

ZONAGEN INC
Form S-1/A
December 01, 2004

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 1, 2004

Registration No. 333-119861

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1

to

Form S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Zonagen, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

72-0233274
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

2834
*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

2408 Timberloch Dr., Suite B-1

**The Woodlands, Texas 77380
(281) 719-3400**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Joseph S. Podolski

**President and Chief Executive Officer
2408 Timberloch Dr., Suite B-1
The Woodlands, Texas 77380
(281) 719-3400**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (2)	Amount of Registration Fee (3)
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (1)	\$17,618,000	\$2,233 (4)
Rights to purchase Series One Junior Participating Preferred Stock (1)	(1)	(1)

- (1) This registration statement also relates to rights to purchase shares of Series One Junior Participating Preferred Stock of the registrant attached to the shares of the registrant's common stock issued pursuant to the terms of the registrant's Rights Agreement dated as of September 1, 1999, as amended. Until the occurrence of certain prescribed events, the rights are not exercisable, are evidenced by certificates of the common stock and will be transferred with and only with the common stock. Because no separate consideration is paid for the rights, the registration fee for the rights is included in the registration fee for the common stock.
- (2) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- (3) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) based on an estimate of the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.
- (4) \$1,880.23 previously paid.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated 1, 2004.

4,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are offering 4,000,000 shares of our common stock. We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 600,000 shares to cover over-allotments.

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market and the Pacific Exchange under the symbol ZONA. The last reported sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market on November 29, 2004 was \$3.83.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 7.

	Per Share	Total
Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting Discount	\$	\$
Proceeds to Zonagen (before expenses)	\$	\$

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares to purchasers on _____, 2004.

PUNK, ZIEGEL & COMPANY

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2004.

WR HAMBRECHT + CO

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, nor is it seeking an offer to buy, these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale of these securities is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front of this prospectus only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

Our estimates of market size in this prospectus are based on, in certain cases, public disclosure, industry and trade publications and reports prepared by third parties.

Progenta™, Androxal™, VASOMAX®, BiMexes™ and ErXin™ are our trademarks. This prospectus also contains trademarks, trade names and service marks of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information described more fully elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus, including the financial statements and related notes, before making an investment decision with respect to our common stock. You should pay special attention to the Risk Factors section of this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should consider before investing in our common stock.

References in this prospectus to Zonagen, the company, we, us, our, or similar terms refer to Zonagen, Inc., except as otherwise indicated.

Our Business

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of new drugs to treat hormonal and reproductive system disorders. We operate in a near-virtual manner, outsourcing the majority of tasks associated with our development programs, including all of our preclinical and clinical research and development, using contract research organizations and sponsored research arrangements. Our four employees oversee the work of our suppliers in regards to drug development programs for product candidates for specific indications within our sphere of specialization that appear suitable for commercial development. We design, with the assistance of clinical consultants, a preclinical and clinical program that could potentially lead to the filing of a new drug application, or NDA, for that indication.

Our lead product candidate, Progenta, is based on technology that we licensed from the National Institutes of Health, or NIH, under an exclusive, worldwide license in 1999. Progenta, which is in Phase I/II clinical trials, is an orally available small molecule compound that we are developing for the treatment of uterine fibroids and endometriosis. Uterine fibroids are common non-cancerous tumors that arise from the smooth muscle layer of the uterus. Endometriosis is a condition that occurs when endometrial tissue, which is tissue that normally lines the inside of the uterus, is found outside of the uterus. This misplaced tissue develops into growths or lesions that react to the menstrual cycle in the same way that endometrial tissue does, which results in internal bleeding and inflammation and can cause pain, infertility, scar tissue formation and bowel problems. Our second product candidate is Androxal, an orally available small molecule compound being developed for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency. Androxal, which recently completed Phase I/II clinical trials, is a patent-pending new chemical entity conceived and assigned to us by our current President and CEO, Joseph Podolski. This proprietary compound is designed to restore normal testosterone production in males with functional testes and diminished pituitary function, a condition commonly referred to in the aging male as andropause.

Progenta

We are developing Progenta to alleviate adverse symptoms associated with both uterine fibroids and endometriosis by selectively blocking the progesterone receptor in women. The National Uterine Fibroid Foundation estimates that possibly as many as 80% of all women in the United States have uterine fibroids, and one in four of these women have symptoms severe enough to require treatment. According to The Endometriosis Association, endometriosis affects 5.5 million women in the United States and Canada and millions more worldwide. The current standards of care for uterine fibroids and endometriosis include surgery and treatment with drugs. The most effective drugs on the market are gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists, or GnRH agonists, such as Lupron® (leuprolide acetate). GnRH are hormones that play an important role in the human reproductive function, and GnRH agonists block the production of these hormones. Lupron is marketed by TAP Pharmaceuticals, a joint venture between Abbott Laboratories and Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd. Abbott reported total Lupron sales of \$787.8 million in 2003 in the United States and Canada for all indications.

We believe Progenta may have advantages over treatment with GnRH agonists. Unlike Progenta, GnRH agonists induce a low estrogen, menopausal-like state in women, and estrogen is necessary for the maintenance of bone mineral density. Therefore, GnRH agonists tend to promote bone loss and cannot be

used for more than six months at a time. When women cease treatment with GnRH agonists, fibroids rapidly regenerate and symptoms associated with endometriosis quickly reappear. We believe Progenta may have advantages over treatment with GnRH agonists because, in our animal research to date, Progenta does not appear to induce a low estrogen state and therefore should not promote bone loss, which could make Progenta a better treatment option for patients prior to surgery. In addition, we believe Progenta may provide an attractive alternative to surgery because of its potential to treat these conditions in a long-term, or chronic, fashion, resolving the symptoms that most commonly lead to surgical treatment.

We currently are conducting a Phase I/II clinical trial on Progenta in Poland for the treatment of uterine fibroids, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2004. All clinical trial results are subject to review by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, and the FDA may disagree with our conclusions about safety or efficacy. Preliminary observations from our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids have shown some reduction in fibroid size numerically equivalent to or superior to GnRH agonists, as measured by ultrasound. Because the effects of a GnRH agonist are best evaluated after at least three months of dosing, these preliminary results may be reversed by the final results of this clinical trial or from later stage clinical trials with significantly larger and more diverse patient populations treated for longer periods of time. We intend to begin a pivotal clinical trial for Progenta in the United States for the treatment of uterine fibroids during 2005, subject to the review of our Phase I/II data by the FDA. We have not yet filed an investigational new drug application, or IND, for Progenta with the FDA. If the FDA approves our IND, only then would we be permitted to conduct a clinical trial in the United States for Progenta.

Based upon the final results of our current clinical trial for Progenta for uterine fibroids, we plan to conduct a Phase II clinical trial in Poland on Progenta for endometriosis. We believe Progenta may have advantages over current therapies because it is non-invasive, has, to date, shown a positive side effect profile compared to GnRH agonists, and has the potential for chronic use. However, we have not yet conducted any clinical trials for Progenta for the treatment of endometriosis, and any clinical trials we may conduct may not produce positive results.

Androxal

Testosterone deficiency in men is linked to several negative physical and mental conditions, including loss of muscle tone, reduced sexual desire, and deterioration of memory and certain other cognitive functions. Testosterone production normally decreases as men age, sometimes leading to testosterone deficiency in a condition commonly referred to as andropause. According to the Urology Channel, recent estimates show that approximately 13 million men in the United States experience testosterone deficiency. Current therapies focus on testosterone replacement by delivering testosterone to the blood stream either through the skin or via injection. The current gold standard in the industry is Androgel®, a topical gel marketed by Solvay Pharmaceuticals, which reported Androgel sales of approximately \$283 million in 2003 in North America.

We believe Androxal may have advantages over current therapies because it is being designed as an oral therapy that acts centrally to restore normal testosterone function in the body, rather than simply replacing diminished testosterone. The administration of replacement testosterone has been linked to numerous potential adverse effects, including shrinkage of the testes. In addition, a safe and effective oral treatment for testosterone deficiency has to date been unavailable.

We recently completed a Phase I/II clinical trial for Androxal in the United States for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency and submitted final data to the FDA. All clinical trial results are subject to review by the FDA, and the FDA may disagree with our conclusions about safety and efficacy; however, we believe these clinical trial results indicate that the safety and efficacy of Androxal compare favorably to the current market leader, Androgel. We caution that these results may be reversed by the results of later stage clinical trials with significantly larger and more diverse patient populations treated for longer periods of time. We met with FDA staff members on November 10, 2004 to review our clinical plan for the approval of Androxal. We are awaiting the written record of this meeting, but based on our discussions, we believe that the FDA will require an additional endpoint, for example, improved libido or increased muscle mass, associated with the primary endpoint of increased testosterone levels. The FDA has agreed to review our

protocols for our trials in a timely fashion under a special protocol assessment, or SPA. The FDA deems Androxal to be a new chemical entity, and additional lengthy animal studies will be required before long term human studies may be initiated and before an NDA may be filed.

Risks Affecting Us

Our business is subject to numerous risks, as discussed more fully in the section entitled "Risk Factors" immediately following this prospectus summary.

We have suffered substantial operating losses to date and expect our operating losses to increase over at least the next few years while we expend capital on our development programs for Progenta and Androxal.

We may not succeed in the clinical development of Progenta or Androxal.

Our inability to fulfill our obligations under our license with the NIH for Progenta may result in forfeiture of our rights to Progenta.

There is a patent holder that claims priority over our patent for Androxal.

We cannot assure that we will not have to defend our patents from other infringement claims nor that third parties will not infringe our patents.

We will need substantial additional capital to commercialize Progenta and Androxal and such capital may not be available to us when we need it on acceptable terms or at all.

We are conducting our clinical trial for Progenta in Poland, and we cannot assure that the FDA will readily accept data from foreign investigators.

We may have difficulty in obtaining the compound needed for the manufacture of Progenta in amounts sufficient to continue our clinical trials on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost.

Other companies may produce drugs which are superior to ours or may reach the market before our drugs.

We cannot assure that future governmental regulations will not substantially impair our ability to continue without substantial additional costs.

Our Corporate Information

We were formed as a Delaware corporation in 1987 and completed our initial public offering in 1993. Until 2000, we focused our development activities on our phentolamine-based product candidates for the treatment of sexual dysfunction, including VASOMAX. We partnered with Schering-Plough Ltd. and its affiliate to commercialize VASOMAX following completion of our Phase III clinical trials for VASOMAX for the treatment of male erectile dysfunction. After encountering difficulties in obtaining regulatory approval for VASOMAX, we and Schering-Plough terminated our partnership and we attempted to redeploy our assets through a strategic combination from 2000 to 2003. We acquired rights to Progenta under an exclusive, worldwide license from the NIH in 1999 and developed Androxal internally in 2001 but spent limited amounts of cash on preclinical studies for their development during the period when we were considering redeploying our assets. After a Dutch auction self tender offer was completed in January 2004 in which we repurchased 57% of our then-outstanding common stock, we increased our development activities for Progenta and Androxal by commencing a Phase I/ II clinical trial for Progenta in Poland for the treatment of uterine fibroids and completing our Phase I/ II clinical trial for Androxal in the United States for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency. To date, we have not successfully commercialized a product candidate in the United States.

Our principal executive offices are located at 2408 Timberloch Dr., Suite B-1, The Woodlands, Texas 77380, and our telephone number is (281) 719-3400. Our website address is <http://www.zonagen.com>. We do

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not incorporate the information on, or accessible through, our website into this prospectus, and you should not consider it part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock offered by us 4,000,000 shares

Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering 8,992,901 shares

Use of proceeds We estimate that our net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$13.5 million. We plan to use the proceeds to continue clinical development of our Progenta and Androxal product candidates. In addition, we may use a portion of the net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes. Pending these uses, the net proceeds will be invested in investment-grade, interest-bearing securities.

Nasdaq SmallCap and Pacific Exchange ZONA
ticker symbol

The number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately after this offering is based on 4,992,901 shares outstanding as of November 30, 2004 and excludes:

1,786,846 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of options previously granted to employees and non-employee directors;

381,933 additional shares of our common stock that are available for grant and reserved for issuance under our 2004 stock option plan and our 2000 director plan; and

127,366 shares reserved for issuance under our 2000 employee stock purchase plan.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters will not exercise the over-allotment option.

Summary Consolidated Financial Information

The summary consolidated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 were derived from, and are qualified by reference to, our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, contained elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited consolidated summary financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2004 and the unaudited consolidated balance sheet data at September 30, 2004 were derived from, and are qualified by reference to, our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained herein.

	For the Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2001	2002	2003	2003	2004
(Unaudited)					
(In thousands except per share amounts)					
Statement of operations data:					
Revenues and other income					
Licensing fees	\$ 2,162	\$ 4,228			
Products royalties	58				
Research and development grants	115	315	\$ 595	\$ 459	\$ 118
Interest income	1,526	711	318	254	75
Gain on disposal of fixed assets			102	102	
Other income					35
Total revenues and other income	3,861	5,254	1,015	815	228
Expenses					
Research and development	3,028	6,420	2,161	1,583	1,914
General and administrative	1,672	2,716	2,183	1,707	1,268
Interest expense and amortization of intangibles					
Total expenses	4,700	9,136	4,344	3,290	3,182
Loss from continuing operations	(839)	(3,882)	(3,329)	(2,475)	(2,954)
Loss from discontinued operations					
Gain on disposal					
Net loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(839)	(3,882)	(3,329)	(2,475)	(2,954)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle					
Net loss	\$ (839)	\$ (3,882)	\$ (3,329)	\$ (2,475)	\$ (2,954)
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.57)
Shares used in loss per share calculation:					
Basic	11,333	11,412	11,487	11,489	5,159
Diluted	11,333	11,412	11,487	11,489	5,159

	As of September 30, 2004	
	Actual	As Adjusted (1)
	(Unaudited) (In thousands)	
Balance sheet data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,556	\$16,082
Marketable securities	4,000	4,000
Total assets	7,046	20,572
Total current liabilities	415	415
Total stockholders' equity	6,631	20,157

- (1) The as adjusted balance sheet data as of September 30, 2004 gives effect to the receipt of net proceeds of approximately \$13.5 million from the sale of 4,000,000 shares of common stock offered by this prospectus based on the last reported sale price of our common stock on November 29, 2004, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

RISK FACTORS

In considering whether to invest in our common stock, you should carefully read and consider the risks described below, together with all of the information we have included in this prospectus.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our product candidates are at an early stage of development, and if we are not able to successfully develop and commercialize them, we may not generate sufficient revenues to continue our business operations.

We currently have only two product candidates, and both are in early stages of development. We recently completed a Phase I/ II clinical trial for Androxal in the United States for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency, and Progenta is currently undergoing a Phase I/ II clinical trial in Poland for the treatment of uterine fibroids. We have expended significant time, money and effort in the development of Progenta and Androxal and we will have to spend considerable additional time, money and effort before seeking regulatory approval to market these product candidates. For example, we will be required to complete additional animal studies before we can begin pivotal clinical trials for Androxal in humans.

Our business depends primarily on our ability to successfully complete clinical trials, obtain required regulatory approvals and successfully commercialize Progenta and Androxal. If we fail to commercialize Progenta and Androxal, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenues to attain profitability or continue our business operations and our reputation in the industry and in the investment community could likely be significantly damaged, each of which would cause our stock price to decline.

Because the data from preclinical studies and early clinical trials for Progenta and Androxal are not necessarily predictive of future results, we can provide no assurances that these product candidates will have favorable results in clinical trials or receive regulatory approval.

Before we can obtain regulatory approval for the commercial sale of any product candidate that we wish to develop, we are required to complete preclinical development and extensive clinical trials in humans to demonstrate its safety and efficacy. Positive data from preclinical studies or early clinical trials should not be relied upon as evidence that those studies or trials will produce positive results, or that later or larger-scale clinical trials will succeed. Initial clinical trials for Progenta and Androxal have been conducted only in small numbers of patients that may not fully represent the diversity present in larger populations, and thus the limited data we have obtained may not predict results from studies in larger numbers of patients drawn from more diverse populations, and therefore may not predict the ability of Progenta to treat uterine fibroids and endometriosis or Androxal to treat testosterone deficiency. We will be required to demonstrate through larger-scale clinical trials that these product candidates are safe and effective for use in a diverse population before we can seek regulatory approvals for their commercial sale. There is typically an extremely high rate of attrition from the failure of drug candidates proceeding through clinical trials. We will also be required to complete a two year rat carcinogenicity study before we are permitted to file a new drug application, or NDA, for Androxal. If Progenta, Androxal, or any other potential future product candidate fails to demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy in any clinical trial, we would experience potentially significant delays in, or be required to abandon, development of that product candidate. If we delay or abandon our development efforts related to Progenta or Androxal, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to continue operations or become profitable.

If we fail to obtain the capital necessary to fund our operations, we will have to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or commercialization efforts.

We expect to make additional capital outlays and to increase operating expenditures over the next several years to support our preclinical development and clinical trial activities, particularly as we enter into pivotal clinical trials for Progenta and Androxal. Our existing financial resources, together with the expected proceeds of this offering, are expected to be sufficient to fund our operations through at least the end of 2005. Therefore we will need to seek additional funding through public or private financings, including equity or debt financings, and through other means, including collaborations and license agreements. We do not know

whether additional financing will be available when needed, or that, if available, we will obtain financing on terms favorable to our stockholders or us. If adequate funds are not available to us, we may be required to:

delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our development programs;

relinquish, license or otherwise dispose of rights to technologies, product candidates or products that we would otherwise seek to develop or commercialize ourselves at an earlier stage or on terms that are less favorable than might otherwise be available; or

liquidate and dissolve our company.

Our future capital requirements will depend upon a number of factors, including:

the size, complexity, results and timing of our clinical programs;

the cost to obtain sufficient supply of the compounds necessary for our product candidates at a reasonable cost;

the time and costs involved in obtaining regulatory approvals;

the costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending and enforcing patent claims; and

competing technological and market developments.

These factors could result in variations from our currently projected operating and liquidity requirements.

We have a history of operating losses, and we expect to incur increasing net losses and may not achieve or maintain profitability for some time or at all.

We have experienced significant operating losses in each fiscal year since our inception. As of September 30, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$86.0 million. We expect to continue incurring net losses and may not achieve or maintain profitability for some time or at all. As we increase expenditures for clinical development of Progenta and Androxal, we expect our operating losses to increase for at least the next few years. Our ability to achieve profitability will depend, among other things, on successfully completing the development of Progenta and Androxal, obtaining regulatory approvals, establishing marketing, sales and manufacturing capabilities or collaborative arrangements with others that possess such capabilities, and raising sufficient funds to finance our activities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve profitability or that profitability, if achieved, can be sustained.

Raising additional funds by issuing securities or through collaboration and licensing arrangements may cause dilution to existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish proprietary rights.

We may raise additional funds through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or corporate collaborations and licensing arrangements. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. To the extent that we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our stockholders' ownership will be diluted. Any debt financing we enter into may involve covenants that restrict our operations. These restrictive covenants may include limitations on borrowing and specific restrictions on the use of our assets, as well as prohibitions on our ability to create liens, pay dividends, redeem capital stocks or make investments. In addition, if we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements, it may be necessary to relinquish potentially valuable rights to our potential products or proprietary technologies, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. For example, we might be forced to relinquish all or a portion of our sales and marketing rights with respect to Progenta, Androxal or other potential products or license intellectual property that enables licensees to develop competing products.

We licensed our rights to Progenta from the National Institutes of Health, or NIH, and our inability to fulfill our commitments and obligations under such license may result in forfeiture of our rights.

Our rights to Progenta are licensed exclusively to us from the NIH under a license agreement. This license agreement contains numerous detailed performance obligations, with time sensitive dates for compliance, relating to clinical development and commercialization activities required by us or our designated third-party providers, as well as additional financial milestones and royalties. Failure to achieve the benchmarks specified in the commercial development plan attached to the license agreement could result in termination of the license agreement and the loss of our rights to develop and commercialize Progenta. During the period when we were considering redeployment of our assets, we were not in compliance with all of the original requirements stated in the commercial development plan. In July 2002, the license agreement was amended to include a revision of the original commercial development plan relating to the targeted dates for certain objectives. Additional updates of the original commercial development plan have been reached with the NIH thereafter in order to expedite development. There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet any or all of such performance objectives in the future on a timely basis or at all, or that, if we fail to meet any of such objectives, the NIH will again agree to amend such agreement to our satisfaction. Should the NIH terminate the license agreement, we would lose all rights to commercialize Progenta, which would have a material adverse effect on us.

There is a patent holder that claims priority over our patent for Androxal.

U.S. Patent No. 6,391,920 was issued to a competitor on May 21, 2002 and is directed to the use of an anti-estrogen such as clomiphene citrate for use in the treatment of androgen deficiency and disorders related thereto. Androxal is purified from clomiphene citrate. We filed a request for reexamination of this patent with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or PTO. The PTO has since rejected all of such claims of this patent on the grounds that each of the claims are anticipated by, or obvious in view of, a number of printed publications that were already in the public domain. The third party has filed a response to those rejections and the PTO is currently considering that response. Reexamination proceedings, in general, are unpredictable in both their conduct and the results of the proceedings. Because of the nature of the reexamination proceedings, it is difficult to predict with certainty the scope of the claims, if any, which survive the reexamination proceedings. If the other party's response is successful and its patent is upheld, it is possible that the claims of this patent could be construed so as to block our use of Androxal for indications such as the treatment of testosterone deficiency. If this were to occur, we may then be required to obtain a license from the holder of such patent in order to develop Androxal further and such license may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. In this case, we would not be able to develop or commercialize Androxal.

We cannot assure that our manufacture, use or sale of Progenta and Androxal will not infringe on the patent rights of others.

There can be no assurance that the manufacture, use or sale of Progenta or Androxal and any potential future product candidates will not infringe the patent rights of others. The patent holder who claims priority over our patent for Androxal could claim infringement against us, if the PTO upholds his patent. We may be unable to avoid infringement of the patent rights of others and may be required to seek a license, defend an infringement action or challenge the validity of the patents in court. There can be no assurance that a license to the allegedly infringed patents will be available to us on terms and conditions acceptable to us, if at all, or that we will prevail in any patent litigation. Patent litigation is extremely costly and time-consuming, and there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient resources to defend any possible litigation related to such infringement. If we do not obtain a license on acceptable terms under such patents, or are found liable for infringement, or are not able to have such patents declared invalid, we may be liable for significant money damages, may encounter significant delays in bringing Progenta and Androxal to market, or may be precluded from participating in the manufacture, use or sale of Progenta or Androxal, any of which would materially and adversely effect our business.

We face substantial uncertainty in our ability to protect our patents and proprietary technology.

Our ability to commercialize our products will depend, in part, on our or our licensors' ability to obtain patents, to enforce those patents and preserve trade secrets, and to operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of others. The patent positions of biopharmaceutical companies are highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. There can be no assurance that:

patent applications owned by or licensed to us, such as the patent application for our Progenta compound, will result in issued patents;

patent protection will be secured for any particular technology;

any patents that have been or may be issued to us, such as our pending patent for Androxal, or our licensors, such as the patents underlying our Progenta compound, when issued, will be valid or enforceable;

any patents will provide meaningful protection to us;

others will not be able to design around the patents; or

our patents will provide a competitive advantage or have commercial application.

The failure to obtain and maintain adequate patent protection would have a material adverse effect on us and may adversely affect our ability to enter into, or affect the terms of, any arrangement for the marketing of any product.

We cannot assure that our patents will not be challenged by others.

There can be no assurance that patents owned by or licensed to us will not be challenged by others. We could incur substantial costs in proceedings, including interference proceedings before the PTO and comparable proceedings before similar agencies in other countries in connection with any claims that may arise in the future. These proceedings could result in adverse decisions about the patentability of our or our licensors' inventions and products, as well as about the enforceability, validity or scope of protection afforded by the patents. Any adverse decisions about the patentability of our product candidates could cause us to either lose rights to develop and commercialize our product candidates or to license such rights at substantial cost to us. In addition, even if we were successful in such proceedings, the cost and delay of such proceedings would most likely have a material adverse effect on our business.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of trade secrets and other proprietary information, may not adequately protect our intellectual property, and will not prevent third parties from independently discovering technology similar to or in competition with our intellectual property.

We rely on trade secrets and other unpatented proprietary information in our product development activities. To the extent we rely on trade secrets and unpatented know-how to maintain our competitive technological position, there can be no assurance that others may not independently develop the same or similar technologies. We seek to protect trade secrets and proprietary knowledge, in part, through confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, advisors, collaborators and contractors. Nevertheless, these agreements may not effectively prevent disclosure of our confidential information and may not provide us with an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of such information. If our employees, scientific consultants, advisors, collaborators or contractors develop inventions or processes independently that may be applicable to our technologies, product candidates or products, disputes may arise about ownership of proprietary rights to those inventions and processes. Such inventions and processes will not necessarily become our property, but may remain the property of those persons or their employers. Protracted and costly litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights. If we fail to obtain or maintain trade secret protection for any reason, the competition we face could increase, reducing our potential revenues and adversely affecting our ability to attain or maintain profitability.

We have not filed an Investigational New Drug application to conduct clinical trials for Progenta in the United States and we may not be able to obtain FDA approval of such application to permit us to conduct clinical trials for Progenta in the United States.

We are currently conducting our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids in Poland. Prior to commencing any clinical trials for Progenta in the United States, we will need to submit an Investigational New Drug, or IND, application to the FDA. Any IND application that we submit to the FDA for Progenta will likely incorporate the results of our clinical trial in Poland. The FDA may not accept the results of this clinical trial and may request further preclinical data before approving the IND. Moreover, the FDA may subject the trial data that we submit to additional scrutiny and we may incur additional costs and delays responding to FDA requests for supplemental information or clarification. If we are unable to obtain FDA approval for an IND for Progenta, we will not be permitted to conduct clinical trials for Progenta in the United States and ultimately seek or obtain regulatory approval for commercialization in the United States. As a result, any delay in an IND becoming effective for Progenta would delay the further development and potential commercialization of our lead product candidate and delay our ability to generate product sales.

Delays in the commencement of clinical testing of our current and potential product candidates could result in increased costs to us and delay our ability to generate revenues.

Our product candidates will require continued preclinical testing and extensive clinical trials prior to the submission of a regulatory application for commercial sales. We recently completed our Phase I/II clinical trial for Androxal in the United States for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency and are continuing our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta in Poland and, as a result, have very limited experience conducting clinical trials. In part, because of this limited experience, we do not know whether future planned clinical trials will begin on time, if at all. Delays in the commencement of clinical testing could significantly increase our product development costs and delay any product commercialization. In addition, many of the factors that may cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement of clinical trials may also ultimately lead to denial of regulatory approval of a product candidate.

The commencement of clinical trials can be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays in:

- obtaining approval of an IND application from the FDA for Progenta and any other potential product candidates;
- conducting additional animal studies required by the FDA staff before commencement of pivotal clinical trials for Androxal;
- conducting and completing a two-year rat carcinogenicity study required by the FDA staff prior to submission of an NDA for Androxal;
- demonstrating sufficient safety and efficacy in past clinical trials to obtain regulatory approval to commence a further clinical trial;
- reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organizations and clinical trial sites;
- manufacturing sufficient quantities of a product candidate; and
- obtaining institutional review board approval to conduct a clinical trial at a prospective site.

In addition, the commencement of clinical trials may be delayed due to insufficient patient enrollment, which is a function of many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the protocol, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, the availability of effective treatments for the relevant disease, and the eligibility criteria for the clinical trial.

Delays in the completion of, or the termination of, clinical testing of our current and potential product candidates could result in increased costs to us, and could delay or prevent us from generating revenues.

Once a clinical trial has begun, it may be delayed, suspended or terminated by us or the FDA, or other regulatory authorities due to a number of factors, including:

- ongoing discussions with the FDA or other regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials;
- failure to conduct clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements, particularly for our trials for Progenta conducted in Poland;
- lower than anticipated retention rate of patients in clinical trials;
- inspection of the clinical trial operations or trial sites by the FDA or other regulatory authorities resulting in the imposition of a clinical hold;
- lack of adequate funding to continue clinical trials;
- negative results of clinical trials;
- requests by the FDA for supplemental information or clarification of the results of our clinical trials in Poland;
- insufficient supply or deficient quality of drug candidates or other materials necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials; or
- serious adverse events or other undesirable drug-related side effects experienced by participants.

Many of these factors that may lead to a delay, suspension or termination of clinical testing of a current or potential product candidate may also ultimately lead to denial of regulatory approval of a current or potential product candidate. We experienced a clinical hold beginning in 1999 during our development of VASOMAX and were forced to abandon development of that product candidate. If we experience delays in the completion of, or termination of, clinical testing of any product candidates in the future, our financial results and the commercial prospects for our product candidates will be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenues will be delayed.

Even if we successfully complete clinical trials for Progenta and Androxal, there are no assurances that we will be able to submit, or obtain FDA approval of, a new drug application.

There can be no assurance that, if our clinical trials for Progenta and Androxal are successfully completed, we will be able to submit a new drug application, or NDA, to the FDA or that any NDA we submit will be approved by the FDA in a timely manner, if at all. After completing clinical trials for a product candidate in humans, a drug dossier is prepared and submitted to the FDA as an NDA, and includes all preclinical and clinical trial data that clearly establish both short-term and long-term safety, as well as carcinogenicity studies for a product candidate that will be used as a chronic treatment, and data that establishes the statistically significant efficacy of a product candidate, in order to allow the FDA to review such drug dossier and to consider a product candidate for approval for commercialization in the United States. If we are unable to submit a NDA with respect to Progenta or Androxal, or if any NDA we submit is not approved by the FDA, we will be unable to commercialize that product. The FDA can and does reject NDAs and requires additional clinical trials, even when drug candidates perform well or achieve favorable results in large-scale Phase III clinical trials. If we fail to commercialize Progenta or Androxal, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenues to continue operations or attain profitability and our reputation in the industry and in the investment community would likely be damaged, each of which would cause our stock price to significantly decrease.

If commercialized, our product candidates may not be approved for sufficient governmental or third-party reimbursements, which would adversely affect our ability to market our product candidates.

In the United States and elsewhere, sales of pharmaceutical products depend in significant part on the availability of reimbursement to the consumer from third-party payers, such as government and private insurance plans. Since we have no commercial products, we have not had to face this issue yet; however, third-party payers are increasingly challenging the prices charged for medical products and services. It will be time consuming and expensive for us to go through the process of seeking reimbursement from Medicaid, Medicare and private payers for Progenta and Androxal. Our products may not be considered cost effective, and coverage and reimbursement may not be available or sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a competitive and profitable basis. The passage of the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003 imposes new requirements for the distribution and pricing of prescription drugs which may negatively affect the marketing of our potential products.

If we successfully develop products but those products do not achieve and maintain market acceptance, our business will not be profitable.

Even if Progenta and Androxal are approved for commercial sale by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, the degree of market acceptance of any approved product by physicians, healthcare professionals and third-party payers and our profitability and growth will depend on a number of factors, including:

relative convenience and ease of administration;

the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects;

availability, effectiveness and cost of alternative treatments;

pricing and cost effectiveness of Progenta and Androxal;

effectiveness of our or our collaborators sales and marketing strategy; and

our ability to obtain sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement.

If Progenta does not provide a treatment regimen that is more beneficial than Lupron, a GnRH agonist and the current therapeutic standard of care for uterine fibroids, or otherwise provide patient benefit, it likely will not be accepted favorably by the market. Similarly, if Androxal does not provide a treatment regime that is more beneficial than Androgel, the current standard of care for the treatment of testosterone deficiency, or otherwise provide patient benefit, it likely will not be accepted favorably by the market. If any products we may develop do not achieve market acceptance, then we will not generate sufficient revenue to achieve or maintain profitability.

In addition, even if our products achieve market acceptance, we may not be able to maintain that market acceptance over time if:

new products or technologies are introduced that are more favorably received than our products, are more cost effective or render our products obsolete;

unforeseen complications arise with respect to use of our products; or

sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement does not remain available.

We currently rely on third-party manufacturers and other third parties for production of our product candidates, and our dependence on these manufacturers may impair the development of our product candidates.

Currently, we do not have the ability internally to manufacture the product candidates that we need to conduct our clinical trials. We have entered into purchase orders with third-party manufacturers to produce our supplies of Progenta and Androxal; however, we have no long term contracts with suppliers of either product candidate. To date, other than some initial amounts from the NIH, we have obtained all of our supply of Progenta for our clinical trials from Bridge Organics pursuant to purchase orders on an as needed basis.

We are in the process of seeking alternative sources for manufacturing the product candidate. There are at least several potential manufacturers capable of manufacturing Progenta. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully negotiate a long-term agreement with any of such potential manufacturers at a reasonable price and on other acceptable terms or will be able to reproduce the results obtained by Bridge Organics in manufacturing Progenta to date. We have obtained all of our supply of Androxal to date from BioVectra. We have not faced any material problems with BioVectra in supplying us with our necessary quantities of Androxal for our clinical trials and anticipate utilizing them for commercial production if Androxal is approved. There are numerous other suitable manufacturers capable of manufacturing Androxal.

For the foreseeable future, we expect to continue to rely on third-party manufacturers and other third parties to produce, package and store sufficient quantities of Progenta, Androxal and any future product candidates for use in our clinical trials. These product candidates are complicated and expensive to manufacture. If our third-party manufacturers fail to deliver our product candidates for clinical use on a timely basis, with sufficient quality, and at commercially reasonable prices, we may be required to delay or suspend clinical trials or otherwise discontinue development and production of our product candidates. While we may be able to identify replacement third-party manufacturers or develop our own manufacturing capabilities for these product candidates, this process would likely cause a delay in the availability of our product candidates and an increase in costs. We may also be required to enter into long-term manufacturing agreements that contain exclusivity provisions and/or substantial termination penalties. In addition, third-party manufacturers may have a limited number of facilities in which our product candidates can be produced, and any interruption of the operation of those facilities due to events such as equipment malfunction or failure or damage to the facility by natural disasters could result in the cancellation of shipments, loss of product in the manufacturing process or a shortfall in available product candidates.

We also depend on outside vendors for the supply of the active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials used to produce our product candidates. Although we believe there are numerous third-party suppliers available, if our current third-party suppliers were to cease production or otherwise fail to supply us with quality raw materials and we were unable to contract on acceptable terms for these raw materials with alternative suppliers, our ability to have our product candidates manufactured and to conduct preclinical testing and clinical trials of our product candidates would be adversely affected.

Our product candidates have only been manufactured in small quantities to date, and we may face delays or complications in manufacturing quantities of our product candidates in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of late stage clinical trials and marketing.

We cannot assure that we will be able to successfully increase the manufacturing capacity or scale-up manufacturing volume per batch, whether on our own or in reliance on third-party manufacturers, for any of our product candidates in a timely or economical manner, or at all. To date our product candidates have been manufactured exclusively by third parties in small quantities for pre-clinical and clinical trials. We will need to arrange for the production of significantly larger quantities of our product candidates for future clinical trials and for future commercial sale in the event that our product candidates are approved by the FDA or foreign regulatory bodies. Significant scale-up of manufacturing may require certain additional validation studies, which the FDA must review and approve. If we or our third-party manufacturers are unable to successfully increase the manufacturing capacity for a product candidate, the regulatory approval or commercial launch of that product candidate may be delayed or there may be a shortage in supply of that product candidate.

Our product candidates require precise, high-quality manufacturing which may not be available at acceptable costs.

Progenta is a novel compound that has never been produced in large scale. As in the development of any new compound, there are underlying risks associated with its manufacture. These risks include, but are not limited to, cost, process scale-up, process reproducibility, construction of a suitable process plant, timely availability of raw materials, as well as regulatory issues associated with the manufacture of an active pharmaceutical agent. Any of these risks may prevent us from successfully developing Progenta. Our failure,

or the failure of our third-party manufacturers to achieve and maintain these high manufacturing standards, including the incidence of manufacturing errors and reliable product packaging for diverse environmental conditions, could result in patient injury or death, product recalls or withdrawals, delays or failures in product testing or delivery, cost overruns or other problems that could seriously hurt our business.

We may experience delays in the development of our product candidates if the third-party manufacturers of our product candidates cannot meet FDA requirements relating to Good Manufacturing Practices.

Our third-party manufacturers are required to produce our product candidates under FDA current Good Manufacturing Practices in order to meet acceptable standards for our clinical trials. If such standards change, the ability of third-party manufacturers to produce our product candidates on the schedule we require for our clinical trials may be affected. In addition, third-party manufacturers may not perform their obligations under their agreements with us or may discontinue their business before the time required by us to gain approval for or commercialize our product candidates. Any difficulties or delays in the manufacturing and supply of our product candidates could increase our costs or cause us to lose revenue or postpone or cancel clinical trials.

The FDA also requires that we demonstrate structural and functional comparability between the same drug product produced by different third-party manufacturers. Because we may use multiple sources to manufacture Progenta and Androxal, we may need to conduct comparability studies to assess whether manufacturing changes have affected the product safety, identity, purity or potency of any commercial product candidate compared to the product candidate used in clinical trials. If we are unable to demonstrate comparability, the FDA could require us to conduct additional clinical trials, which would be expensive and significantly delay commercialization of our product candidates.

We rely on third parties to conduct clinical trials for our product candidates, and their failure to timely and properly perform their obligations may result in costs and delays that prevent us from obtaining regulatory approval or successfully commercializing our product candidates.

We rely on independent contractors, such as researchers at clinical research organizations and universities, in certain areas that are particularly relevant to our research and product development plans, such as the conduct of clinical trials. Pharm-Olam International Ltd. conducts our clinical trial in Poland for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids and Advanced Biomedical Research, Inc. conducted our clinical trial in the United States for Androxal for the treatment of testosterone deficiency. The competition for these relationships is intense, and we may not be able to maintain our relationships with them on acceptable terms. These independent contractors generally may terminate their engagements with us at any time. As a result, we can control their activities only within certain limits, and they will devote only a certain amount of their time conducting research on and trials of our product candidates and assisting in developing them. If they do not successfully carry out their duties under their agreements with us, fail to inform us if these trials fail to comply with clinical trial protocols, or fail to meet expected deadlines, our clinical trials may need to be extended, delayed or terminated. We may not be able to enter into replacement arrangements without undue delays or excessive expenditures. If there are delays in testing or regulatory approvals as a result of the failure to perform by our independent contractors or other outside parties, our drug development costs will increase and we may not be able to attain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Our liability insurance may not provide adequate coverage nor may it always be available on favorable terms or at all.

Neither Progenta nor Androxal has been approved for commercial sale. However, the current and future use of our product candidates by us and potential corporate collaborators in clinical trials, and the sale of any approved products in the future, may expose us to liability claims. These claims might be made directly by consumers or healthcare providers or indirectly by pharmaceutical companies, potential corporate collaborators or others selling such products. We may experience financial losses in the future due to product liability claims. We have obtained limited general commercial liability insurance coverage for our clinical trials. We intend to expand our insurance coverage to include the sale of commercial products if we obtain marketing

approval for any of our product candidates. However, we may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts to protect us against losses. If a successful product liability claim or series of claims is brought against us for uninsured liabilities or for liabilities in excess of our insurance limits, our assets may not be sufficient to cover such claims and our business operations could be impaired.

We face significant competition with many companies with substantially greater resources than we have and other possible advantages.

We are engaged in biopharmaceutical product development, an industry that is characterized by extensive research efforts and rapid technological progress. The biopharmaceutical industry is also highly competitive. Our success will depend on our ability to acquire, develop and commercialize products and our ability to establish and maintain markets for Androxal and Progenta or any products for which we receive marketing approval. Potential competitors in North America, Europe and elsewhere include major pharmaceutical companies, specialty pharmaceutical companies and biotechnology firms, universities and other research institutions and government agencies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research and development and regulatory capabilities and experience, and substantially greater management, manufacturing, distribution, marketing and financial resources, than we do. Accordingly, our competitors may:

develop or license products or other novel technologies that are more effective, safer or less costly than the product candidates that we are developing;

obtain regulatory approval for products before we do; or

commit more resources than we can to developing, marketing and selling competing products.

The main therapeutic products competitive with Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids and endometriosis are GnRH agonists, especially Lupron, which is marketed by TAP Pharmaceuticals. There are additional companies developing similar progesterone-blocking technology. Asoprisnil, an anti-progestin being developed by TAP Pharmaceuticals in partnership with Schering AG, is currently in Phase III clinical trials. TAP Pharmaceuticals is a much larger company than we are with greater resources and greater ability to promote their products than we currently have. In addition, surgical treatment of both uterine fibroids and endometriosis competes with Progenta by removing uterine fibroids and by removing misplaced tissue in women with endometriosis.

Our main competitors for the treatment of testosterone deficiency are the testosterone replacement therapies currently being marketed. The current gold standard of care is Androgel, a topical gel for the replacement of testosterone developed by Solvay Pharmaceuticals. Solvay is a much larger company than we are with greater resources and marketing ability. Androxal would also compete with other forms of testosterone replacement therapies such as oral treatments, patches, injectables and a tablet applied to the upper gum. There is another topical gel currently marketed by Auxilium Pharmaceuticals called Testim®, and a transdermal patch marketed by Watson Pharmaceuticals called AndroDerm®. There can be no assurance that our product candidates will be more successful than competitive products. In addition, other potential competitors may be developing testosterone therapies similar to ours.

We are thinly staffed and highly dependent on a limited number of management persons and key personnel, and if we lose these members of our team or are unable to attract and retain additional qualified personnel, our future growth and ability to compete would suffer.

The competition for qualified personnel in the biopharmaceutical field is intense, and our future success depends upon our ability to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled scientific, technical and managerial employees. We have only four full-time employees at the present time, including our President and CEO, Joseph S. Podolski, and our Vice President, Business Development and CFO, Louis Ploth, Jr. We are highly dependent on Messrs. Podolski and Ploth for the management of our company and the development of our technologies. Both Messrs. Podolski and Ploth have employment agreements with us. There can be no assurance that either or both of Messrs. Podolski and Ploth will remain with us through development of our current product candidates. We do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our directors, officers or

employees. The loss of the services of Mr. Podolski or Mr. Ploth could delay or curtail our research and product development efforts.

Additionally, in order to commercialize our products successfully, we will be required to expand our workforce, particularly in the areas of clinical trials management, regulatory affairs, business development, sales and marketing and administrative and accounting functions. These activities will require the addition of new personnel and the development of additional expertise by management. We face intense competition for qualified individuals from numerous biopharmaceutical companies, as well as academic and other research institutions. Our intention is to hire three employees over the next two years. To the extent we are not able to attract and retain employees on favorable terms, we may face delays in the development or commercialization of our product candidates and extensive costs in retaining current employees or searching for and training new employees.

Our plan to use collaborations to leverage our capabilities may not be successful.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to enter into collaboration arrangements with strategic partners to develop and commercialize product candidates. For our collaboration efforts to be successful, we must identify partners whose competencies complement ours. We must also successfully enter into collaboration agreements with them on terms attractive to us and integrate and coordinate their resources and capabilities with our own. We may be unsuccessful in entering into collaboration agreements with acceptable partners or negotiating favorable terms in these agreements. In addition, we may face a disadvantage in seeking to enter into or negotiating collaborations with potential partners because other potential collaborators may have greater management and financial resources than we do. Also, we may be unsuccessful in integrating the resources or capabilities of these collaborators. In addition, our collaborators may prove difficult to work with or less skilled than we originally expected. If we are unsuccessful in our collaborative efforts, our ability to develop and market product candidates could be severely limited.

Healthcare reform measures could adversely affect our business.

The business and financial condition of pharmaceutical companies are affected by the efforts of governmental and third-party payers to contain or reduce the costs of healthcare. In the United States and in foreign jurisdictions there have been, and we expect that there will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory proposals aimed at changing the healthcare system. For example, in some countries other than the United States, pricing of prescription drugs is subject to government control, and we expect proposals to implement similar controls in the United States to continue. The pendency or approval of such proposals could result in a decrease in our stock price or limit our ability to raise capital or to obtain strategic collaborations or licenses.

Risks Relating to this Offering

Our stock price is, and we expect it to remain, volatile, which could limit investors' ability to sell stock at a profit.

The volatile price of our common stock makes it difficult for investors to predict the value of their investment, to sell shares at a profit at any given time, or to plan purchases and sales in advance. For example, for the period beginning on the first trading day following completion of our self tender offer (January 8, 2004) and ending on November 29, 2004 (as reported on the Nasdaq National Market through July 7, 2004 and subsequently on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market), a share of our common stock traded at prices ranging between \$1.84 to \$5.95. A variety of factors may affect the market price of our common stock. These include, but are not limited to:

publicity regarding actual or expected clinical trial results relating to products under development by our competitors or us;

delay or failure in initiating, completing or analyzing preclinical or clinical trials or unsatisfactory design or result of these trials;

achievement or rejection of regulatory approvals by our competitors or us;

announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by our competitors or us;

developments concerning proprietary rights, including patents;

developments concerning our license agreement with the NIH and other current or potential collaborations or licensing arrangements;

regulatory developments in the United States and foreign countries;

economic or other crises and other external factors;

period-to-period fluctuations in our revenue and other results of operations;

changes in financial estimates by securities analysts and our ability to meet or exceed such estimates; and

actual or anticipated sales of debt or equity securities by us.

We will not be able to control many of these factors, and we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our financial results will not necessarily be indicative of our future performance. If our revenues, if any, in any particular period do not meet expectations, we may not be able to adjust our expenditures in that period, which could cause our operating results to suffer further. If our operating results in any future period fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price may decline by a significant amount.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for biopharmaceutical companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that may have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance.

We expect to sell additional equity securities, which would cause dilution.

We expect to sell more equity securities in the future to obtain operating funds. We may sell these securities at a discount to the market price. Any future sales of equity will dilute the holdings of existing stockholders, possibly reducing the value of their investment.

Recent trading in our common stock has been limited, so investors may not be able to sell significant amounts of our common stock at prevailing prices.

Since the first trading day after completion of our tender offer (January 8, 2004) through November 29, 2004, the average daily trading volume in our common stock was approximately 35,100 shares. In the last 30 days, the average daily trading volume in our common stock was approximately 11,800 shares. Although trading volume in our common stock may increase after this offering, it may be difficult for investors to sell their shares in the public market at any given time at prevailing prices.

Investors in this offering will suffer immediate dilution.

As of September 30, 2004 we had a net tangible book value of approximately \$6.3 million, or approximately \$1.25 per share of common stock, assuming no exercise of any options. The net tangible book value per share is substantially less than the current market price per share. If investors in this offering pay more than the net tangible book value per share for stock in this offering, they will suffer immediate dilution.

As of September 30, 2004, holders of our outstanding options have the right to acquire 1,836,846 shares issuable on the exercise of stock options, at exercise prices ranging from \$1.70 to \$33.25 per share. If the holders convert or exercise those stock options, investors in this offering may experience additional dilution in the net tangible book value of our common stock they purchase. In addition, the sale or availability for sale of the underlying shares in the market could depress our stock price. We have registered all of the underlying

shares listed above. Holders of registered underlying shares could resell the shares immediately upon issuance, resulting in significant downward pressure on our stock price.

Anti-takeover provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us.

Our board of directors has the authority to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to determine the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, of those shares without any further vote or action by our stockholders. The rights of holders of our common stock may be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control without further action by the stockholders and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. In addition, we have a stockholder Rights Agreement currently in effect until September 2005 which could have the effect of deterring, delaying or preventing a change of control without further action by our board of directors. Finally, state anti-takeover laws in Delaware related to corporate takeovers may deter, prevent or delay a change of control.

All three of the above-described provisions may be waived or removed by action of our board of directors. Therefore, our board of directors, which includes both our President and CEO and our CFO, could delay or prevent a change of control transaction from occurring. While our board of directors has a fiduciary duty to our stockholders, our board of directors could have interests that are at odds with our stockholders in a particular transaction which could delay or prevent a change of control transaction from occurring and could have the effect of creating entrenched management. The prevention or delay of a change of control action also could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Our management will have broad discretion in allocating the net proceeds from this offering, and the failure of our management to apply the net proceeds from this offering effectively could harm our business.

We currently intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the common stock offered hereby for continued clinical development of our Progenta and Androxal product candidates. In addition, we may use a portion of the net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes. We have not determined the amount of net proceeds from the sale of our common stock pursuant to this offering that we will use for each of these purposes. Accordingly, our management will retain broad discretion as to the allocation of the net proceeds of this offering. The failure of management to apply these funds effectively could negatively impact our business.

Our common stock could be delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, which would adversely affect the liquidity of our common stock.

The Nasdaq Stock Market has established rules and policies with respect to the continued listing of securities on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. In executing these policies, the Nasdaq Stock Market has established standards and identified events following which it will normally consider suspending dealings in or removing a security from listing (delisting) on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. We were recently required to move to the Nasdaq SmallCap Market because we no longer met the Nasdaq National Market requirement of maintaining stockholders' equity of at least \$10 million. The Nasdaq SmallCap Market has a requirement that an issuer have at least \$2.5 million in stockholders' equity for continued listing, among other requirements. If we are able to complete the offering contemplated hereby, we believe that we will continue to meet this listing requirement until the end of 2005; however, we cannot assure that we will be able to do so given the uncertainties of our capital requirements in developing our technologies.

The Nasdaq SmallCap Market also has a minimum bid price per share requirement for listed securities of \$1.00. It is possible that our price per share could fall below this minimum amount any time before or following completion of the offering. If we are forced to delist our common stock and we do not qualify for listing on another exchange or in a consolidated quotation system, our common stock might continue to be traded as an unlisted company in an over-the-counter market, such as the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or

the pink sheets. There can be no assurance of any trading activity or the level of liquidity or market price of our common stock should it be delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market.

If our common stock were delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, our common stock would be subject to the penny stock rules, which would adversely affect the liquidity of our common stock.

If Nasdaq delisted our common stock, it could become subject to Rule 15c-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act, which imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally, individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual incomes exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouses). For transactions covered by this rule, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Consequently, this rule may adversely affect the ability of the holders of our common stock to sell their shares in the secondary market.

Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, regulations define a penny stock to be any non-Nasdaq equity security that has a market price (as therein defined) of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions). For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market. The SEC also requires disclosure about commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, the SEC requires monthly statements to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

These penny stock restrictions will not apply to our common stock if it remains listed on Nasdaq and meets certain price and volume requirements on a current and continuing basis or meets certain minimum net tangible assets or average revenue criteria. We cannot ensure that our common stock will qualify for exemption from these restrictions. Even if our common stock were exempt from such restrictions, we would remain subject to Section 15(b)(6) of the Exchange Act, which gives the SEC the authority to prohibit any person engaged in unlawful conduct while participating in a distribution of a penny stock from associating with a broker-dealer or participating in a distribution of a penny stock, if the SEC finds that such a restriction would be in the public interest. If our common stock were subject to the rules on penny stocks, the market liquidity for our common stock could be severely and adversely affected.

Our former independent public accountant, Arthur Andersen LLP, has ceased operations and investors may be unable to exercise effective remedies against it in any legal action.

Arthur Andersen LLP was our independent auditor for the eight years ended December 31, 2001. On June 15, 2002, a jury in Houston, Texas found Arthur Andersen LLP guilty of federal obstruction of justice charges arising from the federal government's investigation of Enron Corp. On June 15, 2002, Arthur Andersen LLP ceased practicing before the SEC and substantially all of its personnel have left the firm, including the individuals responsible for auditing our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001 that are included in this prospectus. On June 18, 2002 we dismissed Arthur Andersen LLP and on July 10, 2002 appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm.

Arthur Andersen LLP has not reissued its audit report with respect to the audited financial statements included in this prospectus covered by such report. Furthermore, Arthur Andersen LLP has not consented to the inclusion or incorporation by reference of its audit report in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part or in any other filings we may make with the SEC. As a result, investors in this offering may not have an effective remedy against Arthur Andersen LLP in connection with a material misstatement or omission with respect to our audited financial statements that are included elsewhere in this prospectus, the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part or any other filing we may make with the SEC, including any claim under Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Even if such investors were able to assert such a claim, as a result of its conviction and other lawsuits, Arthur

Andersen LLP may fail or otherwise have insufficient assets to satisfy claims made by investors or by us that might arise under federal securities laws or otherwise relating to any alleged material misstatement or omission with respect to our audited financial statements. In addition, in connection with any future capital markets transaction in which we are required to include financial statements that were audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, as a result of the foregoing, investors may elect not to participate in any such offering or, in the alternate, may require us to obtain a new audit with respect to previously audited financial statements. Consequently, our financing costs may increase or we may miss attractive capital market opportunities.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make forward-looking statements in this prospectus, including certain information set forth in the sections entitled Prospectus Summary, Business and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current views and assumptions about future events and our future financial performance. You can generally identify forward-looking statements by the appearance in such a statement of words like anticipate, believe, continue, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, potential, predict, project, should or will or other comparable words or the negative of these words. When you consider forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors we describe and other cautionary statements we make in this prospectus.

Among the risks, uncertainties and assumptions to which these forward-looking statements may be subject are:

our ability to have success in the clinical development of our technologies, including Progenta and Androxal;

uncertainty related to our patent portfolio and the possibility of competing patents;

our ability to raise additional capital after this offering on acceptable terms or at all;

the reliability of clinical trials in non-U.S. jurisdictions;

our ability to have Progenta and Androxal manufactured in amounts necessary for our clinical trials at an acceptable cost;

our ability to remain listed on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market; and

our ability to have success in meeting governmental regulations and the costs and time required to meet such regulatory requirements.

Our forward-looking statements are only predictions based on expectations that we believe are reasonable. Actual events or results may differ materially from those described in any forward-looking statement. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. To the extent these risks, uncertainties and assumptions give rise to events that vary from our expectations, the forward-looking events discussed in this prospectus may not occur.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds of approximately \$13.5 million (based on the last reported sale price of our common stock on November 29, 2004) from the sale of 4,000,000 shares in this offering, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses. If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, we estimate that we will receive an additional \$2.2 million. We intend to use the proceeds from this offering as follows:

approximately \$4.1 million to fund our planned pivotal clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids;

approximately \$500,000 to fund a Phase II clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of endometriosis;

approximately \$5.3 million to fund our planned pivotal clinical trial for Androxal for the treatment of testosterone deficiency;

up to an estimated \$2.7 million to fund animal studies for Progenta and Androxal; and

the balance for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Pending these uses, the net proceeds will be invested in investment-grade, interest-bearing securities. We believe such proceeds, together with our current resources, will last through at least the end of 2005. Thereafter, we anticipate additional equity financings or strategic collaborations to fund continued development and potential commercialization of our product candidates. In order to reach commercialization, we estimate that we will need to spend an additional \$21.2 million to complete development of Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids and an additional \$10.7 million to complete development of Androxal for the treatment of testosterone deficiency.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the growth, development and expansion of our business. Accordingly, we do not intend to declare or pay any dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. The declaration, payment and amount of future dividends, if any, will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow from operations, current and anticipated capital requirements and expansion plans, the income tax laws then in effect and the requirements of Delaware corporate law.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market and the Pacific Exchange under the symbol ZONA. The following table shows the high and low sale prices per share of our common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq National Market (prior to July 8, 2004) and by the Nasdaq SmallCap Market (after July 8, 2004), during the periods presented.

	Price Range	
	High	Low
2002		
First Quarter	\$7.44	\$4.12
Second Quarter	4.68	0.90
Third Quarter	1.54	0.99
Fourth Quarter	1.42	0.75
2003		
First Quarter	\$1.20	\$0.87
Second Quarter	1.73	1.15
Third Quarter	1.97	1.28
Fourth Quarter	1.91	1.50
2004		
First Quarter	\$4.35	\$1.83
Second Quarter	5.40	2.44
Third Quarter	5.95	2.76
Fourth Quarter (through November 29, 2004)	3.94	3.07

All of the foregoing prices reflect interdealer quotations, without retail mark-up, markdowns or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions in our common stock.

On November 29, 2004, the last sale price of our common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, was \$3.83 per share. On November 29, 2004, there were 206 holders of record of our common stock.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our unaudited actual and as adjusted capitalization at September 30, 2004. The as adjusted column gives effect to the sale of 4,000,000 newly issued shares of common stock in this offering, based on an offering price of \$3.83 per share (based on the last reported sale price of our common stock on November 29, 2004) and the receipt of net proceeds of approximately \$13.5 million after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. The actual price at which shares will be sold pursuant to this offering may be more or less than \$3.83 per share, and such variation would affect portions of the as adjusted column of the following table. Depending on the extent of such variation, the effect on the as adjusted column could be material.

	September 30, 2004	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(Unaudited) (in thousands)	
Stockholders equity:		
Undesignated preferred stock, \$.001 par value: 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$.001 par value: 20,000,000 shares authorized, 11,989,936 shares issued (actual) and 15,989,936 shares issued (as adjusted); and 4,992,901 shares outstanding (actual) and 8,992,901 shares outstanding (as adjusted)	\$ 12	\$ 16
Additional paid-in capital	114,377	127,899
Deferred compensation	(260)	(260)
Cost of treasury stock, 6,997,035 shares	(21,487)	(21,487)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(86,011)	(86,011)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders equity	<u>\$ 6,631</u>	<u>\$ 20,157</u>

The number of shares of common stock immediately outstanding after this offering is based on 4,992,901 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2004 on an actual basis and excludes:

1,836,846 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.84 per share;

381,933 shares available for grant under our 2004 stock option plan and 2000 director plan; and

127,366 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2000 employee stock purchase plan.

DILUTION

Our net tangible book value as of September 30, 2004, was approximately \$6.3 million, or \$1.25 per share. Net tangible book value per share represents our tangible net worth (tangible assets less total liabilities) divided by the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock. Dilution in net tangible book value per share represents the difference between the amount per share that investors will pay in this offering and the net tangible book value per share immediately afterwards.

After giving effect to the receipt of \$13.5 million of estimated net proceeds from the sale of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering at an assumed price of \$3.83 per share after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses of this offering, our adjusted net tangible book value as of September 30, 2004 would have been \$19.8 million or \$2.20 per share. This represents an immediate increase in our net tangible book value of \$0.95 per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution of \$1.63 per share to new investors purchasing our common stock in this offering. The following table illustrates this per share dilution to new investors purchasing our common stock in this offering:

Assumed public offering price per share		\$3.83
Net tangible book value per share as of September 30, 2004	\$1.25	
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors	0.95	
		2.20
Adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering		
Dilution per share to new investors		\$1.63

Assuming the exercise in full of the underwriters' over-allotment option, the adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering would be \$2.29, the increase in net tangible book value per share to existing stockholders would be \$1.04 and the dilution in net tangible book value per share to new investors would be \$1.54.

The table above is based on 4,992,901 shares of common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2004 and excludes:

1,836,846 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.84 per share;

381,933 shares available for grant under our 2004 stock option plan and 2000 director plan; and

127,366 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2000 employee stock purchase plan.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The statements of operations data for the three years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 have been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statements of operations data for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 and 2004 and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2004 have been derived from our unaudited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, and, in the opinion of management, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited financial statements and include all adjustments, which consist only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly in all material respects the information included in those statements. The statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 2000 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 1999, 2000, and 2001 have been derived from audited financial statements not included in this prospectus. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any future period. The data presented below have been derived from financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, including the notes, and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	For the Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003	2004
(In thousands except per share amounts)							
Statements of operations data:							
Revenues and other income							
Licensing fees		\$ 2,115	\$2,162	\$ 4,228			
Products royalties	\$ 242	164	58				
Research and development grants		72	115	315	\$ 595	\$ 459	\$ 118
Interest income	2,170	2,239	1,526	711	318	254	75
Gain on disposal of fixed assets					102	102	
Other income					35		
Total revenues and other income	2,412	4,590	3,861	5,254	1,015	815	228
Expenses							
Research and development	12,180	4,495	3,028	6,420	2,161	1,583	1,914
General and administrative	3,249	2,796	1,672	2,716	2,183	1,707	1,268
Interest expense and amortization of intangibles	8						
Total expenses	15,437	7,291	4,700	9,136	4,344	3,290	3,182
Loss from continuing operations	(13,025)	(2,701)	(839)	(3,882)	(3,329)	(2,475)	(2,954)
Loss from discontinued operations	59						
Gain on disposal	1,014						
Net loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(11,952)	(2,701)	(839)	(3,882)	(3,329)	(2,475)	(2,954)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(8,454)					
Net loss	\$(11,952)	\$(11,155)	\$(839)	\$(3,882)	\$(3,329)	\$(2,475)	\$(2,954)

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	For the Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003	2004
(In thousands except per share amounts)							
Income (loss) per share basic and diluted:							
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.57)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	0.01						
Gain on disposal	0.09						
Net loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(1.06)	(0.24)	(0.07)	(0.34)	(0.29)	(0.22)	(0.57)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(0.75)					
Loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (1.06)	\$ (0.99)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.57)
Shares used in loss per share calculation:							
Basic	11,244	11,303	11,333	11,412	11,487	11,489	5,159
Diluted	11,244	11,303	11,333	11,412	11,487	11,489	5,159

	As of December 31,					As of
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	September 30, 2004
(In thousands)						
Balance sheet data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,106	\$ 2,511	\$ 1,521	\$ 8,683	\$ 20,946	\$ 2,556
Marketable securities	35,030	30,346	28,535	16,455	2,000	4,000
Total assets	46,287	40,374	36,914	27,370	24,028	7,046
Total current liabilities	4,537	5,071	4,231	519	541	415
Total long term debt						
Total stockholders equity	41,750	31,060	30,569	26,851	23,487	6,631

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and their notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, such as those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of new drugs to treat hormonal and reproductive system disorders. Our lead product candidate, Progenta, is an orally available small molecule compound that we are developing for the treatment of uterine fibroids and endometriosis. We currently are conducting a Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta in Poland for the treatment of uterine fibroids, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2004. We intend to begin a pivotal clinical trial for Progenta in the United States for the treatment of uterine fibroids during 2005, subject to review of our Phase I/II data by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA. Based upon the final results of our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids, we plan to conduct a Phase II clinical trial in Poland for Progenta for the treatment of endometriosis. Our second product candidate is Androxal, an orally available small molecule compound being developed for the treatment of testosterone deficiency in men. We recently completed a Phase I/II clinical trial in the United States for Androxal for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency and submitted final data to the FDA. We met with FDA staff members on November 10, 2004 to review our clinical plan for the approval of Androxal. The FDA has agreed to review our protocols for our trials in a timely fashion under a special protocol assessment, or SPA. The FDA deems Androxal to be a new chemical entity, and additional lengthy animal studies will be required before long term human studies may be initiated and an NDA may be filed.

We have four full-time employees who utilize the services of contract research organizations, contract manufacturers and various consultants to assist us in performing regulatory services for the clinical development of our products. We are completely dependent on our various contract groups to adequately perform the activities required to obtain regulatory approval of our products.

The clinical development of pharmaceutical products is a complex undertaking, and many products that begin the clinical development process do not obtain regulatory approval. The costs associated with our clinical trials may be impacted by a number of internal and external factors, including the number and complexity of clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approval, the number of eligible patients necessary to complete our clinical trials and any difficulty in enrolling these patients, and the length of time to complete our clinical trials. Given the uncertainty of these potential costs, we are unable to estimate the total costs we will incur for the clinical development of our product candidates. We do, however, expect these costs to increase substantially in future periods as we continue later-stage clinical trials, initiate new clinical trials for additional indications and seek to obtain regulatory approvals. Any failure by us to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could cause our research and development expenditures to increase and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In order to complete the clinical development of our Androxal product candidate, we must achieve a positive conclusion to the current patent issue relating to Androxal described in our risk factor titled "There is a patent holder that claims priority over our patent for Androxal." If we were to obtain regulatory approval of Progenta, we will need to develop a long-term, commercially viable source of bulk Progenta to successfully commercialize it.

We have not generated any revenue from commercial sale of our current product candidates Progenta and Androxal. We will not receive any revenue from commercial sales unless we complete the clinical trial process, obtain regulatory approval, and successfully commercialize one or more of our product candidates.

We cannot be certain when or if any net cash inflow from any of our current product candidates will commence.

We will need to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities to continue the clinical development of our products. If we are not able to raise capital through the sale of equity securities, or cannot locate an alternative source of financing, the outcome would have a material adverse effect on us and the clinical development timeline of our product candidates. If we are not able to raise adequate capital for our clinical development plans, then we will have to adjust our plans, which will delay the approval process of our product candidates.

Historical Background

Prior to 2004, we focused most of our resources on the development of VASOMAX and related phentolamine-based products for the treatment of male erectile dysfunction. Beginning in 1999, the FDA placed our phentolamine-based products on clinical hold, which was subsequently lifted to a partial clinical hold the following year. As a result of the setbacks associated with this FDA hold, as well as other setbacks with the European regulatory agency in connection with phentolamine, we undertook two separate efforts in 2000 and 2002 to identify strategic alternatives. These efforts culminated in the signing of a definitive merger agreement in October 2002 with a potential strategic partner, which was subsequently terminated in March 2003 for regulatory and other reasons. During the remainder of 2003, the Board continued to review all of the options available to us.

As a result of the numerous Board discussions during 2003, our Board of Directors approved, on October 17, 2003, a modified Dutch auction self tender offer to purchase up to 9,836,065 shares, or up to 86%, of our then-outstanding common stock at a purchase price not greater than \$2.10 nor less than \$1.83 per share, which amount was subsequently amended to 8,571,428 shares of our common stock. We intended to continue to develop our earlier stage technologies with a focus on Progenta and Androxal with funds remaining from the tender offer, which at that time was anticipated to be no less than \$4 million.

On January 7, 2004, we accepted for purchase 6,547,635 shares (57% of our then-outstanding common stock) at a purchase price of \$2.10 per share in accordance with the terms of the tender offer, which included 60,888 shares issuable upon exercise of options tendered by directors, for a total aggregate purchase amount of approximately \$14 million, including costs associated with the offer. Four of the five members of our board of directors at that time tendered all of their shares and in-the-money options (except in-the-money options exercisable for 5,000 shares held by one director) in the tender offer. Joseph S. Podolski, our President and CEO, did not tender any of his shares or options. These four board members did not stand for re-election at our 2003 annual meeting of stockholders, which was held on January 14, 2004. At that meeting, four new directors were elected.

We will continue our efforts to out-license our phentolamine-based product candidates, including VASOMAX. We will no longer maintain our current patent portfolio for any of our immunotherapies, including our hCG and zona pellucida immuno-contraceptive vaccines and associated vaccine adjuvants. There can be no assurance that we will be able to create any value from out-licensing activities of our prior development programs.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Nine-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2004 and 2003

Revenues. Total revenues were approximately \$228,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$815,000 for the same period in the prior year.

Research and development grant revenues were \$118,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$459,000 for the same period in the prior year. Grant revenue relate to three Small Business Innovative Research, or SBIR, grants that were awarded to us in the third quarter ended September 30, 2002. We performed a portion of that paid research under our one existing \$836,441 Phase II grant during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to the research that was

performed under three SBIR grants during the same period in the prior year. Two of the awarded SBIR grants were depleted during 2003 and the last existing grant for \$836,441 has essentially been depleted during the third quarter ended September 30, 2004. We intend to continue applying for additional SBIR grants to offset product development costs. Due to the competitive nature of these grants, there can be no assurance that any grants that are applied for in the future will be awarded to us.

Interest income was \$75,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$254,000 for the same period in the prior year. This decrease is primarily due to the reduction in investment cash on hand as a result of completion of our self tender offer for an approximate aggregate purchase price of \$13.7 million, which was exclusive of approximately \$289,000 of associated costs.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2003, we sold substantially all of our fixed assets, which were not necessary for our current clinical development programs of either Progenta or Androxal for approximate net proceeds of \$225,000, which was \$102,000 over their book value.

Other revenue included in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 of \$35,000 was from the sale of some of our preclinical phenolamine data that is to be used for a purpose that does not compete with our sexual dysfunction technologies.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development, or R&D, expenses include contracted research, regulatory affairs activities and general research and development expenses. R&D expenses increased 21% to \$1.9 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$1.6 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase in R&D expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004, is primarily due to an increase of \$804,000 in costs associated with our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta for uterine fibroids in Poland and the write-off of our patent portfolio related to our vaccine adjuvants, prostate cancer vaccines and hCG immuno-contraceptive vaccine in the amount of \$308,000, offset by a decrease of \$336,000 in costs associated with our SBIR grants and a decrease of \$208,000 in expenses related to the completion of the in-human portion of Phase I/II clinical trial for Androxal for testosterone deficiency in the United States. Reimbursed R&D expenses relating to our SBIR grants were \$336,000 less for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to the same period in the prior year. In addition, during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2003, we reduced our research staff and incurred a \$122,000 severance charge.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative, or G&A, expenses decreased 26% to \$1.3 million for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 as compared to \$1.7 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease in expenses for the and nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 is primarily due to a decrease in costs associated with the search for a potential strategic alternative and a reduction in directors and officers insurance costs, offset by an increase in professional fees and non cash stock option compensation expense.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2003 and 2002

Revenues. Total revenues for 2003 were \$1.0 million as compared with \$5.3 million for 2002. Licensing fees for 2003 were \$0 as compared with \$4.2 million in the prior year. Due to the termination of our Schering-Plough agreements in July 2002, we recognized the remaining \$3.2 million of deferred revenue in the quarter ended September 30, 2002. Research and development grants for 2003 were \$595,000 as compared with \$315,000 for 2002 relating to our SBIR grants. We did not receive any milestone payments from Schering-Plough in 2002 for VASOMAX under the agreements that were mutually terminated in July 2002. Product royalties from sales of VASOMAX in Latin America were \$0 for 2002. Due to the termination of the Schering-Plough agreements, we do not expect to receive any royalties in the foreseeable future.

Interest income decreased 55% to \$318,000 for 2003 as compared with \$711,000 for 2002 primarily due to a reduction in interest rates and lower cash balances.

We sold substantially all of our fixed assets for approximate net proceeds of \$225,000 and recognized a gain of \$102,000 over their book value. These proceeds were collected in July 2003.

Research and Development Expenses. Following the April 2002 withdrawal by Schering-Plough of its application for regulatory approval of VASOMAX in the United Kingdom, we continued scaling back R&D spending activities to maintain our cash reserves for future redeployment. R&D expenses decreased 66% to \$2.2 million in 2003, as compared with \$6.4 million in 2002, which included net non-cash expenses of \$4.1 million related to our VASOMAX product. Due to the termination of the Schering-Plough agreements in July 2002, the future uncertainty surrounding the VASOMAX product and the fact that we are not presently committing resources toward the approval of VASOMAX, we wrote off non-cash expenses for our bulk phentolamine inventory previously valued at \$4.4 million and our VASOMAX patent estate previously valued at approximately \$1.0 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2002, and in July 2002, a liability due to Schering-Plough of \$1.3 million relating to a prior joint clinical development program for VASOMAX was forgiven and taken as a reduction to R&D expenses. In addition, R&D expenses in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 were reduced by \$188,000 due to a reimbursement of prior clinical expenses for VASOMAX that was received from a clinical research organization after a reconciliation was completed comparing actual expenses to payments made by us. R&D expenses excluding the four adjustments listed above would have been \$2.5 million in 2002.

General and Administrative Expenses. G&A expenses decreased 20% to \$2.2 million in 2003 as compared with \$2.7 million in 2002. The decrease in expenses is primarily due to the decrease in costs associated with potential strategic alternative opportunities, professional services and non-cash compensation expenses offset by an increase in insurance expense.

We incurred \$284,000 in the three month period ended December 31, 2003 relating to transaction costs associated with our tender offer that was completed in January 2004. These costs were recorded as other assets on the balance sheet and were charged to treasury stock in January 2004 when the tender offer was completed.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2002 and 2001

Revenues. Total revenues for 2002 were \$5.3 million as compared with \$3.9 million for 2001. Licensing fees for 2002 were \$4.2 million as compared with \$2.2 million for 2001. Research and development grants for 2002 were \$315,000 as compared with \$115,000 for 2001 relating to our SBIR grants. We did not receive any milestone payments from Schering-Plough in either 2002 or 2001 for VASOMAX. Product royalties from sales of VASOMAX in Latin America were \$0 for 2002 as compared to \$58,000 for 2001. Under the terms of the Schering agreements, we received quarterly royalty payments based on net product sales by Schering-Plough. These quarterly payments had lagged current quarter sales by up to sixty days.

Interest income decreased 53% to \$711,000 for 2002 as compared with \$1.5 million for 2001 primarily due to a reduction in interest rates and lower cash balances.

Research and Development Expenses. R&D expenses increased 112% to \$6.4 million in 2002 as compared with \$3.0 million in 2001. Due to the termination of the Schering-Plough agreements in July 2002, the future uncertainty surrounding the VASOMAX product and the fact that we are no longer committing resources toward the approval of VASOMAX, we wrote off non-cash expenses for our bulk phentolamine inventory previously valued at \$4.4 million and our VASOMAX patent estate previously valued at approximately \$1.0 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2002, and in July 2002 a liability due to Schering-Plough of \$1.3 million relating to a prior joint clinical development program for VASOMAX was forgiven and taken as a reduction to R&D expenses. In addition, R&D expenses in the quarter ended June 30, 2002 were reduced by \$188,000 due to a reimbursement of prior clinical expenses for VASOMAX that was received from a clinical research organization after a reconciliation was completed comparing actual expenses to payments made by us. R&D expenses excluding the four adjustments listed above would have been \$2.5 million in 2002.

General and Administrative Expenses. G&A expenses increased 62% to \$2.7 million in 2002 as compared with \$1.7 million in 2001. This increase in expenses was primarily due to an increase in costs associated with potential strategic alternative opportunities and increases in insurance rates and non-cash

personnel expenses, offset by a discontinuation of quarterly amortization expenses relating to a non-cash compensation charge for stock options previously issued in December 1996 that were fully amortized by December 31, 2001.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of \$86.0 million. Losses have resulted principally from costs incurred in conducting clinical trials for VASOMAX, our discontinued product for the oral treatment of male erectile dysfunction, and our related discontinued female sexual dysfunction product candidate, in research and development activities related to efforts to develop our current product candidates and from the associated administrative costs required to support those efforts.

We have incurred losses since our inception in 1987 and expect to continue to incur losses for at least the foreseeable future. Since inception, we have financed our operations primarily with proceeds from private placements and public offerings of equity securities, with funds received under collaborative agreements and SBIR grants. Our primary use of cash to date has been in operating activities to fund research and development, including preclinical studies and clinical trials, and general and administrative expenses. We believe our current financial resources are adequate to complete our Phase I/ II clinical trial for Progenta for uterine fibroids in Europe and to complete our ongoing data management of our Phase I/ II clinical trial for Androxal for testosterone deficiency in men in the United States. We will continue to apply for SBIR grants to fund internal research, but we do not have any committed funding at this time. We believe that our existing capital resources, excluding this offering, will be sufficient to fund our operations under our current operating plan through the end of June 2005. We believe that our existing resources, together with the expected net proceeds from this offering, will be sufficient to fund our accelerated clinical development plans for Progenta and Androxal through at least the end of 2005. In order to reach commercialization, we estimate that we will need to spend an additional \$21.2 million to complete development of Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids and an additional \$10.7 million to complete development of Androxal for the treatment of testosterone deficiency. We do not have any other committed sources of funding at this time. If we are unable to complete this offering and derive sufficient funding from alternative sources, we would be required to delay or abandon our clinical development programs which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will require substantial additional funds to continue the development of Progenta and Androxal. Our ability to raise additional funds will depend on many factors, including the progress of our clinical development programs, the condition of the equity capital markets generally and the market for biopharmaceutical stocks specifically. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain financing on favorable terms in the public or private capital markets, or at all. Our failure or inability to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms could force us to discontinue the clinical development of Progenta and/or Androxal.

In January 2004, we purchased 6,547,635 shares of our common stock (approximately 57% of our then-outstanding common stock) at a purchase price of \$2.10 per share in accordance with the terms of our self tender offer, which expired on January 7, 2004. This purchase included 60,888 shares issuable upon exercise of options for a total aggregate purchase price of approximately \$13.7 million, exclusive of approximately \$289,000 of costs associated with the offer. As of September 30, 2004, we had 4,992,901 shares outstanding.

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities were \$6.6 million at September 30, 2004 as compared to \$22.9 million at December 31, 2003.

Excluding purchases of investment marketable securities of \$2.0 million, we used \$2.3 million during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 for operating activities. The major uses of cash for operating activities during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004 was to fund operating losses of approximately \$3.0 million partially offset by a non-cash write-off of \$308,000 relating to our patent portfolio of our vaccine adjuvants, prostate cancer vaccines and hCG immuno-contraceptive vaccine and a \$274,000 decrease in other assets which primarily related to the costs associated with our self tender offer that was completed in January 2004. Excluding maturities of investment marketable securities, cash used in operating activities was \$2.4 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2003. The major uses of cash in the

nine-month period ended September 30, 2003 was to fund operating losses of \$2.5 million, partially offset by depreciation expense of \$75,000.

Cash used in investing activities was \$148,000 in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004, primarily for investments in technology rights related to our Progenta and Androxal patent portfolios. Cash provided by investing activities was \$1.2 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2003 which was primarily related to the collection of a \$1.0 million note receivable.

Cash used in financing activities was approximately \$14.0 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2004, relating to the purchase of treasury stock through our self tender offer which was completed in January 2004. Cash used in financing activities in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2003 was \$49,000 relating to the purchase of treasury stock.

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities were \$22.9 million at December 31, 2003 and \$25.1 million at December 31, 2002.

Excluding maturities of marketable securities, cash used in operating activities was \$3.3 million in 2003 and \$3.6 million in 2002. The major use of cash in 2003 was to fund operating losses of \$3.3 million in 2003, partially offset by a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$297,000. The major use of cash in 2002 was to fund operating losses of \$3.9 million, which included noncash charges of \$4.4 million related to inventory impairment and \$1.0 million related to patent impairment, partially offset by a noncash gain of \$1.3 million related to the forgiveness of debt.

Cash provided by investing activities was \$1.2 million in 2003. Cash used in investing activities was \$1.3 million in 2002. In 2003, we received \$1.0 million from the collection of a note receivable, the issuance of which was the primary use of cash in 2002. Cash used in financing activities was \$49,000 in 2003, relating to the purchase of treasury stock. Cash provided by financing activities was \$27,000 in 2002, relating to the issuance of common stock from option exercises.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2003, we did not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or contractual obligations.

Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. Please see Note 2 to our audited financial statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a discussion of our critical accounting policies. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The items in our financial statements requiring significant estimates and judgments are as follows:

We maintain an inventory of bulk phentolamine which is the active ingredient in VASOMAX, our oral treatment for male erectile dysfunction, or MED. Due to the termination of our Schering-Plough agreements in July 2002, the future uncertainty surrounding the VASOMAX product and the fact that we are not presently committing resources toward the approval of VASOMAX, we recorded a reserve for both our bulk phentolamine inventory previously valued at \$4.4 million and our patent estate valued at approximately \$1.0 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2002.

During 2000, we adopted U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements, or SAB 101, which requires up-front, non-refundable license fees to be deferred and recognized over the performance period. In situations where we receive payment in advance of the performance of services, such amounts are deferred and recognized as revenue as the related services are performed. We recognize revenue from non-refundable, up-front license and milestone payments, not specifically tied to a separate earnings process, ratably over the performance period of the agreement. When payments are specifically tied to

a separate earnings process, revenue is recognized when earned. Prior to January 1, 2000, we had recognized revenue from non-refundable fees when we had no obligation to refund the fees under any circumstances, and there were no additional contractual services to be provided or costs to be incurred by us in connection with the non-refundable fees. The cumulative effect of adopting SAB 101 at January 1, 2000 resulted in a one-time, non-cash charge of \$8.5 million, with a corresponding increase to deferred revenue that will be recognized in future periods. The \$8.5 million represents portions of 1997 and 1998 payments received from Schering-Plough in consideration for the exclusive license of our VASOMAX product for the treatment of MED. For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, we recognized \$0 and \$4.2 million, respectively, of licensing fees revenue that was included in the cumulative effect adjustment as of January 1, 2000. Due to the mutual termination of our Schering-Plough agreements in July 2002, we recognized the remaining \$3.2 million of deferred revenue in the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

We have had losses since inception and, therefore, have not been subject to federal income taxes. We have accumulated approximately \$2.9 million of research and development tax credits. As of December 31, 2003 and 2002, we had approximately \$75.6 million and \$72.3 million, respectively, of net operating loss, or NOL, carry-forwards for federal income tax purposes. Additionally, approximately \$614,000 of NOLs, and approximately \$34,000 of research and development tax credits will expire in 2004. Under SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, an NOL requires the recognition of a deferred tax asset. As we have incurred losses since inception, and there is no certainty of future revenues, our deferred tax assets have been reserved in full in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, or FIN 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51. In December 2003, the FASB issued a revised version of this interpretation, FIN 46(R). FIN 46(R) addresses the requirements for business enterprises to consolidate certain variable interest entities who are the primary beneficiary of the entity if the equity investors in the entity do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. FIN 46 and FIN 46(R) are effective immediately for all new variable interest entities created or acquired after January 31, 2003. The revised provisions of the interpretation will become applicable for the first reporting period ending after March 15, 2004 for variable interest entities created before February 1, 2003. The adoption of FIN 46 did not impact our financial statements. The adoption of FIN 46(R) is not anticipated to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity. SFAS No. 150 establishes how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments that have characteristics of both liabilities and equity. The statement requires that an issuer classify financial instruments that are within its scope as a liability and requires disclosure regarding the terms of those instruments and settlement alternatives. Previously, many of these instruments were classified as equity or as mezzanine instruments (between the liabilities and the equity section). SFAS No. 150 is effective immediately for qualifying financial instruments issued after May 31, 2003 and was effective for existing issuances as of the third quarter ended September 30, 2003. Adoption of SFAS No. 150 did not have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

BUSINESS

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of new drugs to treat hormonal and reproductive system disorders. Our lead product candidate, Progenta, is an orally available small molecule compound that we are developing for the treatment of uterine fibroids and endometriosis. We are developing Progenta under an exclusive, worldwide license from the National Institutes of Health, or NIH. Progenta is being developed to alleviate adverse symptoms associated with both uterine fibroids and endometriosis by selectively blocking the progesterone receptor in women. We believe it may have advantages over the current standards of care for the treatment of uterine fibroids and endometriosis, which include surgery and treatment with gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists, or GnRH agonists, such as Lupron. Unlike Progenta, GnRH agonists create a low estrogen, menopausal-like state in women, and estrogen is necessary for the maintenance of bone mineral density. Therefore, GnRH agonists tend to promote bone loss and cannot be used for more than six months at a time. When women cease treatment with GnRH agonists, fibroids rapidly regenerate and symptoms associated with endometriosis quickly reappear. We believe Progenta may have advantages over treatment with GnRH agonists because, in our animal research to date, Progenta does not appear to induce a low estrogen state and therefore should not promote bone loss, which could make Progenta a better treatment option for patients prior to surgery. In addition, we believe Progenta may provide an attractive alternative to surgery because of its potential to treat these conditions in a chronic fashion resolving the symptoms that most commonly lead to surgical treatment. We currently are conducting a Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta in Poland for the treatment of uterine fibroids, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2004. We intend to begin a pivotal clinical trial for Progenta in the United States for the treatment of uterine fibroids during 2005, subject to review of our Phase I/II data by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA. We have not yet filed an investigational new drug application, or IND, with the FDA. If the FDA approves our IND, only then would we be permitted to conduct a clinical trial in the United States for Progenta. Based upon the final results of our Phase I/II clinical trial for Progenta for the treatment of uterine fibroids, we plan to conduct a Phase II clinical trial in Poland for Progenta for the treatment of endometriosis. However, we have not yet conducted any clinical trials for Progenta for the treatment of endometriosis, and any clinical trials we may conduct may not produce positive results.

Our second product candidate is Androxal, an orally available small molecule compound being developed for the treatment of testosterone deficiency in men. Androxal, our proprietary compound, is designed to restore normal testosterone production in males with functional testes and diminished pituitary function, a condition in the aging male commonly referred to as andropause. We believe Androxal may have advantages over current therapies because it is being designed as an oral therapy that acts centrally to restore normal testosterone function in the body, rather than simply replacing diminished testosterone. The administration of replacement testosterone has been linked to numerous potential adverse effects, including shrinkage of the testes. In addition, a safe and effective oral treatment for testosterone deficiency has to date been unavailable. We recently completed a Phase I/II clinical trial for Androxal in the United States for the treatment of men with testosterone deficiency and submitted final data to the FDA. We met with the staff of the Division of Reproductive and Urologic Products of the FDA on November 10, 2004 to review our clinical plan for the approval of Androxal. The FDA has agreed to review our protocols for our trials in a timely fashion under a special protocol assessment, or SPA. The FDA deems Androxal to be a new chemical entity, and additional lengthy animal studies will be required before long term human studies may be initiated or an NDA may be filed.

Business Strategy

Our primary business strategy is to concentrate our resources on the clinical development of Progenta and Androxal. We intend to outsource our activities required to conduct these clinical trials and to continue to operate in a near-virtual manner until we complete our pivotal trials. We have no current intentions to build manufacturing or acquire sales and marketing capabilities but will seek to create value by developing our technology and realizing such value, if successful, by securing licensing fees, milestone payments and

royalties through corporate collaborations. We also intend to out-license our phentolamine-based sexual dysfunction products or in-license other product candidates for the treatment of hormonal and reproductive system disorders if the right opportunity presents itself.

Market Overviews

Uterine Fibroids

Uterine fibroids are common non-cancerous tumors that arise from the smooth muscle layer of the uterus. The National Uterine Fibroid Foundation estimates that possibly as many as 80% of all women in the United States have uterine fibroids, and one in four of these women have symptoms severe enough to require treatment. The two most common symptoms are abnormal uterine bleeding and pelvic pressure. Uterine fibroids may also cause fetal malpresentations and complications with labor. Pressure on internal organs caused by fibroids can cause difficulty in bowel movements, constipation, urinary frequency and incontinence.

In general, fibroids only need to be treated if they are causing symptoms. Currently, the primary treatment for patients with large or symptomatic fibroids is surgery. Hysterectomy, or surgical removal of the entire uterus, is the most frequent operative technique used to treat this disorder. In fact, fibroids are the most common indication for hysterectomy, accounting for approximately one-third of hysterectomies, or about 200,000 procedures annually, in the United States, according to the Center for Uterine Fibroids, or CUF. We estimate that the costs associated with these procedures reaches approximately \$1 to \$1.5 billion annually.

When women wish to preserve childbearing potential, a myomectomy may be performed. Unlike hysterectomy in which the entire uterus is removed, myomectomy is a surgical procedure in which individual fibroid(s) are removed. The CUF reports that approximately 18,000 myomectomies are performed annually in the United States, and this procedure, in general, diminishes menorrhagia, or prolonged and/or profuse menstrual flow, in roughly 80% of patients presenting with this symptom. Unfortunately, there is a significant risk of recurrence of fibroids after myomectomy. The CUF has also stated that, in some studies, up to 10% of women who underwent an initial myomectomy required a second major operative procedure, and one-quarter to one-half of women who underwent myomectomies had evidence of recurrence of their fibroids within one to ten years.

Drugs can help control fibroid-related symptoms. The most effective medications for the treatment of fibroids are GnRH agonists, including Lupron and Zoladex®, which are marketed by TAP Pharmaceuticals and AstraZeneca PLC, respectively. GnRH agonists induce a low-estrogen, menopause-like state. Because fibroids are dependent on estrogen for their development and growth, induction of a low estrogen state causes reduction of tumor and uterus mass, resolving pressure symptoms. Specifically, uterine volume has been shown to decrease approximately 50% after three months of GnRH agonist therapy. In addition to decreasing the size of the uterus, treatment with GnRH agonists also stops menstrual flow, a disorder known as amenorrhea, allowing women with bleeding-induced anemia to significantly increase their iron stores.

However, there are two significant problems with GnRH agonists:

1. Bones require estrogen. GnRH agonists induce a low estrogen state in women, and estrogen is necessary for the maintenance of bone mineral density. Therefore, GnRH agonists tend to promote bone loss and cannot be used for more than six months at a time, usually in preparation for a surgic