial is being conducted at up to nine sites in Germany and may enroll up to 72 patients. For MDS patients treated with ACE-536, interim data indicate that there is a positive effect on hemoglobin levels in these patients, and we expect to present data from both transfusion dependent and non-transfusion dependent MDS patients at EHA in June, 2014. Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect additional data from this clinical trial to become available as follows: data from the dose escalation portion of the clinical trial during the second quarter of 2014, and additional data in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Completed Phase 1 Clinical Trial

ACE-536 was studied in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, ascending dose Phase 1 clinical trial in 32 healthy volunteers. ACE-536 produced dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin and red blood cells. The proportion of subjects with a hemoglobin increase of ≥ 1.0 g/dL increased on a dose-dependent basis, with approximately 80% of subjects in the 0.25 mg/kg dose level achieving this threshold.

Safety

In the completed Phase 1 clinical trial in healthy volunteers, ACE-536 was well-tolerated. No ACE-536 related serious adverse events were reported in the completed Phase 1 clinical trial. Commonly observed possibly or probably treatment-related adverse events included injection site bruising, injection site blemish, dry skin, numbness, muscle spasms, muscle pain, generalized itchiness and raised rash. In the ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, there have been no ACE-536 related serious adverse events. One patient in the ACE-536 thalassemia trial who was treated at the 0.8 mg/kg dose level had dose-limiting toxicity of worsening bone pain. The patient had a dose reduction to 0.6 mg/kg for the second cycle and subsequently withdrew from the study.

ACE-536 Investigational New Drug (IND) Applications

ACE-536 is being studied in the United States under an IND that we submitted to the FDA on June 14, 2011. The indication identified in the IND is for the treatment of anemia in patients with MDS. No studies are being conducted under this IND at this time. In addition, ACE-536 is being studied in Europe under two separate Clinical Trial Applications (CTAs). The first is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in adult patients with β -thalassemia, submitted to Italy on August 29, 2012, to Turkey on June 14, 2013, and to Greece on July 2, 2013. The second is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in patients with low- or intermediate-1 risk MDS, submitted to Germany on August 21, 2012.

Preclinical Studies

A number of preclinical pharmacology studies have been conducted with ACE-536 or its mouse version, RAP-536, that demonstrate its effects on red blood cells, hemoglobin and hematocrit. Collectively ACE-536 and RAP-536 have shown activity in mouse models of β -thalassemia, MDS, chemotherapy-induced anemia, acute blood loss and renal anemia.

β -thalassemia. RAP-536 has been evaluated in a series of studies using a mouse model of β -thalassemia. These mice carry deletion mutations in the β -globin genes, resulting in a deficiency of β -globin protein and hematologic abnormalities very similar to those seen in human β -thalassemia patients, including severe anemia and the formation of hemichromes resulting in ineffective erythropoiesis. These mice also exhibit severe complications common in patients with thalassemia, such

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as an enlarged spleen, bone loss and iron overload. In these mice, RAP-536 treatment improved numerous hematologic parameters, including significant increases in red blood cell count, hemoglobin levels, and hematocrit, decreased serum erythropoietin, normalized red blood cell size, and reduced red blood cell breakdown, as measured by serum bilirubin.

Representative blood smears were taken from the β -thalassemia mouse studies for both the placebo-treated animals and the RAP-536 treated animals. As shown in the image below, RAP-536 improved red blood cell morphology by reducing the number of poorly formed and damaged red blood cells, and reducing the amount of cellular debris that results from dying red blood cells.

Importantly, RAP-536 improved the maturation of later stage red blood cell precursor populations, in the bone marrow and spleen, with concomitant reductions in the earlier-stage red blood cell precursor populations. We believe RAP-536 reduced the ineffective erythropoiesis by decreasing the formation of harmful hemichromes. It appears that RAP-536 may achieve this effect in part by stimulating the proteasome, thus promoting the removal of unpaired α -hemoglobin and stimulating red blood cell maturation.

This reduction in ineffective erythropoiesis reduced severe and common complications of the disease in mice, evidenced by reduced iron deposition in organs, reduced spleen weights and normalized bone density. Based on the numerous beneficial effects of RAP-536 in this mouse model of β -thalassemia, we believe that it is modifying the disease and has the potential to do so in human patients.

MDS. In a mouse model of MDS, RAP-536 treated animals had statistically significant increases in red blood cell count, hemoglobin levels and hematocrit compared to controls. Additionally, RAP-536 reduced the ineffective erythropoiesis as evidenced by the improvement in the ratio of red blood cell precursors to other cells in the bone marrow.

Sickle Cell Disease. We and Celgene are exploring the preclinical activity of ACE-536 in a mouse model of sickle cell disease.

Taken together, our clinical and preclinical results suggest that ACE-536 could be a meaningful novel therapy to treat anemia.

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Dalantercept

Inhibiting Angiogenesis to Limit Tumor Growth

Angiogenesis is a process by which new blood vessels are formed. Angiogenesis can be simplified to two major stages the proliferative stage followed by the maturation stage. During the proliferative stage, vascular endothelial cells, the cells lining the inside of the blood vessels, multiply in number and migrate to the site where a new vessel will be formed. This proliferative stage is followed by the maturation stage during which the endothelial cells coalesce to form tubes which are then stabilized through the recruitment of perivascular cells that form an outer layer of the blood vessels resulting in fully formed, functional vessels.

Tumors depend on angiogenesis to form new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen to feed the rapidly growing malignant cells. The principal molecule driving the proliferative stage of angiogenesis in tumors is a protein called vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Inhibiting VEGF-driven angiogenesis to control tumor growth has become an important and widely-used approach to cancer treatment. There are several FDA-approved cancer drugs that inhibit the VEGF pathway, with over \$8 billion in aggregate worldwide sales. Despite the success of these drugs, many patients fail to respond or develop resistance to VEGF pathway inhibitor therapy, resulting in an unmet need for new therapies to inhibit angiogenesis by a different mechanism.

We are using our knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily to develop dalantercept, a novel protein therapeutic candidate targeting the maturation stage of angiogenesis. Recently, the activin receptor-like kinase 1 (ALK1) has been recognized as a key regulator of the maturation stage of angiogenesis. ALK1 is one of the 12 receptors for ligands in the TGF- β superfamily and is found primarily on endothelial cells. The importance of the ALK1 pathway in angiogenesis was discovered, in part, through research into the genetic basis of the disease hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia 2 (HHT-2) in which patients manifest vascular defects including reduced ability to form capillary beds, which are the networks of small blood vessels that connect arteries to veins and are necessary for nutrient and waste exchange in tissues. This research revealed that these patients have only one of two functional copies of the ALK1 gene.

We reasoned that leveraging the biology of the ALK1 pathway to inhibit maturation of blood vessels could impair the growth of tumors by limiting the development of capillary beds within the tumor. To test this hypothesis, mice with a predisposition to develop tumors were bred to have only one, rather than two copies, of the ALK1 gene. In response to the loss of half of the ALK1 genes, tumor growth and size and blood vessel density in the tumor were reduced by half. These results and additional research in the field have established the ALK1 signaling pathway as a promising target for developing a new class of anti-angiogenesis agents ALK1 pathway inhibitors.

We believe one promising opportunity for dalantercept will be its use in combination with VEGF pathway inhibitors because these agents target distinct sequential steps in angiogenesis. Moreover, we and others have hypothesized that agents, such as dalantercept, that inhibit vessel maturation are able to sensitize the tumor vasculature to the anticancer effects of VEGF pathway inhibition. We believe that newly formed blood vessels become more resistant to VEGF pathway inhibitors as they mature. Therefore we believe that by preventing blood vessel maturation, dalantercept may maintain newly formed vessels in an immature state that increases their susceptibility to VEGF pathway inhibitors.

We and our academic collaborators have also shown in two mouse cancer models that treatment with dalantercept decreases metastases. This is in contrast to VEGF pathway inhibitors that increase metastases in mouse cancer models.

We believe that a combination of ALK1 and VEGF pathway inhibitors could have application in a number of different oncology indications where VEGF pathway inhibitors are currently used. The

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currently approved VEGF pathway inhibitors include Avastin® (bevacizumab), Nexavar® (sorafenib), Sutent® (sunitinib), Inlyta® (axitinib), and Votrient® (pazopanib). Four large markets for which these drugs have been approved are non-small cell lung cancer, colorectal cancer, renal cell carcinoma and liver cancer.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). The National Cancer Institute estimates there will be 228,190 new cases of lung cancer in the United States in 2013 with 159,480 deaths. In 2012, sales of Avastin® in NSCLC were \$1.2 billion in the United States and \$1.7 billion worldwide.

Colorectal Cancer. The National Cancer Institute estimates there will be 142,820 new cases of colon cancer or rectal cancer in the United States in 2013 with 50,830 deaths. In 2012, sales of Avastin® for colorectal cancer were \$1.2 billion in the United States and \$3.6 billion worldwide.

Renal Cell Carcinoma. The National Cancer Institute estimates there will be 65,150 new cases of renal cell carcinoma in the United States in 2013 with 13,680 deaths. In 2012, U.S. sales of drugs for renal cell carcinoma were \$1.2 billion, of which \$800 million were anti-angiogenesis drugs that target the VEGF pathway, principally Sutent®, Nexavar® and Avastin®. Worldwide sales in 2012 of drugs for renal cell carcinoma were \$3.1 billion, of which \$2.3 billion were drugs that target the VEGF pathway.

Liver Cancer. The National Cancer Institute estimates there will be 30,640 new cases of liver cancer in the United States in 2013 with 21,670 deaths. The only drug approved in the United States for the treatment of liver cancer is the VEGF pathway inhibitor Nexavar®. In 2012, sales of Nexavar® for liver cancer were \$189 million in the United States and \$756 million worldwide.

Other Tumors. One or more anti-angiogenesis agents are also approved as treatments for neuroendocrine tumors, thyroid cancer and glioblastoma.

Developing Indications. It is believed that angiogenesis is important in the growth and spread of a number of additional highly-vascularized cancers, including endometrial cancer (cancer of the uterus), ovarian cancer, and head and neck cancer. While no anti-angiogenesis agents are approved in the U.S. for these indications, Avastin® is approved in Europe for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

The first two cancers for which we are studying the combination of dalantercept plus a VEGF pathway inhibitor are renal cell carcinoma and liver cancer. In renal cell cancer, sunitinib and axitinib are the most prescribed VEGF pathway inhibitors for first and second line patients, respectively. In the first line setting, sunitinib results in progression-free survival rates of approximately 11 months. In the second line setting, for patients whose disease had progressed despite receiving sunitinib in the first line setting, axitinib produced a progression-free survival rate of approximately 4.8 months. We believe the combination of dalantercept plus axitinib in the second line setting has the potential to increase the rate of progression-free survival greater than axitinib alone. In liver cancer, the VEGF pathway inhibitor, sorafenib, is approved in the first line setting yet the unmet medical need remains significant. In the first line setting, sorafenib results in time to progression of approximately 5.5 months.

Dalantercept Clinical and Preclinical Development

Dalantercept is comprised of the extracellular domain of the ALK1 receptor linked to the Fc domain of IgG1. Dalantercept acts as a ligand trap for ligands in the TGF- β superfamily that signal through the ALK1 receptor. We have completed a Phase 1 trial of dalantercept and are pursuing a program of ongoing and planned Phase 2 trials seeking to demonstrate single agent activity of dalantercept for advanced solid tumors and activity of dalantercept in combination with approved VEGF pathway inhibitors or chemotherapy in advanced solid tumors.

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Ongoing and Planned Phase 2 Clinical Trials of Dalantercept

We are currently conducting two Phase 2 clinical trials of dalantercept in head and neck cancer and renal cell carcinoma. Additionally, through collaborations with a National Cancer Institute funded collaborative research group, the Gynecologic Oncology Group, we are overseeing an additional Phase 2 clinical trial in ovarian cancer. We plan to initiate a trial of dalantercept in hepatocellular carcinoma in the first half of 2014. We plan to submit applications for orphan designation of dalantercept for those indications or subsets of indications that meet FDA requirements for orphan status.

Acceleron Sponsored Clinical Trials

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck. We are conducting a single agent Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept in an ascending dose trial in patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in October 2011. After an initial cohort of two patients treated at a fixed dose level of 80 mg, we amended the trial and began recruitment of patients under the amended protocol in the first quarter of 2012 to study the dose level of 0.6 mg/kg given subcutaneously once every three weeks. The protocol was subsequently amended to increase the dose level of dalantercept to 1.2 mg/kg. Patients continue to receive dalantercept until there is disease progression (either clinically or as measured by analysis of radiographic imaging according to RECIST criteria) or dalantercept is no longer tolerated. The primary outcome measure is objective response rate as measured by RECIST criteria, and there are a number of secondary outcome measures of tumor response. The trial is being conducted in 12 centers in the United States, and we completed enrollment in July 2013 with a total of 46 patients, including two patients treated at the 80 mg dose, 13 at the 0.6 mg/kg dose, and 31 at the 1.2 mg/kg dose. Of these 46 patients, 41 patients (one patient at 80 mg, 13 patients at 0.6 mg/kg, and 27 patients at 1.2 mg/kg) were evaluable for radiological response according to RECIST criteria as of December 20, 2013. The preliminary data for these 41 patients are as follows: no patients at 80 mg, three patients (23%) at 0.6 mg/kg and ten patients (37%) at 1.2 mg/kg achieved stable disease as their best response at the beginning of their third cycle and, at the 1.2 mg/kg dose level, one patient (2.4%) achieved a partial response. None of these patients achieved a complete response. We intend to present additional data from this trial at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual meeting in late May or early June 2014. These preliminary data suggest dalantercept has dose dependent but modest single agent activity in patients with advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. We believe the greatest potential for dalantercept will be in combination with VEGF pathway inhibitors or in combination with cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Renal Cell Carcinoma. We are conducting a two-part Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept in combination with axitinib, an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor, in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma. Part one of this trial is designed as a single-arm dose escalation and expansion stage with the primary endpoint of evaluating the safety and tolerability of various dose levels of dalantercept in combination with axitinib to select a dose level of dalantercept (in combination with axitinib) for further study if merited. The dose levels of dalantercept studied in the dose escalation stage were 0.6, 0.9, and 1.2 mg/kg given subcutaneously once every three weeks. The number of patients enrolled at the 0.6, 0.9 and 1.2 mg/kg dose levels were four, four and five patients, respectively. The dose level of 1.2 mg/kg was selected for use in the expansion phase and we are now enrolling up to 20 additional patients in this stage of the study. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in January 2013. Patients continue to receive dalantercept and axitinib until there is disease progression (either clinically or as measured by RECIST criteria) or the combination is no longer tolerated. Up to a total of 44 patients may be enrolled in the dose escalation and expansion part of the trial. Part two of the trial will be a randomized comparison of the selected dose of dalantercept in combination with axitinib versus axitinib

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alone with a total of 112 patients. The primary endpoint of part two of the trial will be progression-free survival. The trial is currently being conducted in 7 sites in the United States.

We believe that early preliminary data from this trial are encouraging. No dose-limiting toxicities have been observed during the 29 day assessment period for each dose cohort. Of the 13 patients enrolled in the dose escalation part of the trial, seven (54%) had received one prior therapy and six (46%) had received ≥ 2 prior therapies, including two patients with ≥ 2 prior VEGF-pathway inhibitors. As of December 24, 2013, six of eleven (55%) evaluable patients completed ≥ 6 cycles (approximately 4.5 months) of treatment, including two of four patients at the 0.6 mg/kg dose level, two of four patients at the 0.9 mg/kg dose level and two of three patients at the 1.2 mg/kg dose level. These data provide preliminary evidence that dalantercept can be safely combined with the VEGF-pathway inhibitor axitinib in patients with renal cell carcinoma. As of the most recent analysis (August 28, 2013) of tumor response according to RECIST criteria in the first two cohorts, one patient had achieved a partial response and one patient had achieved stable disease at the 0.6 mg/kg dose level, and one patient had achieved a partial response and three patients had achieved stable disease at the 0.9 mg/kg dose level. Data from patients at the 1.2 mg/kg dose level have not yet been analyzed. We intend to present additional data from this trial at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual meeting in late May or early June 2014.

Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect to initiate part two of this trial by the end of the first quarter or the beginning of the second quarter of 2014, which, if successful, we expect would enable a Phase 3 trial. We expect additional dose escalation data to be available when we initiate part two of the trial.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma

In the first half of 2014, we plan to initiate a Phase 2 single-arm dose escalation and expansion clinical trial of dalantercept in combination with sorafenib, an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor, in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. The primary endpoint will be to evaluate the safety and tolerability of various dose levels of dalantercept in combination with sorafenib. Secondary endpoints are expected to include time to progression, progression-free survival, disease control rate, and overall survival. The dose levels planned are 0.9 mg/kg of dalantercept given subcutaneously once every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given once daily, 1.2 mg/kg of dalantercept given subcutaneously once every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given once daily, and 1.2 mg/kg of dalantercept given subcutaneously once every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given twice daily. Each cohort will include up to six patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase, followed by an expansion phase in up to 20 additional patients. Patients will continue to receive dalantercept and sorafenib until there is disease progression (either clinically or as measured by RECIST criteria) or the combination is no longer tolerated.

Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG) Sponsored Trials

The Gynecologic Oncology Group, one of the National Cancer Institute's funded collaborative cancer research groups, sponsored two Phase 2 clinical trials to study the activity of dalantercept at a dose level of 1.2 mg/kg given as a single agent via subcutaneous injection every three weeks. The first trial was in patients with recurrent or persistent endometrial cancer and the second trial is in patients with recurrent or persistent ovarian cancer. Both of these clinical trials were designed as two part studies to assess the activity of dalantercept based on either of two endpoints: RECIST-defined response rate or progression free survival at 6 months. If there is sufficient activity in the first part of the trial, additional patients will be enrolled in the second, expanded part of the trial. The endometrial cancer study enrolled 28 patients in part one. Of the 28 patients, 16 (57.1%) achieved stable disease and 5 (17.9%) were alive and progression free for at least 6 months. Of these 5 patients, 3 were alive and progression free without receiving non-protocol therapy for at least 6 months. Fatigue, anemia,

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constipation, and edema were the most commonly reported toxicities regardless of attribution. The GOG has notified us that there was not sufficient activity to enroll additional patients in the second part of the endometrial cancer trial. The GOG ovarian cancer study enrolled 30 patients to part 1. Because this part 1 of the ovarian cancer study is fully enrolled, at this time the study is closed to further enrollment. We anticipate that in the middle of 2014, we may receive notification from the GOG if there is sufficient activity to enroll additional patients in the second part of the ovarian cancer trial.

Phase 1 Trial Results

A Phase 1 ascending dose trial evaluated the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and anti-tumor activity of dalantercept in patients with advanced solid tumors. Dalantercept was given subcutaneously approximately once every three weeks until disease progression. Thirty-seven patients were enrolled in dose groups at 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6, 3.2 and 4.8 mg/kg. In this trial, dalantercept demonstrated anti-tumor activity based on decreases or stabilization of tumor size. As shown in the figure below, out of the 29 evaluable patients treated, one (3%) had a partial response and 13 (45%) had stable disease according to RECIST criteria. Of the 13 who experienced stable disease, eight experienced stable disease for at least three months. Treatment continued until the patient experienced progressive disease.

The figure below displays each patient's best overall response by the maximum percent change decrease in target lesion size. The dose level each patient received is shown below their bar.

Best Overall Response by the Maximum Percent Change Decrease in Target Lesion Size According to RECIST v1.1 Criteria

In addition to these effects on tumor size, dalantercept demonstrated likely anti-angiogenic activity evidenced by a reduction of tumor metabolic activity as well as decreases in tumor blood flow. Lastly, some patients were observed to have dilated blood vessels in the skin, similar to those in HHT-2 patients, suggesting ALK1 pathway inhibition.

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Safety

In clinical trials to date, dalantercept has been generally well-tolerated. In the initial Phase 1 clinical trial in advanced cancer patients, five patients out of 37 experienced serious adverse events deemed treatment-related that were reported as left ventricular dysfunction, fatigue, fluid overload, and congestive heart failure. Two of these patients had prior coronary artery disease. In subsequent trials fluid overload has been successfully managed with diuretics. The following treatment related adverse events have been observed in our ongoing clinical trials. Two patients in the head and neck cancer clinical trial have experienced serious adverse events of fluid accumulation around the lungs that were determined to be possibly related to dalantercept. Another patient in the head and neck trial has experienced serious adverse events of tracheal obstruction and pulmonary edema that were determined to be possibly related to dalantercept. In the clinical trial of patients with endometrial cancer, seven patients have experienced treatment-related serious adverse events reported as fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity, fluid accumulation around the lungs, rectal fistula, gastric bleeding, vomiting, anemia, and shortness of breath. In the clinical trial of patients with ovarian cancer, one patient has experienced treatment related serious adverse events reported as hypokalemia (decreased potassium), anorexia, dehydration and increased creatinine and another patient experienced a treatment related serious adverse event of shortness of breath. In the renal cell carcinoma trial, there has been one dalantercept-related serious adverse events of fluid overload and shortness of breath. Adverse events associated with axitinib did not occur with higher than expected frequency or severity.

Dalantercept Investigational New Drug (IND) Applications

Dalantercept is being studied in the United States under an IND that we submitted to the FDA on July 29, 2009 for the treatment of patients with advanced solid tumors or multiple myeloma. Dalantercept is also being studied in the United States under two INDs sponsored by the Gynecologic Oncology Group: the first was submitted on August 2, 2012 for the treatment of recurrent/persistent endometrial carcinoma and the second submitted on September 25, 2012 for the treatment of recurrent/persistent ovarian carcinoma.

Preclinical Studies

We have demonstrated that dalantercept as a single agent inhibits tumor growth and angiogenesis in a variety of mouse models of cancer. Importantly, we have shown that dalantercept is a potent inhibitor of the maturation stage of angiogenesis. This is in contrast with VEGF pathway inhibitors that target the proliferative stage of angiogenesis.

We also demonstrated that dalantercept in combination with a VEGF pathway inhibitor provides enhanced anti-tumor effects. In mice bearing human renal cell carcinoma xenografts, we and our academic collaborators have shown that simultaneous administration of both dalantercept and sunitinib, a VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, had substantially greater efficacy than either agent alone. In another mouse model of human renal cell carcinoma that develops resistance to sunitinib, tumor

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growth was blocked by the simultaneous administration of dalantercept. The figures below summarize those results.

**Dalatercept/Sunitinib Combination
Exceeds Activity of Either Alone
(Mouse Model of Renal Cell Carcinoma (A498))**

**Dalatercept/Sunitinib Combination
Slows Tumor Growth in a Sunitinib Resistant Model
(Mouse Model of Renal Cell Carcinoma (786O))**

Collaboration with Drs. Wang, Bhatt, Mier, Atkins; Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston

Development Objectives

For sotatercept and ACE-536, our development strategy, determined in collaboration with Celgene, for both β -thalassemia and MDS is to conduct similar clinical trials with each protein therapeutic candidate in each disease essentially in parallel. For each disease, we and Celgene will review the data from both studies and determine which, if either, protein therapeutic candidate to move forward into subsequent, pivotal studies. It is our goal to initiate the Phase 3 clinical trials for one or both protein therapeutic candidates in one or both of these diseases by the end of 2014 or early 2015.

In addition, we and Celgene are performing preclinical research to assess the opportunity for sotatercept and ACE-536 to treat additional red blood cell disorders known as hemoglobinopathies, which include diseases such as thalassemias and sickle cell disease. Based on our encouraging preclinical and clinical data in β -thalassemia and our emerging understanding of the mechanism of action of these protein therapeutic candidates, we believe there is a potential for activity in other diseases such as sickle cell disease and preclinical studies are currently underway.

For dalantercept, our development strategy is to continue the renal cell carcinoma trial and to initiate during 2014 part two of the trial that compares the combination of dalantercept and axitinib to axitinib alone. We plan to initiate the hepatocellular carcinoma trial in the first half of 2014. We will also work toward completion of the ongoing single agent trial in head and neck cancer. We expect to initiate during the second half of 2014, at least one additional trial of dalantercept in cancer patients in combination with an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor. We are currently considering trials of dalantercept in combination with bevacizumab in glioblastoma (a form of brain cancer), and in colorectal cancer or lung cancer in combination with chemotherapy and/or a VEGF pathway inhibitor.

Our Preclinical Pipeline

We are using our discovery platform and knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily to design and evaluate promising new protein therapeutic candidates that inhibit ligands of the TGF- β superfamily.

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We have preclinical stage protein therapeutic candidates in our pipeline that have shown promising activity in animal models such as:

inhibition of liver fibrosis in mouse models of this condition;

improvement of cardiovascular function in a mouse model of a fibrotic disorder of the lungs; and

improvement in diseases of the eye such as in a mouse laser-induced neovascularization model of age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

ACE-083

We are developing a novel protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083, for a first-in-human clinical trial that we expect to initiate by the end of 2014. ACE-083 acts as a trap for ligands in the TGF- β superfamily that are known to be involved in the regulation of muscle mass. By inhibiting these ligands, ACE-083 can increase muscle mass, as we have demonstrated in animal studies. ACE-083 has been designed to affect those muscles in which the drug is injected. In preclinical animal studies, ACE-083 has shown dose dependent increases in muscle mass in the injected muscles but no systemic increases in muscle mass. We are focused on the development of ACE-083 for diseases in which increases in the size and function of specific muscles may provide a clinical benefit, including inclusion body myositis, facioscapulohumeral dystrophy (FSHD) and disuse atrophy.

**ACE-083 Selectively Doubles Muscle Mass in
Injected Muscle with One Month of Treatment**

**

p<0.05 vs. PBS (placebo) & vs. non-injected leg

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ALK1 Pathway Inhibitors for the Treatment of Diseases of the Eye

Although VEGF pathway inhibitors are the standard of care for age-related macular degeneration, or AMD, there is a need for improved therapies. Perivascular cell coverage may protect endothelial cells and limit the effectiveness of VEGF pathway inhibitors in AMD. By reducing the number of perivascular cells, the activity of VEGF pathway inhibitors on unprotected endothelial cells may be potentially enhanced. Human genetic evidence indicates that patients with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT-2) who lack expression of a single ALK1 gene results in defective vasculature with reduced perivascular cell coverage. We are evaluating ALK1 pathway inhibitors, distinct from dalantercept, for use in the treatment of diseases of the eye. The combination of a VEGF pathway inhibitor and an ALK1 pathway inhibitor may lead to more effective treatment of neovascularization diseases of the eye including AMD.

Our Strategic Partnerships

Collaborations with corporate partners have provided us with significant funding and access to our partners' scientific, development, regulatory and commercial capabilities. We have received more than \$250.0 million from our collaborations with Celgene, Alkermes and Shire.

Celgene

On February 20, 2008 we entered into an agreement, which we refer to as the Sotatercept Agreement, with Celgene Corporation, under which we granted to Celgene worldwide rights to sotatercept. On August 2, 2011 we entered into a second agreement with Celgene for ACE-536, which we refer to as the ACE-536 Agreement under which we granted to Celgene worldwide rights to ACE-536 and also amended certain terms of the Sotatercept Agreement. These agreements provide Celgene exclusive licenses for these protein therapeutic candidates in all indications, as well as exclusive rights to obtain a license to certain future compounds.

Sotatercept Agreement. Under the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement, we and Celgene are collaborating on the development and commercialization of sotatercept. We also granted Celgene an option to license discovery stage compounds against three specified targets. Celgene paid \$45.0 million and bought \$5.0 million of equity upon execution of the Sotatercept Agreement and, as of December 31, 2013, we have received \$41.6 million in research and development funding and milestone payments for the sotatercept program.

We retained responsibility for research, development through the end of Phase 2a clinical trials, as well as manufacturing the clinical supplies for these trials. These activities are substantially complete. Celgene is conducting the current Phase 2 trials for β -thalassemia, MDS and chronic kidney disease and will be responsible for any future clinical trials for sotatercept as well as for all future manufacture of sotatercept. We are eligible to receive future development, regulatory and commercial milestones of up to \$360.0 million for the sotatercept program and up to an additional \$348.0 million for each of the three discovery stage programs. None of the three discovery stage programs has advanced to the stage to achieve payment of a milestone, nor do we expect any such milestone payments in the near future.

ACE-536 Agreement. Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement, we and Celgene are collaborating in the development and commercialization of ACE-536. We also granted Celgene an option to license products for which Acceleron files an investigational new drug application for the treatment of anemia. Celgene paid \$25.0 million to us upon execution of the ACE-536 Agreement in August 2011 and, as of December 31, 2013, we have received \$31.9 million in research and development funding and milestone payments for the ACE-536 program.

Under this agreement, we retained responsibility for research, development through the end of Phase 1 and the two ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials in MDS and β -thalassemia, as well as manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene will conduct subsequent Phase 2 and

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Phase 3 clinical trials. Acceleron will manufacture ACE-536 for all Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials, and Celgene will have responsibility for the manufacture of ACE-536 for Phase 3 clinical trials and commercial supplies. We are eligible to receive future development, regulatory and commercial milestones of up to \$200.0 million for the ACE-536 program.

In November 2013, the Company has agreed to conduct additional development activities including clinical and non-clinical services, which are reimbursed under the same terms and rates of the existing Agreements. Please refer to Note 9 to the financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the revenue recognition accounting, including changes in estimates, pursuant to the revenue recognition accounting literature.

Both Agreements. Under each agreement, the conduct of the collaboration is managed by a Joint Development Committee and Joint Commercialization Committee. Other than with respect to certain matters related to our conduct of Phase 2 trials, in the event of a deadlock of a committee, the resolution of the relevant issue is determined by Celgene. Prior to January 1, 2013, Celgene paid the majority of development costs under the Sotatercept and ACE-536 Agreements. As of January 1, 2013, Celgene became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for both programs. Celgene will be responsible for all commercialization costs worldwide. We are obligated to co-promote sotatercept, ACE-536 and future products, in each case if approved, under both agreements in North America, and Celgene will pay all costs related thereto. We will receive tiered royalties in the low-to-mid 20% range on net sales of sotatercept and ACE-536. The royalty schedules for sotatercept and ACE-536 are the same. Celgene is obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to develop and commercialize sotatercept and ACE-536. Celgene may determine that it is commercially reasonable to develop and commercialize only sotatercept or ACE-536 and discontinue the development or commercialization of the other protein therapeutic candidate, or Celgene may determine that it is not commercially reasonable to continue development of one or both of sotatercept and ACE-536. In the event of any such decision, we may be unable to progress the discontinued candidate or candidates ourselves. The agreements are terminable by either party upon a breach that is uncured and continuing or by Celgene for convenience on a country by country or product by product basis, or in its entirety. Celgene may also terminate the agreement, in its entirety or on a product by product basis, for failure of a product to meet a development or clinical trial endpoint. Termination for cause by us or termination by Celgene for convenience or failure to meet an endpoint will have the effect of terminating the applicable license, while termination for cause by Celgene will have the effect of reducing remaining royalties by a certain percentage.

Other Collaborations

Alkermes. On December 3, 2009, we entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement with Alkermes relating to a proprietary technology platform for extending the circulating half-life of certain proteins. Under the terms of the agreement, we granted Alkermes worldwide rights to apply this technology to proteins outside of the TGF- β superfamily in return for an upfront license payment. We are entitled to future development, regulatory and sales milestones and mid-single digit royalties on product sales for each drug developed and commercialized by Alkermes using this technology. To our knowledge, Alkermes is not currently developing any products using this technology.

Shire. On September 8, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Shire AG for the joint development and commercialization of ACE-031, a clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate. We granted Shire an exclusive license in markets outside of North America. Under the terms of the agreement, Shire made an upfront cash payment of \$45.0 million. We received \$9.0 million in research and development payments from Shire during the term of the agreement. In April 2013, we and Shire determined not to further advance the development of ACE-031, and Shire terminated our collaboration agreement, effective as of June 30, 2013 and all rights reverted to us. We currently have no plans to continue the development of ACE-031.

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Competition

The development and commercialization of new drugs is highly competitive. We and our collaborators will face competition with respect to all protein therapeutics we may develop or commercialize in the future from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies worldwide. Many of the entities developing and marketing potentially competing products have significantly greater financial resources and expertise than we do in research and development, manufacturing, preclinical testing, conducting clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and marketing. Our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are more effective, have fewer side effects, are more convenient or are less expensive than any products that we may develop.

If our clinical stage protein therapeutics are approved, they will compete with currently marketed drugs and therapies used for treatment of the following indications, and potentially with drug candidates currently in development for the same indications:

β-thalassemia

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of patients with β-thalassemia, it would compete with:

Red blood cell transfusions and iron chelation therapy, such as Novartis's oral iron chelating agent, Exjade®. We are also aware that Shire is studying a new oral iron chelator in clinical trials.

Fetal hemoglobin stimulating agents, such as hydroxyurea, which are primarily used to treat patients with anemia from sickle cell disease, are sometimes used to treat patients with β-thalassemia. In addition, HQK-1001, a fetal hemoglobin stimulating agent being developed by HemaQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc., has completed a Phase 1/2 clinical trial and an investigator sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with β-thalassemia.

Hematopoietic stem cell transplant treatment is given to a small percentage of patients with β-thalassemia, since it requires a sufficiently well-matched source of donor cells. Certain academic centers around the world are seeking to develop improvements to this approach.

Other therapies in development, including gene therapy are being developed by several different groups, including bluebird bio, Inc., Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, GlaxoSmithKline plc, and Sangamo BioSciences Inc. in collaboration with Biogen Idec.

MDS

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of patients with MDS, it would compete with the following:

Recombinant erythropoietin and other erythropoiesis stimulating agents. Although these agents are not approved to treat anemia in MDS, current practice guidelines include the use of erythropoiesis stimulating agents and granulocyte colony stimulating factor agents (G-CSF) to treat patients with MDS. Additionally, Amgen's erythropoiesis stimulating agent, Aranesp®, is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials for treatment of anemia in patients with MDS.

Red blood cell transfusion and iron chelation therapy, including Exjade®, which is used to treat anemia in patients with MDS.

Immunomodulators, including Celgene's approved product, Revlimid® (lenalidomide), for the treatment of anemia of certain MDS patients.

Other therapies in development, including: an oral form of the hypomethylating agent azacitidine, known as CC-486, being developed by Celgene to treat patients with transfusion dependent anemia and thrombocytopenia due to lower risk MDS,

which is currently in Phase 3

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clinical trials in the United States and Europe; and an anti-cancer therapy being developed by Onconova to treat patients with MDS.

Chronic Kidney Disease

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease, it would compete primarily with erythropoiesis stimulating agents that have been approved to treat these patients for over 20 years. In 2011, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) changed the reimbursement practice for erythropoiesis stimulating agents in chronic kidney disease patients on dialysis, which has led to changes in the way erythropoiesis stimulating agents are used in clinical practice, including decreasing the number of patients treated with erythropoiesis stimulating agents as well as decreasing the average dose and duration of therapy. These changes and the anticipated future introduction of biosimilar erythropoiesis stimulating agents are expected to generate additional price pressure in this market. Additionally, we are aware that Astellas Pharma and Fibrogen are developing oral, small molecule treatments that increase the production of erythropoietin to treat patients with anemia.

Oncology Therapies

We are developing dalantercept to be used in combination with VEGF pathway inhibitors for the treatment of cancer. If dalantercept is approved, it would compete with:

Other non-VEGF angiogenesis inhibitors in development, which also have the potential to be combined with VEGF pathway inhibitors or used independently of VEGF pathway inhibitors to inhibit angiogenesis. Amgen, Regeneron, MedImmune, OncoMed Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer and Tracoon are each developing non-VEGF angiogenesis inhibitors.

Pfizer's fully human monoclonal antibody to the ALK1 receptor, which is in Phase 2 trials in malignant pleural mesothelioma.

In addition to the therapies mentioned above, there are many generic chemotherapy agents and other regimens commonly used to treat various types of cancer, including renal cell carcinoma, head and neck, endometrial and ovarian cancer.

Therapies for Treating Muscle Loss

We are in the process of moving our lead pre-clinical protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083, into its initial clinical trial. We plan to develop ACE-083 for the treatment of neuromuscular disorders and other diseases characterized by a loss of muscle function. We are aware of other approaches to treating muscle loss that are in clinical trials. Novartis is developing bimagrumab (BYM338), a monoclonal antibody targeting the activin receptor type IIB (ActRIIB), in various phase 2 clinical trials to treat pathological muscle loss and weakness. Nationwide Children's Hospital, in collaboration with The Myositis Association and Parent Project Muscular Dystrophy, is conducting a phase 1 clinical trial of a gene therapy delivery of follistatin (FS344) to muscle in patients with Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD) and sporadic inclusion body myositis (sIBM). Eli Lilly is developing, LY2495655, a myostatin monoclonal antibody in phase 2 clinical trials for disuse muscle atrophy and cancer-related cachexia. Regeneron and Sanofi are developing a myostatin monoclonal antibody, REGN1033 (SAR391786), which is in phase 1 clinical development for treatment of sarcopenia. Biogen Idec is conducting a phase 1 clinical trial of BIIB023, a monoclonal antibody targeting the tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-like weak inducer of apoptosis (TWEAK), to evaluate its effects on muscle atrophy in healthy male volunteers. Atara Bio is developing PINTA 745, a myostatin inhibiting peptibody to treat protein energy wasting in patients with end stage renal disease who are on dialysis.

The key competitive factors affecting the success of any approved product will be its efficacy, safety profile, price, method of administration and level of promotional activity.

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Commercialization

We retain co-promotion rights with our collaboration partner, Celgene, for both sotatercept and ACE-536 in North America, and under the terms of our agreements with Celgene, our commercialization costs will be entirely funded by Celgene. We also currently retain worldwide commercialization rights for our oncology protein therapeutic candidate, dalantercept, and our muscle protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083. We intend to build hematology, oncology and neuromuscular disorder focused, specialty sales forces in North America and, possibly, other markets to effectively support the commercialization of these and future products. We believe that a specialty sales force will be sufficient to target key prescribing physicians in these areas. We currently do not have any sales or marketing capabilities or experience. We will establish the required capabilities within an appropriate time frame ahead of any product approval and commercialization to support a product launch. If we are not able to establish sales and marketing capabilities or are not successful in commercializing our future products, either on our own or through collaborations with Celgene, any future product revenue will be materially adversely affected.

Intellectual Property

Our commercial success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain proprietary protection for our protein therapeutics, novel biological discoveries, screening and drug development technology, to operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of others and to prevent others from infringing our proprietary rights. Our policy is to seek to protect our proprietary position by, among other methods, filing U.S. and foreign patent applications related to our proprietary technology, inventions and improvements that are important to the development and implementation of our business. We also rely on trade secrets, know-how, continuing technological innovation and potential in-licensing opportunities to develop and maintain our proprietary position. Additionally, we expect to benefit from a variety of statutory frameworks in the United States, Europe and other countries that relate to the regulation of biosimilar molecules and orphan drug status. These statutory frameworks provide periods of non-patent-based exclusivity for qualifying molecules. See "Government Regulations".

Our patenting strategy is focused on our protein therapeutics. We seek composition-of-matter and method-of-treatment patents for each such protein in key therapeutic areas. We also seek patent protection with respect to companion diagnostic methods and compositions and treatments for targeted patient populations. We have sought patent protection alone or jointly with our collaborators, as dictated by our collaboration agreements.

Our patent estate, on a worldwide basis, includes approximately 75 issued patents and approximately 300 pending patent applications, with pending and issued claims relating to all of our current clinical stage protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept. Of these, approximately 20 issued patents cover the nine receptors for the TGF- β superfamily that we have selected as the core focus of our discovery approach. These figures include in-licensed patents and patent applications to which we hold exclusive commercial rights.

Individual patents extend for varying periods of time depending on the date of filing of the patent application or the date of patent issuance and the legal term of patents in the countries in which they are obtained. Generally, patents issued from applications filed in the United States are effective for twenty years from the earliest non-provisional filing date. In addition, in certain instances, a patent term can be extended to recapture a portion of the term effectively lost as a result of the FDA regulatory review period, however, the restoration period cannot be longer than five years and the total patent term including the restoration period must not exceed 14 years following FDA approval. The duration of foreign patents varies in accordance with provisions of applicable local law, but typically is also twenty years from the earliest international filing date. Our issued patents with respect to our receptor-focused platform will expire on dates ranging from 2013 to 2018, and, our issued patents and

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pending applications with respect to our protein therapeutic candidates will expire on dates ranging from 2026 to 2033, exclusive of possible patent term extensions. However, the actual protection afforded by a patent varies on a product by product basis, from country to country and depends upon many factors, including the type of patent, the scope of its coverage, the availability of extensions of patent term, the availability of legal remedies in a particular country and the validity and enforceability of the patent.

National and international patent laws concerning protein therapeutics remain highly unsettled. No consistent policy regarding the patent-eligibility or the breadth of claims allowed in such patents has emerged to date in the United States, Europe or other countries. Changes in either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries can diminish our ability to protect our inventions and enforce our intellectual property rights. Accordingly, we cannot predict the breadth or enforceability of claims that may be granted in our patents or in third-party patents. The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. Our ability to maintain and solidify our proprietary position for our drugs and technology will depend on our success in obtaining effective claims and enforcing those claims once granted. We do not know whether any of the patent applications that we may file or license from third parties will result in the issuance of any patents. The issued patents that we own or may receive in the future, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, and the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with sufficient protection or competitive advantages against competitors with similar technology. Furthermore, our competitors may be able to independently develop and commercialize similar drugs or duplicate our technology, business model or strategy without infringing our patents. Because of the extensive time required for clinical development and regulatory review of a drug we may develop, it is possible that, before any of our drugs can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantage of any such patent. The patent positions for our most advanced programs are summarized below:

Sotatercept Patent Coverage

We hold two issued patents covering the sotatercept composition of matter in the United States, one issued patent in Europe (registered in most countries of the European Patent Convention) and additional patents issued or pending in many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Israel and India. The expected expiration date for these composition of matter patents is 2026 plus any extensions of term available under national law.

We hold two issued patents covering the treatment of anemia by administration of sotatercept in the United States and similar patents issued or pending in many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Europe, Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Israel and India. The expected expiration date for these composition of matter patents is 2027 exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We also hold patents and patent applications directed to a variety of other uses for sotatercept, including the reduction of tumor cell burden in multiple myeloma.

ACE-536 Patent Coverage

We hold two issued patents covering the ACE-536 composition of matter in the United States, and additional patents issued or pending in many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Europe, Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. The expected expiration dates for these composition of matter patents are 2028 and 2029, exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We hold one issued patent covering the treatment of anemia by administration of ACE-536 in the United States and similar patents issued or pending in other major jurisdictions worldwide, including

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Europe, Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. The expected expiration date for these method of treatment patents is 2029 exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

Dalantercept Patent Coverage

We hold one issued patent covering the dalantercept composition of matter in the United States, which is expected to expire in 2029, exclusive of possible patent term extensions, and we hold additional pending patent applications. We hold additional issued patents and pending patent applications covering composition of matter in many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Europe, Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. The expected expiration dates for these patent filings claiming the dalantercept composition of matter, if issued, are either 2027 or 2029, exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We hold one issued patent covering the treatment of tumor angiogenesis by administration of dalantercept in the United States and similar patents issued or pending in other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Europe, Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. The expected expiration date for these method of treatment patents is 2027, exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We also hold patent applications directed to a variety of other uses for dalantercept, including the treatment of renal cell carcinoma with a combination of dalantercept and a VEGF-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor. This patent application is jointly invented and owned with the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, or BIDMC, and we have secured an exclusive license to the BIDMC rights. The expected expiration date for these patent applications, should they issue as patents, is 2033 plus any extensions of term available under national law.

Trade Secrets

In addition to patents, we rely upon unpatented trade secrets and know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position. We seek to protect our proprietary information, in part, using confidentiality agreements with our commercial partners, collaborators, employees and consultants and invention assignment agreements with our employees. These agreements are designed to protect our proprietary information and, in the case of the invention assignment agreements, to grant us ownership of technologies that are developed through a relationship with a third party. These agreements may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors. To the extent that our commercial partners, collaborators, employees and consultants use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

In-Licenses

Effective June 21, 2012, we entered into a license agreement with the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, or BIDMC, to obtain worldwide, exclusive rights under patent filings jointly invented by us and BIDMC. The patent rights relate to the treatment of renal cell cancer by combination therapy with dalantercept and VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). The intellectual property includes one pending U.S. patent filing and one pending PCT (international) patent filing. If issued, the patents are predicted to expire in 2033. Under the agreement, BIDMC retained rights, on behalf of itself and other non-profit academic institutions, to practice under the licensed rights for non-profit purposes. The license rights granted to us are further subject to any rights the United States Government may have in such licensed rights due to its sponsorship of research that led to the creation of the licensed rights. We agreed to pay BIDMC specified development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million. In addition, we are required to pay BIDMC royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of drug labeled for treatment regimens that are claimed in the

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licensed patents. The agreement terminates upon the expiration of the last valid claim of the licensed patent rights. We may terminate the agreement at any time by giving BIDMC advance written notice. The agreement may also be terminated by BIDMC in the event of a material breach by us or in the event we become subject to specified bankruptcy or similar circumstances. In any termination event, we retain our joint ownership of the patent rights and a worldwide non-exclusive license with right to sublicense.

In August 6, 2010, we entered into an amended and restated license agreement with the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, or LICR, to obtain worldwide, exclusive rights under patent filings solely owned by LICR and patent rights jointly invented by us and LICR. The LICR-owned patent rights relate to the first cloning of the type I activin receptors, ALK1, ALK2, ALK3, ALK4, ALK5 and ALK6, and include claims to nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies with respect to each of the foregoing. These patent rights expire between the years 2013 and 2018. The license excludes the rights with regard to anti-ALK2 antibodies. The joint patent rights relate to the treatment of pancreatic tumors with dalantercept and, if issued, such patent rights are expected to expire in 2029. Under the agreement, LICR retained rights, on behalf of itself and other non-profit academic institutions, to practice under the licensed rights for non-profit purposes. We agreed to pay LICR specified development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.6 million for dalantercept. In addition, we are required to pay LICR royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of products claimed in the licensed patents, with royalty obligations continuing at a 50% reduced rate for eight years after patent expiration. If we sublicense the LICR patent rights, we will owe LICR a percentage of sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on the level of sales, profits or other levels of commercialization. The agreement terminates upon the expiration of royalty obligations. We may terminate the agreement at any time by giving LICR advance written notice. The agreement may also be terminated by LICR in the event of a material breach by us or in the event we become subject to specified bankruptcy or similar circumstances. In any termination we retain our joint ownership right in the jointly owned patent filings.

In August 2010, we entered into two amended and restated license agreements with the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, or Salk, providing rights under U.S. patent filings solely owned by Salk. The agreements for the licensed patent rights relate to the first cloning of the type II activin receptors, human ActRIIA and frog ActRIIB, respectively, and include claims to vertebrate homolog nucleic acids and proteins with respect to each of the foregoing. These patent rights expire between the years 2016 and 2017. One of these agreements relates to ActRIIA and sotatercept; the other agreement relates to ActRIIB, ACE-536 and the discontinued program ACE-031. The licenses granted are exclusive as to the therapeutic products that are covered by the patents and non-exclusive as to diagnostic products and other products that are developed using the Salk patent rights. If we sublicense the Salk patent rights, we will owe Salk a percentage of sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on sales. Under the agreements, Salk retained rights, on behalf of itself and other non-profit academic institutions, to practice under the licensed rights for non-profit purposes. We agreed to pay Salk specified development milestone payments totaling up to \$2.0 million for sotatercept and \$0.7 million for ACE-536. In addition, we are required to pay Salk royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales by us or our sublicensees of products claimed in the licensed patents, or derived from use of the licensed patent rights, with royalty obligations continuing at a reduced rate for a period of time after patent expiration. The agreements terminate upon the expiration of royalty obligations. We may terminate either agreement at any time by giving Salk advance written notice. Either agreement may also be terminated by Salk in the event of a material breach by us or in the event we become subject to bankruptcy or similar circumstances.

Government Regulation

The preclinical studies and clinical testing, manufacture, labeling, storage, record keeping, advertising, promotion, export, marketing and sales, among other things, of our protein therapeutic

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candidates and future products, are subject to extensive regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. In the United States, pharmaceutical products are regulated by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and other laws, including, in the case of biologics, the Public Health Service Act. We expect sotatercept, ACE-536, and dalantercept to be regulated by the FDA as biologics and to be reviewed by the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) as proteins intended for therapeutic use. Protein therapeutics require the submission of a Biologics License Application, or BLA, and approval by the FDA prior to being marketed in the U.S. Manufacturers of protein therapeutics may also be subject to state regulation. Failure to comply with FDA requirements, both before and after product approval, may subject us or our partners, contract manufacturers, and suppliers to administrative or judicial sanctions, including FDA refusal to approve applications, warning letters, product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, fines and/or criminal prosecution.

The steps required before a biologic may be approved for marketing of an indication in the United States generally include:

completion of preclinical laboratory tests, animal studies and formulation studies conducted according to Good Laboratory Practices, or GLPs, and other applicable regulations;

submission to the FDA of an Investigational New Drug application or IND, which must become effective before human clinical trials may commence;

completion of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials in accordance with Good Clinical Practices, or GCPs, to establish that the biological product is "safe, pure and potent", which is analogous to the safety and efficacy approval standard for a chemical drug product for its intended use;

submission to the FDA of a BLA;

satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities at which the product is produced to assess compliance with applicable current Good Manufacturing Practice requirements, or cGMPs; and

FDA review of the BLA and issuance of a biologics license which is the approval necessary to market a protein therapeutic.

Preclinical studies include laboratory evaluation of product chemistry, toxicity and formulation as well as animal studies to assess the potential safety and efficacy of the biologic candidate. Preclinical studies must be conducted in compliance with FDA regulations regarding GLPs. The results of the preclinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted to the FDA as part of an IND. Some preclinical testing may continue even after the IND is submitted. In addition to including the results of the preclinical testing, the IND will also include a protocol detailing, among other things, the objectives of the clinical trial, the parameters to be used in monitoring safety and the effectiveness criteria to be evaluated if the first phase or phases of the clinical trial lends themselves to an efficacy determination. The IND will automatically become effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA within the 30-day time period places the IND on clinical hold because of its concerns about the drug candidate or the conduct of the trial described in the clinical protocol included in the IND. The IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before clinical trials can proceed.

All clinical trials must be conducted under the supervision of one or more qualified principal investigators in accordance with GCPs. They must be conducted under protocols detailing the objectives of the applicable phase of the trial, dosing procedures, research subject selection and exclusion criteria and the safety and effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. Each protocol must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND, and progress reports detailing the status of the clinical trials must be submitted to the FDA annually. Sponsors also must timely report to the FDA serious and unexpected adverse reactions, any clinically important increase in the rate of a serious suspected adverse reaction over that

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listed in the protocol or investigator's brochure, or any findings from other studies or animal or in vitro testing that suggest a significant risk in humans exposed to the drug. An institutional review board, or IRB, at each institution participating in the clinical trial must review and approve the protocol before a clinical trial commences at that institution, approve the information regarding the trial and the consent form that must be provided to each research subject or the subject's legal representative, and monitor the study until completed.

Clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases, but the phases may overlap and different trials may be initiated with the same drug candidate within the same phase of development in similar or differing patient populations. Phase 1 trials may be conducted in a limited number of patients, but are usually conducted in healthy volunteer subjects. The drug candidate is initially tested for safety and, as appropriate, for absorption, metabolism, distribution, excretion, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics.

Phase 2 usually involves trials in a larger, but still limited, patient population to evaluate preliminarily the efficacy of the drug candidate for specific, targeted indications to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage and to identify possible short-term adverse effects and safety risks.

Phase 3 trials are undertaken to further evaluate clinical efficacy of a specific endpoint and to test further for safety within an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites. Phase 1, Phase 2, or Phase 3 testing might not be completed successfully within any specific time period, if at all, with respect to any of our protein therapeutic candidates. Results from one trial are not necessarily predictive of results from later trials. Furthermore, the FDA or the sponsor may suspend clinical trials at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Similarly, an IRB can suspend or terminate approval of a clinical trial at its institution if the clinical trial is not being conducted in accordance with the IRB's requirements or if the drug candidate has been associated with unexpected serious harm to patients.

The results of the preclinical studies and clinical trials, together with other detailed information, including information on the manufacture and composition of the product, are submitted to the FDA as part of a BLA requesting approval to market the drug candidate for a proposed indication. Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, as re-authorized most recently in July 2012, the fees payable to the FDA for reviewing a BLA, as well as annual fees for commercial manufacturing establishments and for approved products, can be substantial. The fee for review of an application that requires clinical data, such as a BLA, for the one year period ending September 30, 2013, is almost \$2.0 million, subject to certain limited deferrals, waivers, and reductions that may be available. The fees typically increase each year. Each BLA submitted to the FDA for approval is reviewed for administrative completeness and reviewability within 60 days following receipt by the FDA of the application. If the BLA is found complete, the FDA will file the BLA, triggering a full review of the application. The FDA may refuse to file any BLA that it deems incomplete or not properly reviewable at the time of submission. The FDA's established goal is to review 90% of priority BLA applications within six months after the application is accepted for filing and 90% of standard BLA applications within 10 months of the acceptance date, whereupon a review decision is to be made. The FDA, however, may not approve a drug candidate within these established goals and its review goals are subject to change from time to time. Further, the outcome of the review, even if generally favorable, may not be an actual approval but a "complete response letter" that describes additional work that must be done before the application can be approved. Before approving a BLA, the FDA may inspect the facility or facilities at which the product is manufactured and will not approve the product unless the facility complies with cGMPs. The FDA may deny approval of a BLA if applicable statutory or regulatory criteria are not satisfied, or may require additional testing or information, which can extend the review process. FDA approval of any application may include many delays or never be granted. If a product is approved, the approval may impose limitations on the uses for which the product may be marketed, may require that

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warning statements be included in the product labeling, may require that additional studies be conducted following approval as a condition of the approval, and may impose restrictions and conditions on product distribution, prescribing, or dispensing in the form of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, or REMS, or otherwise limit the scope of any approval. The FDA must approve a BLA supplement or a new BLA before a product may be marketed for other uses or before certain manufacturing or other changes may be made. Further post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of a product is required. Also, product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or if safety or manufacturing problems occur following initial marketing. In addition, new government requirements may be established that could delay or prevent regulatory approval of our protein therapeutic candidates under development.

As part of the recently-enacted Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, under the subtitle of Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or the BPCI, a statutory pathway has been created for licensure, or approval, of biological products that are biosimilar to, and possibly interchangeable with, earlier biological products licensed under the Public Health Service Act. Also under the BPCI, innovator manufacturers of original reference biological products are granted 12 years of exclusivity before biosimilars can be approved for marketing in the United States. The objectives of the BPCI are conceptually similar to those of the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, commonly referred to as the "Hatch-Waxman Act", which established abbreviated pathways for the approval of drug products. The implementation of an abbreviated approval pathway for biological products is under the direction of the FDA and is currently being developed. In late 2010, the FDA held a hearing to receive comments from a broad group of stakeholders regarding the implementation of the BPCI. Since that hearing in 2010, the FDA, in February 2012 and February 2013, has issued several draft guidances for industry related to the BPCI, addressing scientific, quality and procedural issues relevant to an abbreviated application for a biosimilar product. The approval of a biologic product biosimilar to one of our products could have a material adverse impact on our business as it may be significantly less costly to bring to market and may be priced significantly lower than our products.

Both before and after the FDA approves a product, the manufacturer and the holder or holders of the BLA for the product are subject to comprehensive regulatory oversight. For example, quality control and manufacturing procedures must conform, on an ongoing basis, to cGMP requirements, and the FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities to assess compliance with cGMPs. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to spend time, money and effort to maintain cGMP compliance.

Orphan Drug Act

The Orphan Drug Act provides incentives to manufacturers to develop and market drugs for rare diseases and conditions affecting fewer than 200,000 persons in the United States at the time of application for orphan drug designation. Orphan drug designation must be requested before submitting a BLA. Orphan drug designation does not convey any advantage in, or shorten the duration of, the regulatory review and approval process. If a product that has orphan drug designation subsequently receives the first FDA approval for the disease for which it has such designation, the holder of the approval is entitled to a seven-year exclusive marketing period in the United States for that product except in very limited circumstances. For example, a drug that the FDA considers to be clinically superior to, or different from, another approved orphan drug, even though for the same indication, may also obtain approval in the United States during the seven-year exclusive marketing period. In addition, holders of exclusivity for orphan drugs are expected to assure the availability of sufficient quantities of their orphan drugs to meet the needs of patients. Failure to do so could result in the withdrawal of marketing exclusivity for the drug. ACE-536 has orphan drug designation in the United States for the treatment of β -thalassemia and for the treatment of MDS. The FDA has granted orphan designation for sotatercept for the treatment of β -thalassemia.

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Legislation similar to the Orphan Drug Act has been enacted outside the U.S., including in the EU. The orphan legislation in the EU is available for therapies addressing chronic debilitating or life-threatening conditions that affect five or fewer out of 10,000 persons or are financially not viable to develop. The market exclusivity period is for ten years, although that period can be reduced to six years if, at the end of the fifth year, available evidence establishes that the product is sufficiently profitable not to justify maintenance of market exclusivity. The market exclusivity may be extended to 12 years if sponsors complete a pediatric investigation plan agreed upon with the relevant committee of the EMA.

Expedited Review and Approval

The FDA has various programs, including Fast Track, priority review, and accelerated approval, which are intended to expedite or simplify the process for reviewing drugs, and/or provide for the approval of a drug on the basis of a surrogate endpoint. Even if a drug qualifies for one or more of these programs, the FDA may later decide that the drug no longer meets the conditions for qualification or that the time period for FDA review or approval will be shortened. Generally, drugs that are eligible for these programs are those for serious or life-threatening conditions, those with the potential to address unmet medical needs and those that offer meaningful benefits over existing treatments. For example, Fast Track is a process designed to facilitate the development and expedite the review of drugs to treat serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions and fill unmet medical needs. Priority review is designed to give drugs that offer major advances in treatment or provide a treatment where no adequate therapy exists an initial review within six months as compared to a standard review time of ten months. Although Fast Track and priority review do not affect the standards for approval, the FDA will attempt to facilitate early and frequent meetings with a sponsor of a Fast Track designated drug and expedite review of the application for a drug designated for priority review. Accelerated approval provides for an earlier approval for a new drug that is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and that fills an unmet medical need based on a surrogate endpoint. A surrogate endpoint is a laboratory measurement or physical sign used as an indirect or substitute measurement representing a clinically meaningful outcome. As a condition of approval, the FDA may require that a sponsor of a drug candidate receiving accelerated approval perform post-marketing clinical trials to confirm the clinically meaningful full outcome as predicted by the surrogate marker trial.

In the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act, or FDASIA, which was signed into law in July 2012, Congress encouraged the FDA to utilize innovative and flexible approaches to the assessment of products under accelerated approval. The law required the FDA to issue related draft guidance within a year after the law's enactment and also promulgate confirming regulatory changes. In June 2013, the FDA published a draft Guidance for Industry entitled, "Expedited Programs for Serious Conditions Drugs and Biologics" which provides guidance on FDA programs that are intended to facilitate and expedite development and review of new drugs as well as threshold criteria generally applicable to concluding that a drug is a candidate for these expedited development and review programs. In addition to the Fast Track, accelerated approval and priority review programs discussed above, the FDA also provided guidance on a new program for Breakthrough Therapy designation. A request for Breakthrough Therapy designation should be submitted concurrently with, or as an amendment to an IND. FDA has already granted this designation to over 30 new drugs and recently approved a couple of Breakthrough Therapy designated drugs.

Pediatric Exclusivity and Pediatric Use

Under the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, or BPCA, certain drugs may obtain an additional six months of exclusivity, if the sponsor submits information requested in writing by the FDA, or a Written Request, relating to the use of the active moiety of the drug in children. The FDA may not issue a Written Request for studies on unapproved or approved indications or where it

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determines that information relating to the use of a drug in a pediatric population, or part of the pediatric population, may not produce health benefits in that population.

We have not received a Written Request for such pediatric studies, although we may ask the FDA to issue a Written Request for such studies in the future. To receive the six-month pediatric market exclusivity, we would have to receive a Written Request from the FDA, conduct the requested studies in accordance with a written agreement with the FDA or, if there is no written agreement, in accordance with commonly accepted scientific principles, and submit reports of the studies. A Written Request may include studies for indications that are not currently in the labeling if the FDA determines that such information will benefit the public health. The FDA will accept the reports upon its determination that the studies were conducted in accordance with and are responsive to the original Written Request or commonly accepted scientific principles, as appropriate, and that the reports comply with the FDA's filing requirements.

In addition, the Pediatric Research Equity Act, or PREA, requires a sponsor to conduct pediatric studies for most drugs and biologicals, for a new active ingredient, new indication, new dosage form, new dosing regimen or new route of administration. Under PREA, original NDAs, BLAs and supplements thereto must contain a pediatric assessment unless the sponsor has received a deferral or waiver. The required assessment must include the evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of the product for the claimed indications in all relevant pediatric subpopulations and support dosing and administration for each pediatric subpopulation for which the product is safe and effective. The sponsor or FDA may request a deferral of pediatric studies for some or all of the pediatric subpopulations. A deferral may be granted for several reasons, including a finding that the drug or biologic is ready for approval for use in adults before pediatric studies are complete or that additional safety or effectiveness data needs to be collected before the pediatric studies begin. After April 2013, the FDA must send a non-compliance letter to any sponsor that fails to submit the required assessment, keep a deferral current or fails to submit a request for approval of a pediatric formulation.

As part of the FDASIA, Congress made a few revisions to BPCA and PREA, which were slated to expire on September 30, 2012, and made both laws permanent.

Reimbursement

In both domestic and foreign markets, sales and reimbursement of any approved products will depend, in part, on the extent to which the costs of such products will be covered by third-party payors, such as government health programs, commercial insurance and managed healthcare organizations. These third-party payors are increasingly challenging the prices charged for medical products and services and imposing controls to manage costs. The containment of healthcare costs has become a priority of federal and state governments and the prices of drugs have been a focus in this effort. Governments have shown significant interest in implementing cost-containment programs, including price controls, restrictions on reimbursement and requirements for substitution of generic products. Adoption of price controls and cost-containment measures, and adoption of more restrictive policies in jurisdictions with existing controls and measures, could further limit our net revenue and results. In addition, there is significant uncertainty regarding the reimbursement status of newly approved healthcare products. We may need to conduct expensive pharmacoeconomic studies in order to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of our products. If third-party payors do not consider our products to be cost-effective compared to other therapies, the payors may not cover our products after approved as a benefit under their plans or, if they do, the level of payment may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a profitable basis.

Within the United States, if we obtain appropriate approval in the future to market any of our current protein therapeutic candidates, we may seek approval and coverage for those products under Medicaid, Medicare and the Public Health Service (PHS) pharmaceutical pricing program and also seek to sell the products to federal agencies.

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Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that is administered by the states for low income and disabled beneficiaries. Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, manufacturers are required to pay a rebate for each unit of product reimbursed by the state Medicaid programs. The amount of the rebate for each product is set by law and may be subject to an additional discount if certain pricing increases more than inflation.

Medicare is a federal program administered by the federal government that covers individuals age 65 and over as well as those with certain disabilities. Medicare Part D provides coverage to enrolled Medicare patients for self-administered drugs (i.e., drugs that do not need to be administered by a physician). Medicare Part D is administered by private prescription drug plans approved by the U.S. government and each drug plan establishes its own Medicare Part D formulary for prescription drug coverage and pricing, which the drug plan may modify from time-to-time.

Medicare Part B covers most injectable drugs given in an in-patient setting, and some drugs administered by a licensed medical provider in hospital outpatient departments and doctors offices. Medicare Part B is administered by Medicare Administrative Contractors, which generally have the responsibility of making coverage decisions. Subject to certain payment adjustments and limits, Medicare generally pays for Part B covered drugs based on a percentage of manufacturer-reported average sales price.

Drug products are subject to discounted pricing when purchased by federal agencies via the Federal Supply Schedule (FSS). FFS participation is required for a drug product to be covered and paid for by certain federal agencies and for coverage under Medicaid, Medicare Part B and the PHS pharmaceutical pricing program. FSS pricing is negotiated periodically with the Department of Veterans Affairs. FSS pricing is intended to not exceed the price that a manufacturer charges its most-favored non-federal customer for its product. In addition, prices for drugs purchased by the Veterans Administration, Department of Defense (including drugs purchased by military personnel and dependents through the TRICARE retail pharmacy program), Coast Guard, and PHS are subject to a cap on pricing (known as the "federal ceiling price") and may be subject to an additional discount if pricing increases more than inflation.

To maintain coverage of drugs under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, manufacturers are required to extend discounts to certain purchasers under the PHS pharmaceutical pricing program. Purchasers eligible for discounts include hospitals that serve a disproportionate share of financially needy patients, community health clinics and other entities that receive health services grants from the PHS.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides funding for the federal government to compare the effectiveness of different treatments for the same illness. A plan for the research will be developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and the National Institutes for Health, and periodic reports on the status of the research and related expenditures will be made to Congress. Although the results of the comparative effectiveness studies are not intended to mandate coverage policies for public or private payors, it is not clear what effect, if any, the research will have on the sales of any product, if any such product or the condition that it is intended to treat is the subject of a study. It is also possible that comparative effectiveness research demonstrating benefits in a competitor's product could adversely affect the sales of any of our approved protein therapeutics. If third-party payors do not consider our products to be cost-effective compared to other available therapies, they may not cover our products as a benefit under their plans or, if they do, the level of payment may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a profitable basis.

The United States and state governments continue to propose and pass legislation designed to reduce the cost of healthcare. In March 2010, the United States Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act which

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includes changes to the coverage and payment for drug products under government health care programs. Adoption of other new legislation at the federal or state level could further limit reimbursement for pharmaceuticals.

Outside the United States, ensuring adequate coverage and payment for our products will face challenges. Pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control in many countries. Pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can extend well beyond the receipt of regulatory marketing approval for a product and may require us to conduct a clinical trial that compares the cost effectiveness of our protein therapeutic candidates or products to other available therapies. The conduct of such a clinical trial could be expensive and result in delays in our commercialization efforts. Third-party payors are challenging the prices charged for medical products and services, and many third-party payors limit reimbursement for newly-approved health care products. Recent budgetary pressures in many European Union countries are also causing governments to consider or implement various cost-containment measures, such as price freezes, increased price cuts and rebates. If budget pressures continue, governments may implement additional cost-containment measures. Cost-control initiatives could decrease the price we might establish for products that we may develop or sell, which would result in lower product revenues or royalties payable to us. There can be no assurance that any country that has price controls or reimbursement limitations for pharmaceutical products will allow favorable reimbursement and pricing arrangements for any of our products.

Foreign Regulation

In addition to regulations in the United States, we will be subject to a variety of foreign regulations governing clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of our protein therapeutic candidates. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a protein therapeutic candidate, we must obtain approval from the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries or economic areas, such as the European Union, before we may commence clinical trials or market products in those countries or areas. The approval process and requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from place to place, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval.

Certain countries outside of the United States have a process that requires the submission of a clinical trial application much like an IND prior to the commencement of human clinical trials. In Europe, for example, a clinical trial application, or CTA, must be submitted to the competent national health authority and to independent ethics committees in each country in which a company intends to conduct clinical trials. Once the CTA is approved in accordance with a country's requirements, clinical trial development may proceed in that country. In all cases, the clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with good clinical practices, or GCPs and other applicable regulatory requirements.

Under European Union regulatory systems, a company may submit marketing authorization applications either under a centralized or decentralized procedure. The centralized procedure is compulsory for medicinal products produced by biotechnology or those medicinal products containing new active substances for specific indications such as the treatment of AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, viral diseases and designated orphan medicines, and optional for other medicines which are highly innovative. Under the centralized procedure, a marketing application is submitted to the European Medicines Agency where it will be evaluated by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use and a favorable opinion typically results in the grant by the European Commission of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states within 67 days of receipt of the opinion. The initial marketing authorization is valid for five years, but once renewed is usually valid for an unlimited period. The decentralized procedure provides for approval by one or more "concerned" member states based on an assessment of an application performed by one member state, known as the "reference" member state. Under the decentralized approval procedure, an applicant submits an application, or dossier, and related materials to the reference member state and

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concerned member states. The reference member state prepares a draft assessment and drafts of the related materials within 120 days after receipt of a valid application. Within 90 days of receiving the reference member state's assessment report, each concerned member state must decide whether to approve the assessment report and related materials. If a member state does not recognize the marketing authorization, the disputed points are eventually referred to the European Commission, whose decision is binding on all member states.

As in the United States, we may apply for designation of a product as an orphan drug for the treatment of a specific indication in the European Union before the application for marketing authorization is made. Orphan drugs in Europe enjoy economic and marketing benefits, including up to 10 years of market exclusivity for the approved indication unless another applicant can show that its product is safer, more effective or otherwise clinically superior to the orphan designated product.

Fraud and Abuse Laws

In addition to FDA restrictions on marketing of pharmaceutical products, several other types of state and federal laws have been applied to restrict certain marketing practices in the pharmaceutical industry in recent years. These laws include anti-kickback and false claims statutes.

The federal healthcare program anti-kickback statute prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting or receiving remuneration to induce or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for the purchase, lease or order of any healthcare item or service reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid or other federally financed healthcare programs. This statute has been interpreted to apply to arrangements between pharmaceutical manufacturers on one hand and prescribers, purchasers, and formulary managers on the other. Although there are a number of statutory exemptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain common activities from prosecution, the exemptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly and practices that involve remuneration intended to induce prescribing, purchasing or recommending may be subject to scrutiny if they do not qualify for an exemption or safe harbor. Our practices may not in all cases meet all of the criteria for safe harbor protection from anti-kickback liability.

Federal false claims laws prohibit any person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to the federal government, or knowingly making, or causing to be made, a false statement

Additional Regulation

We are also subject to regulation under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Environmental Protection Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and other present and potential federal, state or local regulations. These and other laws govern our use, handling and disposal of various biological and chemical substances used in, and waste generated by our operations. Our research and development involves the controlled use of hazardous materials, chemicals and viruses. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of such materials comply with the standards prescribed by state and federal regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be completely eliminated. In the event of such an accident, we could be held liable for any damages that result and any such liability could exceed our resources.

There have been a number of federal and state proposals during the last few years regarding the pricing of pharmaceutical and biological products, government control and other changes to the healthcare system of the U.S. It is uncertain what legislative proposals will be adopted or what actions federal, state or private payers for medical goods and services may take in response to any healthcare reform proposals or legislation. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reforms may have on our business, and no assurance can be given that any such reforms will not have a material adverse effect.

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Manufacturing

We currently manufacture drug substance for our preclinical studies, Phase 1 clinical trials and Phase 2 clinical trials of ACE-536 and dalantercept. We manufacture material compliant to U.S. and European cGMP at our 12,000 square foot multi-product facility located at our corporate headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. We have the capabilities to manufacture receptor fusion proteins, monoclonal antibodies, and other protein therapeutics.

Our manufacturing facility is based on single use, disposable technology to maximize the focus of personnel and other resources on the production process, minimizing the need for cleaning and sterilization while optimizing the efficiency of product change-over. The facility consists of four independent clean rooms totaling 4,000 square feet. The facility includes one 250 liter and one 1,000 liter single use bioreactor and has space for two additional 1,000 liter bioreactors.

Approximately 20 fulltime employees focus on our process development and manufacturing activities. We believe that our strategic investment in manufacturing capabilities allows us to advance our protein therapeutic candidates at a more rapid pace and provides us with more portfolio flexibility than if we used a contract manufacturer. The facility produces drug substance in a cost-effective manner while allowing us to retain control over the process and provides an ability to balance the requirements of multiple programs and avoid costly commitments of funds before clinical data are available.

Our manufacturing capabilities encompass the full manufacturing process through quality control and quality assurance. These groups are integrated with our project teams from discovery through development. This structure enables us to efficiently transfer research stage lead molecules into manufacturing. We have designed our manufacturing facility and processes to provide maximum flexibility and rapid change over for the manufacture of different protein therapeutic candidates. We outsource fill-finish, packaging, labeling, shipping, and distribution.

We manufacture our protein therapeutic candidates using readily available raw materials and well established manufacturing procedures based on a standardized process modified for each of our protein therapeutic candidates. We produce our proteins in bioreactors using Chinese hamster ovary cells that have been genetically engineered to produce our specific protein therapeutic candidates. We then purify the proteins using industry standard methods, which include affinity chromatography and ultrafiltration operations. Processes developed within our facility have been successfully transferred to commercial facilities based on stainless steel bioreactors. We have conducted comparability characterization on sotatercept between our Phase 2 material and material made at a commercial manufacturer and found them to be comparable.

We believe that we can scale our manufacturing processes to support our clinical development programs and the potential commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates. For our early phase protein therapeutic candidates, we intend to continue to manufacture drug substance for preclinical testing and Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical development at our current facilities. As ACE-536 progresses to Phase 3 clinical trials, we intend to transfer the process for Phase 3 production to Celgene, under the terms of our collaboration agreements. We have already successfully transferred the manufacturing process for sotatercept to Celgene, and we expect Celgene will use a contract manufacturer for Phase 3 and commercial supply of sotatercept and ACE-536. We intend to contract with a third party manufacturer for the supply of dalantercept for Phase 3 clinical trials.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 80 full-time employees, 63 of whom are involved in research, development or manufacturing, and 20 of whom have Ph.D. or M.D. degrees. We have no collective bargaining agreements with our employees and we have not experienced any work stoppages. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

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Information Available on the Internet

Our internet address is *www.acceleronpharma.com*. The contents of our website are not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our internet address is included in this document as an inactive textual reference. We make available free of charge through our web site our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 12(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such materials to the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any materials filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. This information is also available at *www.sec.gov*. The reference to these website addresses does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on the websites and should not be considered part of this document.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below in addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K before purchasing our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer, possibly materially. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could fall, and you may lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business.

Risks related to our financial position and need for additional capital

We have incurred net operating losses since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur substantial operating losses for the foreseeable future. We may never achieve or sustain profitability.

We have incurred net losses during most fiscal periods since our inception. As of December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of \$192.3 million. We do not know whether or when we will become profitable. To date, we have not commercialized any products or generated any revenues from the sale of products, and we do not expect to generate any product revenues in the foreseeable future. Our losses have resulted principally from costs incurred in our discovery and development activities.

We anticipate that our expenses will increase in the future as we expand our discovery, research, development, manufacturing and commercialization activities. However, we also anticipate that these increased expenses will be partially offset by milestone payments we expect to receive under our agreements with Celgene and potentially by payments we may receive under new collaboration arrangements we may enter into with third parties for dalantercept or other protein therapeutic candidates. If we do not receive the anticipated milestone payments or do not enter into partnerships for dalantercept or other protein therapeutic candidates on acceptable terms, our operating losses will substantially increase over the next several years as we execute our plan to expand our discovery, research, development, manufacturing and commercialization activities. There can be no assurance that we will enter into a new collaboration or achieve milestones and, therefore, no assurance our losses will not increase prohibitively in the future.

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To become and remain profitable, we or our partners must succeed in developing our protein therapeutic candidates, obtaining regulatory approval for them, and manufacturing, marketing and selling those products for which we or our partners may obtain regulatory approval. We or they may not succeed in these activities, and we may never generate revenue from product sales that is significant enough to achieve profitability. Even if we achieve profitability in the future, we may not be able to sustain profitability in subsequent periods. Our failure to become or remain profitable would depress our market value and could impair our ability to raise capital, expand our business, discover or develop other protein therapeutic candidates or continue our operations. A decline in the value of our company could cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

We will require substantial additional financing to achieve our goals, and a failure to obtain this necessary capital when needed could force us to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development or commercialization efforts.

As of December 31, 2013, our cash and cash equivalents were \$113.2 million. We believe that we will continue to expend substantial resources for the foreseeable future developing dalantercept and new protein therapeutic candidates. These expenditures will include costs associated with research and development, potentially acquiring new technologies, conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials, potentially obtaining regulatory approvals and manufacturing products, as well as marketing and selling products approved for sale, if any. In addition, other unanticipated costs may arise. Because the outcome of our planned and anticipated clinical trials is highly uncertain, we cannot reasonably estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully complete the development and commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates.

Celgene pays development, manufacturing and commercialization and certain patent costs for sotatercept and ACE-536. Other than those costs, our future capital requirements depend on many factors, including:

the scope, progress, results and costs of researching and developing our other protein therapeutic candidates, and conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials;

the timing of, and the costs involved in, obtaining regulatory approvals for our other protein therapeutic candidates if clinical trials are successful;

the cost of commercialization activities for our other protein therapeutics, if any of these protein therapeutics is approved for sale, including marketing, sales and distribution costs;

the cost of manufacturing our other protein therapeutic candidates for clinical trials in preparation for regulatory approval and in preparation for commercialization;

our ability to establish and maintain strategic partnerships, licensing or other arrangements and the financial terms of such agreements;

the costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending and enforcing patent claims, including litigation costs and the outcome of such litigation; and

the timing, receipt, and amount of sales of, or royalties on, our future products, if any.

Based on our current operating plan, we believe that the net proceeds we received from our initial public offering and the concurrent private placement, and the follow-on public offering, together with receipt of anticipated milestone payments and our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our projected operating requirements into the second half of 2017. However, our operating plan may change as a result of many factors currently unknown to us, and we may need additional funds sooner than planned. In addition, we may seek additional capital due to favorable market conditions or strategic considerations even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. Additional funds may not be available when we need them on terms that are

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acceptable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available to us on a timely basis, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate preclinical studies, clinical trials or other development activities for one or more of our protein therapeutic candidates or delay, limit, reduce or terminate our establishment of sales and marketing capabilities or other activities that may be necessary to commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or protein therapeutics on unfavorable terms to us.

We may seek additional capital through a variety of means, including through private and public equity offerings and debt financings. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a stockholder. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take certain actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds through strategic partnerships with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies or protein therapeutics, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development or commercialization efforts for dalantercept or any protein therapeutics other than sotatercept or ACE-536, or grant rights to develop and market protein therapeutics that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

Risks Related to Regulatory Review and Approval of Our Protein Therapeutic Candidates

If we or our partners do not obtain regulatory approval for our current and future protein therapeutics, our business will be adversely affected.

Our protein therapeutic candidates will be subject to extensive governmental regulations relating to, among other things, development, clinical trials, manufacturing and commercialization. In order to obtain regulatory approval for the commercial sale of any protein therapeutic candidates, we or our partners must demonstrate through extensive preclinical studies and clinical trials that the protein therapeutic candidate is safe and effective for use in each target indication. Clinical testing is expensive, time-consuming and uncertain as to outcome. We or our partners may gain regulatory approval for sotatercept, ACE-536, dalantercept, or any other protein therapeutic candidate in some but not all of the territories available or some but not all of the target indications, resulting in limited commercial opportunity for the approved protein therapeutics, or we or they may never obtain regulatory approval for these protein therapeutic candidates.

Delays in the commencement, enrollment or completion of clinical trials of our protein therapeutic candidates could result in increased costs to us as well as a delay or failure in obtaining regulatory approval, or prevent us from commercializing our protein therapeutic candidates on a timely basis, or at all.

We cannot guarantee that clinical trials will be conducted as planned or completed on schedule, if at all. A failure of one or more clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. Events that may prevent successful or timely commencement, enrollment or completion of clinical development include:

delays by us or our partners in reaching a consensus with regulatory agencies on trial design;

delays in reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective clinical research organizations, or CROs, and clinical trial sites;

delays in obtaining required Institutional Review Board, or IRB, approval at each clinical trial site;

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delays in recruiting suitable patients to participate in clinical trials;

imposition of a clinical hold by regulatory agencies for any reason, including safety concerns or after an inspection of clinical operations or trial sites;

failure by CROs, other third parties or us or our partners to adhere to clinical trial requirements;

failure to perform in accordance with the FDA's good clinical practices, or GCP, or applicable regulatory guidelines in other countries;

delays in the testing, validation, manufacturing and delivery of the protein therapeutic candidates to the clinical sites;

delays caused by patients not completing participation in a trial or not returning for post-treatment follow-up;

clinical trial sites or patients dropping out of a trial;

occurrence of serious adverse events in clinical trials that are associated with the protein therapeutic candidates that are viewed to outweigh its potential benefits; or

changes in regulatory requirements and guidance that require amending or submitting new clinical protocols.

Delays, including delays caused by the above factors, can be costly and could negatively affect our or Celgene's ability to complete a clinical trial. If we or Celgene are not able to successfully complete clinical trials, we will not be able to obtain regulatory approval and will not be able to commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates.

Clinical failure may occur at any stage of clinical development, and because our protein therapeutic candidates are in an early stage of development, there is a high risk of failure, and we may never succeed in developing marketable products or generating product revenue.

Our early encouraging preclinical and clinical results for sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept are not necessarily predictive of the results of our ongoing or future clinical trials. Promising results in preclinical studies of a drug candidate may not be predictive of similar results in humans during clinical trials, and successful results from early clinical trials of a drug candidate may not be replicated in later and larger clinical trials or in clinical trials for different indications. If the results of our or our partners' ongoing or future clinical trials are inconclusive with respect to the efficacy of our protein therapeutic candidates or if we or they do not meet the clinical endpoints with statistical significance or if there are safety concerns or adverse events associated with our protein therapeutic candidates, we or our partner may be prevented or delayed in obtaining marketing approval for our protein therapeutic candidates. In addition, data obtained from trials and studies are susceptible to varying interpretations, and regulators may not interpret our data as favorably as we do, which may delay or prevent regulatory approval. Alternatively, even if we or our partners obtain regulatory approval, that approval may be for indications or patient populations that are not as broad as intended or desired or may require labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings. We or our partners may also be required to perform additional or unanticipated clinical trials to obtain approval or be subject to additional post-marketing testing requirements to maintain regulatory approval. In addition, regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of a product or impose restrictions on its distribution, such as in the form of a modified risk evaluation and mitigation strategy.

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If we or any of our partners violate the guidelines pertaining to promotion and advertising of any of our protein therapeutics, if approved, we or they may be subject to disciplinary action by the FDA's Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) or other regulatory authorities.

The FDA's Office of Prescription Drug Promotion, or OPDP, is responsible for reviewing prescription drug advertising and promotional labeling to ensure that the information contained in these materials is not false or misleading. There are specific disclosure requirements, and the applicable regulations mandate that advertisements cannot be false or misleading or omit material facts about the product. Prescription drug promotional materials must present a fair balance between the drug's effectiveness and the risks associated with its use. Most warning letters from OPDP cite inadequate disclosure of risk information.

OPDP prioritizes its actions based on the degree of risk to the public health, and often focuses on newly introduced drugs and those associated with significant health risks. There are two types of letters that OPDP typically sends to companies that violate its drug advertising and promotional guidelines: notice of violation letters, or untitled letters, and warning letters. In the case of an untitled letter, OPDP typically alerts the drug company of the violation and issues a directive to refrain from future violations, but does not typically demand other corrective action. A warning letter is typically issued in cases that are more serious or where the company is a repeat offender. Although we have not received any such letters from OPDP, we or any partner may inadvertently violate OPDP's guidelines in the future and be subject to a OPDP untitled letter or warning letter, which may have a negative impact on our business.

If we or our partners fail to obtain regulatory approval in jurisdictions outside the United States, we and they will not be able to market our products in those jurisdictions.

We and our partners intend to market our protein therapeutic candidates, if approved, in international markets. Such marketing will require separate regulatory approvals in each market and compliance with numerous and varying regulatory requirements. The approval procedures vary from country-to-country and may require additional testing. Moreover, the time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. In addition, in many countries outside the United States, a protein therapeutic must be approved for reimbursement before it can be approved for sale in that country. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions, and approval by one foreign regulatory authority does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other foreign countries or by the FDA. The foreign regulatory approval process may include all of the risks associated with obtaining FDA approval. We or our partners may not obtain foreign regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all. We or our partners may not be able to file for regulatory approvals and may not receive necessary approvals to commercialize our products in any market.

Even if we or our partners receive regulatory approval for our protein therapeutic candidates, such products will be subject to ongoing regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense. Additionally, our protein therapeutic candidates, if approved, could be subject to labeling and other restrictions, and we or our partners may be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or experience unanticipated problems with our products.

Any regulatory approvals that we or our partners receive for our protein therapeutic candidates may also be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to conditions of approval, or contain requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including Phase 4 clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor safety and efficacy. In addition, if the FDA approves any of our protein therapeutic candidates, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements

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include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with current good manufacturing practice, or cGMP, and GCP, for any clinical trials that we or our partners conduct post-approval.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with an approved protein therapeutic, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with manufacturing operations or processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market, or voluntary or mandatory product recalls;

fines, warning letters, or holds on clinical trials;

refusal by the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or our partners, or suspension or revocation of product license approvals;

product seizure or detention, or refusal to permit the import or export of products; and

injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

The FDA's policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval of our protein therapeutic candidates. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad. If we or our partners are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we or our partners may lose any marketing approval that may have been obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

We are dependent on Celgene for the successful development and commercialization of two of our three clinical stage protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept and ACE-536. If Celgene does not devote sufficient resources to the development of these candidates, is unsuccessful in its efforts, or chooses to terminate its agreements with us, our business will be materially harmed.

We have entered into collaboration agreements with Celgene to develop and commercialize sotatercept and ACE-536. Pursuant to the sotatercept agreement, responsibility for all clinical and other product development activities and for manufacturing sotatercept has been transferred to Celgene. For ACE-536, we are responsible for conducting the two ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, and we are also responsible for manufacturing supplies for Phase 1 and Phase 2 studies. Celgene will be responsible for all clinical development and manufacturing activities after such studies are completed. As of January 1, 2013, Celgene became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for sotatercept and ACE-536. We will co-promote sotatercept and ACE-536, if approved by the FDA and its counterparties, in North America. Celgene will be responsible for all commercialization costs, including the cost of our promotion activities.

Celgene is obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to develop and commercialize sotatercept and ACE-536. Celgene may determine that it is commercially reasonable to develop and commercialize only sotatercept or ACE-536 and discontinue the development or commercialization of the other protein therapeutic candidate, or Celgene may determine that it is not commercially reasonable to continue development of one or both of sotatercept and ACE-536. In the event of any such decision, we may be unable to progress the discontinued candidate or candidates ourselves. In addition, under our collaboration agreements, once Celgene takes over development activities of a protein therapeutic candidate, it may determine the development plan and activities for that protein therapeutic candidate. We may disagree with Celgene about the development strategy it employs, but

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we will have no rights to impose our development strategy on Celgene. Similarly, Celgene may decide to seek regulatory approval for, and limit commercialization of, either or both of sotatercept and ACE-536 to narrower indications than we would pursue. We would be prevented from developing or commercializing a candidate in an indication that Celgene has chosen not to pursue.

This partnership may not be scientifically or commercially successful due to a number of important factors, including the following:

Celgene has wide discretion in determining the efforts and resources that it will apply to its partnership with us. The timing and amount of any development milestones, and downstream commercial milestones and royalties that we may receive under such partnership will depend on, among other things, the efforts, allocation of resources and successful development and commercialization of these protein therapeutic candidates by Celgene.

Celgene may develop and commercialize, either alone or with others, products that are similar to or competitive with the protein therapeutic candidates that are the subject of its partnerships with us. For example, Celgene is currently commercializing and/or developing certain of its existing products, lenalidomide and azacitidine, for certain MDS patients for which sotatercept and ACE-536 are also being developed.

Celgene may terminate its partnership with us without cause and for circumstances outside of our control, which could make it difficult for us to attract new strategic partners or adversely affect how we are perceived in scientific and financial communities.

Celgene may develop or commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates in such a way as to elicit litigation that could jeopardize or invalidate our intellectual property rights or expose us to potential liability.

Celgene may not comply with all applicable regulatory requirements, or fail to report safety data in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements.

If Celgene were to breach its arrangements with us, we may need to enforce our right to terminate the agreement in legal proceedings, which could be costly and cause delay in our ability to receive rights back to the relevant protein therapeutic candidates. If we were to terminate an agreement with Celgene due to Celgene's breach or Celgene terminated the agreement without cause, the development and commercialization of sotatercept and ACE-536 could be delayed, curtailed or terminated because we may not have sufficient financial resources or capabilities to continue development and commercialization of these candidates on our own.

Celgene may enter into one or more transactions with third parties, including a merger, consolidation, reorganization, sale of substantial assets, sale of substantial stock or other change in control, which could divert the attention of its management and adversely affect Celgene's ability to retain and motivate key personnel who are important to the continued development of the programs under the strategic partnership with us. In addition, the third-party to any such transaction could determine to reprioritize Celgene's development programs such that Celgene ceases to diligently pursue the development of our programs and/or cause the respective partnership with us to terminate.

We and Celgene rely on third parties to conduct preclinical studies and clinical trials for our protein therapeutic candidates, and if they do not properly and successfully perform their obligations to us, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approvals for our protein therapeutic candidates.

We design the clinical trials for dalantercept and will do so for any future unpartnered protein therapeutic candidates, and we will continue to work with Celgene on trials for sotatercept and ACE-536. However, we and Celgene rely on CROs and other third parties to assist in managing,

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monitoring and otherwise carrying out many of these trials. We and Celgene compete with many other companies for the resources of these third parties. The third parties on whom we and Celgene rely generally may terminate their engagements at any time, and having to enter into alternative arrangements would delay development and commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates.

The FDA and foreign regulatory authorities require compliance with regulations and standards, including GCP, for designing, conducting, monitoring, recording, analyzing, and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that the data and results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. Although we and Celgene rely on third parties to conduct many of our and their clinical trials, we and Celgene are responsible for ensuring that each of these clinical trials is conducted in accordance with its general investigational plan, protocol and other requirements.

If these third parties do not successfully carry out their duties under their agreements, if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to clinical trial protocols or to regulatory requirements, or if they otherwise fail to comply with clinical trial protocols or meet expected deadlines, the clinical trials of our protein therapeutic candidates may not meet regulatory requirements. If clinical trials do not meet regulatory requirements or if these third parties need to be replaced, preclinical development activities or clinical trials may be extended, delayed, suspended or terminated. If any of these events occur, we or Celgene may not be able to obtain regulatory approval of our protein therapeutic candidates on a timely basis or at all.

We and Celgene intend to rely on third-party manufacturers to make our protein therapeutics, and any failure by a third-party manufacturer may delay or impair our and Celgene's ability to complete clinical trials or commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates.

Manufacturing biologic drugs is complicated and is tightly regulated by the FDA, the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, and comparable regulatory authorities around the world. We currently manufacture drug substance for our preclinical studies, Phase 1 clinical trials and Phase 2 clinical trials of ACE-536 and dalantercept. For Phase 3 and commercial supply of our products that we have not partnered, we expect to use contract manufacturing organizations. Successfully transferring complicated manufacturing techniques to contract manufacturing organizations and scaling up these techniques for commercial quantities will be time consuming and we may not be able to achieve such transfer. Moreover, the market for contract manufacturing services for protein therapeutics is highly cyclical, with periods of relatively abundant capacity alternating with periods in which there is little available capacity. If any need we or Celgene have for contract manufacturing services increases during a period of industry-wide tight capacity, we or Celgene may not be able to access the required capacity on a timely basis or on commercially viable terms.

In addition, we contract with fill & finishing providers with the appropriate expertise, facilities and scale to meet our needs. Failure to maintain cGMP can result in a contractor receiving FDA sanctions, which can impact our and Celgene's contractors' ability to operate or lead to delays in our clinical development programs. We believe that our current fill & finish contractors are operating in accordance with cGMP, but we can give no assurance that FDA or other regulatory agencies will not conclude that a lack of compliance exists. In addition, any delay in contracting for fill & finish services, or failure of the contract manufacturer to perform the services as needed, may delay clinical trials, registration and launches. Any such issues may have a substantial negative effect on our business.

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For our two lead products, sotatercept and ACE-536, we rely on our collaboration partner Celgene to produce, or contract for the production of, bulk drug substance and finished drug product for late stage clinical trials and for commercial supplies of any approved candidates. Any failure by Celgene or by third-parties with which Celgene contracts may delay or impair the ability to complete late stage clinical trials or commercialize either or both of sotatercept and ACE-536, if approved.

We produced drug substance for preclinical and Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials for sotatercept and ACE-536. Celgene is now responsible for manufacturing sotatercept and will be responsible for manufacturing ACE-536 for future late-stage clinical trials. Celgene generally does not perform the manufacture of the drug substance or drug product for either sotatercept or ACE-536 itself. Celgene has used and may continue to use contract manufacturers for the manufacture of drug substance and drug product for sotatercept and we have no expectation that Celgene plans to perform the manufacture of bulk drug substance or drug product for either sotatercept or ACE-536 in the future. However, Celgene would have the right to manufacture sotatercept or ACE-536, itself or through the use of contract manufacturers. We understand that they have entered into a manufacturing arrangement for Phase 2 supplies of sotatercept bulk drug substance with contract manufacturers with considerable biotherapeutics manufacturing experience, including manufacturing monoclonal antibodies through processes similar to those used for sotatercept. To date Celgene has not entered into an arrangement with a third party to manufacture supplies of sotatercept or ACE-536 for commercial sales. If they are unable to contract at the appropriate time with a manufacturer willing and able to manufacture sufficient quantities of sotatercept and ACE-536 to meet commercial demand, either for technical or business reasons, the development and commercialization of sotatercept and ACE-536 may be delayed.

We may not be successful in establishing and maintaining additional strategic partnerships, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize products, negatively impacting our operating results.

In addition to our current collaborations with Celgene, a part of our strategy is to strategically evaluate and, as deemed appropriate, enter into additional partnerships in the future when strategically attractive, including potentially with major biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies. We face significant competition in seeking appropriate partners for our protein therapeutic candidates, and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. In order for us to successfully partner our protein therapeutic candidates, potential partners must view these protein therapeutic candidates as economically valuable in markets they determine to be attractive in light of the terms that we are seeking and other available products for licensing by other companies. Even if we are successful in our efforts to establish new strategic partnerships, the terms that we agree upon may not be favorable to us, and we may not be able to maintain such strategic partnerships if, for example, development or approval of a protein therapeutic is delayed or sales of an approved product are disappointing. Any delay in entering into new strategic partnership agreements related to our protein therapeutic candidates could delay the development and commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates and reduce their competitiveness even if they reach the market.

If we fail to establish and maintain additional strategic partnerships related to our protein therapeutic candidates, we will bear all of the risk and costs related to the development of any such protein therapeutic candidate, and we may need to seek additional financing, hire additional employees and otherwise develop expertise for which we have not budgeted. This could negatively affect the development of any unpartnered protein therapeutic candidate.

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Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to obtain or protect intellectual property rights related to our protein therapeutic candidates, we may not be able to compete effectively.

We rely upon a combination of patents, trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect the intellectual property related to our platform technology and protein therapeutic candidates. The patent position of biotechnology companies is generally uncertain because it involves complex legal and factual considerations. The standards applied by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, and foreign patent offices in granting patents are not always applied uniformly or predictably. For example, there is no uniform worldwide policy regarding patentable subject matter or the scope of claims allowable in biotechnology patents. The patent applications that we own or in-license may fail to result in issued patents with claims that cover our protein therapeutic candidates in the United States or in other countries. There is no assurance that all potentially relevant prior art relating to our patents and patent applications has been found. We may be unaware of prior art that could be used to invalidate an issued patent or prevent our pending patent applications from issuing as patents. Even if patents do successfully issue and even if such patents cover our protein therapeutic candidates, third parties may challenge their validity, enforceability or scope, which may result in such patents being narrowed or invalidated. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, our patents and patent applications may not adequately protect our intellectual property, provide exclusivity for our protein therapeutic candidates or prevent others from designing around our claims. Any of these outcomes could impair our ability to prevent competition from third parties, which may have an adverse impact on our business.

If patent applications we hold or have in-licensed with respect to our platform or protein therapeutic candidates fail to issue, if their breadth or strength of protection is threatened, or if they fail to provide meaningful exclusivity for our protein therapeutic candidates, it could dissuade companies from collaborating with us. Several patent applications covering our protein therapeutic candidates have been filed recently. We cannot offer any assurances about which, if any, patents will issue, the breadth of any such patents or whether any issued patents will be found invalid and unenforceable or will be threatened by third parties. Any successful challenge to these patents or any other patents owned by or licensed to us could deprive us of rights necessary for the successful commercialization of any protein therapeutic candidate that we or our partners may develop. Since patent applications in the United States and most other countries are confidential for a period of time after filing, and some remain so until issued, we cannot be certain that we were the first to file any patent application related to a protein therapeutic candidate. Furthermore, if third parties have filed such patent applications, an interference proceeding in the United States can be initiated by the USPTO or a third party to determine who was the first to invent any of the subject matter covered by the patent claims of our applications. In addition, patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years after it is filed. Various extensions may be available; however, the life of a patent and the protection it affords is limited. If we encounter delays in obtaining regulatory approvals, the period of time during which we could market a protein therapeutic under patent protection could be reduced. Even if patents covering our protein therapeutic candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired for a product, we may be open to competition from biosimilar products.

Any loss of patent protection could have a material adverse impact on our business. We and our partner may be unable to prevent competitors from entering the market with a product that is similar to or the same as our protein therapeutics. In addition, the royalty we would receive under our collaboration agreements with Celgene for sotatercept and ACE-536 would be reduced by 50% if such product ceases to be covered by a valid claim of our patents even if no competitor with a similar product has entered the market.

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Third-party claims of intellectual property infringement or misappropriation may prevent or delay our development and commercialization efforts.

Our commercial success depends in part on us and our partners not infringing the patents and proprietary rights of third parties. There is a substantial amount of litigation, both within and outside the United States, involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions and inter partes reexamination proceedings before the USPTO and corresponding foreign patent offices. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications owned by third parties exist in the fields in which we and our partners are developing and may develop our protein therapeutic candidates. As the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries expand and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our protein therapeutic candidates may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties.

Third parties may assert that we are employing their proprietary technology without authorization. There may be third-party patents or patent applications with claims to materials, formulations, methods of manufacture or methods for treatment related to the use or manufacture of our protein therapeutic candidates, that we failed to identify. For example, applications filed before November 29, 2000 and certain applications filed after that date that will not be filed outside the United States remain confidential until issued as patents. Except for the preceding exceptions, patent applications in the United States and elsewhere are generally published only after a waiting period of approximately 18 months after the earliest filing. Therefore, patent applications covering our platform technology or our protein therapeutic candidates could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Additionally, pending patent applications which have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies, our protein therapeutic candidates or the use or manufacture of our protein therapeutic candidates.

If any third-party patents were held by a court of competent jurisdiction to cover aspects of our materials, formulations, methods of manufacture or methods for treatment, the holders of any such patents would be able to block our ability to develop and commercialize the applicable protein therapeutic candidate until such patent expired or unless we or our partners obtain a license. These licenses may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Even if we or our partners were able to obtain a license, the rights may be nonexclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same intellectual property. Ultimately, we or our partners could be prevented from commercializing a product, or be forced to cease some aspect of our business operations, if, as a result of actual or threatened patent infringement claims, we or our partners are unable to enter into licenses on acceptable terms. If Celgene is required to enter a license agreement with a third party in order to import, develop, manufacture or commercialize sotatercept or ACE-536, the royalty rate and sales milestone payments that we could receive may be reduced by up to 50%. This could harm our business significantly.

Parties making claims against us or our partners may obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which could effectively block our or our partners' ability to further develop and commercialize one or more of our protein therapeutic candidates. Defending against claims of patent infringement or misappropriation of trade secrets could be costly and time consuming, regardless of the outcome. Thus, even if we were to ultimately prevail, or to settle at an early stage, such litigation could burden us with substantial unanticipated costs. In addition, litigation or threatened litigation could result in significant demands on the time and attention of our management team, distracting them from the pursuit of other company business. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us or our partners, we may have to pay substantial damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees for willful infringement, pay royalties, redesign our infringing products or obtain one or more licenses from third parties, which may be impossible or require substantial time and monetary expenditure.

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We may face a claim of misappropriation if a third party believes that we inappropriately obtained and used trade secrets of such third party. If we are found to have misappropriated a third party's trade secrets, we may be prevented from further using such trade secrets, limiting our ability to develop our protein therapeutic candidates, and we may be required to pay damages.

During the course of any patent or other intellectual property litigation, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, rulings on motions, and other interim proceedings in the litigation. If securities analysts or investors regard these announcements as negative, the perceived value of our protein therapeutics, programs, or intellectual property could be diminished. Accordingly, the market price of our common stock may decline.

We have in-licensed a portion of our intellectual property, and, if we fail to comply with our obligations under these arrangements, we could lose such intellectual property rights or owe damages to the licensor of such intellectual property.

We are a party to a number of license agreements that are important to our business, and we may enter into additional license agreements in the future. Our discovery and development platform is built, in part, around patents exclusively in-licensed from academic or research institutions. Certain of our in-licensed intellectual property also covers sotatercept and dalantercept. See "Business Intellectual Property In-Licenses" for a description of our license agreements with the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research and the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

Our existing license agreements impose, and we expect that future license agreements will impose, various diligence, milestone payment, royalty and other obligations on us. If there is any conflict, dispute, disagreement or issue of non-performance between us and our licensing partners regarding our rights or obligations under the license agreements, including any such conflict, dispute or disagreement arising from our failure to satisfy payment obligations under any such agreement, we may owe damages, our licensor may have a right to terminate the affected license, and our and our partners' ability to utilize the affected intellectual property in our drug discovery and development efforts, and our ability to enter into collaboration or marketing agreements for an affected protein therapeutic candidate, may be adversely affected.

For example, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies recently filed a lawsuit against us alleging under one of our license agreements with them, which pertains to ActRIIB, its entitlement to a further share of certain payments received by us under our now-terminated agreement with Shire AG and a share of certain payments received by us under our on-going collaboration agreement with Celgene in connection with ACE-536. Although we and Salk have agreed that ACE-536 is not covered by any patent rights licensed from Salk, an unfavorable outcome in this litigation may lead to us owing significant damages to Salk and higher-than-anticipated future payments under this license in connection with development milestone payments that we may receive from Celgene. It is possible that Salk may seek to terminate the license covering the receptor. We do not believe that such a termination would have a material impact on our business or the development of any of our products. The patents under this license covered only one of our protein therapeutic candidates, ACE-031, the development of which has been discontinued. See "Business Legal Proceedings" for a description of this proceeding.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and third parties may not prevent unauthorized disclosure of trade secrets and other proprietary information.

In addition to the protection afforded by patents, we rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements to protect proprietary know-how that is not patentable or that we elect not to patent, processes for which patents are difficult to enforce and any other elements of our platform technology and discovery and development processes that involve proprietary know-how, information or

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technology that is not covered by patents. However, trade secrets can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect our proprietary technology and processes, in part, by entering into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, and outside scientific advisors, contractors and collaborators. Although we use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets, our employees, consultants, contractors, or outside scientific advisors might intentionally or inadvertently disclose our trade secret information to competitors. In addition, competitors may otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques.

Enforcing a claim that a third party illegally obtained and is using any of our trade secrets is expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States sometimes are less willing than U.S. courts to protect trade secrets. Misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of our trade secrets could impair our competitive position and may have a material adverse effect on our business

Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Protein Therapeutic Candidates

Our future commercial success depends upon attaining significant market acceptance of our protein therapeutic candidates, if approved, among physicians, patients, health care payers and, in cancer markets, acceptance by the operators of major cancer clinics.

Even if we or our partners obtain regulatory approval for sotatercept, ACE-536, dalantercept or any other protein therapeutics that we may develop or acquire in the future, the product may not gain market acceptance among physicians, health care payors, patients and the medical community. Market acceptance of any approved products depends on a number of factors, including:

the efficacy and safety of the product, as demonstrated in clinical trials;

the clinical indications for which the product is approved and the label approved by regulatory authorities for use with the product, including any warnings that may be required on the label;

acceptance by physicians and patients of the product as a safe and effective treatment;

the cost, safety and efficacy of treatment in relation to alternative treatments;

the availability of adequate reimbursement and pricing by third party payers and government authorities;

the continued projected growth of drug markets in our various indications;

relative convenience and ease of administration;

the prevalence and severity of adverse side effects; and

the effectiveness of our, and our partners' sales and marketing efforts.

Market acceptance is critical to our ability to generate significant revenue. Any protein therapeutic candidate, if approved and commercialized, may be accepted in only limited capacities or not at all. If any approved products are not accepted by the market to the extent that we expect, we may not be able to generate significant revenue and our business would suffer.

Reimbursement may be limited or unavailable in certain market segments for our protein therapeutic candidates, which could make it difficult for us to sell our products profitably.

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Market acceptance and sales of any approved protein therapeutics will depend significantly on the availability of adequate coverage and reimbursement from third-party payers and may be affected by existing and future health care reform measures. Government authorities and third-party payors, such as private health insurers and health maintenance organizations, decide which drugs they will pay for

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and establish reimbursement levels. Reimbursement by a third-party payer may depend upon a number of factors, including the third-party payor's determination that use of a product is:

a covered benefit under its health plan;

safe, effective and medically necessary;

appropriate for the specific patient;

cost-effective; and

neither experimental nor investigational.

Obtaining coverage and reimbursement approval for a product from a government or other third party payer is a time consuming and costly process that could require us to provide supporting scientific, clinical and cost-effectiveness data for the use of our products to the payer. We or our partners may not be able to provide data sufficient to gain acceptance with respect to coverage and reimbursement. We cannot be sure that coverage or adequate reimbursement will be available for any of our protein therapeutic candidates. Also, we cannot be sure that reimbursement amounts will not reduce the demand for, or the price of, our products. If reimbursement is not available or is available only to limited levels, we may not be able to commercialize certain of our products. In addition in the United States, third-party payers are increasingly attempting to contain health care costs by limiting both coverage and the level of reimbursement of new drugs. As a result, significant uncertainty exists as to whether and how much third-party payers will reimburse patients for their use of newly approved drugs, which in turn will put pressure on the pricing of drugs.

Price controls may be imposed in foreign markets, which may adversely affect our future profitability.

In some countries, particularly member states of the European Union, the pricing of prescription drugs is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can take considerable time after receipt of marketing approval for a product. In addition, there can be considerable pressure by governments and other stakeholders on prices and reimbursement levels, including as part of cost containment measures. Political, economic and regulatory developments may further complicate pricing negotiations, and pricing negotiations may continue after reimbursement has been obtained. Reference pricing used by various European Union member states and parallel distribution, or arbitrage between low-priced and high-priced member states, can further reduce prices. In some countries, we or our partners may be required to conduct a clinical trial or other studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of our protein therapeutic candidates to other available therapies in order to obtain or maintain reimbursement or pricing approval. Publication of discounts by third-party payers or authorities may lead to further pressure on the prices or reimbursement levels within the country of publication and other countries. If reimbursement of our products is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our business could be adversely affected.

The impact of recent healthcare reform legislation and other changes in the healthcare industry and in healthcare spending on us is currently unknown, and may adversely affect our business model.

Our revenue prospects could be affected by changes in healthcare spending and policy in the United States and abroad. We operate in a highly regulated industry and new laws, regulations or judicial decisions, or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations or decisions, related to health care availability, the method of delivery or payment for health care products and services could negatively impact our business, operations and financial condition. There is significant interest in promoting health care reform, as evidenced by the enactment in the United States of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act in 2010. It is likely that federal and state legislatures within the United States and foreign governments will continue to

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consider changes to existing health care legislation. We cannot predict the reform initiatives that may be adopted in the future or whether initiatives that have been adopted will be repealed or modified. The continuing efforts of the government, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payers of healthcare services to contain or reduce costs of healthcare may adversely affect:

the demand for any drug products for which we may obtain regulatory approval;

our ability to set a price that we believe is fair for our products;

our ability to obtain coverage and reimbursement approval for a product;

our ability to generate revenues and achieve or maintain profitability; and

the level of taxes that we are required to pay.

We face substantial competition, which may result in others discovering, developing or commercializing products before, or more successfully, than we do.

Our future success depends on our or our partners' ability to demonstrate and maintain a competitive advantage with respect to the design, development and commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates. Our objective is to design, develop and commercialize new products with superior efficacy, convenience, tolerability and safety. In many cases, the protein therapeutics that we commercialize with our strategic partners or on our own will compete with existing, market-leading products.

There are products currently approved to treat patients with MDS, including iron chelation therapy, immunomodulators and various chemotherapeutic agents. In addition, erythropoiesis stimulating agents and red blood cell transfusions are extensively used to treat anemia in MDS. ACE-536 or sotatercept, if approved, will compete with these therapies. In addition, one or more products not currently approved for the treatment of anemia in MDS may in the future be granted marketing approval for the treatment of anemia in MDS or other conditions for which ACE-536 or sotatercept might be approved, including Aranesp®, being developed by Amgen, which is in Phase 3 trials. While there are currently no drug products approved for the treatment of anemia in β -thalassemia, red blood cell transfusions are extensively used and sotatercept or ACE-536, if approved, would compete with this therapy. In addition, HQK-1001, a fetal hemoglobin stimulating agent being developed by HemaQuest Pharmaceuticals, has completed a Phase 1/2 clinical trial and an investigator sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with β -thalassemia. Further, the future approval, in one or more regions, of a biosimilar product to one of our products could create substantial competition and have a material impact on our business.

Sotatercept or ACE-536, if approved for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced anemia or anemia of chronic kidney disease, would compete with erythropoiesis-stimulating agents, such as Epogen® and Aranesp®, marketed by Amgen, and Procrit®, marketed by Johnson & Johnson, that are currently approved for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced anemia or anemia of chronic kidney disease and other therapies in development including oral, small molecule treatments being developed by Astellas Pharma and Fibrogen designed to increase the body's production of erythropoietin.

While we anticipate that dalantercept, if approved for the treatment of cancer, would likely be approved in combination with certain VEGF pathway inhibitors that are currently approved for the treatment of various cancer types, dalantercept would compete with other products, including other angiogenesis inhibitors, approved for the treatment of these cancers.

Many of our potential competitors have significantly greater financial, manufacturing, marketing, drug development, technical and human resources than we do. Large pharmaceutical companies, in particular, have extensive experience in clinical testing, obtaining regulatory approvals, recruiting patients and in manufacturing pharmaceutical products. These companies also have significantly greater

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research and marketing capabilities than we do and may also have products that have been approved or are in late stages of development, and have collaborative arrangements in our target markets with leading companies and research institutions. Established pharmaceutical companies may also invest heavily to accelerate discovery and development of novel compounds or to in-license novel compounds that could make the protein therapeutics that we develop obsolete. As a result of all of these factors, our competitors may succeed in obtaining patent protection and/or FDA approval or discovering, developing and commercializing protein therapeutics before we do. In addition, any new product that competes with an approved product must demonstrate compelling advantages in efficacy, convenience, tolerability and safety in order to overcome price competition and to be commercially successful. If we are not able to compete effectively against potential competitors, our business will not grow and our financial condition and operations will suffer.

Our protein therapeutics may cause undesirable side effects or have other properties that delay or prevent their regulatory approval or limit their commercial potential.

Undesirable side effects caused by our protein therapeutics could cause us, Celgene or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in the denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities and potential products liability claims. We and Celgene are currently conducting a number of Phase 2 trials for our clinical stage protein therapeutic candidates. Serious adverse events deemed to be caused by our protein therapeutics could have a material adverse effect on the development of our protein therapeutic candidates and our business as a whole. The most common adverse event to date in the clinical trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of our protein therapeutic candidates has been hypertension in our clinical trials for sotatercept and fluid retention in our clinical trials for dalantercept. Our understanding of the relationship between our protein therapeutic candidates and these events may change as we gather more information, and additional unexpected adverse events may occur. There can be no assurance that additional adverse events associated with our protein therapeutic candidates will not be observed. Recently, we discontinued the development of ACE-031, another of our clinical stage protein therapeutics that binds to ligands of the TGF- β superfamily. Clinical development of ACE-031 was put on clinical hold in 2011 due to preliminary safety observations in patients. After gathering further information from animal toxicology studies, we and our ACE-031 partner, Shire AG, determined that the risk-benefit profile of ACE-031 was not appropriate for the intended patient population, boys aged four and older with a genetic muscle wasting disease, and we discontinued development of this protein therapeutic candidate. As is typical in drug development, we have a program of ongoing toxicology studies in animals for our other clinical stage protein therapeutics and cannot provide assurance that the findings from such studies or any ongoing or future clinical trials will not adversely affect our clinical development activities.

If we or others identify undesirable side effects caused by our protein therapeutic candidates either before or after receipt of marketing approval, a number of potentially significant negative consequences could result, including:

our clinical trials may be put on hold;

we or our partners may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our protein therapeutic candidates;

regulatory authorities may withdraw approvals of our protein therapeutic candidates;

regulatory authorities may require additional warnings on the label;

a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients may be required;

we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients; and

our reputation may suffer.

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Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of our protein therapeutics and could substantially increase commercialization costs.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

If we fail to attract and keep senior management and key scientific personnel, we may be unable to successfully develop our protein therapeutics, conduct our clinical trials and commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates.

We are highly dependent on members of our senior management, including John L. Knopf, Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer and President and one of our founders. The loss of the services of any of these persons could impede the achievement of our research, development and commercialization objectives. We do not maintain "key person" insurance for any of our executives or other employees.

Recruiting and retaining qualified scientific, clinical, manufacturing, sales and marketing personnel will also be critical to our success. We may not be able to attract and retain these personnel on acceptable terms given the competition among numerous pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies for similar personnel. We also experience competition for the hiring of scientific and clinical personnel from universities and research institutions. In addition, we rely on consultants and advisors, including scientific and clinical advisors, to assist us in formulating our research and development and commercialization strategy. Our consultants and advisors, including our scientific co-founders, may be employed by employers other than us and may have commitments under consulting or advisory contracts with other entities that may limit their availability to us.

Our employees may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements and insider trading.

We are exposed to the risk of employee fraud or other misconduct. Misconduct by employees could include intentional failures to comply with FDA regulations, to provide accurate information to the FDA, to comply with manufacturing standards we have established, to comply with federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations, to report financial information or data accurately or to disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Employee misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter employee misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity 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. 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 fines or other sanctions.

We may encounter difficulties in managing our growth and expanding our operations successfully.

As we seek to advance our protein therapeutic candidates through clinical trials and commercialization, we will need to expand our development, regulatory, manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities or contract with third parties to provide these capabilities for us. As our operations expand, we expect that we will need to manage additional relationships with various strategic partners, suppliers and other third parties. Future growth will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management. Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize our

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protein therapeutic candidates and to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to manage any future growth effectively. To that end, we must be able to manage our development efforts and clinical trials effectively and hire, train and integrate additional management, administrative and, if necessary, sales and marketing personnel. We may not be able to accomplish these tasks, and our failure to accomplish any of them could prevent us from successfully growing our company.

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

We face an inherent risk of product liability as a result of the clinical testing of our protein therapeutic candidates and will face an even greater risk if we commercialize any products. For example, we may be sued if any product we develop allegedly causes injury or is found to be otherwise unsuitable during product testing, manufacturing, marketing or sale. Any such product liability claims may include allegations of defects in manufacturing, defects in design, a failure to warn of dangers inherent in the product, negligence, strict liability, and a breach of warranties. Claims could also be asserted under state consumer protection acts. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims, we may incur substantial liabilities or be required to limit commercialization of our protein therapeutic candidates. Even a successful defense would require significant financial and management resources. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

injury to our reputation;

withdrawal of clinical trial participants;

costs to defend the related litigations;

a diversion of management's time and our resources;

substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients;

product recalls, withdrawals, or labeling, marketing or promotional restrictions;

loss of revenue;

the inability to commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates; and

a decline in our stock price.

Failure to obtain and retain sufficient product liability insurance at an acceptable cost to protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of products we develop. We currently carry product liability insurance covering our clinical trials in the amount of \$10.0 million in the aggregate. Although we maintain such insurance, any claim that may be brought against us could result in a court judgment or settlement in an amount that is not covered, in whole or in part, by our insurance or that is in excess of the limits of our insurance coverage. Our insurance policies also have various exclusions, and we may be subject to a product liability claim for which we have no coverage. We will have to pay any amounts awarded by a court or negotiated in a settlement that exceed our coverage limitations or that are not covered by our insurance, and we may not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient capital to pay such amounts.

We must comply with environmental laws and regulations, and failure to comply with these laws and regulations could expose us to significant liabilities.

We use hazardous chemicals and radioactive and biological materials in certain aspects of our business and are subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, generation, manufacture, distribution, storage, handling, treatment and disposal

of these materials. Although we believe our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials and waste products comply with these laws and regulations, we cannot eliminate the risk of accidental injury or

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contamination from the use, manufacture, distribution, storage, handling, treatment or disposal of hazardous materials. In the event of contamination or injury, or failure to comply with environmental, occupational health and safety and export control laws and regulations, we could be held liable for any resulting damages and any such liability could exceed our assets and resources. We are uninsured for third-party contamination injury.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

We are eligible to be treated as an "emerging growth company" as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company", as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including (1) not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which we refer to as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, (2) reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and (3) exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although circumstances could cause us to lose that status earlier, including if the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700.0 million as of any June 30 before that time or if we have total annual gross revenue of \$1.0 billion or more during any fiscal year before that time, in which cases we would no longer be an emerging growth company as of the following December 31 or, if we issue more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during any three-year period before that time, we would cease to be an emerging growth company immediately. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

Our stock price could be highly volatile, and, as a result you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the public offering price.

Since our initial public offering in September 2013, the price of our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market has ranged from a low of \$16.78 on November 6 and 8, 2013 to a high of \$57.89 on January 22, 2014. The market price of shares of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to many risk factors listed in this section, and others beyond our control, including:

results of clinical trials of our protein therapeutic candidates, including sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept;

the timing of the release of results of our clinical trials that are being conducted by Celgene;

results of clinical trials of our competitors' products;

regulatory actions with respect to our products or our competitors' products;

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actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and operating results;

publication of research reports by securities analysts about us or our competitors or our industry;

our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts' projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;

additions and departures of key personnel;

strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;

the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments affecting us or our industry;

fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;

sales of our common stock by us, our insiders or our other stockholders;

speculation in the press or investment community;

announcement or expectation of additional financing efforts;

changes in accounting principles;

terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest;

natural disasters and other calamities;

changes in market conditions for biopharmaceutical stocks; and

changes in general market and economic conditions.

In addition, the stock market has recently experienced significant volatility, particularly with respect to pharmaceutical, biotechnology and other life sciences company stocks. The volatility of pharmaceutical, biotechnology and other life sciences company stocks often does not relate to the operating performance of the companies represented by the stock. As we operate in a single industry, we are especially vulnerable to these factors to the extent that they affect our industry or our products, or to a lesser extent our markets. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been initiated against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources, and could also require us to make substantial payments to satisfy judgments or to settle litigation.

Our principal stockholders and management own a significant percentage of our stock and will be able to exercise significant influence over matters subject to stockholder approval.

As of December 31, 2013, our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders, together with their respective affiliates, beneficially owned approximately 66.6% of our common stock, including shares subject to outstanding options and warrants that are exercisable within 60 days after such date. Accordingly, these stockholders will be able to exert a significant degree of influence over our management and affairs and over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of our board of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership could have the effect of entrenching our management and/or the board of directors, delaying or preventing a change in our control or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could have a material and adverse effect on the fair market value of our common stock.

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Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

As of January 31, 2014, we have 31,160,274 shares of common stock outstanding. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. Of these outstanding shares, 14,544,551 are currently held by directors, executive officers and other parties that may be deemed to be their or our affiliates and are available for sale subject to volume limitations, other restrictions under the securities laws and, in some cases, vesting schedules. We also have registered shares of common stock that we may issue under our equity compensation plans. These shares can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to volume limitations applicable to affiliates and, in certain cases, lock-up agreements that we expect to expire on April 22, 2014

We are incurring significant increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

As a newly public company, we are incurring significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and rules of the SEC and those of The NASDAQ Global Market, or NASDAQ, have imposed various requirements on public companies including requiring establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. In addition, we will be required to have our independent registered public accounting firm attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K following the date on which we are no longer an emerging growth company. Our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we will need to hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. If we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by NASDAQ, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan and comply with Section 404 requires us to be able to prepare timely and accurate financial statements. We expect that we will need to continue to improve existing, and implement new operational and financial systems, procedures and controls to manage our business effectively. Any delay in the implementation of, or disruption in the transition to, new or enhanced systems, procedures or controls, may cause our operations to suffer and we may be unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective and to obtain an unqualified report on internal controls from our auditors as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This, in turn, could have an adverse impact on trading prices for our common stock, and could adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets.

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If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in the future, we may not be able to accurately report our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. Commencing with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2014, we will be required, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment will need to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that results in more than a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act also generally requires an attestation from our independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. However, for as long as we remain an emerging growth company as defined in the JOBS Act, we intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the independent registered public accounting firm attestation requirement.

Our compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we will need to hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge, and compile the system and process documentation necessary to perform the evaluation needed to comply with Section 404. We may not be able to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion. During the evaluation and testing process, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. We cannot assure you that there will not be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting in the future. Any failure to maintain internal control over financial reporting could severely inhibit our ability to accurately report our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm determines we have a material weakness or significant deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting once that firm begins its Section 404 reviews, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our common stock could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the NASDAQ, the SEC or other regulatory authorities. Failure to remedy any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, or to implement or maintain other effective control systems required of public companies, could also restrict our future access to the capital markets.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

You should not rely on an investment in our common stock to provide dividend income. We do not anticipate that we will pay any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain any earnings to maintain and expand our operations. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends is currently prohibited by the terms of our debt financing arrangement, and any future debt financing arrangement may contain terms prohibiting or limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any

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return on their investment. As a result, investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

Provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated by-laws and Delaware law may have anti-takeover effects that could discourage an acquisition of us by others, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders, and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated by-laws and Delaware law contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of us or changes in our management. Our restated certificate of incorporation and by-laws include provisions that:

authorize "blank check" preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors without stockholder approval and may contain voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our common stock;

create a classified board of directors whose members serve staggered three-year terms;

specify that special meetings of our stockholders can be called only by our board of directors;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent;

establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder approvals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to our board of directors;

provide that our directors may be removed only for cause;

provide that vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by a majority of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum;

specify that no stockholder is permitted to cumulate votes at any election of directors;

expressly authorize our board of directors to modify, alter or repeal our amended and restated by-laws; and

require supermajority votes of the holders of our common stock to amend specified provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in our management.

In addition, because we are incorporated in the state of Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which limits the ability of stockholders owning in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock to merge or combine with us.

Any provision of our restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated by-laws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock.

Our restated certificate of incorporation designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and federal court within the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our

stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our restated certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to limited exceptions, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and federal court within the State of Delaware will be exclusive

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forums for (1) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (2) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (3) any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated by-laws, or (4) any other action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation described above. This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

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Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties.*

Our corporate, research and development, manufacturing, and clinical trial operations are located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. We lease approximately 94,500 square feet of office and laboratory space in three adjacent buildings with aggregate monthly net-rent expense of approximately \$0.3 million. We have sublet approximately 20,000 square feet of space in one of our leased buildings. Two leases expire in September 2018 and one lease expires in May 2015. We believe our facilities are adequate for our current needs and that suitable additional substitute space would be available if needed.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

On October 18, 2012, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, which we refer to as Salk, filed a complaint in the Massachusetts Superior Court for Suffolk County, alleging that we breached one of our two licensing agreements with Salk. The licensing agreement in dispute provides us with a license with respect to certain of Salk's U.S. patents related to the ActRIIB activin receptor proteins. Salk contends that, under the licensing agreement, we owed Salk a greater share of the upfront payment that we received under our now-terminated agreement with Shire AG regarding ACE-031 and a share of the upfront payment and development milestone payments that we have received under our ongoing collaboration agreement with Celgene regarding ACE-536. Salk is seeking a total of approximately \$10.5 million plus interest in payment and a 15% share of future development milestone payments received under our agreement with Celgene regarding ACE-536. We contend that no additional amounts are due to Salk and that we have complied with all of our payment obligations under the applicable Salk license agreement.

We moved to dismiss the complaint on December 3, 2012. The Court denied our motion on February 28, 2013. On March 14, 2013, Acceleron answered the complaint and asserted patent invalidity counterclaims. On the basis of those counterclaims, Acceleron removed the action on March 28, 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The parties have since reached an agreement on a stipulation as to certain patent issues raised in the action, and Acceleron has dismissed its counterclaims. The Court held an initial scheduling conference on May 30, 2013, and the fact discovery is now closed. The case is currently scheduled for trial in September 2014. We intend to defend our position vigorously.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures.*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.****Market Information and Holders**

Our common stock has been listed on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "XLRN" since September 19, 2013. Prior to that, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market:

Year ended December 31, 2013:	High	Low
Third quarter(1)	\$ 23.41	\$ 18.50
Fourth quarter	\$ 40.02	\$ 16.78

- (1) Represents the period from September 19, 2013, the date on which our common stock first began to trade on The NASDAQ Global Market after the pricing of our initial public offering, through September 30, 2013, the end of our third fiscal quarter.

As of January 31, 2014, there were approximately 173 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings, if any, to fund the development and expansion of our business and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends is currently prohibited by the terms of our debt financing arrangements, and any future debt financing arrangement may contain terms prohibiting or limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our common stock. Any future determination to pay dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors.

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Performance Graph(1)

The following graph shows a comparison from September 19, 2013 through December 31, 2013 of cumulative total return on assumed investment of \$100.00 in cash in our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Biotechnology Index. Such returns are based on historical results and are not intended to suggest future performance. Data for the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Biotechnology Index assume reinvestment of dividends.

COMPARISON OF 3 MONTH CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*
Among Acceleron Pharma Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index,
and the NASDAQ Biotechnology Index

*
\$100 invested on 9/19/13 in stock or 8/31/13 in index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we have issued the following securities that were not registered under the Securities Act. The following share numbers reflect the 1-for-4 reverse split of our common stock and preferred stock effected on September 5, 2013.

Sales of Capital Stock

On September 24, 2013, we issued 666,667 shares of common stock for total consideration of \$10,000,000. This issuance of common stock was exempt pursuant to Rule 506 and Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Conversion of Preferred Stock

On September 24, 2013, we issued 18,516,993 shares of common stock upon conversion of all of our outstanding shares of preferred stock.

The issuance of the common stock upon conversion of the preferred stock was exempt pursuant to Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933.

(1) This performance graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing of Acceleron Pharma, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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Grants and Exercises of Stock Options

From January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013, we granted options to purchase a total of 552,750 shares of our common stock to employees at a weighted-average exercise price of \$23.88 per share. During the same period, we issued 45,900 shares of common stock upon the exercise of options to purchase such shares of common stock at a weighted average price of \$1.44 per share.

Option grants and the issuances of common stock upon exercise of such options were exempt pursuant to Rule 701 and Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Use of Proceeds from Initial Public Offering of Common Stock

On September 24, 2013, we completed the initial public offering (IPO) of our common stock pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-190417) and issued and sold 6,417,000 shares of our common stock, including 837,000 shares of common stock sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase additional shares at a public offering price of \$15.00 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$96.3 million. All of the shares issued and sold in the IPO were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-190417), which was declared effective by the SEC on September 18, 2013, and a registration statement filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) of the Securities Act. Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Leerink Swann LLC acted as joint book-running managers of the offering and as representatives of the underwriters. JMP Securities LLC and Piper Jaffray & Co. acted as co-managers for the offering.

The net proceeds to us, after deducting underwriting discounts of \$6.8 million and offering expenses totaling \$2.7 million, were approximately \$86.8 million. No offering expenses were paid directly or indirectly to any of our directors or officers (or their associates) or persons owning 10.0% or more of any class of our equity securities or to any other affiliates.

As of December 31, 2013, we had used approximately \$10.3 million of the net proceeds from our initial public offering to fund operations, capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes. On March 12, 2014, the Company paid off the remaining principal outstanding under the Loan Agreement, the deferred fees and early repayment fees, totalling \$17.8 million. None of the net proceeds have been paid directly or indirectly to any of our directors or officers (or their associates) or persons owning ten percent or more of any class of our equity securities or to any other affiliates. We are holding the remaining balance of the net proceeds from the offering in prime money market funds. There has been no material change in our planned use of the balance of the net proceeds from our initial public offering as described in our final prospectus filed with the SEC on September 19, 2013 pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer or Affiliated Purchasers

There were no repurchases of shares of common stock made during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section and with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected financial data in this section is not intended to replace the consolidated financial statements and are qualified in their entirety by the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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The selected consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income data for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We derived the selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2011 from audited financial statements which are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in future periods.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue:			
Collaboration revenue:			
License and milestone	\$ 43,948	\$ 9,696	\$ 74,406
Cost-sharing, net	13,282	5,558	4,760
Contract manufacturing			1,745
 Total revenue	 57,230	 15,254	 80,911
 Costs and expenses:			
Research and development	36,051	35,319	32,713
General and administrative	14,227	8,824	8,142
Cost of contract manufacturing revenue			1,500
 Total costs and expenses	 50,278	 44,143	 42,355
 Income (loss) from operations	 6,952	 (28,889)	 38,556
Total other expense, net	(28,850)	(3,693)	(2,290)
 Net (loss) income	 \$ (21,898)	 \$ (32,582)	 \$ 36,266
 Comprehensive (loss) income	 \$ (21,898)	 \$ (32,582)	 \$ 36,266
 Net (loss) income per share applicable to common stockholders(1)			
Basic	\$ (4.15)	\$ (24.84)	\$ 0.80
 Diluted	 \$ (4.15)	 \$ (24.84)	 \$ 0.78
 Weighted-average number of common shares used in computing net (loss) income per share applicable to common stockholders			

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Basic	9,407	2,401	2,328
Diluted	9,407	2,401	2,716

(in thousands)	2013	December 31, 2012	2011
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,163	\$ 39,611	\$ 65,037
Total assets	123,732	49,212	73,789
Total current liabilities	18,162	38,802	23,853
Long term deferred revenue	5,620	6,760	33,350
Long-term notes payable	9,048	16,525	
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock		1,422	1,046
Warrants to purchase common stock	30,753	5,229	3,347
Redeemable convertible preferred stock		268,610	241,549
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	57,812	(290,973)	(232,691)

- (1) See Note 2 within the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of the method used to calculate basic and diluted net (loss) income per common share.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those consolidated financial statements included in Item 15 of this Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve significant risks and uncertainties. As a result of many factors, such as those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Please also refer to the section under heading "Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of novel protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. Our research focuses on the biology of the Transforming Growth Factor-Beta (TGF- β) protein superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are key regulators in the growth and repair of tissues throughout the human body. We are leaders in understanding the biology of the TGF- β superfamily and in targeting these pathways to develop important new medicines. By coupling our discovery and development expertise, including our proprietary knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily, with our internal protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a highly productive research & development platform that has generated innovative protein therapeutic candidates with novel mechanisms of action. These differentiated protein therapeutic candidates have the potential to significantly improve clinical outcomes for patients with cancer and rare diseases.

We have three internally discovered protein therapeutic candidates that are currently being studied in numerous ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, focused on cancer and rare diseases. Our two most advanced protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept and ACE-536, promote red blood cell production through a novel mechanism. Together with our collaboration partner, Celgene Corporation, which we refer to as Celgene, we are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 to treat anemia and associated complications in patients with β -thalassemia and myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), red blood cell disorders that are generally unresponsive to currently approved drugs. Our third clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate, dalantercept, is designed to inhibit blood vessel formation through a mechanism that is distinct from, and potentially synergistic with, the dominant class of cancer drugs that inhibit blood vessel formation, the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pathway inhibitors. We are developing dalantercept primarily for use in combination with these successful products to produce better outcomes for cancer patients.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 through our exclusive worldwide collaborations with Celgene. As of January 1, 2013, Celgene became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for both programs. We may receive up to \$560.0 million of potential development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments still outstanding and, if these protein therapeutic candidates are commercialized, we will receive a royalty on net sales in the low-to-mid 20% range. We also will co-promote sotatercept and ACE-536 in North America, if approved, for which our commercialization costs will be entirely funded by Celgene. We have not entered into a partnership for dalantercept and retain worldwide rights to this program.

As of December 31, 2013, our operations have been primarily funded by \$105.1 million in equity investments from venture investors, \$86.8 million in net proceeds from our initial public offering, \$49.2 million in equity investments from our partners and \$203.6 million in upfront payments, milestones, and net research and development payments from our strategic partners.

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We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and increasing operating losses over at least the next several years. We expect our expenses will increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities, as we:

conduct clinical trials for dalantercept;

continue our preclinical studies and potential clinical development efforts of our existing preclinical protein therapeutic candidates;

continue research activities for the discovery of new protein therapeutics;

manufacture protein therapeutics for our preclinical studies and clinical trials;

seek regulatory approval for our protein therapeutics; and

operate as a public company.

We will not generate revenue from product sales unless and until we or a partner successfully complete development and obtain regulatory approval for one or more of our protein therapeutic candidates, which we expect will take a number of years and is subject to significant uncertainty. All current and future development and commercialization costs for sotatercept and ACE-536 are paid by Celgene. If we obtain regulatory approval for dalantercept or any future protein therapeutic candidate, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses related to product sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution to the extent that such costs are not paid by future partners. We will seek to fund our operations through the sale of equity, debt financings or other sources, including potential additional collaborations. However, we may be unable to raise additional funds or enter into such other arrangements when needed on favorable terms, or at all. If we fail to raise capital or enter into such other arrangements as, and when, needed, we may have to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue the development or commercialization of one or more of our protein therapeutics.

Our ability to generate product revenue and become profitable depends upon our and our partners' ability to successfully commercialize products. We expect to incur losses for the foreseeable future, and we expect these losses to increase as we continue our development of, and seek regulatory approvals for, our protein therapeutics and potentially begin to commercialize any approved products. For a description of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with product development, see "Risk Factors".

Financial Operations Overview

Revenue

Collaboration Revenue

We have not generated any revenue from the sale of products. Our revenue to date has been predominantly derived from collaboration revenue, which includes license and milestone revenues and cost sharing revenue, generated through collaboration and license agreements with partners for the development and commercialization of our protein therapeutics. Cost sharing revenue represents amounts reimbursed by our collaboration partners for expenses incurred by us for research and development activities and, potentially, co-promotion activities, under our collaboration agreements. Cost sharing revenue is recognized in the period that the related activities are performed. To the extent that we reimburse collaborators for costs incurred in connection with activities performed by them, we record these costs as a reduction of cost-sharing revenue.

Contract Manufacturing Revenue

We have generated contract manufacturing revenue in the past but have no current contract manufacturing arrangements. Contract manufacturing revenue consists of revenue received for producing bulk drug substance for third parties other than our partners.

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Costs and Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs directly incurred by us for the development of our protein therapeutic candidates, which include:

direct employee-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, travel and stock-based compensation expense of our research and development personnel;

expenses incurred under agreements with clinical research organizations, or CROs, and investigative sites that will conduct our clinical trials;

the cost of acquiring and manufacturing preclinical and clinical study materials and developing manufacturing processes;

allocated facilities, depreciation, and other expenses, which include rent and maintenance of facilities, insurance and other supplies;

expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining patents; and

costs associated with preclinical activities and regulatory compliance.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Costs for certain development activities are recognized based on an evaluation of the progress to completion of specific tasks using information and data provided to us by our vendors and our clinical sites.

We cannot determine with certainty the duration and completion costs of the current or future clinical trials of our protein therapeutic candidates or if, when, or to what extent we will generate revenues from the commercialization and sale of any of our protein therapeutic candidates for which we or any partner obtain regulatory approval. We or our partners may never succeed in achieving regulatory approval for any of our protein therapeutic candidates. The duration, costs and timing of clinical trials and development of our protein therapeutic candidates will depend on a variety of factors, including:

the scope, rate of progress, and expense of our ongoing, as well as any additional, clinical trials and other research and development activities;

future clinical trial results;

potential changes in government regulation; and

the timing and receipt of any regulatory approvals.

A change in the outcome of any of these variables with respect to the development of a protein therapeutic candidate could mean a significant change in the costs and timing associated with the development of that protein therapeutic candidate. For example, if the FDA, or another regulatory authority were to require us to conduct clinical trials beyond those that we currently anticipate will be required for the completion of the clinical development of protein therapeutics, or if we experience significant delays in the enrollment in any clinical trials, we could be required to expend significant additional financial resources and time on the completion of clinical development.

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From inception through December 31, 2013, we have incurred \$287.2 million in research and development expenses. We plan to increase our research and development expenses for the foreseeable future as we continue the development of our TGF- β platform protein therapeutics, the discovery and development of preclinical protein therapeutics, including ACE-083, and the development of sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept. Beginning January 1, 2013, expenses associated with sotatercept and ACE-536 are reimbursed 100% by Celgene. These reimbursements are recorded as revenue. Of the Phase 2 clinical trials that are underway for sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept, we are expensing

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the costs of six clinical trials of ACE-536 and dalantercept, of which the two for ACE-536 are reimbursed by Celgene.

We manage certain activities such as clinical trial operations, manufacture of protein therapeutic candidates, and preclinical animal toxicology studies through third-party CROs. The only costs we track by each protein therapeutic candidate are external costs such as services provided to us by CROs, manufacturing of preclinical and clinical drug substance, and other outsourced research and development expenses. We do not assign or allocate to individual development programs internal costs such as salaries and benefits, facilities costs, lab supplies and the costs of preclinical research and studies. Our external research and development expenses for sotatercept, ACE-536, dalantercept, ACE-031 (for which development was suspended in April 2013) and ACE-083 (for which development commenced in the fourth quarter of 2013) during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Sotatercept(1)	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 974
ACE-536(1)	5,081	2,885	681
Dalantercept	4,636	3,422	1,323
ACE-083	105		
ACE-031(2)	1,023	3,453	4,240
Total direct research and development expenses	10,847	9,766	7,218
Other expenses(3)	25,204	25,553	25,495
Total research and development expenses	\$ 36,051	\$ 35,319	\$ 32,713

(1) Beginning January 1, 2013, expenses associated with sotatercept and ACE-536 are reimbursed 100% by Celgene. These reimbursements are recorded as revenue and are presented as cost-sharing, net.

(2) In April 2013, we and Shire AG, which we refer to as Shire, determined not to further advance the development of ACE-031, and Shire terminated our collaboration agreement, effective as of June 30, 2013.

(3) Other expenses include unallocated employee and contractor-related expenses, facility expenses, lab supplies and miscellaneous expenses.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses

Contract manufacturing expenses consist primarily of costs incurred for the production of bulk drug substance for third parties other than our partners. The costs generally include employee-related expenses including salary and benefits, direct materials and overhead costs including rent, depreciation, utilities, facility maintenance and insurance. We do not have any current contract manufacturing arrangements.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related costs for personnel, including stock-based compensation and travel expenses for our employees in executive, operational, finance and human resource functions and other general and administrative expenses including directors' fees and professional fees for accounting and legal services.

Since the completion of our initial public offering in September 2013, we have experienced increased expenses related to audit, legal, regulatory and tax-related services associated with maintaining compliance with exchange listing and Securities and Exchange Commission

requirements,

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director and officer insurance premiums, and investor relations costs associated with being a public company. We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will increase in the future as we increase our headcount to support our continued research and development and potential commercialization of our protein therapeutics. Additionally, if and when we believe regulatory approval of a protein therapeutic candidate appears likely, to the extent that we are undertaking commercialization of such protein therapeutic candidate ourselves, we anticipate an increase in payroll and related expenses as a result of our preparation for commercial operations.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists primarily of interest expense from our venture debt facility, interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents, and the re-measurement gain or loss associated with the change in the fair value of our preferred stock and common stock warrant liabilities.

We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the warrants. We base the estimates in the Black-Scholes option pricing model, in part, on subjective assumptions, including stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, and the fair value of the preferred stock or common stock underlying the warrants.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, accrued expenses and stock-based compensation. We also utilize significant estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of our common stock and the fair value of our liability-classified warrants to purchase preferred stock and common stock. We base our estimates on historical experience, known trends and events, and various other factors that are believed 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.

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we believe the following accounting policies to be most critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We have primarily generated revenue through collaboration arrangements with strategic partners for the development and commercialization of our protein therapeutics.

We recognize revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. Accordingly, revenue is recognized for each unit of accounting when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Amounts received prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue on our consolidated balance sheets. Amounts expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred revenue, current portion and

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amounts not expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred revenue, net of current portion.

Under collaboration agreements, we may receive payments for non-refundable up-front fees, milestone payments upon achieving significant development events, research and development reimbursements and royalties on future product sales. These payments are received in connection with the deliverables contained in the arrangements which may include (1) licenses, or options to obtain licenses, to our technology, (2) research and development activities performed for the collaboration partner, (3) participation on joint committees and (4) manufacturing clinical or preclinical material.

Effective January 1, 2011, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, which amends ASC Topic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple Element Arrangements*. This guidance applies to new arrangements as well as existing agreements that are significantly modified after January 1, 2011.

The application of the multiple element guidance requires subjective determinations, and requires management to make judgments about the individual deliverables, and whether such deliverables are separable from the other aspects of the contractual relationship. Deliverables are considered separate units of accounting provided that: (1) the delivered item(s) has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and (2) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control. In determining the units of accounting, management evaluates certain criteria, including whether the deliverables have stand-alone value, based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement, such as the research, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities of the collaboration partner and the availability of the associated expertise in the general marketplace. In addition, we consider whether the collaboration partner can use the other deliverable(s) for their intended purpose without the receipt of the remaining element(s), whether the value of the deliverable is dependent on the undelivered item(s), and whether there are other vendors that can provide the undelivered element(s).

Arrangement consideration that is fixed or determinable is allocated among the separate units of accounting using the relative selling price method, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria, as described above, are applied to each of the separate units of accounting in determining the appropriate period or pattern of recognition. We determine the estimated selling price for deliverables within each agreement using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of selling price, if available, third-party evidence (TPE) of selling price if VSOE is not available, or management's best estimate of selling price (BESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. Subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2009-13, we typically use BESP to estimate the selling price of the deliverables. Determining the BESP for a unit of accounting requires significant judgment. In developing the BESP for a unit of accounting, we consider applicable market conditions and relevant entity-specific factors, including factors that were contemplated in negotiating the agreement with the customer and estimated costs. We validate the BESP for units of accounting by evaluating whether changes in the key assumptions used to determine the BESP will have a significant effect on the allocation of arrangement consideration between multiple units of accounting.

Our agreements may contain options which provide the collaboration partner the right to obtain additional licenses. Options are considered substantive if, at the inception of the arrangement, we are at risk as to whether the collaboration partner will choose to exercise the option. Factors that we consider in evaluating whether an option is substantive include the overall objective of the arrangement, the benefit the collaborator might obtain from the arrangement without exercising the option, the cost to exercise the option and the likelihood that the option will be exercised. For arrangements under which an option is considered substantive, we do not consider the item underlying the option to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and the associated option fees are not included in allocable arrangement consideration, assuming the option is not priced at a significant

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and incremental discount. Conversely, for arrangements under which an option is not considered substantive or if an option is priced at a significant and incremental discount, we would consider the item underlying the option to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and a corresponding amount would be included in allocable arrangement consideration.

We typically receive up-front, non-refundable payments when licensing our intellectual property in conjunction with a research and development agreement. When we believe the license to our intellectual property has stand-alone value, we generally recognize revenue attributed to the license upon delivery. When we believe the license to our intellectual property does not have stand-alone value from the other deliverables to be provided in the arrangement, we generally recognize revenue attributed to the license on a straight-line basis over our contractual or estimated performance period, which is typically the term of our research and development or manufacturing obligations. We continually evaluate these periods, and will adjust the period of revenue recognition if circumstances change.

Research and development funding is recognized as revenue in the period that the related services are performed. When we act as the principal under our collaboration arrangements, we record payments received for the reimbursement of research and development costs as cost-sharing revenue. To the extent that we reimburse the collaborator for costs incurred, we record these costs as a reduction of cost-sharing revenue.

We periodically review the basis for our estimates, and we may change the estimates if circumstances change. These changes can significantly increase or decrease the amount of revenue recognized. As we apply our policy to our collaboration arrangements we make judgments which affected the pattern of revenue recognition. For instance, in our arrangement with Celgene, we are obligated to provide research and development services. We are recognizing revenue related to these research and development services over the estimated period of our performance, which was initially estimated to end in December 2014. The Company re-assessed the duration of its deliverables under the collaboration agreement and now estimates the new term to end in the first quarter of 2015, the expected completion date of the proof-of-concept trials for ACE-536 under the Celgene collaboration. Another instance relates to our arrangement with Shire AG, where in April 2013, we and Shire determined not to further advance the development of ACE-031 or back-up compounds and Shire terminated our collaboration agreement effective as of June 30, 2013.

In addition to up-front payments and research and development funding, we may also be entitled to milestone payments that are contingent upon achievement of a predefined objective. At the inception of each arrangement that includes milestone payments, we evaluate whether the milestone is substantive and at-risk. This evaluation includes an assessment of whether (1) the consideration is commensurate with either the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, or the enhancement of the value of the delivered item(s) as a result of a specific outcome resulting at least in part from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, (2) the consideration relates solely to past performance, and (3) the consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables and payment terms within the arrangement. We evaluate factors such as the scientific, regulatory, commercial and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the respective milestone, the level of effort and investment required to achieve the respective milestone, and whether the milestone consideration is reasonable relative to all deliverables and payment terms in the arrangement in making this assessment. On the milestone achievement date, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met and the milestone is deemed substantive and at-risk, we recognize the payment as license and milestone revenue. For milestones that are not deemed substantive and at-risk, where payment is reasonably assured, we recognize the milestone payment over the remaining service period.

Sales and commercial milestones and royalties will be recognized when and if earned, provided collectability is reasonably assured.

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Clinical Trial Accruals and Related Expenses

We accrue and expense costs for clinical trial activities performed by third parties, including CROs and clinical investigators, based upon estimates made as of the reporting date of the work completed over the life of the individual study in accordance with agreements established with CROs and clinical trial sites. Some CROs invoice us on a monthly basis, while others invoice upon achievement of milestones and the expense is recorded as services are rendered. We determine the estimates of clinical activities incurred at the end of each reporting period through discussion with internal personnel and outside service providers as to the progress or stage of completion of trials or services, as of the end of each reporting period, pursuant to contracts with numerous clinical trial centers and CROs and the agreed upon fee to be paid for such services. The significant factors considered in estimating accruals include the number of patients enrolled and the percentage of work completed to date. Costs of setting up clinical trial sites for participation in the trials that are paid for in advance are expensed over the estimated set-up period. While the set-up periods vary from one arrangement to another, such set-up periods generally take approximately three months. Set-up activities include clinical site identification, institutional review board, or IRB, submissions, regulatory submissions, clinical investigator kick-off meetings and pre-study site visits. Clinical trial site costs related to patient enrollments are accrued as patients are entered into the trial.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for our stock-based awards in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, or ASC 718, which requires all stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and modifications to existing stock options, to be recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) based on their fair values. We recognize the compensation cost of awards subject to service-based vesting conditions over the requisite service period, which is generally equal to the vesting term. For awards subject to both performance and service-based vesting conditions, we recognize compensation cost using an accelerated recognition method when it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. We account for stock-based awards to non-employees using the fair value method. Stock options granted to non-employees are subject to periodic revaluation over their vesting terms and stock-based compensation cost is recognized using an accelerated recognition method.

We estimate the fair value of our stock-based awards to employees and non-employees using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including (1) the expected volatility of our stock, (2) the expected term of the award, (3) the risk-free interest rate and (4) expected dividends. Due to the lack of a public market for our common stock prior to the completion of our initial public offering in September 2013, and resulting lack of company-specific historical and implied volatility data, we have based our estimate of expected volatility on the historical volatility of a group of similar companies that are publicly traded. For these analyses, we have selected companies with characteristics that we believe are comparable to ours, including enterprise value, risk profiles, position within the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected life of the stock-based awards. We compute the historical volatility data using the daily closing prices for the selected companies' shares during the equivalent period as the calculated expected term of our stock-based awards. We will continue to apply this process until a sufficient amount of historical information regarding the volatility of our own stock price becomes available. We have estimated the expected life of our employee stock options using the "simplified" method, whereby, the expected life equals the average of the vesting term and the original contractual term of the option. The risk-free interest rates for periods within the expected life of the option are based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect during the period the options were granted.

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We also estimate forfeitures at the time of grant, and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures to the extent that actual forfeitures differ from our estimates, the difference is recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period the estimates were revised. Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements is based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we used a forfeiture rate of 4%, 5% and 5%, respectively.

Stock-based compensation totaled approximately \$2.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$10.1 million of unrecognized compensation expense, net of related forfeiture estimates, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average remaining vesting period of approximately 2.66 years. We expect the impact of our stock-based compensation expense for stock-based awards granted to employees and non-employees to grow in future periods due to the potential increases in the value of our common stock and headcount.

Warrants to Purchase Preferred Stock and Common Stock

As of December 31, 2013, we had warrants outstanding to purchase 979,699 shares of common stock, of which warrants to purchase 857,586 shares of our common stock contain a provision requiring an adjustment to the number of shares in the event we issue common stock, or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, at a price per share lower than the warrant exercise price. The anti-dilution feature requires the warrants to be classified as liabilities and measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as a component of other income (expense). The fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock on the date of issuance and on each re-measurement date for those warrants to purchase common stock are classified as liabilities and are estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation framework, up until September 30, 2013, which incorporated three future financing events over the remaining life of the warrants to purchase common stock. Due to the warrants being deeply in the money as of December 31, 2013, the valuation method to estimate the warrants to purchase common stock was changed to the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Any modifications to the warrant liabilities are recorded in earnings during the period of the modification. The significant assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our warrant liabilities include the exercise price, volatility of the stock underlying the warrant, risk-free interest rate, estimated fair value of the stock underlying the warrant, and the estimated life of the warrant. The common stock warrant liability was \$30.8 millions and \$5.2 millions as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The remeasurement of the fair value of the outstanding warrants, using current assumptions, resulted in an increase in fair value of \$26.9 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, which was recorded in other expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 respectively. The changes in value of the warrant liability were primarily due to increases in the estimated value during 2011 and 2012 and in market price during 2013, of our common stock.

Additionally, prior to the completion of our initial public offering in September 2013, we had warrants outstanding to purchase shares of Series B, Series C-1 and Series D-1 preferred stock. Freestanding warrants that are related to the purchase of redeemable preferred stock were classified as liabilities and recorded at fair value regardless of the timing of the redemption feature or the redemption price or the likelihood of redemption. The warrants were subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date and any change in fair value was recognized as a component of other income (expense), net. We measured the fair value of our warrants to purchase preferred stock using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. In connection with the closing of our initial public offering on September 24, 2013, the outstanding warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock, and Series D-1 Preferred Stock were converted into warrants to purchase common

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stock and are now classified as a component of equity and are no longer subject to remeasurement. The exercise prices for each of these warrants remained unchanged.

Emerging Growth Company Status

The Jumpstart our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, permits an "emerging growth company" such as us to take advantage of an extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies. We are choosing to "opt out" of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards as required when they are adopted. This decision to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act is irrevocable.

Results of Operations**Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012**

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
Revenue:			
Collaboration revenue:			
License and milestone	\$ 43,948	\$ 9,696	\$ 34,252
Cost-sharing, net	13,282	5,558	7,724
Total revenue	57,230	15,254	41,976
Costs and expenses:			
Research and development	36,051	35,319	732
General and administrative	14,227	8,824	5,403
Total costs and expenses	50,278	44,143	6,135
Income (loss) from operations	6,952	(28,889)	35,841
Other expense, net	(28,850)	(3,693)	(25,157)
Net loss	\$ (21,898)	\$ (32,582)	\$ 10,684

Revenue. We recognized revenue of \$57.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$15.3 million in year ended December 31, 2012. The \$42.0 million increase was primarily due to the \$10.0 million milestone payment received in connection with our Celgene collaboration for the first patient dosed in a Phase 2 trial in ACE-536, \$7.0 million milestone payment received in connection with our Celgene collaboration for initiation of a phase 2b study of sotatercept in end-stage renal disease patients, and recognizing an additional \$16.7 million of deferred revenue because Shire ended our collaboration as of June 30, 2013. The remaining increase of \$8.3 million was primarily due to an increase in net cost-sharing revenue from Celgene of \$9.8 million due to Celgene assuming 100% of the costs of development for these protein therapeutic candidates as of January 1, 2013, and recognition of \$0.6 million deferred revenue from Celgene, offset by a decrease in net cost-sharing revenue from Shire of \$2.1 million due to the end of the collaboration as of June 30, 2013.

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The following table shows revenue from all sources for the years presented.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
Collaboration revenue:			
Celgene:			
License and milestone	\$ 19,626	\$ 2,035	\$ 17,591
Cost-sharing, net	12,658	2,879	9,779
Total Celgene	32,284	4,914	27,370
Shire:			
License and milestone	24,322	7,661	16,661
Cost-sharing, net	624	2,679	(2,055)
Total Shire	24,946	10,340	14,606
Total collaboration revenue	57,230	15,254	41,976
Total revenue	\$ 57,230	\$ 15,254	\$ 41,976

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses were \$36.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$35.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. This \$0.7 million increase was primarily due to an increase in expenses associated with clinical activity totaling \$3.1 million, an increase in expenses associated with clinical drug supply of \$1.0 million, higher spend for in-licensing of \$0.3 million, higher compensation related expense of \$0.3 million, and a royalty owed to the Salk Institute of \$0.5 million, partially offset by a reduction in preclinical animal studies totaling \$3.0 million, legal spend for patent related matters of \$0.8 million, and depreciation of \$0.4 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$14.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$8.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. This \$5.4 million increase was primarily related to higher professional fees for legal services in connection with our litigation with the Salk Institute and for increased professional fees and financial consulting services in connection with business development activities totaling \$3.3 million, \$0.2 million for higher insurance expenses, and higher total compensation expenses totaling \$1.8 million.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net was \$28.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2012. This \$25.2 million increase was primarily due to higher expense associated with the increase in fair value of the liability for warrants of \$24.5 million and an increase in interest expense of \$0.6 million due to a higher average outstanding debt balance in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011**

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Revenue:			
Collaboration revenue:			
License and milestone	\$ 9,696	\$ 74,406	\$ (64,710)
Cost-sharing, net	5,558	4,760	798
Contract manufacturing		1,745	(1,745)
Total revenue	15,254	80,911	(65,657)
Costs and operating expenses:			
Research and development	35,319	32,713	2,606
General and administrative	8,824	8,142	682
Cost of contract manufacturing revenue		1,500	(1,500)
Total costs and expenses	44,143	42,355	1,788
Income (loss) from operations	(28,889)	38,556	(67,445)
Other expense, net	(3,693)	(2,290)	(1,403)
Net (loss) income	\$ (32,582)	\$ 36,266	\$ (68,848)

Revenue. We recognized revenue of \$15.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$80.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$65.6 million decrease in revenue in 2012 was primarily due to a decrease of \$64.7 million in license and milestone revenue, because during 2011, upon signing the ACE-536 Celgene collaboration and amending the sotatercept agreement, we recognized upfront payments and deferred revenue totaling \$54.8 million. During 2011, we also recognized the remaining \$2.4 million of deferred revenue from the Alkermes collaboration. Also, in 2012 we did not recognize any milestone payments compared to \$7.0 million during 2011. The decrease in license and milestone revenue was offset by higher 2012 cost-sharing revenue due primarily to lower reimbursements paid to Shire for ACE-031. We also recognized \$1.7 million for a contract manufacturing project during 2011.

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The following table shows revenue from all sources for the periods presented.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Collaboration revenue:			
Celgene:			
License and milestone	\$ 2,035	\$ 63,607	\$ (61,572)
Cost-sharing, net	2,879	(121)	3,000
Total Celgene	4,914	63,486	(58,572)
Shire:			
License and milestone	7,661	8,392	(731)
Cost-sharing, net	2,679	4,148	(1,469)
Total Shire	10,340	12,540	(2,200)
Alkermes:			
License and milestone		2,407	(2,407)
Cost-sharing, net		733	(733)
Total Alkermes		3,140	(3,140)
Total collaboration revenue	15,254	79,166	(63,912)
Contract manufacturing revenue		1,745	(1,745)
Total revenue	\$ 15,254	\$ 80,911	\$ (65,657)

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses were \$35.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$32.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This \$2.6 million increase was primarily due to increases in expenses related to preclinical animal toxicology studies of \$2.6 million, patent-related legal services of \$0.9 million, external testing of \$0.6 million, clinical trial activities of \$0.5 million, contract labor of \$0.5 million, outsourced research of \$0.3 million and management bonuses of \$0.3 million partially offset by decreases in expenses related to depreciation of \$1.3 million, contract manufacturing of \$0.7 million, supplies of \$0.4 million, and in-licensing of \$0.5 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$8.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This \$0.7 million increase was primarily related to higher professional fees for legal costs of \$0.4 million in connection with litigation activities and higher compensation costs of \$0.3 million.

Cost of Contract Manufacturing Revenue. There was no cost of contract manufacturing revenue for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease was due to there being no contract manufacturing services provided during 2012.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net was \$3.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to a \$1.8 million increase in fair value of the liability for warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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We have incurred losses and cumulative negative cash flows from operations since our inception in June 2003, and as of December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of \$192.3 million. We anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for at least the next several years. We expect that our research and development and general and administrative expenses will continue to increase and, as a result, we will need additional capital to fund our operations, which we may raise through a combination of the sale of equity, debt financings or other sources, including potential additional collaborations.

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As of December 31, 2013, our operations have been funded by \$105.1 million in equity investments from venture investors, \$49.2 million in equity investments from our partners, and \$203.6 million in upfront payments, milestones, and net research and development payments from our partners.

In September 2013, we completed the sale of 6,417,000 shares of our common stock, including 837,000 shares of common stock sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase additional shares at a public offering price of \$15.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of \$86.8 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. Also in September 2013, we completed a private placement of \$10.0 million of our common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$113.2 million in cash and cash equivalents. Cash in excess of immediate requirements is invested in accordance with our investment policy, primarily with a view to liquidity and capital preservation. Currently, our funds are held in money market mutual funds consisting of U.S. government-backed securities.

We entered into a new venture debt facility on June 7, 2012 and, as of December 31, 2013 we had \$16.9 million in venture debt outstanding. After an interest-only period, we began paying down principal on the debt facility in July 2013. Interest accrues at a rate of 8.5% per annum and is payable monthly. The debt facility also included a closing fee of \$0.2 million and is also subject to an additional deferred payment of \$1.2 million which is due at the time of the final payment. We are amortizing the cost over the 42 months of the loan resulting in an effective interest rate of approximately 11.8%. The debt facility is secured by a lien on all of our property as of, or acquired after, June 7, 2012, except for intellectual property. On December 30, 2013, in conjunction with the establishment of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Acceleron Security Corporation Inc., the Loan Agreement was modified to add a debt covenant that requires the Company to maintain a cash balance equal to 150% of the outstanding principal debt balance in a separate bank account, at all times. That bank account can be subject to the lender's exclusive control in the event of a default. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there have been no events of default under the loan and the Company was in compliance with all financial and nonfinancial covenants at December 31, 2013. The debt facility matures in December 2015.

On January 28, 2014, we completed the sale of 2,760,000 shares of our common stock, including 360,000 shares of common stock sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase additional shares at a public offering price of \$50.00 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of \$129.0 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth the primary sources and uses of cash for each of the years set forth below:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ (19,650)	\$ (38,884)	\$ 9,056
Investing activities	(307)	(441)	(27)
Financing activities	93,509	13,899	21,092
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 73,552	\$ (25,426)	\$ 30,121

Operating Activities. The significant decrease in net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, is primarily due to the receipt of a \$10.0 million milestone payment from Celgene in the first quarter of 2013, and \$7.0 million in the fourth quarter, and increase in proceeds from cost-sharing revenue, net. The significant decrease

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in cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, is primarily due to the upfront and milestone payments of \$32.5 million related to the ACE-536 Agreement received during 2011.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, and consisted primarily of a net loss of \$21.9 million adjusted for non-cash items including an increase in fair value of warrants of \$26.9 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$2.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$0.9 million, forgiveness of the related party receivable of \$0.2 million, accretion of deferred interest of \$0.3 million, and amortization of deferred debt issuance costs of \$0.2 million, and a net decrease due to changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$28.5 million. The significant items in the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$26.9 million due primarily to the recognition of \$24.3 million of deferred revenue for the Shire collaboration agreement, which was terminated effective June 30, 2013. Other components of the change in operating assets and liabilities include an increase in accrued expenses of \$0.7 million, an increase in collaboration receivables of \$0.8 million, an increase in prepaid expenses of \$0.8 million, a decrease in deferred rent of \$0.5 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$0.1 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$38.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and is primarily due to a net loss of \$32.6 million adjusted for non-cash items including an increase in the fair value of warrants of \$2.3 million, stock-based compensation of \$1.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.3 million, and accretion of deferred interest of \$0.3 million and a net decrease in operating assets and liabilities of \$11.5 million. The significant items in the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$9.7 million due to the ongoing recognition of revenue deferred in connection with up-front payments for the Celgene and Shire collaboration agreements, a decrease in accounts payable of \$1.3 million and an increase in collaboration receivables of \$1.1 million, offset in part by an increase in accrued expenses of \$1.6 million. Other components of the change in operating assets and liabilities include an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.6 million and a decrease in deferred rent of \$0.5 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$9.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and is primarily due to net income of \$36.3 million, which was impacted by non-cash items including depreciation and amortization of \$3.1 million, stock-based compensation of \$1.4 million, an increase in the fair value of warrants of \$0.5 million, accretion of deferred interest of \$0.3 million and amortization of debt discount of \$0.2 million and a net decrease in operating assets and liabilities of \$32.8 million. The significant items in the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$35.1 million due primarily to the acceleration of deferred revenue associated with the Celgene collaboration upfront payments as a result of the modification of the collaboration agreement, as well as a decrease in accrued expenses of \$2.8 million, offset in part by a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$2.6 million and a decrease in collaboration receivables of \$1.8 million. Other components of the change in operating assets and liabilities include an increase in accounts payable of \$0.3 million and an increase in deferred rent of \$0.2 million.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$27,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 and consisted of purchases of property and equipment.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$93.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 and consisted of \$96.8 million in net proceeds received from our initial public offering and concurrent private placement, and \$0.7 million of proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock, offset in part by \$3.7 million of principal payments made to pay down our venture debt line, and \$0.3 million paid to repurchase and retire redeemable convertible preferred stock, common stock and warrants to purchase common stock.

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Net cash provided by financing activities was \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and consisted of \$19.9 million in net proceeds received from the drawdown of our new venture debt line in June 2012, as well as \$0.2 million received from the exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock, offset by \$6.2 million of principal payments made to pay down our previous venture debt line.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and consisted primarily of \$30.4 million of net proceeds received from the sale of 9,704,756 shares of our Series F preferred stock, as well as \$0.2 million received from the exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock, offset in part by \$9.5 million of principal payments made to pay down a previous venture debt facility.

Operating Capital Requirements

To date, we have not generated any revenue from product sales. We do not know when, or if, we will generate any revenue from product sales. We will not generate revenue from product sales unless and until we or our partners obtain regulatory approval of and commercialize one of our current or future protein therapeutics. We anticipate that we will continue to generate losses for the foreseeable future, and we expect the losses to increase as we continue the development of, and seek and obtain regulatory approvals for, dalantercept and any future protein therapeutics, and begin to commercialize any approved products. We are subject to all of the risks incident in the development of protein therapeutics, and we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown factors that may adversely affect our business. Since the closing of our initial public offering, we have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, additional costs associated with operating as a public company. We anticipate that we will need additional funding in connection with our continuing operations.

We believe that the net proceeds we receive from our public offerings, together with receipt of anticipated milestone payments and our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our projected operating requirements into the second half of 2017. However, we will require additional capital for the further development of our existing protein therapeutic candidates and may also need to raise additional funds sooner to pursue other development activities related to additional protein therapeutic candidates.

Until we can generate a sufficient amount of revenue from our products, if ever, we expect to fund our operations through a combination of equity offerings, or debt financings or other sources including potential additional collaborations. Additional capital may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, we may have to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue the development or commercialization of one or more of our protein therapeutic candidates. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of additional debt or equity securities, it could result in dilution to our existing stockholders and increased fixed payment obligations, and these securities may have rights senior to those of our common stock. If we incur indebtedness, we could become subject to covenants that would restrict our operations and potentially impair our competitiveness, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, limitations on our ability to acquire, sell or license intellectual property rights and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. We may not be able to enter into new collaboration arrangements for any of our proprietary protein therapeutic candidates. Any of these events could significantly harm our business, financial condition and prospects.

Our forecast of the period of time through which our financial resources will be adequate to support our operations is a forward-looking statement and involves risks and uncertainties, and actual results could vary as a result of a number of factors. 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

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expect. Our future funding requirements, both near and long-term, will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

the achievement of milestones under our agreement with Celgene;

the terms and timing of any other collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish;

the initiation, progress, timing and completion of preclinical studies and clinical trials for our protein therapeutic candidates and potential protein therapeutic candidates;

the number and characteristics of protein therapeutic candidates that we pursue;

the progress, costs and results of our clinical trials;

the outcome, timing and cost of regulatory approvals;

delays that may be caused by changing regulatory requirements;

the cost and timing of hiring new employees to support our continued growth;

the costs involved in filing and prosecuting patent applications and enforcing and defending patent claims;

the costs and timing of procuring clinical and commercial supplies of our protein therapeutic candidates;

the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies; and

the costs involved in defending and prosecuting litigation regarding in-licensed intellectual property including our litigation with the Salk Institute. See "Business Litigation".

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations and Commitments**

The following is a summary of our long-term contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2013.

(in thousands)	Total	1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years
Operating lease obligations(1)	\$ 19,457	\$ 4,522	\$ 8,044	\$ 6,891
Less: sublease income(2)	(1,084)	(832)	(252)	
Venture debt facility(3)	18,194	18,194		
Total	\$ 36,567	\$ 21,884	\$ 7,792	\$ 6,891

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- (1) We lease office space at 128 Sidney Street and 149 Sidney Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts under noncancelable operating leases that expire in September 2018, and at 12 Emily Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts under a noncancelable operating lease that expires in May 2015. Our leasehold improvements are being amortized over 3-10 years which represent the shorter of their useful life or remaining lease term.
- (2) In February 2011, we entered into a sublease for 14,214 square feet of office space at 12 Emily Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that expires in May 2015. On December 31, 2013 the sublease was expanded to the remaining space in that facility. The expansion portion sublease expires in December 2014.
- (3) In June 2012, we entered into a \$20.0 million venture debt facility to provide working capital to fund operating activities. The loans under this debt facility are secured by our assets and are being repaid over 42 months beginning with a 12 month interest only period. Interest rates were fixed at the time of drawdown, with an effective rate of 11.8%. On March 12, 2014, the Company paid off the remaining principal outstanding under the Loan Agreement. The cash obligation balance includes the principal, the interest through the date of repayment, deferred fees and early repayment fees.

We also have obligations to make future payments to third party licensors that become due and payable on the achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones. We have not included these commitments on our consolidated balance sheet or in the table above because the achievement and timing of these milestones is not fixed or determinable. These commitments include the following:

Under our license agreement with the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, or BIDMC, in respect of BIDMC's joint interest in patent rights related to the treatment of renal cell cancer by combination therapy with dalantercept and VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors, we agreed to pay BIDMC specified development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million. In addition, we are required to pay BIDMC royalties in the low single digits on worldwide net product sales of drug labeled for treatment regimens that are claimed in the licensed patents.

Under our license agreement with the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, or LICR, in respect of patent rights relating to the first cloning of the type I activin receptors, as well as the treatment of pancreatic tumors with dalantercept, we agreed to pay LICR specified development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.6 million relating to the development and commercialization of dalantercept. In addition, we are required to pay LICR royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of dalantercept, with royalty obligations continuing at a 50% reduced rate for a period of time after patent expiration. If we sublicense the LICR patent rights, we will owe LICR a percentage of sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on the level of sales, profits or other levels of commercialization.

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Under our two license agreements with the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, or Salk, relating to the first cloning of the type II activin receptors, if we sublicense the Salk patent rights, we will owe Salk a percentage of sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on sales. Under one agreement we also agreed to pay Salk specified development milestone payments totaling up to \$2.0 million for sotatercept. Under the other agreement we also agreed to pay Salk specified development milestone payments of up to \$0.7 million for ACE-536. In addition, under both agreements, we are required to pay Salk royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales by us or our sublicensees under the licensed patent rights of products claimed in the licensed patents, or products derived from use of the licensed patent rights, with royalty obligations for sotatercept continuing at a reduced rate for a period of time after patent expiration.

We enter into contracts in the normal course of business with CROs for clinical trials and clinical supply manufacturing and with vendors for preclinical safety and research studies, research supplies and other services and products for operating purposes. These contracts generally provide for termination on notice, and therefore are cancelable contracts and not included in the table of contractual obligations and commitments.

Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryforwards

We have deferred tax assets of approximately \$66.1 million as of December 31, 2013, which have been fully offset by a valuation allowance due to uncertainties surrounding our ability to realize these tax benefits. The deferred tax assets are primarily composed of federal and state tax net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards, research and development tax credit carryforwards, and deferred revenue, accruals and other temporary differences. As of December 31, 2013, we had federal NOL carryforwards of approximately \$141.0 million and state NOL carryforwards of \$122.9 million available to reduce future taxable income, if any. These federal NOL carryforwards expire at various times through 2033 and the state NOL carryforwards expire at various times through 2033. In general, if we experience a greater than 50 percent aggregate change in ownership of certain significant stockholders over a three-year period, or a Section 382 ownership change, utilization of our pre-change NOL carryforwards are subject to an annual limitation under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state laws. Such limitations may result in expiration of a portion of the NOL carryforwards before utilization and may be substantial. If we experience a Section 382 ownership change in connection with our public offerings or as a result of future changes in our stock ownership, some of which changes are outside our control, the tax benefits related to the NOL carryforwards may be limited or lost. For additional information about our taxes, see Note 12 to the financial statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a description of transactions, since January 1, 2012, to which we have been a party, in which the amount involved exceeded or will exceed \$120,000, and in which any related person had a direct or indirect material interest.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. These agreements will require us to indemnify these individuals and, in certain cases, affiliates of such

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individuals, to the fullest extent permissible under Delaware law against liabilities that may arise by reason of their service to us or at our direction, and to advance expenses incurred as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, on December 22, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated registration rights agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of preferred stock including certain of our named executive officers and entities with which certain of our directors are affiliated. The agreement provides that these holders, for so long as they may hold registrable securities, as defined in the agreement, have the right to demand that we file a registration statement with respect to the common stock issued upon conversion of our preferred stock. These holders may also request that shares of common stock held by them be included in certain registration statements that we are otherwise filing. See "Description of Capital Stock Registration Rights".

Right of First Refusal and Co-Sale Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, on December 22, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated right of first refusal and co-sale agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of preferred stock including certain of our named executive officers and entities with which certain of our directors are affiliated. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, in the event of a proposed sale of shares of our common or preferred stock, the seller was required to first offer such shares to the company and to the other investors, subject to certain conditions and restrictions. This agreement terminated upon the completion of our initial public offering on September 24, 2013.

Voting Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing on December 22, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated voting agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of preferred stock including certain of our named executive officers and entities with which certain of our directors are affiliated, with respect to the election of directors and certain other matters. All of our current directors were elected pursuant to the terms of this agreement. This agreement terminated upon the completion of our initial public offering on September 24, 2013.

Investor Rights Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, on December 22, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated investor rights agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of preferred stock including certain of our named executive officers and entities with which certain of our directors are affiliated. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, we granted our investors certain information rights as well as the right to participate pro rata in any future private financing rounds. This agreement terminated upon the completion of our initial public offering on September 24, 2013.

Transactions with Our Executive Officers, Directors and 5% Stockholders

On March 13, 2013, we repurchased shares of our common and preferred stock, as well as warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, from UBS Juniper Crossover Fund, LLC, an affiliate of OrbiMed Advisors, for \$300,000 in aggregate.

On January 28, 2008, we entered into a secured promissory note with our chief executive officer, which was amended on November 13, 2012, with a principal balance of \$200,000 and an interest rate of

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3.11% per annum. The note was secured by a pledge of shares of the company's stock under a pledge agreement dated January 28, 2008. The terms of the note provided that it would mature on January 28, 2014, or be forgiven upon the occurrence of certain corporate events, including the filing of a registration statement with the SEC. The outstanding principal balance and accrued and unpaid interest on the note was forgiven on August 7, 2013. See "Executive Compensation Executive Loan".

For additional Related Party transactions disclosure, please see Note 14 to the financial statement in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks*

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$113.2 million. Our cash equivalents are invested in money market mutual funds consisting of U.S. government-backed securities. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because our investments are in short-term securities. Due to the short-term duration of our investment portfolio and the low risk profile of our investments, an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.*

All financial statements and supplementary data required to be filed hereunder are filed as listed under Item 15(a) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by this reference.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures.*

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2013, management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objective. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm due to the transition period established by rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2013, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

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PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our 2014 annual meeting of stockholders, pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, also referred to in this Form 10-K as our 2014 Proxy Statement, which we expect to file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2014.

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 11. *Executive and Director Compensation*

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.*

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements.

	Page number in this Report
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-7</u>
	<u>F-8</u>

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

We are not filing any financial statement schedules as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

The list of Exhibits filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such Exhibits and is incorporated herein by this reference.

(b) The list of Exhibits filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such Exhibits and is incorporated herein by this reference.

(c) None.

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**Acceleron Pharma Inc.
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements**

	Pages
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-8</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Acceleron Pharma Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Acceleron Pharma Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Acceleron Pharma Inc. at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
March 17, 2014

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(amounts in thousands except share and per share data)**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113,163	\$ 39,611
Collaboration receivables (includes related party amounts of \$3,616 and \$1,840 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	3,616	2,776
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,243	1,474
Total current assets	119,022	43,861
Property and equipment, net	3,705	4,059
Restricted cash	913	913
Related party receivables		233
Other assets	92	146
Total assets	\$ 123,732	\$ 49,212
Liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 885	\$ 642
Accrued expenses (includes related party amounts of \$0 and \$861 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	6,927	6,153
Deferred revenue	2,031	27,840
Deferred rent	499	499
Notes payable, net of discount	16,868	3,668
Total current liabilities	27,210	38,802
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	5,620	6,760
Deferred rent, net of current portion	2,337	2,837
Notes payable, net of current portion and discount		16,525
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock		1,422
Warrants to purchase common stock	30,753	5,229
Total liabilities	65,920	71,575
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock (Note 8)		268,610
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Undesignated preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 25,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued or outstanding at December 31, 2013; No shares authorized, issued or outstanding at December 31, 2012		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 175,000,000 and 104,013,161 shares authorized at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively; 28,348,630 and 2,432,155, shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012,	29	3

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respectively

Additional paid-in capital	250,107	
Accumulated deficit	(192,324)	(290,976)

Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	57,812	(290,973)
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Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 123,732	\$ 49,212
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income

(amounts in thousands except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue:			
Collaboration revenue:			
License and milestone	\$ 43,948	\$ 9,696	\$ 74,406
Cost-sharing, net	13,282	5,558	4,760
Contract manufacturing			1,745
Total revenue(1)	57,230	15,254	80,911
Costs and expenses:			
Research and development	36,051	35,319	32,713
General and administrative	14,227	8,824	8,142
Cost of contract manufacturing revenue			1,500
Total costs and expenses	50,278	44,143	42,355
Income (loss) from operations	6,952	(28,889)	38,556
Other (expense) income:			
Other expense, net	(26,797)	(2,255)	(485)
Interest income	39	91	17
Interest expense	(2,092)	(1,529)	(1,822)
Total other expense, net	(28,850)	(3,693)	(2,290)
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,898)	\$ (32,582)	\$ 36,266
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (21,898)	\$ (32,582)	\$ 36,266
Reconciliation of net (loss) income to net (loss) income applicable to common stockholders:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,898)	\$ (32,582)	\$ 36,266
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs on redeemable convertible preferred stock	(19,870)	(27,061)	(21,757)
Gain on extinguishment of redeemable convertible preferred stock	2,765		

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Net (loss) income applicable to participating securities (12,645)

Net (loss) income applicable to common stockholders basic \$ (39,003) \$ (59,643) \$ 1,864

Net (loss) income \$ (21,898) \$ (32,582) \$ 36,266

Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs on redeemable convertible preferred stock (19,870) (27,061) (21,757)

Gain on extinguishment of redeemable convertible preferred stock 2,765

Net (loss) income applicable to participating securities (12,395)

Net (loss) income applicable to common stockholders diluted \$ (39,003) \$ (59,643) \$ 2,114

Net (loss) income per share applicable to common stockholders: (Note 2)

Basic \$ (4.15) \$ (24.84) \$ 0.80

Diluted \$ (4.15) \$ (24.84) \$ 0.78

Weighted-average number of common shares used in computing net (loss) income per share applicable to common stockholders:

Basic 9,407 2,401 2,328

Diluted 9,407 2,401 2,716

(1) Includes related party revenue (Note 14) \$ 32,284 \$ 4,914 \$ 64,220

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(amounts in thousands except share and per share data)

	Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series D Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series D-1 Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	
	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value
Balance at December 31, 2010	6,410,976	\$ 57,433	4,204,185	\$ 55,880	2,978,062	\$ 48,726	457,875	\$ 7,571	234,940	\$ 2,989	636,942	\$ 8,392
Sale of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock net of issuance costs of \$92												
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		4,616		5,584		5,594		908		668		1,736
Compensation expense associated with stock options												
Grant of stock options to nonemployees												
Exercise of stock options												
Exercise of common warrants												
Net loss												
Balance at December 31, 2011	6,410,976	62,049	4,204,185	61,464	2,978,062	54,320	457,875	8,479	234,940	3,657	636,942	10,128
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		4,616		5,580		5,589		908		668		1,736
Compensation expense associated with stock options												
Exercise of stock options												
Net loss												
Balance at December 31, 2012	6,410,976	66,665	4,204,185	67,044	2,978,062	59,909	457,875	9,387	234,940	4,325	636,942	11,864
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		3,408		4,138		4,068		661		487		1,273
Repurchase and retirement of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(139,741)	(2,267)	(21,744)	(445)			(2,906)	(54)		
Exercise of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock	46,668	678										

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Exercise of warrants to purchase common stock												
Compensation expense associated with stock options												
Exercise of stock options												
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock	(6,457,644)	(70,751)	(4,064,444)	(68,915)	(2,956,318)	(63,532)	(457,875)	(10,048)	(232,034)	(4,758)	(636,942)	(13,137)
Reclassification of warrants to purchase shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock into warrants to purchase common stock												
Issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering and private placement, net of issuance costs of \$2,692												
Net loss												
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Accelaron Pharma Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) (Continued)
(amounts in thousands except share and per share data)

	Series E Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series F Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Total Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock			Total Stockholders' Equity (deficit)	
	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares	Value		Number of Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital		Accumulated Deficit
Balance at December 31, 2010	816,060	\$ 8,423		\$	\$ 189,414	2,261,461	\$ 3	\$	\$ (248,820)	\$ (248,817)
Sale of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock net of issuance costs of \$92			2,426,171	30,378	30,378					
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		2,511		140	21,757			(1,617)	(20,140)	(21,757)
Compensation expense associated with stock options								1,212		1,212
Grant of stock options to nonemployees								215		215
Exercise of stock options						94,748		190		190
Exercise of common warrants						37,249		(0)		
Net income									36,266	36,266
Balance at December 31, 2011	816,060	10,934	2,426,171	30,518	241,549	2,393,458	3		(232,694)	(232,691)
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		2,459		5,505	27,061			(1,361)	(25,700)	(27,061)
Compensation expense associated with stock options								1,206		1,206
Exercise of stock options						38,697		155		155
Net loss									(32,582)	(32,582)
Balance at December 31, 2012	816,060	13,393	2,426,171	36,023	268,610	2,432,155	3		(290,976)	(290,973)
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		1,802		4,033	19,870			(4,230)	(15,640)	(19,870)
Repurchase and retirement of redeemable convertible preferred stock	(13,103)	(224)	(4,825)	(74)	(3,064)	(722)		2,773		2,773
Exercise of warrants to purchase convertible preferred stock					678					
Exercise of warrants to purchase common stock						23,735				
Compensation expense associated with stock options								2,196		2,196
Exercise of stock options						292,802		653		653
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock	(802,957)	(14,971)	(2,421,346)	(39,982)	(286,094)	18,516,993	19	149,885	136,190	286,094
Reclassification of warrants to purchase shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock into warrants to purchase common stock								2,012		2,012
Issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering and private placement, net of issuance costs of \$2,692						7,083,667	7	96,818		96,825
Net loss									(21,898)	(21,898)

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Balance at December 31, 2013	\$	\$	\$	28,348,630	\$	29	\$	250,107	\$	(192,324)	\$	57,812
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating Activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (21,898)	\$ (32,582)	\$ 36,266
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	915	1,293	3,134
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	32		
Stock-based compensation	2,196	1,206	1,427
Amortization of debt discount		51	162
Accretion of deferred interest	342	335	271
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	186	84	79
Change in fair value of warrants	26,875	2,258	481
Gain on retirement of warrants	(76)		
Forgiveness of related party receivable	237		
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(823)	(594)	2,564
Collaboration receivables	(840)	(1,116)	1,836
Related party receivable	(4)	(8)	(6)
Accounts payable	(53)	(1,272)	334
Accrued expenses	709	1,640	(2,773)
Deferred revenue	(26,949)	(9,696)	(35,130)
Deferred rent	(499)	(482)	211
Restricted cash		(1)	200
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(19,650)	(38,884)	9,056
Investing Activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(307)	(441)	(27)
Net cash used in investing activities	(307)	(441)	(27)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs			30,378
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of issuance costs		19,935	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from initial public offering, net of issuance costs	86,825		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from private placements	10,000		
Payments of long-term debt	(3,669)	(6,191)	(9,476)
Payments made to repurchase redeemable convertible preferred stock, common stock and warrants to purchase common stock	(300)		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock	653	155	190
Net cash provided by financing activities	93,509	13,899	21,092
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	73,552	(25,426)	30,121
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39,611	65,037	34,916
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 113,163	\$ 39,611	\$ 65,037

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Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,657	\$ 1,065	\$ 1,461
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Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:

Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value, and issuance costs on preferred stock	\$ 19,870	\$ 27,061	\$ 21,757
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Conversion of preferred stock into common stock	\$ 286,094	\$	\$
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Conversion of preferred stock warrants into common stock warrants	\$ 2,012	\$	\$
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Cashless exercise of warrants	\$ 678	\$	\$
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Capitalized follow-on public offering costs included in accrued expenses	\$ 74	\$	\$
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Purchase of property and equipment included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 297	\$	\$
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

1. Nature of Business

Acceleron Pharma Inc. (Acceleron or the Company) was incorporated in the state of Delaware on June 13, 2003, as Phoenix Pharma, Inc. The Company subsequently changed its name to Acceleron Pharma Inc. and commenced operations in February 2004. The Company is a Cambridge, Massachusetts-based biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery, development and commercialization of novel protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. The Company's research focuses on the biology of the Transforming Growth Factor-Beta (TGF- β) protein superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that regulate the growth and repair of tissues throughout the human body. By coupling its discovery and development expertise, including its proprietary knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily, with internal protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, the Company has built a highly productive research and development platform that has generated numerous innovative protein therapeutics with novel mechanisms of action. The Company has internally discovered three protein therapeutics that are currently being studied in 12 ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials, focused on the areas of cancer and rare diseases.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the biotechnology industry, including, but not limited to, risk that the Company never achieves profitability, the need for substantial additional financing, risk of relying on third parties, risks of clinical trial failures, dependence on key personnel, protection of proprietary technology and compliance with government regulations.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the application of certain significant accounting policies as described below and elsewhere in these notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Company believes that a significant accounting policy is one that is both important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results, and requires management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as the result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include those of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Acceleron Pharma Security Corporation. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Any reference in these notes to applicable guidance is meant to refer to the authoritative United States generally accepted accounting principles as found in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) and Accounting Standards Update (ASU) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts expensed during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Management considers many factors in selecting appropriate financial accounting policies and controls, and in developing the estimates and assumptions that are used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Management must apply significant judgment in this process. In addition, other factors may affect estimates, including: expected business and operational changes, sensitivity and volatility associated with the assumptions used in developing estimates, and whether historical trends are expected to be representative of future trends. The estimation process often may yield a range of potentially reasonable estimates of the ultimate future outcomes and management must select an amount that falls within that range of reasonable estimates. This process may result in actual results differing materially from those estimated amounts used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements if these results differ from historical experience, or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate, even if such assumptions are reasonable when made. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management used significant estimates in the following areas, among others: revenue recognition, stock-based compensation expense, the determination of the fair value of stock-based awards, the fair value of liability-classified warrants, accrued expenses, and the recoverability of the Company's net deferred tax assets and related valuation allowance.

The Company utilized significant estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of its common stock, prior to the completion of its IPO. The Company's board of directors (the Board) determined the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock based on a number of objective and subjective factors, including external market conditions affecting the biotechnology industry sector and the prices at which the Company sold shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the superior rights and preferences of securities senior to the Company's common stock at the time, and the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an IPO or sale of the Company.

Collaboration Receivable

Credit is extended to customers based upon an evaluation of the customer's financial condition. Collaboration receivables are recorded at net realizable value. The Company does not charge interest on past due balances. Collaboration receivables are determined to be past due when the payment due date is exceeded. The Company utilizes a specific identification accounts receivable reserve methodology based on a review of outstanding balances and previous activities to determine the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company charges off uncollectible receivables at the time the Company determines the receivable is no longer collectible. The Company did not have an allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Segment Information

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer. The Company and the chief executive officer view the Company's operations and manage its business as one operating segment, which is the discovery, development and commercialization of novel protein therapeutics for cancer and

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

rare diseases. All material long-lived assets of the Company reside in the United States. The Company does use contract research organizations (CROs) and research institutions located outside the United States. Some of these expenses are subject to collaboration reimbursement which is presented as a component of cost sharing, net in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of 90 days or less at acquisition to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in banks and amounts held in interest-bearing money market accounts. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates their fair market value.

Concentrations of Credit Risk and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company has no off-balance sheet risk, such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts, or other foreign hedging arrangements. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalent balances in the form of money market accounts with financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. The Company's investment policy includes guidelines on the quality of the institutions and financial instruments and defines allowable investments that the Company believes minimizes the exposure to concentration of credit risk.

The Company routinely assesses the creditworthiness of its customers and collaboration partners. The Company has not experienced any material losses related to receivables from individual customers and collaboration partners, or groups of customers. The Company does not require collateral. Due to these factors, no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is believed by management to be probable in the Company's accounts receivable.

Disclosure of Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, which include cash, cash equivalents, collaboration receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable, approximated their fair values at December 31, 2013 and 2012, due to the short-term nature of these instruments, and for the notes payable, the interest rates the Company believes it could obtain for borrowings with similar terms. See discussion below on the determination of the fair value of the Company's preferred and common stock warrants.

The Company has evaluated the estimated fair value of financial instruments using available market information and management's estimates. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies could have a significant effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC 820), establishes a fair value hierarchy for instruments measured at fair value that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company's own assumptions (unobservable inputs). Observable inputs are

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

ASC 820 identifies fair value as the exchange price, or exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between the following:

Level 1 Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable, such as quoted market prices, interest rates, and yield curves.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs developed using estimates of assumptions developed by the Company, which reflect those that a market participant would use.

To the extent that the valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis include warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock, which were outstanding until the closing of the IPO, and warrants to purchase common stock (Note 6). During the periods presented, the Company has not changed the manner in which it values assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs.

The following tables set forth the Company's financial instruments carried at fair value using the lowest level of input applicable to each financial instrument as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Items (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 101,394	\$	\$	\$ 101,394
Restricted cash	913			913
Total assets	\$ 102,307	\$	\$	\$ 102,307

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Liabilities:								
Warrants to purchase common stock	\$		\$		\$	30,753	\$	30,753
Total liabilities	\$		\$		\$	30,753	\$	30,753

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Items (Level 1)	December 31, 2012		
		Significant other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
Money market funds	\$ 36,847	\$	\$	\$ 36,847
Restricted cash	913			913
Total assets	\$ 37,760	\$	\$	\$ 37,760
Liabilities:				
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$	\$	\$ 1,422	\$ 1,422
Warrants to purchase common stock			5,229	5,229
Total liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 6,651	\$ 6,651

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Company's preferred and common stock warrant liabilities, which represent a recurring measurement that is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, wherein fair value is estimated using significant unobservable inputs (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Beginning balance	\$ 6,651	\$ 4,393
Change in fair value	26,875	2,258
Exercises	(678)	
Repurchases	(83)	
Conversions	(2,012)	
Ending balance	\$ 30,753	\$ 6,651

The money market funds noted above are included in cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period. There were no transfers within the hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012 except for the transfer out of the warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock as described below.

During the year 2013, as a result of the closing of the IPO, the warrants to purchase preferred stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock. The resulting warrants to purchase common stock meet the criteria to be classified as permanent equity and are no longer required to be measured at fair value at each reporting period.

The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock that were classified as liabilities was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the date of issuance and on each re-measurement date. This method of valuation involves using inputs such as the fair value of the

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Company's various classes of preferred stock, stock price volatility, the contractual term of the warrants, risk free interest rates, and dividend yields. Due to the nature of these inputs, the valuation of the warrants is considered a Level 3 measurement. See Note 6 for further discussions of the accounting for the warrants, as well as for a summary of the significant inputs and assumptions used to determine the fair value of the warrants.

The fair value of warrants to purchase common stock that are classified as liabilities was estimated using a Monte Carlo model up until September 30, 2013. This method of valuation involves using inputs such as the fair value of a share of common stock, stock price volatility, and the contractual term of the warrants. Due to the warrants being deeply in the money as of December 31, 2013, the valuation method to estimate the warrants to purchase common stock was changed to the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Due to the nature of these inputs, the valuation of the warrants is considered a Level 3 measurement.

The Company measures eligible assets and liabilities at fair value, with changes in value recognized in earnings. Fair value treatment may be elected either upon initial recognition of an eligible asset or liability or, for an existing asset or liability, if an event triggers a new basis of accounting. The Company did not elect to remeasure any of its existing financial assets or liabilities, and did not elect the fair value option for any financial assets and liabilities transacted in the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are expensed to operations as incurred. Upon disposal, retirement or sale the related cost and accumulated depreciation is removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations. Depreciation and amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Office and laboratory equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the useful life or remaining lease term

The Company reviews long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the book values of the assets to future net undiscounted cash flows that the assets are expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the book value of the assets exceed their fair value, which is measured based on the projected discounted future net cash flows arising from the assets. No impairment losses have been recorded during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

The company has primarily generated revenue through collaboration, license and research arrangements with collaboration partners for the development and commercialization of protein therapeutics.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. Accordingly, revenue is recognized for each unit of accounting when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Amounts received prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Amounts expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred revenue, current portion. Amounts not expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred revenue, net of current portion.

Multiple Element Revenue Arrangements

The Company enters into collaboration agreements from time to time, which are more fully described in Note 9. The arrangements generally contain multiple elements or deliverables, which may include (1) licenses, or options to obtain licenses, to the Company's technology, (2) research and development activities performed for the collaboration partner, (3) participation on Joint Development Committees, and (4) manufacturing clinical or preclinical material. Payments pursuant to these arrangements typically include non-refundable, up-front payments, milestone payments upon achieving significant development events, research and development reimbursements, sales milestones, and royalties on future product sales.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted ASU No. 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* (ASU 2009-13), which amends Topic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple Element Arrangements* (ASC 605-25). The Company applies this guidance to new arrangements as well as existing agreements that are significantly modified after January 1, 2011. For agreements that are significantly modified, the Company determines the estimated selling price for the remaining undelivered elements as of the date of the material modification and allocates arrangement consideration based upon the estimated selling price to the undelivered elements.

The application of the multiple element guidance requires subjective determinations, and requires management to make judgments about the individual deliverables, and whether such deliverables are separable from the other aspects of the contractual relationship. Deliverables are considered separate units of accounting provided that: (1) the delivered item(s) has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and (2) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item(s), delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the Company. In determining the units of accounting, management evaluates certain criteria, including whether the deliverables have stand-alone value, based on the consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement, such as the research, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities of the collaboration partner and the availability of the associated expertise in the general marketplace. In addition, the Company considers whether the collaboration

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

partner can use the other deliverable(s) for their intended purpose without the receipt of the remaining element(s), whether the value of the deliverable is dependent on the undelivered item(s) and whether there are other vendors that can provide the undelivered element(s). Arrangement consideration that is fixed or determinable is allocated among the separate units of accounting using the relative selling price method, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria, as described above, are applied to each of the separate units of accounting in determining the appropriate period or pattern of recognition.

The Company determines the estimated selling price for deliverables within each agreement using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of selling price, if available, third-party evidence (TPE) of selling price if VSOE is not available, or management's best estimate of selling price (BESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. Subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2009-13, the Company typically uses BESP to estimate the selling price of the deliverables. Determining the BESP for a unit of accounting requires significant judgment. In developing the BESP for a unit of accounting, the Company considers applicable market conditions and relevant entity-specific factors, including factors that were contemplated in negotiating the agreement with the customer and estimated costs. The Company validates the BESP for units of accounting by evaluating whether changes in the key assumptions used to determine the BESP will have a significant effect on the allocation of arrangement consideration between multiple units of accounting.

The Company typically receives up-front, non-refundable payments when licensing its intellectual property in conjunction with a collaboration agreement. When management believes the license to its intellectual property does not have stand-alone value from the other deliverables to be provided in the arrangement, the Company generally recognizes revenue attributed to the license on a straight-line basis over the contractual or estimated performance period, which is typically the term of the Company's research and development or manufacturing obligations. The Company continually evaluates these periods, and will adjust the period of revenue recognition if circumstances change. When management believes the license to its intellectual property has stand-alone value, the Company generally recognizes revenue attributed to the license upon delivery.

Research and development funding is recognized as revenue in the period that the related services are performed. When the Company acts as the principal under its collaboration agreements, it records payments received for the reimbursement of research and development costs as cost-sharing revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). To the extent that the Company reimburses the collaborator for costs incurred, the Company records these costs as a reduction of cost-sharing revenue.

The Company's agreements may contain options which provide the collaboration partner the right to obtain additional licenses. Options are considered substantive if, at the inception of the arrangement, the Company is at risk as to whether the collaboration partner will choose to exercise the option. Factors considered in evaluating whether an option is substantive include the overall objective of the arrangement, the benefit the collaborator might obtain from the arrangement without exercising the option, the cost to exercise the option and the likelihood that the option will be exercised. For arrangements under which an option is considered substantive, the Company does not consider the item underlying the option to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and the associated option fees are not included in allocable arrangement consideration, assuming the option is not priced at a significant and incremental discount. Conversely, for arrangements under which an option is not

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

considered substantive or if an option is priced at a significant and incremental discount, the Company would consider the item underlying the option to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and a corresponding amount would be included in allocable arrangement consideration.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted ASU No. 2010-17, *Revenue Recognition Milestone Method* (ASU 2010-17). At the inception of each arrangement that includes milestone payments, the Company evaluates, with respect to each milestone, whether the milestone is substantive and at-risk. This evaluation includes an assessment of whether (a) the consideration is commensurate with either (1) the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, or (2) the enhancement of the value of the delivered item(s) as a result of a specific outcome resulting at least in part from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, (b) the consideration relates solely to past performance, and (c) the consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables and payment terms within the arrangement. The Company evaluates factors such as the scientific, regulatory, commercial, and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the respective milestone, the level of effort and investment required to achieve the respective milestone, and whether the milestone consideration is reasonable relative to all deliverables and payment terms in the arrangement in making this assessment. On the milestone achievement date, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met and the milestone is deemed substantive and at-risk, the Company recognizes the payment as license and milestone revenue. For milestones that are not deemed substantive and at-risk, where payment is reasonably assured, the Company recognizes the milestone payment over the remaining service period.

Sales and commercial milestones and royalties will be recognized when and if earned, provided collectability is reasonably assured.

Contract Manufacturing Revenue

Contract manufacturing revenue is recognized upon delivery of the product in accordance with the terms of the contract, which specifies when transfer of title and risk of loss occurs.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are charged to expense as costs are incurred in performing research and development activities. Research and development costs include all direct costs, including salaries, stock compensation and benefits for research and development personnel, outside consultants, costs of clinical trials, sponsored research, clinical trials insurance, other outside costs, depreciation and facility costs related to the development of drug candidates. The Company records up-front, non-refundable payments made to outside vendors, or other payments made in advance of services performed or goods being delivered, as prepaid expenses, which are expensed as services are performed or the goods are delivered.

Certain research and development projects are, or have been, partially funded by collaboration agreements, and the expenses related to these activities are included in research and development costs. The Company records the related reimbursement of research and development costs under these agreements as revenue, as more fully described above and in Note 9.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2013, the Company had two stock-based compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 10. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (ASC 718), which requires the recognition of expense related to the fair value of stock-based compensation awards in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

For stock options issued to employees and members of the Board for their services on the Board, the Company estimates the grant date fair value of each option using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The use of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires management to make assumptions with respect to the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the common stock consistent with the expected life of the option, risk-free interest rates and expected dividend yields of the common stock. For awards subject to service-based vesting conditions, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, equal to the grant date fair value of stock options on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting term. For awards subject to both performance and service-based vesting conditions, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense using an accelerated recognition method when it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. Forfeitures are required to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Share-based payments issued to non-employees are recorded at their fair values, and are periodically revalued as the equity instruments vest and are recognized as expense over the related service period in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718 and ASC Topic 505, *Equity*. For stock-based awards granted to non-employees, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense using an accelerated recognition method.

See Note 10 for a discussion of the assumptions used by the Company in determining the grant date fair value of options granted under the Black-Scholes option pricing model, as well as a summary of the stock option activity under the Company's stock-based compensation plan for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740), which provides for deferred taxes using an asset and liability approach. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit will more likely than not be realized. The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as

Table of Contents**Accelaron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company does not have any significant uncertain tax positions.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Net income (loss) per share information is determined using the two-class method, which includes the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period and other securities that participate in dividends (a participating security). The Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock are participating securities as defined by ASC 260-10, *Earnings Per Share*.

Under the two-class method, basic net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholders is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed using the more dilutive of (1) the two-class method or (2) the if-converted method. The Company allocates net income first to preferred stockholders based on dividend rights under the Company's articles of incorporation and then to preferred and common stockholders based on ownership interests. Net losses are not allocated to preferred stockholders as they do not have an obligation to share in the Company's net losses.

Diluted net income (loss) per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive securities, including redeemable convertible preferred stock, and shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and stock options, using the treasury stock method. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has excluded the effects of all potentially dilutive shares, which include redeemable convertible preferred stock, warrants for redeemable convertible preferred stock, warrants for common stock and outstanding common stock options, from the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding as their inclusion in the computation for these two years would be anti-dilutive due to net losses.

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share for the periods indicated because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Outstanding stock options	3,709	3,730	
Common stock warrants	908	884	874
Preferred stock	13,218	18,166	
Preferred stock warrants	114	248	
	17,949	23,028	874

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions, other events, and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss), which includes certain changes in equity that are excluded from net income (loss). Comprehensive income (loss) has

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

been disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income and equals the Company's net income (loss) for all periods presented.

Subsequent Events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to identify matters that require additional disclosure. See Note 15.

Application of New or Revised Accounting Standards

On April 5, 2012, the Jump-Start Our Business Startups Act (the JOBS Act) was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for an "emerging growth company." As an emerging growth company the Company has elected to not take advantage of the extended transition period afforded by the JOBS Act for the implementation of new or revised accounting standards, and as a result, will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB or other standard setting bodies and adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

3. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Computer equipment and software	\$ 921	\$ 919
Office equipment	205	179
Laboratory equipment	12,334	11,815
Leasehold improvements	9,930	10,088
Construction in progress		8
Total property and equipment	23,390	23,009
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(19,685)	(18,950)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 3,705	\$ 4,059

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$0.9 million, \$1.3 million and \$3.1 million for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****4. Restricted Cash**

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company maintained letters of credit totaling \$0.9 million held in the form of a money market account as collateral for the Company's facility lease obligations and its credit cards.

5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Collaboration expense	\$	\$ 1,000
Research and development related	1,330	1,282
Employee compensation	2,930	2,448
Professional services	1,017	607
Other	1,650	816
	\$ 6,927	\$ 6,153

6. Warrants

Below is a summary of the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants and the terms and accounting treatment for the outstanding warrants (in thousands, except per share data):

	Warrants as of		Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration	Balance Sheet Classification	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock		107	\$ 4.00	February 28, 2013	N/A(1)	Liability
Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock		32	7.40	December 21, 2013	N/A(2)(4)	Liability
Warrants to purchase Series C-1 Preferred Stock		46	10.92	June 25, 2019	N/A(2)	Liability
Warrants to purchase Series D-1 Preferred Stock		64	12.56	March 18, 2020	N/A(2)	Liability
Warrants to purchase Common Stock	46		10.92	June 25, 2019	Equity(2)	N/A
Warrants to purchase Common Stock	64		12.56	March 18, 2020	Equity(2)	N/A
Warrants to purchase Common stock	857	872	5.88	June 10, 2020 - July 9, 2020	Liability	Liability
	13	13	4.00 - 7.40		Equity(3)	Equity

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Warrants to purchase Common
stock

March 31, 2015 -
December 31, 2017

All warrants	980	1,134	\$	6.53
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- (1) On February 6, 2013, the warrant holder exercised a warrant to purchase 107 shares of Series A Preferred Stock on a net basis, resulting in the issuance of 47 shares of Series A Preferred Stock.
 - (2) Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock, and Series D-1 Preferred Stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock at the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013.
 - (3) Warrants to purchase common stock were issued in connection with various debt financing transactions that were consummated in periods prior to December 31, 2012. See discussion below for further details.
 - (4) On December 19 and 20, 2013, the warrants holders exercised warrants to purchase 32 shares of Common Stock on a net basis, resulting in the issuance of 24 shares of Common Stock.

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Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Warrants (Continued)**

In connection with various financing transactions that were consummated in periods prior to December 31, 2012, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of up to 106,500 shares of the Company's Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series A Preferred Stock), 31,891 shares of the Company's Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series B Preferred Stock), 45,786 shares of the Company's Series C-1 redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series C-1 Preferred Stock), and 63,693 shares of the Company's Series D-1 redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series D-1 Preferred Stock). Each warrant was immediately exercisable. The warrants to purchase Series A and Series B Preferred Stock expire seven years from the original date of issuance, while the warrants to purchase Series C-1 and Series D-1 Preferred Stock expire ten years from the original date of issuance. The warrants to purchase shares of the Company's preferred stock have an exercise price equal to the original issuance price of the underlying instrument. Each warrant is exercisable on either a physical settlement or net share settlement basis and the redemption provisions are outside the control of the Company. In connection with the closing of the Company's IPO on September 24, 2013, the outstanding warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock, and Series D-1 Preferred Stock were converted into warrants to purchase common stock. The exercise prices for each of these warrants remained unchanged.

The Company follows the provisions of ASC Topic 480, *Issuer's Accounting for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Shares that Are Redeemable*, which requires that warrants to purchase redeemable preferred stock be classified as liabilities. In addition, the value of the warrants is remeasured to the then-current fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recorded to other income (expense), net. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company remeasured the fair value of all of its outstanding warrants to purchase shares of the Company's preferred stock up until the conversion of such warrants on September 24, 2013, using current assumptions, resulting in an increase in fair value of \$1.3 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively, which was recorded in other expense net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. As a result of the closing of the IPO and the resulting conversion of the warrants to purchase preferred shares into warrants to purchase common stock, the fair value of the warrant liability at September 24, 2013 was reclassified to permanent equity and therefore, is no longer subject to remeasurement.

In December 2012, the Company modified the warrant to purchase 106,500 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and extended the expiration date from December 21, 2012 to February 28, 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the holder of the warrant exercised the warrant on a net basis, resulting in the issuance of 46,668 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. Upon exercise, the Company re-measured the fair value of the warrant and recorded the resulting increase in fair value of \$0.1 million as other expense in the accompanying statement of operations and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

In connection with the Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series E Preferred Stock) financing transactions that took place in June 2010 and July 2010, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 871,580 shares of common stock. Each warrant was immediately exercisable and expires ten years from the original date of issuance. The warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock have an exercise price equal to the estimated fair value of the underlying instrument as of the initial date such warrants were issued. Each warrant is exercisable on either a physical settlement

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Warrants (Continued)**

or net share settlement basis from the date of issuance. The warrant agreement contains a provision requiring an adjustment to the number of shares in the event the Company issues common stock, or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, at a price per share lower than the warrant exercise price. The Company concluded the anti-dilution feature required the warrants to be classified as liabilities under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* (ASC 815). The warrants are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as a gain or loss to other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for each reporting period thereafter. The fair value of the common stock warrants were recorded as a discount to the preferred stock issued of \$3.0 million, and the preferred stock were being accreted to the redemption value. At the end of each reporting period, the Company remeasured the fair value of the outstanding warrants, using current assumptions, resulting in an increase in fair value of \$26.9 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, which was recorded in other expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The Company will continue to re-measure the fair value of the liability associated with the warrants to purchase common stock at the end of each reporting period until the earlier of the exercise or the expiration of the applicable warrants. On March 31, 2013, the Company retired 13,994 warrants to purchase common stock as a consequence of a repurchase of shares from an investor. All remaining outstanding warrants were fully vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2013.

In connection with various financing transactions that were consummated in periods prior to December 31, 2012, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 12,634 shares of common stock. The awards of warrants to purchase shares of common stock are accounted for as equity instruments. The warrants are exercisable at any time through their respective expiration dates. The fair value at issuance was calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was charged to interest expense during the periods the related debt was outstanding.

The Company issued warrants to purchase up to 41,388 shares of common stock in periods prior to December 31, 2012 in exchange for consulting services provided by a third party pursuant to stand-alone award agreements that are independent of an equity incentive plan. The warrants vested upon achievement of four milestones and were outstanding for approximately seven years from the date of issuance. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the holder exercised 41,388 warrants to purchase common stock on a net basis resulting in the issuance of 37,249 shares of common stock. There were no exercises, cancellations, or expirations of warrants during the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Fair Value

The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock on the date of issuance and on each re-measurement date was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This method of valuation involves using inputs such as the fair value of the Company's various classes of preferred stock and common stock, stock price volatility, contractual term of the warrants, risk free interest rates, and dividend yields. The fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock on the date of issuance and on each re-measurement date for those warrants to purchase common stock classified as liabilities was estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation framework, up until September 30, 2013, which

Table of Contents**Accelaron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Warrants (Continued)**

incorporated three future financing events over the remaining life of the warrants to purchase common stock. Due to the warrants being deeply in the money as of December 31, 2013, the valuation method to estimate the warrants to purchase common stock was changed to the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Due to the nature of these inputs and the valuation techniques utilized, the valuation of the warrants to purchase preferred stock and common stock are considered a Level 3 measurement (Note 2).

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013(2)	2012(1)	2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	n/a	\$ 9.24	\$ 6.76
Expected volatility	n/a	69.1%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	n/a	0.16	1.16
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	0.04%	0.12%
Expected dividend yield	n/a	%	%

- (1) During December 2012, the expiration date of the warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock was extended from December 21, 2012 to February 28, 2013.
- (2) The warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock was exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the Company's Series B Preferred Stock was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013(1)	2012	2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 20.03	\$ 9.96	\$ 7.56
Expected volatility	71.2%	69.1%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	0.24	0.97	1.98
Risk-free interest rate	0.04%	0.16%	0.25%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%

- (1) Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock at the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013.

Table of Contents**Accelaron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Warrants (Continued)**

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the Company's Series C-1 Preferred Stock was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013(1)	2012	2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 20.03	\$ 11.04	\$ 8.84
Expected volatility	71.2%	69.1%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	5.73	6.46	7.46
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%	0.95%	1.35%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%

- (1) Warrants to purchase Series C-1 Preferred Stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock at the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013.

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the Company's Series D-1 Preferred Stock was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013(1)	2012	2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 20.03	\$ 10.52	\$ 8.84
Expected volatility	71.2%	69.1%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	6.48	7.22	8.22
Risk-free interest rate	1.75%	1.18%	1.62%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%

- (1) Warrants to purchase Series D-1 Preferred Stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock at the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013.

Fair Value of Underlying Instrument

The Company estimated the fair value of its shares of Series A Preferred Stock, Series B-1 Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series D-1 Preferred Stock as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and through the exercise or conversion of its Preferred stock warrants during 2013, using the PWERM (probability-weighted expected return method).

Expected Volatility

The Company estimated the expected volatility based on actual historical volatility of the stock price of similar companies with publicly-traded equity securities. The Company calculated the historical volatility of the selected companies by using daily closing prices over a period of the expected term of the associated award. The companies were selected based on their enterprise value, risk profiles, position within the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the selected volatility would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Table of Contents**Accelaron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****6. Warrants (Continued)***Expected Term*

The Company based the expected term on the actual remaining contractual term of each respective warrant. A decrease in the expected term would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The Company estimated the risk-free interest rate in reference to the yield on U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity date commensurate with the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the selected risk-free rate would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company estimated the expected dividend yield based on consideration of its historical dividend experience and future dividend expectations. The Company has not historically declared or paid dividends to stockholders. Moreover, it does not intend to pay dividends in the future, but instead expects to retain any earnings to invest in the continued growth of the business. Accordingly, the Company assumed an expected dividend yield of 0.0%.

7. Commitments and Contingencies*Operating Leases*

The Company leases its facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that expire at various dates through May 2018. All of the Company's leases contain escalating rent clauses, which require higher rent payments in future years. The Company expenses rent on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, including any rent-free periods. In addition, the Company received certain leasehold improvement incentives, and recorded these incentives as deferred rent, which is amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the life of the lease. Rent expense of approximately \$3.5 million, \$3.5 million and \$3.6 million were incurred during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Future annual minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$	4,522
2015		4,106
2016		3,938
2017		3,938
2018		2,953

Total	\$	19,457
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In February 2011, the Company entered into a sublease agreement for a portion of one of its facility leases. The tenant will pay rent on the lease from February 28, 2011 until May 30, 2015. On December 31, 2013, the sublease agreement was expanded to include the remaining space of that

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****7. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)**

facility. The expansion portion will be leased for one year, through December 31, 2014. The Company will continue to utilize the expansion portion of the leased property, once the sublease expires.

Future annual minimum sublease proceeds as of December 31, 2013, are as follows (in thousands):

2014	\$	832
2015		252
Total	\$	1,084

Legal Proceedings

On October 18, 2012, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies (Salk) filed a complaint in the Massachusetts Superior Court for Suffolk County, alleging that the Company breached one of the Company's two licensing agreements with Salk. The licensing agreement in dispute provides the Company with a license with respect to certain of Salk's U.S. patents related to the ActRIIB activin receptor proteins. Salk contends that, under the licensing agreement, the Company owed Salk a greater share of the upfront payment that it received under its now-terminated agreement with Shire AG regarding ACE-031 and a share of the upfront payment and development milestone payments that the Company has received under its ongoing collaboration agreement with Celgene regarding ACE-536. Salk is seeking a total of approximately \$10.5 million plus interest in payment and a 15% share of future development milestone payments received under the agreement with Celgene regarding ACE-536. The Company contends that no additional amounts are due to Salk and that it has complied with all of its payment obligations under the applicable Salk license agreement.

The Company moved to dismiss the complaint on December 3, 2012. The Court denied the Company's motion on February 28, 2013. On March 14, 2013, Acceleron answered the complaint and asserted patent invalidity counterclaims. On the basis of those counterclaims, Acceleron removed the action on March 28, 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The parties have since reached an agreement on a stipulation as to certain patent issues raised in the action, and Acceleron has dismissed its counterclaims. The Court held an initial scheduling conference on May 30, 2013, and the fact discovery is now closed. The case is currently scheduled for trial in September 2014. The Company intends to defend its position vigorously.

The Company evaluated the suit under ASC Topic 450, *Contingencies*, as a loss contingency. The estimated loss from a loss contingency shall be accrued if information available before the financial statements are issued indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Because the Company believes that the potential for an unfavorable outcome is not probable, it has not established a reserve with respect to the dispute as of December 31, 2013 or 2012.

The Company's estimates can be affected by various factors. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, management has determined a loss is reasonably possible. Although the Company believes it would successfully defend the lawsuit, the Company has in the past participated in settlement discussions with Salk. Accordingly, the Company has estimated the range of possible losses as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 to be between \$0 and \$10.5 million plus interest.

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Accelaron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

7. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Other

The Company is also party to various agreements, principally relating to licensed technology, that require future payments relating to milestones not met at December 31, 2013 and 2012, or royalties on future sales of specified products. No milestone or royalty payments under these agreements are expected to be payable in the immediate future. See Note 9 for discussion of these arrangements.

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to the agreements, the Company indemnifies, holds harmless, and agrees to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally the Company's business partners or customers, in connection with any U.S. patent or any copyright or other intellectual property infringement claim by any third party with respect to the Company's products. The term of these indemnification agreements is generally perpetual any time after execution of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company has never incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements.

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity

As of December 31, 2012, the authorized capital stock of the Company was 104,013,161 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and 74,077,227 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of which: (1) 26,069,980 shares have been designated as Series A Preferred Stock, (2) 16,944,378 shares have been designated as Series B Preferred Stock, (3) 11,923,077 shares have been designated as Series C redeemable convertible (Series C Preferred Stock), (4) 2,014,652 shares have been designated as Series C-1 Preferred Stock, (5) 955,414 shares have been designated as Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series D Preferred Stock), (6) 2,802,548 shares have been designated as Series D-1 Preferred Stock, (7) 3,662,422 shares have been designated as Series E Preferred Stock, and (8) 9,704,756 shares have been designated as Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series F Preferred Stock, and all collectively the Preferred Stock).

On September 4, 2013, the Board and the stockholders of the Company approved a one-for-four reverse stock split of the Company's outstanding common stock, which was effected on September 5, 2013. Stockholders entitled to fractional shares as a result of the reverse stock split received a cash payment in lieu of receiving fractional shares. The Company's historical share and per share information have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to this reverse stock split. Shares of common stock underlying outstanding stock options and other equity instruments were proportionately reduced and the respective exercise prices, if applicable, were proportionately increased in accordance with the terms of the agreements governing such securities.

On September 4, 2013, the Board also approved for filing immediately following the effectiveness of the Company's registration statement in connection with its IPO, the Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock from 104,013,161 to 175,000,000, to authorize 25,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and to eliminate all references to the previously designated Series Preferred Stock. This Restated Certificate of Incorporation was approved by the stockholders on September 4, 2013.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

On September 24, 2013 the Company completed its initial public offering (IPO) whereby the Company sold 6,417,000 shares of common stock (including 837,000 shares of common stock sold by the Company pursuant to the full exercise of an overallotment option by the underwriters in connection with the offering) at a price of \$15.00 per share. The shares began trading on The Nasdaq Global Market on September 19, 2013. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company from the offering were \$86.8 million, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by the Company. Upon the closing of the IPO, all outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock converted into 18,516,993 shares of common stock and warrants exercisable for convertible preferred stock were automatically converted into warrants exercisable for 141,370 shares of common stock, resulting in the reclassification of the related convertible preferred stock warrant liability of \$2.0 million to additional paid-in capital.

On September 24, 2013 the Company also completed the sale of a private placement of 666,667 shares of common stock to Celgene Corporation at the IPO price of \$15.00 per share concurrent with and at the same offer price as the IPO. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company from the concurrent private placement were \$10.0 million.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Continued)****Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock**

Prior to the closing of the initial public offering, at which time all shares of Preferred Stock were converted into shares of common stock, the Company's Preferred Stock consisted of the following (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	December 31, 2012
Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 26,069,980 shares authorized, 6,410,976 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	\$ 66,665
Series B Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 16,944,378 shares authorized, 4,204,185 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	67,044
Series C Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 11,923,077 shares authorized, 2,978,062 shares issued, and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	59,909
Series C-1 Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 2,014,652 shares authorized, 457,875 issued, and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	9,387
Series D Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 955,414 shares authorized, 234,940 shares issued, and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	4,325
Series D-1 Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 2,802,548 shares authorized, 636,942 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	11,864
Series E Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 3,662,422 shares authorized, 816,060 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	13,393
Series F Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 9,704,756 shares authorized, 2,426,171 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2012, at redemption value	36,023
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$ 268,610

The holders of the Company's Preferred Stock had certain voting, dividend, and redemption rights, as well as liquidation preferences and conversion privileges. All rights, preferences, and privileges associated with the Preferred Stock were terminated at the time of the Company's IPO in conjunction with the conversion of all outstanding shares of Preferred Stock into shares of common stock.

Common Stock

The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held at all meetings of stockholders and written actions in lieu of meetings.

The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if and when declared by the Board. No dividends have been declared or paid by the Company through December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Continued)****Common Stock Reserved for Future Issuance**

At December 31, 2013, the Company has reserved for future issuance the following number of shares of common stock (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013
Outstanding stock options to purchase common stock	3,942
Shares available for future issuance under stock option plan	956
Warrants to purchase common stock	980
Additional shares reserved for unissued, but designated, Preferred Stock	25,000
Total shares of authorized common stock reserved for future issuance	30,878

9. Significant Agreements**Celgene***Overview*

On February 20, 2008 the Company entered into a collaboration, license, and option agreement (the Sotatercept Agreement) with Celgene Corporation (Celgene) relating to sotatercept. On August 2, 2011, the Company entered into a second collaboration, license and option agreement with Celgene for ACE-536 (the ACE-536 Agreement), and also amended certain terms of the Sotatercept Agreement. These agreements provide Celgene exclusive licenses for Sotatercept and ACE-536 in all indications, as well as exclusive rights to obtain a license to certain future compounds. Celgene is a global biopharmaceutical company primarily engaged in the discovery, development and commercialization of innovative therapies designed to treat cancer and immune-inflammatory related diseases.

Sotatercept Agreement

Under the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company and Celgene collaborate worldwide for the joint development and commercialization of sotatercept. The Company also granted Celgene an option to license three discovery stage compounds. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company and Celgene will jointly develop, manufacture and commercialize sotatercept. Celgene paid \$45.0 million of nonrefundable, upfront license and option payments to the Company upon the closing of the Sotatercept Agreement.

The Company retained responsibility for research and development through the end of Phase 2a clinical trials, as well as manufacturing the clinical supplies for these trials. These activities were substantially completed in 2011. Celgene is conducting the ongoing Phase 2 trials for myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), chronic kidney disease, and β -thalassemia and will be responsible for any Phase 3 clinical trials, as well as additional Phase 2 clinical trials, and will be responsible for overseeing the manufacture of Phase 3 and commercial supplies by third-party contract manufacturing organizations. Under the agreement, the Company was eligible to receive clinical milestones of up to \$88.0 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$272.0 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$150.0 million for sotatercept. Clinical milestone payments are triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

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9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

research for a product candidate. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the acceptance of the marketing application and upon the approval to market a product candidate by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments are triggered when an approved pharmaceutical product reaches certain defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of North America. In addition, to the extent sotatercept is commercialized, the Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments in the low-to-mid twenty percent range of net sales from sales generated from all geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry of a generic product onto the market.

Additionally, for three named discovery-stage option programs the Company was eligible to receive option fees of up to \$30.0 million, clinical milestones of up to \$53.3 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$204.0 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$150.0 million for each option program. Clinical milestone payments are triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical research for a product candidate. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the acceptance of the marketing application and upon the approval to market a product candidate by the FDA or other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments are triggered when an approved pharmaceutical product reaches certain defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of North America. Option fee payments are triggered upon license of any of the option programs by Celgene. In addition, to the extent an option compound is commercialized, the Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments in the low-to-mid twenty percent range of net sales from sales generated from all geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry of a generic product onto the market. None of the three discovery stage programs has advanced to the stage to achieve payment of a milestone.

In connection with entering into the Sotatercept Agreement, Celgene purchased 457,875 shares of Series C-1 Preferred Stock at the aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million. The Series C-1 Preferred Stock was purchased at an amount that was deemed to represent fair value at the time of purchase.

Commensurate with the execution of the ACE-536 Agreement described below, the Company and Celgene agreed to modify the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement. The modified terms included: (1) a change to the responsibility for development costs to align with the ACE-536 Agreement, with Celgene responsible for more than half of the worldwide costs through December 31, 2012, and 100% of the development costs thereafter, (2) future contingent development milestones for sotatercept were amended to a two-category (oncology and non-oncology) structure with potential future clinical milestones of \$27.0 million and regulatory milestones of \$190.0 million from a four-category (various cancer indications) structure and, (3) future contingent development milestones for option compounds were amended to a two-category (oncology and non-oncology) structure with potential future clinical milestones of \$25.5 million and regulatory milestones of \$142.5 million from a four-category (various cancer indications) structure, and (4) an option to buy down tiered royalty payments on both Sotatercept and ACE-536 with a one-time \$25.0 million payment on or prior to January 1, 2013. The potential commercial milestones remained unchanged. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has received \$41.6 million in research and development funding and milestone payments for sotatercept under the original and modified agreements, of which \$7.0 million is a clinical milestone payment earned in December 2013 that resulted from Celgene's start of a Phase 2b clinical trial in chronic kidney disease.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

The Sotatercept Agreement will expire on a country-by-country basis on the occurrence of both of the following: (1) the expiration of the royalty term with respect to all license products in such country, and (2) the exercise or forfeiture by Celgene of its option with regard to each option compound. The royalty term for each licensed product in each country outside North America is the period commencing with first commercial sale of the applicable licensed product in the applicable country and ending on the latest of expiration of specified patent coverage or a specified period of years. The royalty term for each licensed product in North America is the period commencing with the first commercial sale in North America and ending, on a licensed product and country-by-country basis on the date which commercialization of such licensed product has ceased. The term for each option compound runs for a specified period of years unless Celgene exercises its option, in which case the compound becomes a licensed product, or forfeits its option by failing to make certain payments following the achievement of certain milestones in early clinical development of the option compound.

Celgene has the right to terminate the agreement with respect to one or more licensed targets or in its entirety, upon 180 days' notice (or 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to meet certain end point criteria with respect to clinical trials or other development activities). The agreement may also be terminated in its entirety by either Celgene or the Company in the event of a material breach by the other party or in the event of a bankruptcy filing of the other party. There are no cancellation, termination or refund provisions in this arrangement that contain material financial consequences to the Company.

ACE-536 Agreement

Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement, the Company and Celgene collaborate worldwide for the joint development and commercialization of ACE-536. The Company also granted Celgene an option for future products for which Acceleron files an Investigational New Drug application for the treatment of anemia. Celgene paid \$25.0 million on the closing of the ACE-536 Agreement in August, 2011.

Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement the Company retains responsibility for research and development through the end of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 clinical trials, as well as manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene will conduct subsequent Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical studies. Acceleron will manufacture ACE-536 for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials and Celgene will be responsible for overseeing the manufacture of Phase 3 and commercial supplies by third party contract manufacturing organizations. The Company is eligible to receive clinical milestones of up to \$32.5 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$105.0 million and commercial milestones of up to \$80.0 million for ACE-536. The Company will receive additional, lower development, regulatory, and commercial milestones for any additional products for the treatment of anemia on which Celgene exercises an option. Clinical milestone payments are triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical research for a product candidate. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the acceptance of the marketing application and upon approval to market a protein therapeutic candidate by the FDA or other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments are triggered when an approved pharmaceutical product reaches certain defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of North America. In addition, to the extent ACE-536 is commercialized, the Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments in the low-to-mid twenty percent range of net sales from

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

sales generated from all geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry of a generic product onto the market.

Through December 31, 2013, the Company has received \$31.9 million in research and development funding and milestone payments for ACE-536. The next likely clinical milestone payment would be \$15.0 million and result from the start of a Phase 3 study in MDS or β -thalassemia. The Company has not yet identified additional compounds for the treatment of anemia. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company will generate future value from additional programs.

The ACE-536 Agreement will expire on a country-by-country basis on the occurrence of both of the following: (1) the expiration of the royalty term with respect to all license products in such country, and (2) the end of the option term. The royalty term for each licensed product in each country outside North America is the period commencing with first commercial sale of the applicable licensed product in the applicable country and ending on the latest of expiration of specified patent coverage or a specified period of years. The royalty term for each licensed product in North America is the period commencing with the first commercial sale in North America and ending, on a licensed product and country-by-country basis on the date which commercialization of such licensed product has ceased. The option term runs until the later of (1) the date on which no development or commercialization activities are ongoing or are expected to commence for any licensed products under the ACE-536 Agreement; (2) the date on which no development or commercialization activities are ongoing or are expected to commence for any licensed products under the Sotatercept Agreement and all option rights under the Sotatercept Agreement have been forfeited with respect to each option compound where Celgene has made a payment with respect to such compound; and (3) the royalty term for all licensed products under the ACE-536 Agreement and the Sotatercept Agreement has ended; provided that if at the time the option term would otherwise end any option compounds under the ACE-536 Agreement are in clinical development the option term shall continue until Celgene's rights to such compound are either exercised or forfeited.

Celgene has the right to terminate the ACE-536 Agreement with respect to one or more licensed targets or in its entirety, upon 180 days' notice (or 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to meet certain end point criteria with respect to clinical trials or other development activities), provided that Celgene may not terminate the ACE-536 Agreement prior to the completion of the on-going ACE-536 β -thalassemia and ACE-536 MDS Phase 2 clinical trials, except under certain conditions. The agreement may also be terminated in its entirety by either Celgene or the Company in the event of a material breach by the other party or in the event of a bankruptcy filing of the other party. There are no cancellation, termination or refund provisions in this arrangement that contain material financial consequences to the Company.

Both Agreements

The Company and Celgene shared development costs under the Sotatercept and ACE-536 Agreements through December 31, 2012. As of January 1, 2013, Celgene is responsible for paying 100% of the worldwide development costs under both agreements. Celgene will be responsible for all commercialization costs worldwide. The Company has the right to co-promote sotatercept, ACE-536 and future products under both agreements in North America. Celgene's option to buy down royalty rates for sotatercept and ACE-536 expired unexercised and, therefore, the Company will receive tiered

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

royalties in the low-to-mid twenty percent range on net sales of sotatercept and ACE-536. The royalty schedules for sotatercept and ACE-536 are the same.

Accounting Analysis

Prior to 2011, the Company accounted for the Sotatercept Agreement, as a multiple element arrangement under ASC 605-25 (prior to the amendments of ASU 2009-13). The Company identified the following deliverables under the arrangement; (1) the license to the ActRIIA compound, (2) right to license option program compounds, (3) participation in the joint development committee, (4) participation in the joint commercialization committee and (5) research and development activities. Under the provisions of ASC 605-25, applicable to the arrangement, since the Company could not establish VSOE for the undelivered elements, the Company was required to recognize the initial consideration, consisting of the \$45.0 million of nonrefundable upfront license and option payments, over the period the undelivered elements were to be delivered, which was initially estimated to be 15 years. As of the date of the modification of the agreement, there was approximately \$34.7 million of deferred revenue under the arrangement.

As a result of the material modifications to the cost sharing obligations, milestone payments structure and royalty payment structure, the Company concluded the modification represented a significant modification under ASU 2009-13, which required the Company to apply the updated provisions of ASU 2009-13 subsequent to the modification.

Because the ACE-536 Agreement and the amendment to the Sotatercept Agreement were negotiated in contemplation of each other, and the Company had not yet completed all of its obligations pursuant to the Sotatercept Agreement, the agreements were considered one arrangement for accounting purposes. The deliverables under the combined arrangement include: (1) licenses to develop and commercialize sotatercept and ACE-536, (2) performance of research and development services, (3) participation on the joint development committees, and (4) the performance of manufacturing services to provide clinical material to Celgene. The Company has determined the option to future products related to the treatment of anemia represents a substantive option. The Company is under no obligation to discover, develop or deliver any new compounds that modulate anemia and Celgene is not contractually obligated to exercise the option. As a result, the Company is at risk as to whether Celgene will exercise the option.

All of these deliverables identified in the arrangement were deemed to have stand-alone value and to meet the criteria to be accounted for as separate units of accounting under ASC 605-25. Factors considered in making this determination included, among other things, the subject of the licenses, the nature of the research and development services, and the capabilities of Celgene.

The total arrangement consideration of \$77.7 million under the ACE-536 Agreement and amended Sotatercept Agreement consisted of (1) the \$25.0 million up-front payment for the license of ACE-536, (2) the remaining deferred revenue from the Sotatercept Agreement of \$34.7 million, and (3) estimated payments for development activities and manufacturing services of \$18.0 million. The Company used its BESP for each of the undelivered elements as the Company did not have VSOE or TPE of selling price for each deliverable. The Company's BESP considered its development plan for the compounds, expected manufacturing services, and reimbursement from Celgene (reimbursement of more than half

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

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Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

of development expenses through December 31, 2012 and 100% thereafter). The Company determined its BESP for each of the undelivered elements under the arrangements as of the arrangement execution date as follows:

\$18.8 million for research and development services

\$2.9 million for the sotatercept joint development committee

\$3.7 million for the ACE 536 joint development committee

\$2.8 million for the manufacturing services

After determining the BESP of the undelivered elements, the remaining consideration of \$49.5 million was recognized upon execution of the arrangements. The difference between the estimated payments of \$18.0 million and the estimated selling prices which totaled \$28.2 million, using BESP, for undelivered elements was \$10.2 million. This amount was deferred at inception and will be recognized as the undelivered elements are delivered, using the proportional performance method, or ratably in the case of performance on the joint development committees.

As noted above, the total arrangement consideration includes estimated payments for development activities and manufacturing services identified at the outset of the ACE-536 Agreement and amended Sotatercept Agreement. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses the estimated payments to be received related to these services and the BESP of the undelivered elements based upon the Company's current estimates. The Company accounts for such changes as a change in accounting estimate and the cumulative impact of any change is reflected in the period of change.

During 2011, the Company achieved a \$7.5 million clinical milestone under its ACE-536 Agreement, related to the dosing of the first patient in a multiple-dose clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and determined that it was not substantive, as there was no significant uncertainty to achieving the milestone upon execution of the ACE-536 Agreement. As such, the Company allocated the \$7.5 million payment based on the allocation of arrangement consideration determined at the execution date of the ACE-536 Agreement and amended Sotatercept Agreement. Based on this allocation, the Company recognized \$4.8 million of the payment upon achievement, with the remaining \$2.7 million recognized as revenue as the undelivered elements are delivered, consistent with the treatment of the up-front payment. During 2011, the Company achieved a \$7.0 million clinical milestone under its Sotatercept Agreement, related to the dosing of the first patient for a Phase 2b clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and deemed it to be substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in ASU 2010-17 and, accordingly, recognized the \$7.0 million payment in revenue during the year ended in December 31, 2011. During January 2013, the Company achieved a \$10.0 million clinical milestone under its ACE-536 Agreement, related to the dosing of the first patient for a Phase 2 clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and deemed it to be substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in ASU 2010-17 and, accordingly, recognized the \$10.0 million payment in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2013. The remaining development milestones under the ACE-536 and Sotatercept Agreements were deemed to be substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in ASU 2010-17 and, accordingly, the Company will recognize payments related to the achievement of such milestones, if any, when such milestone is achieved. Factors considered in this determination included scientific and

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

regulatory risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestones, the level of effort and investment required to achieve each milestone, and the monetary value attributed to each milestone. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized \$2.6 million, \$2 million and \$54.8 million, respectively, of the total deferred revenue as license and milestone revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

As noted above, under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement the Company retains responsibility for certain research and development activities through the completion of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 clinical trials, as well as manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene is responsible for the conduct of subsequent Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical studies. In November, 2013, the Company agreed to conduct additional activities for the benefit of the ACE-536 program including certain clinical and non-clinical services such as multiple toxicology studies and associated assay development and sample testing, clinical extension studies, and market development work. These activities will be reimbursed under the same terms and rates of the existing Agreements. The Company evaluated the additional services to be provided and determined that as the Company is under no obligation to conduct these additional activities, these services do not represent a deliverable under or modification to the ACE-536 Agreement, but rather, represent a separate services arrangement which should be accounted for as the services are delivered.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Celgene and the Company share development costs, with Celgene responsible for substantially more than half of the costs for sotatercept and ACE-536 until December 31, 2012 and 100% of the costs from January 1, 2013 and thereafter. Payments from Celgene with respect to research and development costs incurred by the Company are recorded as cost-sharing revenue. Payments by the Company to Celgene for research and development costs incurred by Celgene are recorded as a reduction to cost-sharing revenue. During the years ended December, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded net cost-sharing revenue of \$12.7 million, \$2.9 million and \$(0.1) million, respectively, which includes payments to Celgene of \$0, \$2.8 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, which were recorded as contra-revenue.

Other Agreements

Shire License

In September 2010, the Company entered into a license and collaboration agreement granting Shire AG the exclusive right to develop, manufacture and commercialize ActRIIB compounds in territories outside North America. Shire also received the right to conduct research and manufacture commercial supplies in North America for ActRIIB compounds. The lead ActRIIB compound was designated ACE-031. Under the initial development plan, the companies share the costs associated with developing and commercializing ACE-031, in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. In September 2010, Shire made a nonrefundable, up-front license payment to the Company of \$45.0 million. In accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy prior to the adoption of ASU 2009-13, the up-front license payment of \$45.0 million was deferred, and will be recognized as revenue ratably over three years, which represented the original period over which the Company expected to perform and deliver research and development and manufacturing services. On February 8, 2011, the FDA placed ACE-031 on clinical hold. The Company re-assessed the duration of its deliverables under the license agreement and estimated the new term to be approximately five years. The adjustment was treated as a change in

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****9. Significant Agreements (Continued)**

accounting estimate with the remaining deferred revenue of \$38.8 million at February 8, 2011, recognized prospectively over the new period of research and development and manufacturing services. In April 2013, the Company and Shire determined not to further pursue development of ACE-031 and Shire sent the Company a notice of termination for the ACE-031 collaboration. The collaboration terminated effective June 30, 2013. At December 31, 2012, the Company had classified the remaining deferred revenue as current in the consolidated balance sheet. Upon the effectiveness of the termination of the Shire Agreement in the second quarter of 2013, the Company accelerated the recognition of \$22.4 million of remaining deferred revenue from upfront non-refundable payments received under the Shire Agreement as it had no further obligation for deliverables under the Shire Agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized \$24.3 million, \$7.7 million and \$8.4 million, respectively of the up-front, non-refundable payments as license and milestone revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

The agreement also included contingent milestone payments, based on the achievement of development milestones totaling \$223.8 million and commercial milestones of \$228.8 million for ActRIIB compounds. The milestones under the Shire Agreement were deemed to be substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in ASU 2010-17 and, accordingly, the Company recognized payments related to the achievement of such milestones, if any, when such milestone was achieved. Factors considered in this determination included scientific and regulatory risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestones, the level of effort and investment required to achieve each milestone, and the monetary value attributed to each milestone.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Shire and the Company shared development costs, with Shire responsible for 65% of the costs for ACE-031 and 55% of the costs for licensed compounds other than ACE-031. Payments from Shire with respect to research and development costs incurred by the Company are recorded as cost-sharing revenue. Payments by the Company to Shire for research and development costs incurred by Shire are recorded as a reduction to cost-sharing revenue. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded net cost-sharing revenue of \$0.6 million, \$2.7 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, which includes payments to Shire of \$0.2 million, \$0.7 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, which are recorded as contra-revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Alkermes License

In December 2009, the Company entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement with Alkermes Inc. (Alkermes) relating to a proprietary technology platform for extending the circulating half-life of certain proteins. Under the terms of the agreement, Alkermes paid the Company an up-front cash payment of \$2.0 million in December 2009, which was deferred and recognized as license revenue ratably over the estimated research and development term. In addition, Alkermes purchased 636,942 shares of Series D-1 Preferred Stock at a per share price of \$12.56, resulting in gross proceeds to the Company of \$8.0 million. The Company determined that the price of \$12.56 paid by Alkermes included a premium of \$2.32 per share over the fair value of the Series D-1 Preferred Stock of \$10.24 as calculated by the Company in its contemporaneous stock valuation. Accordingly, the Company has recognized the premium of \$1.5 million as additional license revenue on a straight-line basis over the

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****9. Significant Agreements (Continued)**

term discussed above. In October 2011, Alkermes discontinued development of the compounds being investigated under the license agreement, and as a result, the Company recognized the remaining \$2.4 million of the up-front payment as revenue, as it had no further obligations under the arrangement, though the license continues.

As the principal in the collaboration, Acceleron recognized cost-sharing revenue for reimbursement payments from Alkermes. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized net cost-sharing revenue of \$0.7 million. No amounts were recognized in subsequent periods.

ImmunoGen Services Agreement

In October 2010, the Company entered into a Biopharmaceutical Services Agreement with ImmunoGen, Inc. Acceleron agreed to develop and manufacture an ImmunoGen product. The Company determined the arrangement should be accounted for as a service arrangement, using the proportional performance method. Accordingly, the Company recognized revenue as the underlying performance criteria were met. The costs associated with the services were charged to operations as incurred. As of December 31, 2011, the work was completed and the Company recorded revenue of \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Other

The Company entered into a license agreement with a non-profit institution for an exclusive, sublicensable, worldwide, royalty-bearing license to certain patents developed by the institution (Primary Licensed Products). In addition, the Company was granted a non-exclusive, non-sub- licensable license for Secondary Licensed Products. As compensation for the licenses, the Company issued 62,500 shares of its common stock to the institution, the fair value of which was \$25,000, and was expensed during 2004, to research and development expense. The Company also agreed to pay specified development milestone payments totaling up to \$2.0 million for sotatercept and \$0.7 million for ACE-536. In addition, the Company is obligated to pay milestone fees based on the Company's research and development progress, and U.S. sublicensing revenue ranging from 10%-25%, as well as a royalty ranging from 1.0%-3.5% of net sales on any products developed under the licenses. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company paid and expensed milestones and fees defined under the agreement totaling \$0.5 million, \$0 and \$0.5 million, respectively.

The Company entered into another license agreement with certain individuals for an exclusive, sublicensable, worldwide, royalty-bearing license to certain patents developed by the individuals. We agreed to pay specified development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million relating to the development and commercialization of dalantercept. In addition, we are required to pay royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of dalantercept, with royalty obligations continuing at a 50% reduced rate for a period of time after patent expiration. If we sublicense our patent rights, we will owe a percentage of sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on the level of sales, profits or other levels of commercialization. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company did not reach any milestones defined under the agreement and, therefore, no amounts have been paid or expensed.

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Accelaron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

9. Significant Agreements (Continued)

During 2012, the Company executed a license agreement with a research institution for an exclusive, sublicensable, worldwide, royalty-bearing license. The Company is obligated to pay development milestones and commercial milestone fees totaling up to \$1.0 million. Under the agreement, if the Company uses the inventors in the clinical research, the development milestones are waived and commercial milestones shall change to \$0.8 million plus any waived milestones. The Company will also pay \$25,000 annually upon first commercial sale as well as royalties of 1.5% of net sales on any products developed under the patents. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company did not reach any milestones defined under the agreement and, therefore, no amounts have been paid or expensed.

10. Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2013, the Company had two stock-based compensations plans, which are more fully described below.

The Company's 2003 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (the 2003 Plan) provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted stock awards, and restricted stock to employees, officers, directors, consultants and key personnel of the Company as determined by the Board. In conjunction with the effectiveness of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2013 Plan) described below, the Company determined that no further stock options or other equity-based awards may be granted under the 2003 Plan.

On September 4, 2013, the Board and stockholders approved the adoption of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2013 Plan). The Company has reserved for issuance an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of common stock under the 2013 Plan which is comprised of (i) the remaining 155,884 shares reserved for issuance under the 2003 Plan and (ii) an additional 1,344,116 shares. The 2013 Plan provides that the number of shares reserved and available for issuance under the plan will automatically increase each January 1, beginning in 2014, by the lesser of (i) 3,150,000 shares, or (ii) 4% of the outstanding number of shares of the Company's common stock on the immediately preceding December 31st. This number is subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend or other change in the Company's capitalization. The number of options available for future grant was 956,000 at December 31, 2013.

The Company has not granted unrestricted stock awards under the 2003 Plan and the 2013 Plan since its inception. Stock options carry an exercise price equal to the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Options generally expire ten years following the date of grant. Stock options and restricted stock awards typically vest over four years, but vesting provisions can vary based on the discretion of the Board.

Shares of the Company's common stock underlying any awards that are forfeited, canceled, withheld upon exercise of an option, or settlement of an award to cover the exercise price or tax withholding, reacquired by the Company prior to vesting, satisfied without the issuance of shares of the Company's common stock, or otherwise terminated other than by exercise will be added back to the shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Plan. Shares available for issuance under the 2013 Plan may be authorized but unissued shares of the Company's common stock or shares of the Company's common stock that have been reacquired by the Company.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****10. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)**

Additionally, on September 4, 2013, the Company's board of directors and stockholders approved the adoption of the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the 2013 ESPP). Under the 2013 ESPP, 275,000 shares of the Company's common stock will be available for issuance and eligible employees of the Company may purchase shares of common stock during pre-specified purchase periods at a price equal to the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of a share of its common stock at the beginning of the purchase period or 85% of the fair market value of a share of its common stock at the end of the purchase period. The Board has not determined the date on which the initial purchase period will commence under the 2013 ESPP. As of December 31, 2013, the initial purchase period under the 2013 ESPP has not yet commenced.

During 2010, the Company modified the awards of three employees that left the Company. The modifications all related to the term of vested options post termination. The changes ranged from 3.5 years to the remaining life of the option. Awards were reviewed under ASC 718, and the fair value of the unvested options that were modified will be re-measured and the expense adjusted at each reporting period. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 non-employee stock compensation expense of \$3,000, \$36,000, and \$0.2 million respectively, was recorded.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense under the various Plans totaling \$2.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.4 million, during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Total compensation cost recognized for all stock-based compensation awards in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Research and development	\$ 659	\$ 514	\$ 686
General and administrative	1,537	692	741
	\$ 2,196	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,427

The fair value of each option issued to employees was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Expected volatility	71.5%	69.0%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	6.0	6.0	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	1.85%	0.9%	1.1%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%

Fair Value of Underlying Instrument

The Company estimates the fair value of its stock-based awards to employees using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

10. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Expected Volatility

The Company estimated the expected volatility based on actual historical volatility of the stock price of similar companies with publicly-traded equity securities. The Company calculated the historical volatility of the selected companies by using daily closing prices over a period of the expected term of the associated award. The companies were selected based on their enterprise value, risk profiles, position within the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the selected volatility would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Expected Term

The Company estimates the expected life of its employee stock options using the "simplified" method, as prescribed in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, whereby, the expected life equals the arithmetic average of the vesting term and the original contractual term of the option due to its lack of sufficient historical data.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The Company estimated the risk-free interest rate in reference to the yield on U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity date commensurate with the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the selected risk-free rate would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company estimated the expected dividend yield based on consideration of its historical dividend experience and future dividend expectations. The Company has not historically declared or paid dividends to stockholders. Moreover, it does not intend to pay dividends in the future, but instead expects to retain any earnings to invest in the continued growth of the business. Accordingly, the Company assumed an expected dividend yield of 0.0%.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****10. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)****Stock Option Activity**

The following table summarizes the stock option activity under the Company's stock option plans during the year ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands, except per share amounts and years):

	Number of Grants	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value(1)
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	3,730	\$ 4.16	6.62	\$ 13,946
Granted	553	\$ 23.88		
Exercised	(293)	\$ 2.24		
Canceled or forfeited	(48)	\$ 4.39		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	3,942	\$ 7.05	6.43	\$ 128,334
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	2,544	\$ 4.07	5.13	\$ 90,401
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2013(2)	3,860	\$ 6.89	6.37	\$ 126,258

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying options and the estimated fair value of the common stock for the options that were in the money at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

(2) This represents the number of vested options at December 31, 2013, plus the number of unvested options expected to vest at December 31, 2013, based on the unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2013, adjusted for the estimated forfeiture rate.

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted stock options to purchase an aggregate of 552,750, 722,000 and 334,175 shares of its common stock, respectively, with a weighted-average grant date fair values of options granted of \$15.27, \$7.20, \$5.12, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, current and former employees of the Company exercised a total of 292,802, 38,697 and 94,748 options, respectively, resulting in total proceeds of \$0.7 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, under the Company's stock option plans, was \$7 million, \$47,000 and \$ 186,000, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2013, there was \$10.1 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, under the Company's stock option plans, that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.66 years.

11. 401(k) Savings Plan

In 2004, the Company established a defined-contribution savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the 401(k) Plan). The 401(k) Plan covers all employees who meet defined minimum age and service requirements, and allows participants to defer a portion of their annual

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Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****11. 401(k) Savings Plan (Continued)**

compensation on a pretax basis. The Company has not made any contributions to the 401(k) Plan to date.

12. Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes under ASC 740. Under ASC 740, the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company did not record a current or deferred income tax expense or benefit.

The Company's (loss) income before income taxes was \$(21.9) million, \$(32.6) million and \$36.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and was generated entirely in the United States.

Deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes. The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
U.S. and state net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 51,886	\$ 35,584
Research and development credits	5,519	5,384
Deferred revenue	3,005	21,882
Accruals and other temporary differences	5,675	5,333
Total deferred tax assets	66,085	68,183
Less valuation allowance	(66,085)	(68,183)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

The Company has evaluated the positive and negative evidence bearing upon the realizability of its deferred tax assets. Based on the Company's history of operating losses, the Company has concluded that it is more likely than not that the benefit of its deferred tax assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the Company has provided a full valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. The valuation allowance decreased by \$2.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, due primarily to the decrease in deferred revenue during the period. The valuation allowance increased by \$11.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, due primarily to the generation of net operating losses during the period.

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****12. Income Taxes (Continued)**

A reconciliation of income tax expense computed at the statutory federal income tax rate to income taxes as reflected in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Federal income tax expense at statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State income tax, net of federal benefit	(1.5)%	4.2%	5.0%
Permanent differences	(43.1)%	(3.4)%	1.5%
Research and development credit	0.7%	%	(1.0)%
Other	0.0%	(0.4)%	%
Change in valuation allowance	9.9%	(34.4)%	(39.5)%
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$141.0 million and \$93.3 million, respectively, which may be available to offset future income tax liabilities and expire at various dates through 2033. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company also had U.S. state net operating loss carryforwards of \$122.9 million and \$75.4 million, respectively, which may be available to offset future income tax liabilities and expire at various dates through 2033.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had federal research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$3.9 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, available to reduce future tax liabilities which expire at various dates through 2033. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had state research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$2.4 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, available to reduce future tax liabilities which expire at various dates through 2028.

Under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards are subject to review and possible adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service and state tax authorities. Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may become subject to an annual limitation in the event of certain cumulative changes in the ownership interest of significant shareholders over a three-year period in excess of 50 percent, as defined under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code, respectively, as well as similar state provisions. This could limit the amount of tax attributes that can be utilized annually to offset future taxable income or tax liabilities. The amount of the annual limitation is determined based on the value of the Company immediately prior to the ownership change. Subsequent ownership changes may further affect the limitation in future years. The Company has completed several financings since its inception which may have resulted in a change in control as defined by Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code, or could result in a change in control in the future. The Company has not, as of yet, conducted a study to determine if any such changes have occurred that could limit its ability to use the net operating loss and credit carryforwards.

The Company will recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions and no amounts have been recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

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Accelaron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

12. Income Taxes (Continued)

For all years through December 31, 2013, the Company generated research credits but has not conducted a study to document the qualified activities. This study may result in an adjustment to the Company's research and development credit carryforwards; however, until a study is completed and any adjustment is known, no amounts are being presented as an uncertain tax position for these two years. A full valuation allowance has been provided against the Company's research and development credits and, if an adjustment is required, this adjustment would be offset by an adjustment to the deferred tax asset established for the research and development credit carryforwards and the valuation allowance.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States, and various state jurisdictions. The federal and state income tax returns are generally subject to tax examinations for the tax years ended December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2013. To the extent the Company has tax attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the attribute was generated may still be adjusted upon examination by the Internal Revenue Service, state or foreign tax authorities to the extent utilized in a future period.

13. Long-Term Debt

On June 7, 2012, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement (the Loan Agreement) with three lenders, pursuant to which the Company received a loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$20.0 million. The Company is required to repay the aggregate principal balance under the Loan Agreement in 42 months. The first 12 payments are interest only and the remaining 30 payments are equal monthly installments of principal plus interest. The Loan Agreement provided that the interest only period could be extended under certain circumstances. The Company did not trigger the requirements and began paying principal in July 2013.

Per annum interest is payable at the 8.5%. The Loan Agreement also included a closing fee of \$0.2 million. The Company is amortizing the cost over the 42 months of loan. The Loan Agreement is also subject to an additional deferred payment of \$1.2 million due with the final payment. The Company is recording the deferred payment to interest expense over the term of the Loan Agreement. The resulting effective interest rate is approximately 11.8%. The Loan Agreement is secured by a lien on all of the Company's personal property as of, or acquired after, the date of the Loan Agreement, except for intellectual property.

The Loan Agreement defines events of default, including the occurrence of an event that results in a material adverse effect upon the Company's business operations, properties, assets or condition (financial or otherwise), its ability to perform its obligations under and in accordance with the terms of the Loan Agreement, or upon the ability of the lenders to enforce any of their rights or remedies with respect to such obligations, or upon the collateral under the Loan Agreement or upon the liens of the lenders on such collateral or upon the priority of such liens. The lenders also received a right, to purchase at fair value, up to \$2.0 million of equity of the Company sold in any sale by the Company to third parties of equity securities resulting in at least \$5.0 million in net cash proceeds to the Company, subject to certain exceptions. On December 30, 2013, in conjunction with the establishment of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Accelaron Security Corporation Inc., the Loan Agreement was modified to add a debt covenant that requires the Company to maintain a cash balance equal to 150% of the outstanding principal debt balance in a separate bank account, at all times. That bank account can be subject to the lender's exclusive control in the event of a default. As of December 31, 2013 and

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****13. Long-Term Debt (Continued)**

2012, there have been no events of default under the loan and the Company was in compliance with all financial and nonfinancial covenants at December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the principal balance outstanding was \$16.3 million and \$20.0 million, respectively.

On March 12, 2014, the Company paid off the remaining principal outstanding under the Loan Agreement. In accordance with ASC 470-10-45 *Intent and Ability to Refinance on A Long Term Basis*, the Company has classified the outstanding debt balance as a current liability as of December 31, 2013.

14. Related Party Transactions**Celgene Corporation (Celgene)**

In connection with its entry into the collaboration agreement with Celgene, on February 2008, the Company sold Celgene 457,875 shares of its Series C-1 Preferred Stock. As part of the Company's June 2010 Series E financing, Celgene purchased 36,496 shares of Series E Preferred Stock and received warrants to purchase 38,979 shares of common stock. As part of the Company's December 2011 Series F financing, Celgene purchased 1,990,446 shares of Series F Preferred Stock. In connection with the Company's IPO, Celgene purchased 666,667 shares of common stock. As a result of these transactions, Celgene owned 9.7% and 9.9% of the Company's fully diluted equity as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Refer to Note 9 for additional information regarding this collaboration agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized \$32.3 million in collaboration revenue under the Celgene collaboration arrangement and, as of December 31, 2013, had \$7.7 million of deferred revenue related to the Celgene collaboration arrangement. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company recognized \$4.9 million in collaboration revenue under the Celgene collaboration arrangement and, as of December 31, 2012, had \$10.3 million of deferred revenue related to the Celgene collaboration arrangement. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized \$63.5 million in collaboration revenue under the Celgene collaboration arrangement.

The Company recognized revenue from Celgene during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
License and milestone	\$ 19,626	\$ 2,035	\$ 63,607
Cost sharing, net	12,658	2,879	(121)
	\$ 32,284	\$ 4,914	\$ 63,486

Alkermes

One of the Company's directors is also the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Alkermes plc, the parent company of Alkermes, with which the Company entered into a collaboration agreement during 2009.

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Acceleron Pharma Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

14. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

As of December 31, 2013, Alkermes held 718,655 common shares of the Company's (upon conversion of its investment in the Company's Preferred stock) and warrants to purchase 42,624 shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2012, Alkermes held 695,250 shares of the Company's Preferred Stock and warrants to purchase 42,624 shares of common stock. Upon the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013, all of the shares of the Company's preferred stock held by Alkermes were converted into 718,655 shares of common stock.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Alkermes paid the Company \$0.7 million for research services. No such fees were paid to the Company during 2012 or 2013.

Related-Party Receivable

On January 28, 2008, the Company issued a secured promissory note (the Note Receivable) in the amount of \$0.2 million to the current chief executive officer of the Company (the CEO). The Note Receivable bore interest at an annual interest rate of 3.11% and was initially repayable on the earlier of January 28, 2011, or the date prior to the date that the Company files a registration statement with the SEC, covering shares of its common stock. The Note Receivable was secured by shares of the Company's common stock owned by the CEO. On December 22, 2010, the term was extended until January 28, 2014, or the date prior to the date that the Company files a registration statement with the SEC covering shares of its common stock.

In November 2012, the Company further modified the terms of the Note Receivable, such that in the event that an acquisition event occurs or the Company files a registration statement with the SEC on or before the maturity date, the unpaid principal and interest will be forgiven. The Company evaluated the forgiveness provisions and determined that forgiveness was not probable as of December 31, 2012, and as such, continued to record the Note Receivable as an asset at December 31, 2012. As a result of the Company's filing of a registration statement with the SEC on August 6, 2013 which triggered the forgiveness of the Note Receivable, the Company expensed the unpaid principal and interest expense totaling \$0.2 million as compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2013.

15. Subsequent Events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to identify matters that require additional disclosure. The Company has evaluated all subsequent events and determined that there are no material recognized or unrecognized subsequent events requiring disclosure, other than the following:

On January 28, 2014, the Company completed a follow-on public offering of its common stock and issued and sold 2,760,000 shares of our common stock, including 360,000 shares of common stock sold pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase additional shares at a public offering price of \$50.00 per share, for aggregate net proceeds received by the Company were \$129.0 million, after deducting underwriting discounts of \$8.3 million and offering expenses totaling \$0.7 million. All of the shares issued and sold in this follow-on public offering were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-193252), which was

Table of Contents**Acceleron Pharma Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****15. Subsequent Events (Continued)**

declared effective by the SEC on January 22, 2014, and a registration statement filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) of the Securities Act.

On March 12, 2014, the Company paid off the remaining principal outstanding under the Loan Agreement (see Note 13 Long-term Debt). Accordingly, the Company has classified the outstanding debt balance as a current liability as of December 31, 2013.

16. Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

The following table presents certain unaudited quarterly financial information for the eight quarters in the period ended December 31, 2013. This information has been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements and includes all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the unaudited quarterly results of operations set forth herein. Net income (loss) per share for all periods presented have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1-for-4 reverse stock split effected on September 5, 2013.

	For the Three Months Ended(1)			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
(in thousands except per share data)				
2013:				
Total revenue	\$ 15,012	\$ 26,427	\$ 4,270	\$ 11,521
Total costs and expenses	(11,876)	(12,276)	(11,154)	(14,972)
Income (loss) from operations	3,136	14,151	(6,884)	(3,451)
Net income (loss)	1,647	13,078	(18,513)	(18,110)
Basic net income (loss) per share*	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.30	\$ (5.62)	\$ (0.64)
Diluted net income (loss) per share*	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.28	\$ (5.62)	\$ (0.64)
2012:				
Total revenue	\$ 3,324	\$ 4,040	\$ 3,905	\$ 3,985
Total costs and expenses	(10,257)	(10,944)	(10,763)	(12,179)
Loss from operations	(6,933)	(6,904)	(6,858)	(8,194)
Net loss	(7,588)	(7,400)	(7,215)	(10,379)
Basic net loss per share*	\$ (1.50)	\$ (5.93)	\$ (5.82)	\$ (7.10)
Diluted net loss per share*	\$ (1.50)	\$ (5.93)	\$ (5.82)	\$ (7.10)

(1) The amounts were computed independently for each quarter, and the sum of the quarters may not total the annual amounts.

* Applicable to common stockholders

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Exhibits

Exhibit number	Description of exhibit
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
4.2	Form of Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
4.3	Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock, issued to Series E Investors as of June 10, 2010 and July 9, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
4.4	Form of Common Stock Warrant Certificate, issued to General Electric Capital Corporation as of March 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.1	Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.2	Form of Amended and Restated Voting Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.3	Amended and Restated Right of First Refusal and Co-sale Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.4	Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.5	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2012, among Oxford Finance LLC, the Lenders listed on Schedule 1.1, Silicon Valley Bank, MidCap Financial SBIC, LP, and Acceleron Pharma Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.6 ⁺	Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and Celgene Corporation, dated February 20, 2008, and amended August 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
10.7 ⁺	Amended and Restated License Agreement between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research Ltd., dated August 6, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.8 ⁺	Exclusive License Agreement between Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Acceleron Pharma Inc., dated June 21, 2012 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.9 ⁺	Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and Celgene Corporation, dated August 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)

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Exhibit number	Description of exhibit
10.10	Exclusive License Agreement between Salk Institute for Biological Studies and Acceleron Pharma Inc., dated as of August 10, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.11	Amended and Restated License Agreement between Salk Institute for Biological Studies and Acceleron Pharma Inc., dated as of August 11, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.12	Indenture of Lease between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Acceleron Pharma Inc., dated May 20, 2008 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.13	Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (333-192789), filed on December 12, 2013)
10.14	Form of Acceleron Pharma Inc. Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on August 19, 2013)
10.15	Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.16	Promissory Note by and between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and John Knopf, dated as of January 28, 2008, and amended November 13, 2012 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
10.17	Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between John Knopf and Acceleron Pharma Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on August 19, 2013)
10.18	Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Matthew L. Sherman and Acceleron Pharma Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on August 19, 2013)
10.19	Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between John D. Quisel and Acceleron Pharma Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on August 19, 2013)
10.20	Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
10.21	Form of Non-statutory Stock Option Agreement under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-193252), filed on January 9, 2013)
10.22	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-193252), filed on January 9, 2013)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Financial Officer

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Exhibit number	Description of exhibit
32.1	Certification of periodic financial report pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of periodic financial report pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
101	The following financial information from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language, (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit), (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

+ Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment and this exhibit has been submitted separately.
