

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS
Form 10-Q
July 29, 2010
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-24006

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3134940
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

201 Industrial Road

San Carlos, California 94070

(Address of principal executive offices)

650-631-3100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

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

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

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, was 94,189,355 on July 23, 2010.

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

INDEX

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements – Unaudited:</u>	
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets – June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009</u>	4
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009</u>	5
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009</u>	6
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	7
Item 2.	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	14
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	19
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	19

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	20
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	20
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	31
Item 3.	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	31
Item 5.	<u>Other Information</u>	31
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	32
	<u>Signatures</u>	33

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements for purposes of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, including any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items, any statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations (including, but not limited to, pre-clinical development, clinical trials and manufacturing), any statements concerning proposed drug candidates or other new products or services, any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance, any statements regarding the timing of the move of our corporate headquarters to, and the estimated costs of, the facility subject to the sublease with Pfizer, Inc. dated September 30, 2009, any statements regarding the success of our collaborations, including in relation to the license agreement with AstraZeneca AB dated September 20, 2009, any statement regarding our plans and objectives for our collaboration with Bayer Healthcare LLC entered into in August 2007 for BAY41-6551 (NKTR-061 or Amikacin Inhale), including plans and objectives to initiate Phase 3 clinical trials, any statements regarding the plans and timing of any transaction regarding NKTR-102, and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as may, will, expects, plans, anticipates, estimates, potential or continue, negative thereof or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, such expectations or any of the forward-looking statements may prove to be incorrect and actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risk factors set forth in Part II, Item 1A Risk Factors below and for the reasons described elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q. All forward-looking statements and reasons why results may differ included in this report are made as of the date hereof and we do not intend to update any forward-looking statements except as required by law or applicable regulations. Except where the context otherwise requires, in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, the Company, Nektar, we, us, and our refer to Nektar Therapeutics, a Delaware corporation, and, where appropriate, its subsidiaries.

Trademarks

All of our brand and product names, including, but not limited to, Nektar®, contained in this document are trademarks, registered trademarks or service marks of Nektar Therapeutics in the United States (U.S.) and certain other countries. This document also contains references to trademarks, registered trademarks and service marks of other companies that are the property of their respective owners.

Table of Contents**PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements Unaudited:
NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except per share information)****(Unaudited)**

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,244	\$ 49,597
Short-term investments	314,976	346,614
Accounts receivable	9,446	4,801
Inventory	9,777	6,471
Other current assets	6,363	6,183
Total current assets	\$ 363,806	\$ 413,666
Property and equipment, net	88,223	78,263
Goodwill	76,501	76,501
Other assets	2,108	7,088
Total assets	\$ 530,638	\$ 575,518
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,627	\$ 3,066
Accrued compensation	7,908	10,052
Accrued expenses	10,189	4,354
Accrued clinical trial expenses	13,349	14,167
Deferred revenue, current portion	65,342	115,563
Other current liabilities	6,051	5,814
Total current liabilities	\$ 107,466	\$ 153,016
Convertible subordinated notes	214,955	214,955
Capital lease obligations	17,887	18,800
Deferred revenue	71,910	76,809
Deferred gain	4,589	5,027
Other long-term liabilities	4,302	4,544
Total liabilities	\$ 421,109	\$ 473,151
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000 shares authorized Series A; 3,100 shares designated; no shares issued or outstanding at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009	9	9

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Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 300,000 shares authorized; 94,131 shares and 93,281 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively		
Capital in excess of par value	1,342,195	1,327,942
Accumulated other comprehensive income	581	1,025
Accumulated deficit	(1,233,256)	(1,226,609)
Total stockholders' equity	109,529	102,367
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 530,638	\$ 575,518

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share information)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2010	2009	June 30, 2010	2009
Revenue:				
Product sales and royalties	\$ 11,154	\$ 10,525	\$ 14,738	\$ 16,995
License, collaboration and other	31,409	2,463	61,062	5,704
Total revenue	42,563	12,988	75,800	22,699
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of goods sold	4,889	10,379	9,185	16,005
Research and development	25,600	24,002	48,886	47,365
General and administrative	10,207	9,087	19,220	20,107
Total operating costs and expenses	40,696	43,468	77,291	83,477
Income (loss) from operations	1,867	(30,480)	(1,491)	(60,778)
Non-operating income (expense):				
Interest income	393	950	856	2,600
Interest expense	(2,909)	(2,948)	(5,860)	(6,285)
Other income, net	163	203	187	248
Total non-operating expense	(2,353)	(1,795)	(4,817)	(3,437)
Loss before provision (benefit) for income taxes	(486)	(32,275)	(6,308)	(64,215)
Provision (Benefit) for income taxes	31	(206)	339	(339)
Net loss	\$ (517)	\$ (32,069)	\$ (6,647)	\$ (63,876)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.69)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	94,065	92,556	93,849	92,536

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (6,647)	\$ (63,876)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,334	7,359
Stock-based compensation	8,105	4,691
Deferred rent	542	
Other non-cash transactions	(747)	56
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(4,645)	2,362
Inventory	(3,306)	(791)
Other assets	(136)	1,284
Accounts payable	2,183	(5,513)
Accrued compensation	(2,144)	(4,687)
Accrued expenses	1,012	(1,344)
Accrued clinical trial expenses	(818)	(5,512)
Deferred revenue	(55,120)	(4,111)
Other liabilities	(729)	(995)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (54,116)	\$ (71,077)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(218,275)	(186,016)
Sales of investments	8,197	7,627
Maturities of investments	241,256	221,948
Transaction costs from Novartis pulmonary asset sale		(4,440)
Purchases of property and equipment	(8,796)	(7,999)
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 22,382	\$ 31,120
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments of loan and capital lease obligations	(731)	(616)
Proceeds from issuances of common stock	6,148	90
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 5,417	\$ (526)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(36)	(109)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (26,353)	\$ (40,592)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	49,597	155,584
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 23,244	\$ 114,992

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

Note 1 Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company headquartered in San Carlos, California and incorporated in Delaware. We are developing a pipeline of drug candidates that utilize our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate technology platforms designed to improve the therapeutic benefits of drugs.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

Our consolidated financial statements include the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of our wholly-owned subsidiaries: Nektar Therapeutics AL, Corporation (Nektar AL), Nektar Therapeutics (India) Private Limited, Nektar Therapeutics UK, Ltd. (Nektar UK) and Aerogen, Inc. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The merger of Nektar AL, an Alabama corporation, with and into its parent corporation, Nektar Therapeutics, was made effective July 31, 2009. As of the effective date, the separate existence of the Alabama corporation ceased, and all rights, privileges, powers and franchises of the Alabama corporation are vested in Nektar Therapeutics, the surviving corporation.

We prepared our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements following the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) can be condensed or omitted. In the opinion of management, these financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that we consider necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position and operating results.

Our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates between the applicable foreign currency and the U.S. dollar will affect the translation of each foreign subsidiary's financial results into U.S. dollars for purposes of reporting our consolidated financial results. Translation gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income in the stockholders' equity section of the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. To date, such cumulative translation adjustments have not been material to our consolidated financial position.

Revenue, expenses, assets, and liabilities can vary during each quarter of the year. Therefore, the results and trends in these interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements may not be the same as those for the full year.

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2010, the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 are unaudited. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet data as of December 31, 2009 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements which are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2010. The information included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to those financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

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Certain items previously reported in specific financial statement captions have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications do not impact previously reported revenue, operating loss or net loss or total assets, liabilities or stockholders' equity.

Segment Information

We operate in one business segment which focuses on applying our technology platforms to improve the performance of established and novel medicines. We operate in one segment because our business offerings have similar economics and other characteristics, including the nature of products and production processes, types of customers, distribution methods and regulatory environment. We are comprehensively managed as one business segment by our Chief Executive Officer and his management team.

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

Significant Concentrations

Our customers are primarily pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies that are located in the U.S. and Europe. Our accounts receivable balance contains billed and unbilled trade receivables from product sales, royalties, and collaborative research agreements. We provide for an allowance for doubtful accounts by reserving for specifically identified doubtful accounts. We generally do not require collateral from our customers. We regularly review our customers' payment histories and associated credit risk. We have not experienced significant credit losses from our accounts receivable and our allowance for doubtful accounts was nil at both June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

We are dependent on our partners and vendors to provide raw materials, drugs and devices of appropriate quality and reliability and to meet applicable regulatory requirements. Consequently, in the event that supplies are delayed or interrupted for any reason, our ability to develop and produce our products could be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue

Product sales and royalties

Product sales are primarily derived from cost-plus manufacturing and supply agreements with our collaboration partners and revenue is recognized in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. We have not experienced any significant returns from our customers.

Generally, we are entitled to royalties from our partners based on their net sales once their products are approved for commercial sale. We recognize royalty revenue when the cash is received or when the royalty amount to be received is estimable and collection is reasonably assured.

License, collaboration and other

We enter into technology license agreements and collaborative research and development arrangements with pharmaceutical and biotechnology partners that may involve multiple deliverables. Our arrangements may contain one or more of the following elements: upfront fees, contract research, milestone payments, manufacturing and supply, royalties, and license fees. Each deliverable in the arrangement is evaluated to determine whether it meets the criteria to be accounted for as a separate unit of accounting or whether it should be combined with other deliverables. Revenue is recognized for each element when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Upfront fees received for license and collaborative agreements are recognized ratably over our expected performance period under the arrangement. Management makes its best estimate of the period over which we expect to fulfill our performance obligations, which may include technology transfer assistance, clinical development activities, and manufacturing activities from development through the commercialization of the product. Given the uncertainties of research and development collaborations, significant judgment is required to determine the duration of the performance period.

Performance milestone payments received are deferred and recorded as revenue ratably over the period of time from the achievement of the milestone and our estimated date on which the next milestone will be achieved. Management makes its best estimate of the period of time until the next milestone is reached. Final milestone payments are recorded and recognized upon achieving the respective milestone, provided that collection is reasonably assured.

The original estimated amortization periods for upfront fees and milestone payments are periodically evaluated to determine if circumstances have caused the estimate to change and if so, amortization of revenue is adjusted prospectively.

Income Taxes

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, we recorded a net income tax provision for our operations in India at an effective tax rate of 34%. The U.S. Federal deferred tax asset generated from our net operating loss has been fully reserved. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, we recorded an overall benefit for income taxes, comprised of a U.S. federal and state income tax benefit relating primarily to a refundable credit under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 and a foreign income tax provision for India.

We account for income taxes under the liability method, in which deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax reporting bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings, the timing and amount of which are uncertain.

Table of Contents**NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2010****(Unaudited)****Recent Accounting Pronouncements***FASB Accounting Standards Update 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*

In October 2009, the FASB published Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, which amends the criteria to identify separate units of accounting within Subtopic 605-25, Revenue Recognition-Multiple-Element Arrangements. The revised guidance also expands the disclosure required for multiple-element revenue arrangements. FASB ASU No. 2009-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, and may be applied retrospectively for all periods presented or prospectively to arrangements entered into or materially modified after the adoption date. We do not expect this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations when we adopt it on January 1, 2011.

FASB ASU 2010-17, Revenue Recognition - Milestone Method (Topic 605): Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition

In April 2010, the FASB codified the consensus reached in Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 08-09, Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition. FASB ASU No. 2010-17 provides guidance on defining a milestone and determining when it may be appropriate to apply the milestone method of revenue recognition for research and development transactions. FASB ASU No. 2010-17 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, and is effective on a prospective basis for milestones achieved after the adoption date. We do not expect this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations when we adopt it on January 1, 2011.

Note 2 Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Available-For-Sale Investments

Cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments are as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value at	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,244	\$ 49,597
Short-term investments (less than one year to maturity)	314,976	346,614
Total cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments	\$ 338,220	\$ 396,211

Our portfolio of cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments includes (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value at	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Obligations of U.S. corporations	\$ 173,374	\$ 160,458
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	97,780	125,731
U.S. corporate commercial paper	43,822	71,923
Cash and money market funds	23,244	33,104
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities		4,995

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Total cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments	\$ 338,220	\$ 396,211
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The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, we invest in liquid, high quality debt securities. We use a market approach to value our Level 2 investments. The disclosed fair value related to our investments is based primarily on the reported fair values in our period-end brokerage statements. We independently validate these fair values using available market quotes and other information.

Our investments in debt securities are subject to interest rate risk. To minimize the exposure due to an adverse shift in interest rates, we invest in short-term securities and maintain a weighted average maturity of one year or less. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the average portfolio duration was approximately five months and the contractual maturity of any single investment did not exceed twelve months.

Table of Contents**NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2010****(Unaudited)**

Gross unrealized gains and losses were insignificant at June 30, 2010 and at December 31, 2009. The gross unrealized losses were primarily due to changes in interest rates on fixed income securities. Based on our available cash and our expected operating cash requirements we do not intend to sell these securities and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell these securities before we recover the amortized cost basis. Accordingly, we believe there are no other-than-temporary impairments on these securities and have not recorded a provision for impairment.

The following table represents the fair value hierarchy for our financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Obligations of U.S. corporations	\$	\$ 173,374	\$	\$ 173,374
Obligations of U.S. government agencies		97,780		97,780
U.S. corporate commercial paper		43,822		43,822
Money market funds		19,879		19,879
Cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments	\$ 19,879	\$ 314,976	\$	\$ 334,855
Cash				3,365
Cash, cash equivalents, and available-for-sale investments				\$ 338,220

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Note 3 Inventory

Inventory consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Raw materials	\$ 6,217	\$ 5,937
Work-in-process	2,217	
Finished goods	1,343	534
Total	\$ 9,777	\$ 6,471

Inventory is manufactured upon receipt of firm orders from our licensing partners. Inventory includes direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead and is computed on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market and is net of reserves of \$3.9 million and \$3.3 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Reserves are determined using specific identification plus an estimated reserve for potential defective or excess inventory based on historical experience or projected usage.

Note 4 Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

From time to time, we are involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, consisting of intellectual property, commercial, employment and other matters, which arise in the ordinary course of business. We record a provision for a liability when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and adjusted to reflect the impact of negotiations, settlements, rulings, advice of legal counsel, and other information and events pertaining to a particular case. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. If any unfavorable ruling were to occur in any specific period, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the results of operations of that period or on our cash flows and liquidity.

Indemnifications in Connection with Commercial Agreements

As part of our collaboration agreements with our partners related to the license, development, manufacture and supply of drugs based on our proprietary technologies, we generally agree to defend, indemnify and hold harmless our partners from and against third

Table of Contents**NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****June 30, 2010****(Unaudited)**

party liabilities arising out of the applicable agreements, including product liability (with respect to our activities) and infringement of intellectual property to the extent the intellectual property is developed by us and licensed to our partners. The term of these indemnification obligations is generally perpetual any time after execution of the agreement. There is generally no limitation on the potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification obligations.

As part of our pulmonary asset sale to Novartis that closed on December 31, 2008, we and Novartis made representations and warranties and entered into certain covenants and ancillary agreements which are supported by an indemnity obligation. In the event it was determined that we breached any of the representations and warranties or covenants and agreements made by us in the transaction documents, we could incur an indemnification liability depending on the timing, nature, and amount of any such claims.

To date we have not incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification obligations. If any of our indemnification obligations is triggered, we may incur substantial liabilities. Because the obligated amount under these agreements is not explicitly stated, the overall maximum amount of the obligations cannot be reasonably estimated. No liabilities have been recorded for these obligations on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2010 or December 31, 2009.

Note 5 License and Collaboration Agreements

We have entered into various license agreements and collaborative research and development agreements with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Under these arrangements, we are entitled to receive license fees, upfront payments, milestone payments when and if certain development or regulatory milestones are achieved, and/or reimbursement for research and development activities. All of our research and development agreements are generally cancelable by our partners without significant financial penalty to the partner. Our costs of performing these services are included in Research and development expense in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In accordance with these agreements, we recorded License, collaboration and other revenue as follows (in thousands):

Partner	Agreement	Three months ended		Six months ended	
		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
AstraZeneca AB	NKTR-118 and NKTR-119	\$ 27,579	\$	\$ 53,306	\$
Bayer Healthcare LLC	BAY41-6651 (NKTR-061, Amikacin Inhale)	818	1,233	1,705	2,628
F. Hoffmann La-Roche	Pegasys	1,283	20	2,566	40
Other		1,729	1,210	3,485	3,036
License, collaboration, and other revenue		\$ 31,409	\$ 2,463	\$ 61,062	\$ 5,704

In addition, we have recorded deferred revenue relating to these agreements in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows (in thousands):

Partner	Agreement
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		June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
AstraZeneca AB	NKTR-118 and NKTR-119	\$ 50,695	\$ 101,389
Bayer Healthcare LLC	BAY41-6651 (NKTR-061, Amikacin Inhale)	32,082	33,786
F. Hoffmann La-Roche	Pegasys	28,221	30,785
Other		26,254	26,412
Total Deferred revenue		137,252	192,372
Less: current portion		(65,342)	(115,563)
Deferred revenue, non-current		\$ 71,910	\$ 76,809

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

AstraZeneca AB

NKTR-118 and NKTR-119

On September 20, 2009, we entered into a License Agreement with AstraZeneca AB, a Swedish corporation (AstraZeneca), under which we granted AstraZeneca a worldwide, exclusive, perpetual, royalty-bearing, and sublicensable license under our patents and other intellectual property to develop, sell and otherwise commercially exploit Oral NKTR-118 and NKTR-119. AstraZeneca will bear all costs associated with research, development and commercialization and will control product development and commercialization decisions for Oral NKTR-118 and NKTR-119.

Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca paid us an upfront payment of \$125.0 million. We expect to recognize the remaining deferred revenue over the performance obligation period, which is estimated to conclude with the completion of technology transfer to AstraZeneca at the end of 2010.

Bayer Healthcare LLC

BAY41-6651 (NKTR-061, Amikacin Inhale)

On August 1, 2007, we entered into a co-development, license and co-promotion agreement with Bayer Healthcare LLC to develop a specially-formulated inhaled Amikacin (BAY41-6651). We are responsible for any future development of the nebulizer device included in the Amikacin product through the completion of the Phase 3 clinical trial, scale-up for commercialization, and commercial manufacturing and supply. Bayer Healthcare LLC is responsible for most future clinical development and commercialization costs, all activities to support worldwide regulatory filings, approvals and related activities, further development of BAY41-6651 and final product packaging.

We received an upfront payment of \$40.0 million in 2007 and performance milestone payments of \$20.0 million, of which the second performance milestone of \$10.0 million will be used to reimburse Bayer for Phase 3 clinical trial costs. We expect to amortize the remaining deferred revenue related to the upfront payment through July 2021, the estimated end of the life of the agreement. We expect to recognize the remaining deferred revenue related to the first \$10 million milestone payment through June 2011.

F. Hoffmann La-Roche Ltd and Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc.

PEGASYS

In February 1997, we entered into a license, manufacturing and supply agreement with F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. (Roche), under which we granted Roche a worldwide, exclusive license to use certain PEGylation materials in the manufacture of PEGASYS. As a result of Roche exercising a license extension option in December 2009, beginning in 2010 Roche has the right to manufacture all of its requirements for our proprietary PEGylation materials for PEGASYS and we would perform additional manufacturing, if any, only on an as requested basis.

In connection with Roche's exercise of the license option extension in December 2009, we received a payment of \$31.0 million. We expect to amortize the remaining deferred revenue through December 2015, which is the period through which we are required to provide back-up manufacturing and supply services on an as-requested basis.

Note 6 Stock-Based Compensation

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Total stock-based compensation expense was recorded in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cost of goods sold, net of inventory change	\$ 229	\$ 91	\$ 435	\$ 185
Research and development expense	1,734	917	3,301	1,631
General and administrative expense	2,398	1,358	4,369	2,875
Total stock-based compensation costs	\$ 4,361	\$ 2,366	\$ 8,105	\$ 4,691

Table of Contents

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

June 30, 2010

(Unaudited)

Aggregate Unrecognized Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Aggregate total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense is expected to be recognized as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	As of June 30, 2010
2010 (remaining 6 months)	\$ 8,797
2011	15,396
2012	10,693
2013	7,685
2014 and thereafter	869
	\$ 43,440

Summary of Stock Option Activity

During the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, we granted 718,230 and 717,450 stock options, respectively. The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$7.34 per share and \$3.28 per share, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, we granted 4,475,155 and 3,919,650 stock options, respectively. The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$6.17 per share and \$2.57 per share, respectively.

Note 7 Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented. For all periods presented in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, the net loss available to common stockholders is equal to the reported net loss. Basic and diluted net loss per share are the same due to our historical net losses and the requirement to exclude potentially dilutive securities which would have an anti-dilutive effect on net loss per share. The weighted average of these potentially dilutive securities has been excluded from the diluted net loss per share calculation and is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Convertible subordinated notes	9,989	9,989	9,989	9,989
Stock options	9,358	14,604	8,971	14,945
Total	19,347	24,593	18,960	24,934

Table of Contents

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

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed here. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this section as well as factors described in Part II, Item 1A Risk Factors.

Overview

Strategic Direction of Our Business

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing a pipeline of drug candidates that utilize our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate technology platforms to improve the therapeutic benefits of drugs. Our proprietary product pipeline is comprised of drug candidates targeted at a number of therapeutic areas including oncology, pain, anti-infectives and immunology. We create our innovative product candidates by using our proprietary chemistry platform to modify the chemical structure of drugs using unique polymer conjugates. Additionally, we may utilize established pharmacologic targets to engineer a new drug candidate relying on a combination of the known properties of these targets and the attributes of our customized polymer chemistry. Our drug candidates are designed to substantially improve the pharmacokinetics, half-life, oral bioavailability, metabolism or distribution of drugs to improve their therapeutic efficacy.

We continue to make substantial investments to advance our pipeline of drug candidates from early stage discovery research through clinical development. We have several Phase 2 clinical trials for NKTR-102 (PEGylated irinotecan) directed at a number of different oncology indications including ovarian, breast, and colorectal cancers. In addition, we have an ongoing Phase 1 clinical trial for NKTR-105 (PEGylated docetaxel) for patients with refractory solid tumors. We also have other products in early discovery research or preclinical development.

Our focus on research and clinical development requires substantial investments that continue to increase as we advance each drug candidate through the development cycle. While we believe that our strategy has the potential to create significant value if one or more of our drug candidates demonstrates positive clinical results and receives regulatory approval in one or more major markets, drug development is an inherently uncertain process and there is a high risk of failure at every stage prior to approval and the timing and outcome of clinical trial results are very difficult to predict. Clinical development success and failures can have an unpredictable and disproportionate positive or negative impact on our scientific and medical prospects, financial prospects, financial condition, and market value.

We decide on a program-by-program basis whether we wish to continue development into Phase 3 pivotal clinical trials and commercialize products on our own, or seek a partner, or pursue a combination of these approaches. Following completion of Phase 2 development, or earlier in the development cycle in certain circumstances, we will generally be seeking collaborations with one or more biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies to conduct Phase 3 clinical development, to be responsible for the regulatory approval process and, if such drug candidate is approved, to market and sell the drug in one or more global markets. To date, we have partnered our proprietary drug development programs prior to Phase 3 clinical development. We intend to explore a variety of structures for a collaboration partnership for NKTR-102 in order to seek to maximize the value of this drug candidate. Whether we ultimately enter into a collaboration agreement for NKTR-102 will depend on the partnership and other opportunities that may be available to us. The financial terms of such future collaborations, if any, including, without limitation, upfront payments, development and sales milestone payments, and royalty rates, will be critical to the future prospects of our business and financial condition. There can be no assurance that any future collaborations will be available to us for NKTR-102 or other of our development programs, on commercially favorable terms or at all.

We also have a number of existing license and collaboration agreements with third parties who have licensed our proprietary technologies for drugs that have either received regulatory approval in one or more markets or drug candidates that are still in the clinical development stage. For example, the future clinical and commercial success of NKTR-118/119 partnered with AstraZeneca and Bayer's Amikacin Inhale (BAY41-6551 or NKTR-061) will likely have a material impact on our long-term financial results and financial condition. We also have other partnered programs including, among others, UCB Pharma's CIMZIA, Roche's MIRCERA, Affymax's Hematide, MAP Pharmaceutical's Levadex, and Bayer's Cipro Inhale program, which taken together could have a material impact on our financial condition. Because drug development and commercialization is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, there is a risk that our future revenue from one or more of these agreements will be less than we anticipate.

Historically, we entered into a number of license and supply contracts under which we manufactured and supplied proprietary PEGylation reagents on a cost-plus or fixed price basis. Our current strategy is to manufacture and supply PEGylation reagents to support our proprietary drug candidates, for third party collaborators where we have a strategic development and commercialization relationship, or where we have contractual obligations. As a result, whenever possible, we are renegotiating or not seeking renewal of legacy manufacturing supply arrangements that do not include a strategic development or commercialization component. While this will result in some revenue

Table of Contents

loss in the short-term, product sales from these legacy agreements are generally low-margin. Our strategy allows us to focus our proprietary manufacturing expertise and capacity on drugs and drug candidates where we have significant future economic opportunity.

Key Developments and Trends in Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2010, we had approximately \$338.2 million in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments and \$239.7 million in indebtedness. We may from time to time purchase or retire convertible subordinated notes through cash purchase or exchanges for our other securities in open market or privately negotiated transactions, depending on, among other factors, our levels of available cash and the price at which such convertible notes are available for purchase. For instance, in the fourth quarter of 2008, we repurchased approximately \$100.0 million in par value of our 3.25% convertible subordinated notes for an aggregate purchase price of \$47.8 million. We will evaluate similar future transactions, if any, in light of then-existing market conditions. These transactions, individually or in the aggregate, may be material to our business.

In late 2010, we plan to relocate all of our functions currently located in San Carlos, California, including our corporate headquarters, to a facility in the Mission Bay area of San Francisco, California (the Mission Bay Facility), which we have subleased from Pfizer, Inc. In 2010, we expect to spend approximately \$25.0 million for tenant improvements to complete the Mission Bay Facility and office and laboratory equipment.

We have financed our operations primarily through revenue from product sales and royalties, development and commercialization collaboration contracts and debt and equity financings. In October 2009, we received a payment of \$125.0 million from AstraZeneca under the license agreement we entered with AstraZeneca AB dated September 20, 2009 (AstraZeneca License) as an upfront payment for the worldwide rights to further develop and commercialize Oral NKTR-118 and NKTR-119. In December 2009, we also received a payment of \$31.0 million from the exercise of a license option extension by one of our existing collaboration partners. Similar to 2009, the results of our business development efforts will also have a material impact on our cash position at the end of 2010. To date we have incurred substantial debt as a result of our issuances of subordinated notes that are convertible into our common stock. Our substantial debt, the market price of our securities, and the general economic climate, among other factors, could have material consequences for our financial condition and could affect our sources of short-term and long-term funding. Our ability to meet our ongoing operating expenses and repay our outstanding indebtedness is dependent upon our and our partners' ability to successfully complete clinical development of, obtain regulatory approvals for and successfully commercialize new drugs. Even if we or our partners are successful, we may require additional capital to continue to fund our operations and repay our debt obligations as they become due. There can be no assurance that additional funds, if and when required, will be available to us on favorable terms, if at all.

Results of Operations*Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009***Revenue (in thousands, except percentages)**

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Product sales and royalties	\$ 11,154	\$ 10,525	\$ 629	6%
License, collaboration and other	31,409	2,463	28,946	>100%
Total revenue	\$ 42,563	\$ 12,988	\$ 29,575	>100%
	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Product sales and royalties	\$ 14,738	\$ 16,995	\$ (2,257)	(13)%

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License, collaboration and other	61,062	5,704	55,358	>100%
Total revenue	\$ 75,800	\$ 22,699	\$ 53,101	>100%

Our revenue is derived from our collaboration agreements, under which we may receive product sales revenue, royalties, license fees, milestone payments or contract research payments. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Upfront fees received for license and collaborative agreements are recognized ratably over our expected performance period under the arrangement. Performance milestones achieved are deferred and recorded as revenue ratably over the period of time from the achievement of the milestone and our estimated date on which the next milestone will be achieved. As a result, significant variations in the timing of receipt of cash payments and our recognition of revenue. Management makes its best estimate of the period over which we expect to fulfill our performance obligations and the period of time until the next milestone is achieved. Given the uncertainties in research and development collaborations, significant judgment is required by management to determine the amortization periods.

Table of Contents**Product Sales and Royalties**

Product sales include cost-plus and fixed price manufacturing and supply agreements with our collaboration partners. We also receive royalty revenue from certain of our collaboration partners based on their net sales once their products are approved for commercial sale.

The increase in product sales and royalties for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 is primarily attributable to higher royalties received from our collaboration partners. Product sales volume remained at a consistent level in the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009.

The decrease in product sales and royalties for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 is attributable to decreased product sales of \$3.6 million partially offset by increased royalty revenue of \$1.4 million. The timing of shipments is based on the demand and requirements of our collaboration partners and is not ratable throughout the year. We expect product sales volumes to increase in the second half of 2010.

License, Collaboration and Other

License, collaboration and other revenue includes amortization of upfront payments and performance milestone payments received in connection with our license and collaboration agreements and reimbursed research and development expenses. The level of License, collaboration and other revenue depends in part upon the estimated amortization period of the upfront and milestone payments, the achievement of future milestones, the continuation of existing collaborations, the amount of reimbursed research and development work, and the signing of new collaborations.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010, the increase in License, collaboration and other revenue compared to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 is primarily attributable to amortization of the \$125.0 million upfront payment received from AstraZeneca in October 2009 for NKTR-118 and NKTR-119, contract research and other revenue from AstraZeneca, and the amortization of the \$31.0 million license extension option payment received in December 2009. Under the AstraZeneca license transaction, we recognized \$25.3 million and \$50.7 million, respectively, of the \$125.0 million upfront payment and \$2.2 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, of contract research and other revenue for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010. We recognized \$1.3 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, of the license extension option payment for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010.

Cost of Goods Sold and Product Gross Margin (in thousands, except percentages)

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Cost of goods sold	\$ 4,889	\$ 10,379	\$ (5,490)	(53)%
Product gross profit	\$ 6,265	\$ 146	\$ 6,119	>100%
Product gross margin	56%	1%		

	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Cost of goods sold	\$ 9,185	\$ 16,005	\$ (6,820)	(43)%
Product gross profit	\$ 5,553	\$ 990	\$ 4,563	>100%
Product gross margin	38%	6%		

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009, the increase in product gross margin is primarily attributable to higher manufacturing volumes, an increase in royalties received from our collaboration partners, and a change in product mix. Higher manufacturing volumes in both the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 2009 resulted in less unabsorbed manufacturing overhead. Gross margin was also lower in the six months ended June 30, 2009, as a result of a \$2.1 million success fee that became due to one of our former consulting firms as the final payment due under the agreement, which was recognized during the first quarter of 2009.

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As a result of the fixed cost base associated with our manufacturing activities, we expect product gross margin to fluctuate in future periods depending on the level of manufacturing requirements of our customers.

Table of Contents**Research and Development Expense (in thousands, except percentages)**

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Research and development expense	\$ 25,600	\$ 24,002	\$ 1,598	7%

	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Research and development expense	\$ 48,886	\$ 47,365	\$ 1,521	3%

Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation, materials and supplies, outside services, licenses and fees, and overhead allocations consisting of various support and facilities related costs. Research and development expense remained at a relatively consistent level for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009. Research and development expense is not expected to be ratable over the four quarters of the year; we expect Research and development expense to increase in the second half of 2010.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same periods in 2009, research and development expense increased by \$1.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, for our India operations after the completion of the India research facility, by \$1.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, in U.S. employee costs as a result of headcount additions and salary and benefit cost increases, and by \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, in non-cash stock-based compensation expense.

These increases are partially offset by lower expenses for the NKTR-118 and NKTR-119 programs as a result of our successful completion of Phase 2 clinical studies and our collaboration with AstraZeneca in September 2009; expenses totaled approximately \$2.2 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$0.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010. In addition, NKTR-102 program costs decreased by approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009.

General and Administrative Expense (in thousands, except percentages)

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
General and administrative expense	\$ 10,207	\$ 9,087	\$ 1,120	12%

	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
General and administrative expense	\$ 19,220	\$ 20,107	\$ (887)	(4)%

General and administrative expense is associated with administrative staffing, business development, marketing, and legal. In 2010, the portion of corporate-wide overhead costs, including facilities, human resources, information systems, and procurement, attributable to general and administrative activities decreased as a result of the decreased headcount in general and administrative departments, while total company headcount remained at a consistent level.

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For the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009, the increase in general and administrative expense is attributable to higher patent fees of \$0.4 million and non-cash rent expense of \$0.5 million for the Mission Bay Facility. Although we will not pay rent until 2014, we will recognize rent expense on a straight line basis over the life of the lease beginning on April 1, 2010, when our tenant improvement construction period commenced.

For the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009, the decrease in general and administrative expense is primarily attributable to a decrease in outside professional services related to legal, accounting, market research, recruiting, and other consulting, partially offset by rent expense for the Mission Bay Facility.

Interest Income and Interest Expense (in thousands, except percentages)

	Three months ended June 30, 2010	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Interest Income	\$ 393	\$ 950	\$ (557)	(59)%
Interest Expense	\$ 2,909	\$ 2,948	\$ (39)	(1)%

Table of Contents

	Six months ended June 30, 2010	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009	Percentage Increase / (Decrease) 2010 vs. 2009
Interest Income	\$ 856	\$ 2,600	\$ (1,744)	(67)%
Interest Expense	\$ 5,860	\$ 6,285	\$ (425)	(7)%

The decrease in interest income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months and six months ended June 30, 2009 is a result of decreased market interest rates received for our cash and short-term investments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations primarily through cash from partner licensing, collaboration and manufacturing agreements, public and private placements of debt and equity securities, and financing of equipment acquisitions and certain tenant leasehold improvements.

We had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments in marketable securities of \$338.2 million and indebtedness of \$239.7 million, including \$215.0 million of 3.25% convertible subordinated notes due September 2012, \$19.6 million in capital lease obligations, and \$5.1 million in other liabilities as of June 30, 2010.

Due to the continuing adverse environment in the credit markets, we may experience reduced liquidity with respect to some of our short-term investments. These investments are generally held to maturity, which is less than one year. However, if the need arose to liquidate such securities before maturity, we may experience losses on liquidation. At June 30, 2010, the average time to maturity of the investments held in our portfolio was approximately five months and the contractual maturity of any single investment did not exceed twelve months. To date we have not experienced any liquidity issues with respect to these securities, but should such issues arise, we may be required to hold some, or all, of these securities until maturity. We believe that, even allowing for potential liquidity issues with respect to these securities, our remaining cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months. Based on our available cash and our expected operating cash requirements, we do not intend to sell these securities and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell these securities before we recover the amortized cost basis. Accordingly, we believe there are no other-than-temporary impairments on these securities and have not recorded a provision for impairment.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30 2010, totaled \$54.1 million, which includes \$7.2 million for employee bonus payments related to services performed in 2009, \$3.5 million for interest payments on our convertible subordinated notes, and \$43.3 million of other net operating cash uses. Because of the nature and timing of certain cash receipts and payments, net cash utilization is not expected to be ratable over the four quarters of the year.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, cash used in operations totaled \$71.1 million and included \$4.7 million for employee bonus payments related to services performed in 2008, \$3.5 million for interest payments on our convertible subordinated notes, \$2.7 million for severance payments, and \$60.2 million of other net operating cash uses.

Cash flows from investing activities

We purchased \$8.8 million and \$8.0 million of property and equipment in the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we paid \$4.4 million of previously expensed transaction costs related to the sale of certain assets related to our pulmonary business, associated technology and intellectual property to Novartis, which was completed on December 31, 2008.

Cash flows from financing activities

We received \$6.1 million from issuances of common stock to employees during the six months ended June 30, 2010, resulting in net cash provided by financing activities. Cash used in financing activities was not significant for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Contractual Obligations

There were no material changes during the three months ended June 30, 2010 to the summary of contractual obligations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not utilize off-balance sheet financing arrangements as a source of liquidity or financing.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update 2009-13, Revenue Recognition (Topic 605) - Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements

In October 2009, the FASB published Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, which amends the criteria to identify separate units of accounting within Subtopic 605-25, Revenue Recognition-Multiple-Element Arrangements. The revised guidance also expands the disclosure required for multiple-element revenue arrangements. FASB ASU No. 2009-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, and may be applied retrospectively for all periods presented or prospectively to arrangements entered into or materially modified after the adoption date. We do not expect this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations when we adopt it on January 1, 2011.

FASB ASU 2010-17, Revenue Recognition - Milestone Method (Topic 605): Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition

In April 2010, the FASB codified the consensus reached in Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 08-09, Milestone Method of Revenue Recognition. FASB ASU No. 2010-17 provides guidance on defining a milestone and determining when it may be appropriate to apply the milestone method of revenue recognition for research and development transactions. FASB ASU No. 2010-17 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, and is effective on a prospective basis for milestones achieved after the adoption date. We do not expect this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations when we adopt it on January 1, 2011.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our market risks at June 30, 2010 have not changed significantly from those discussed in Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon, and as of the date of, this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We continuously seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our internal controls. This results in refinements to processes throughout the Company. However, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the three months ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance

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with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Approval of Non-Audit Services

In the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors approved approximately \$13,580 in non-audit related services related to tax compliance and advisory services to be provided by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm.

Table of Contents**PART II: OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

Reference is hereby made to our disclosures in **Legal Matters** under Note 4 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the information under the heading **Legal Matters** is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors in Nektar Therapeutics should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. The risks described below may not be the only ones relating to our company. This description includes any material changes to and supersedes the description of the risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Additional risks that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. Our business, results of operation, financial condition, cash flow and future prospects and the trading price of our common stock and our abilities to repay our convertible notes could be harmed as a result of any of these risks, and investors may lose all or part of their investment. In assessing these risks, investors should also refer to the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, and our other filings made from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Risks Related to Our Business

Drug development is an inherently uncertain process and there is a high risk of failure at every stage of development and development failures can significantly harm our business.

We have a number of proprietary product candidates and partnered product candidates in research and development ranging from the early discovery research phase through preclinical testing and clinical trials. Preclinical testing and clinical trials are long, expensive and highly uncertain processes. It will take us, or our collaborative partners, several years to complete clinical trials. Drug development is an uncertain scientific and medical endeavor and failure can unexpectedly occur at any stage of clinical development even after early preclinical or mid-stage clinical results suggest that the drug candidate has potential as a new therapy that may benefit patients and health authority approval would be anticipated. Typically, there is a high rate of attrition for product candidates in preclinical and clinical trials due to scientific feasibility, safety, efficacy, changing standards of medical care and other variables. We or our partners have a number of important product candidates in mid- to late-stage development such as Bayer's Amikacin Inhale, Oral NKTR-118 (oral PEGylated naloxol) and NKTR-119 which we partnered with AstraZeneca, Affymax's Hematide, and NKTR-102 (PEGylated irinotecan) which we are currently studying in breast, colorectal and ovarian cancers. We also have an ongoing Phase 1 clinical trial for NKTR-105 (PEGylated docetaxel) for patients with refractory solid tumors. Any one of these trials could fail at any time due to numerous unpredictable risks and is very uncertain at all times prior to regulatory approval by one or more health authorities in major markets.

Even with positive results from preclinical testing and clinical trials, the risk of clinical failure of one or more of our drug candidates remains high prior to regulatory approval.

A number of companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have suffered significant unforeseen setbacks in later stage clinical trials (i.e., Phase 2 or Phase 3 trials) due to factors such as inconclusive efficacy results and adverse safety events, even after achieving positive results in earlier trials that were satisfactory both to them and to reviewing regulatory agencies. Although we announced positive Phase 2 clinical results for Oral NKTR-118 (oral PEGylated naloxol), positive Phase 2 results for Amikacin Inhale, positive Phase 2 clinical results for NKTR-102 (PEGylated irinotecan) in ovarian cancer, and preliminary interim Phase 2 clinical results for NKTR-102 in breast cancer, there are still substantial risks and uncertainties associated with the commencement, conduct and outcome of future clinical studies and regulatory review process for NKTR-118, Amikacin Inhale, and NKTR-102. While NKTR-102 continues in Phase 2 clinical development for multiple cancer indications, it is possible this product candidate could fail in one or more of the cancer indications in which it is currently being studied due to lack of sufficient efficacy, adverse safety events or other commercial or regulatory factors.

In addition, all of the clinical trial results announced to date for NKTR-102 have been based on interim preliminary clinical trial results and each of the ongoing trials continues to enroll additional patients. As a result, the final outcome of all of the NKTR-102 trials is unknown and the outcomes will continue to change as the study progresses and additional data is gathered, analyzed and confirmed. For example, we do not yet have sufficient data to determine important secondary end points such as progression-free survival and overall survival for the NKTR-102 Phase

2 clinical trial in ovarian cancer and these data can be significant in evaluating

Table of Contents

the efficacy of NKTR-102 for platinum resistant/refractory ovarian patients and the outcomes are highly uncertain and unpredictable. If the final outcomes of one or more of the NKTR-102 clinical studies are not the same as or, in some cases superior to, results previously reported by us, our business could be significantly harmed.

Although we have reported positive Phase 2 results NKTR-102 in ovarian cancer and are expanding this study to enroll additional patients, there is a substantial risk that the final results from the expanded Phase 2 study will not be sufficient to support a New Drug Application (NDA) with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and/or that the expanded study results could be materially and adversely different from the results previously announced.

In June 2010, we announced results from a Phase 2 clinical study for women with platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian cancer. We also announced that we are expanding this Phase 2 clinical study by approximately 50 patients in order to better evaluate NKTR-102 in platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian cancer patients. This expanded Phase 2 study provides the potential for submission of an NDA to the FDA, depending on our evaluation of the aggregate data after completion of the expanded study. The data package required and the timing for regulatory approval of an NDA are very uncertain and difficult to predict due to the broad regulatory discretion of the FDA, changing standards of care, available approved therapies, other experimental therapies being developed by other companies for platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian cancer, the size of the completed clinical trials and the statistical significance of the results, the potential need for comparative clinical studies against approved therapies, and other important factors that are very unpredictable and not within our control. The approval of an NDA by the FDA almost always requires the sponsor to conduct Phase 3 clinical studies prior to consideration and approval of an NDA and, as a result, approval of an NDA by the FDA based on Phase 2 results prior to completion of Phase 3 clinical studies is highly unlikely. In addition and importantly, the expansion of the Phase 2 study in women with platinum-resistant/refractory ovarian cancer will necessarily change the final efficacy (e.g. overall response rates, progression-free survival etc.) and safety (i.e. frequency of serious adverse events) results for the Phase 2 clinical trial and, as such, the final outcome of this trial remains subject to change and could be materially and adversely different from the results previously reported by us. As a result, the final outcome of this trial is very uncertain and unpredictable due to numerous factors that are not within our control and if the final results are not favorable in terms of efficacy and/or safety, our business could be significantly harmed.

If we are unable to establish and maintain collaboration partnerships on attractive commercial terms, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer.

We intend to continue to seek partnerships with pharmaceutical and biotechnology partners to fund a portion of our research and development expenses and develop and commercialize our product candidates, including NKTR-102. In September 2009, we entered into a license agreement with AstraZeneca for NKTR-118 and NKTR-119 which included an upfront payment of \$125.0 million. The completion of the AstraZeneca transaction was critical to our financial results and financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009. We intend to explore a variety of transaction structures with potential collaboration partners for NKTR-102. Whether we ultimately enter into a collaboration agreement for NKTR-102 will depend on the partnership and other opportunities that may be available to us. Our ability to successfully conclude a collaboration partnership for NKTR-102 on commercially favorable terms, or at all, will have a significant impact on our business and financial position in 2010. The timing of any future partnership, as well as the terms and conditions of the partnership, will affect our ability to benefit from the relationship. If we are unable to find suitable partners or to negotiate collaborative arrangements with favorable commercial terms with respect to our existing and future product candidates or the licensing of our technology, or if any arrangements we negotiate, or have negotiated, are terminated, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer.

We may not be able to obtain intellectual property licenses related to the development of our technology on a commercially reasonable basis, if at all.

Numerous pending and issued U.S. and foreign patent rights and other proprietary rights owned by third parties relate to pharmaceutical compositions, medical devices and equipment and methods for preparation, packaging and delivery of pharmaceutical compositions. We cannot predict with any certainty which, if any, patent references will be considered relevant to our or our collaborative partners' technology by authorities in the various jurisdictions where such rights exist, nor can we predict with certainty which, if any, of these rights will or may be asserted against us by third parties. In certain cases, we have existing licenses or cross-licenses with third parties however the scope and adequacy of these licenses is very uncertain and can change substantially during long development and commercialization cycles for biotechnology and pharmaceutical products. There can be no assurance that we can obtain a license to any technology that we determine we need on reasonable terms, if at all, or that we could develop or otherwise obtain alternate technology. If we are required to enter into a license with a third party, our potential economic benefit for the products subject to the license will be diminished. The failure to obtain licenses on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, if needed, would have a material adverse effect on us.

Table of Contents

If any of our pending patent applications do not issue, or are deemed invalid following issuance, we may lose valuable intellectual property protection.

The patent positions of pharmaceutical, medical device and biotechnology companies, such as ours, are uncertain and involve complex legal and factual issues. We own approximately 100 U.S. and approximately 380 foreign patents and a number of pending patent applications that cover various aspects of our technologies. We have filed patent applications, and plan to file additional patent applications, covering various aspects of our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate technologies and our proprietary product candidates. There can be no assurance that patents that have issued will be valid and enforceable or that patents for which we apply will issue with broad coverage, if at all. The coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before the patent is issued and, as a consequence, our patent applications may result in patents with narrow coverage. Since publication of discoveries in scientific or patent literature often lags behind the date of such discoveries, we cannot be certain that we were the first inventor of inventions covered by our patents or patent applications. As part of the patent application process, we may have to participate in interference proceedings declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which could result in substantial cost to us, even if the eventual outcome is favorable. Further, an issued patent may undergo further proceedings to limit its scope so as not to provide meaningful protection and any claims that have issued, or that eventually issue, may be circumvented or otherwise invalidated. Any attempt to enforce our patents or patent application rights could be time consuming and costly. An adverse outcome could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties, require disputed rights to be licensed from or to third parties or require us to cease using the technology in dispute. Even if a patent is issued and enforceable, because development and commercialization of pharmaceutical products can be subject to substantial delays, patents may expire early and provide only a short period of protection, if any, following commercialization of related products.

There are many laws, regulations and judicial decisions that dictate and otherwise influence the manner in which patent applications are filed and prosecuted and in which patents are granted and enforced. Changes to these laws, regulations and judicial decisions are subject to influences outside of our control and may negatively affect our business, including our ability to obtain meaningful patent coverage or enforcement rights to any of our issued patents. New laws, regulations and judicial decisions may be retroactive in effect, potentially reducing or eliminating our ability to implement our patent-related strategies to these changes. Changes to laws, regulations and judicial decisions that affect our business are often difficult or impossible to foresee, which limits our ability to adequately adapt our patent strategies to these changes.

The commercial potential of a drug candidate in development is difficult to predict and if the market size for a new drug is significantly smaller than we anticipated, it could significantly and negatively impact our revenue, results of operations and financial condition.

It is very difficult to estimate the commercial potential of product candidates due to factors such as safety and efficacy compared to other available treatments, including potential generic drug alternatives with similar efficacy profiles, changing standards of care, third party payer reimbursement, patient and physician preferences, the availability of competitive alternatives that may emerge either during the long drug development process or after commercial introduction, and the availability of generic versions of our successful product candidates following approval by health authorities based on the expiration of regulatory exclusivity or our inability to prevent generic versions from coming to market in one or more geographies by the assertion of one or more patents covering such approved drug. If due to one or more of these risks the market potential for a product candidate is lower than we anticipated, it could significantly and negatively impact the commercial terms of any collaboration partnership potential for such product candidate or, if we have already entered into a collaboration for such drug candidate, the revenue potential from royalty and milestone payments could be significantly diminished and would negatively impact our revenue, results of operations and financial condition.

Scientific discovery of new medical breakthroughs is an inherently uncertain process and the future success of the application of our technology platforms to potential new drug candidates is therefore very uncertain and unpredictable and one or more of our research and development programs could fail at any time and adversely impact the value of our business.

We apply our polymer chemistry technology platform to numerous small and large molecule drug development candidates from early discovery research to clinical development and it is important to our business that we continue to increase the number of drug candidates both in research and development. Successful application of our technology to one or more molecules is very difficult and uncertain in terms of making sufficient advances in therapeutic benefit to patients while maintaining an adequate safety profile. The risk of failure is increased for our product candidates that are based on new technologies, such as the application of our advanced polymer conjugate technology to small molecules, including without limitation NKTR-118, NKTR-119, NKTR-102, NKTR-105 and other drug candidates currently in the discovery research or preclinical development phases. If our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate technologies fail to generate new drug candidates with positive clinical trial results and approved drugs, our business, results of operations, and financial condition would be materially harmed.

Our revenue is exclusively derived from our collaboration agreements, which can result in significant fluctuation in our revenue from period to period, and our past revenue is therefore not necessarily indicative of our future revenue.

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Our revenue is derived from our collaboration agreements with partners, under which we may receive contract research payments, milestone payments based on clinical progress, regulatory progress or net sales achievements, royalties or manufacturing

Table of Contents

revenue. Significant variations in the timing of receipt of cash payments and our recognition of revenue can result from the nature of significant milestone payments based on the execution of new collaboration agreements, the timing of clinical, regulatory or sales events which result in single milestone payments and the timing and success of the commercial launch of new drugs by our collaboration partners. The amount of our revenue derived from collaboration agreements in any given period will depend on a number of unpredictable factors, including our ability to find and maintain suitable collaboration partners, the timing of the negotiation and conclusion of collaboration agreements with such partners, whether and when we or our partner achieve clinical and sales milestones, whether the partnership is exclusive or whether we can seek other partners, the timing of regulatory approvals in one or more major markets and the market introduction of new drugs or generic versions of the approved drug, as well as other factors.

If our partners, on which we depend to obtain regulatory approvals for and to commercialize our partnered products, are not successful, or if such collaborations fail, the development or commercialization of our partnered products may be delayed or unsuccessful.

When we sign a collaborative development agreement or license agreement to develop a product candidate with a pharmaceutical or biotechnology company, the pharmaceutical or biotechnology company is generally expected to:

design and conduct large scale clinical studies;

prepare and file documents necessary to obtain government approvals to sell a given product candidate; and/or

market and sell our products when and if they are approved.

Our reliance on collaboration partners poses a number of risks to our business, including risks that:

we may be unable to control whether, and the extent to which, our partners devote sufficient resources to the development programs or commercial marketing and sales efforts;

disputes may arise in the future with respect to the ownership of rights to technology or intellectual property developed with partners;

disagreements with partners could lead to delays in, or termination of, the research, development or commercialization of product candidates or to litigation or arbitration proceedings;

contracts with our partners may fail to provide us with significant protection, or to be effectively enforced, in the event one of our partners fails to perform;

partners have considerable discretion in electing whether to pursue the development of any additional product candidates and may pursue alternative technologies or products either on their own or in collaboration with our competitors;

partners with marketing rights may choose to devote fewer resources to the marketing of our partnered products than they do to products of their own development or products in-licensed from other third parties;

the timing and level of resources that our partners dedicate to the development program will affect the timing and amount of revenue we receive;

we do not have the ability to unilaterally terminate agreements (or partners may have extension or renewal rights) that we believe are not on commercially reasonable terms or consistent with our current business strategy;

partners may be unable to pay us as expected; and

partners may terminate their agreements with us unilaterally for any or no reason, in some cases with the payment of a termination fee penalty and in other cases with no termination fee penalty.

Given these risks, the success of our current and future partnerships is highly unpredictable and can have a substantial negative or positive impact on our business. We have entered into collaborations in the past that have been subsequently terminated, such as our collaboration with Pfizer for the development and commercialization of inhaled insulin that was terminated by Pfizer in November 2007. If other collaborations are suspended or terminated, our ability to commercialize certain other proposed product candidates could also be negatively impacted. If our collaborations fail, our product development or commercialization of product candidates could be delayed or cancelled, which would negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we or our partners do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates on a timely basis, if at all, or if the terms of any approval impose significant restrictions or limitations on use, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be negatively affected.

We or our partners may not obtain regulatory approval for product candidates on a timely basis, if at all, or the terms of any approval (which in some countries includes pricing approval) may impose significant restrictions or limitations on use. Product

Table of Contents

candidates must undergo rigorous animal and human testing and an extensive FDA mandated or equivalent foreign authorities review process for safety and efficacy. This process generally takes a number of years and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. The time required for completing testing and obtaining approvals is uncertain, and the FDA and other U.S. and foreign regulatory agencies have substantial discretion to terminate clinical trials, require additional clinical development or other testing at any phase of development, delay or withhold registration and marketing approval and mandate product withdrawals, including recalls. In addition, undesirable side effects caused by our product candidates could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in a more restricted label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by regulatory authorities.

Even if we or our partners receive regulatory approval of a product, the approval may limit the indicated uses for which the product may be marketed. Our partnered products that have obtained regulatory approval, and the manufacturing processes for these products, are subject to continued review and periodic inspections by the FDA and other regulatory authorities. Discovery from such review and inspection of previously unknown problems may result in restrictions on marketed products or on us, including withdrawal or recall of such products from the market, suspension of related manufacturing operations or a more restricted label. The failure to obtain timely regulatory approval of product candidates, any product marketing limitations or a product withdrawal would negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are a party to numerous collaboration agreements and other significant agreements which contain complex commercial terms that could result in disputes, litigation or indemnification liability that could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We currently derive, and expect to derive in the foreseeable future, all of our revenue from collaboration agreements with biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. These collaboration agreements contain complex commercial terms, including:

clinical development and commercialization obligations that are based on certain commercial reasonableness performance standards that can often be difficult to enforce if disputes arise as to adequacy of performance;

research and development performance and reimbursement obligations for our personnel and other resources allocated to partnered product development programs;

clinical and commercial manufacturing agreements, some of which are priced on an actual cost basis for products supplied by us to our partners with complicated cost allocation formulas and methodologies;

intellectual property ownership allocation between us and our partners for improvements and new inventions developed during the course of the partnership;

royalties on end product sales based on a number of complex variables, including net sales calculations, geography, patent life, generic competitors, and other factors; and

indemnity obligations for third-party intellectual property infringement, product liability and certain other claims.

On September 20, 2009, we entered into a worldwide exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca for the further development and commercialization of NKTR-118 and NKTR-119. In addition, we have also entered into complex commercial agreements with Novartis in connection with the sale of certain assets related to our pulmonary business, associated technology and intellectual property to Novartis (the Novartis Pulmonary Asset Sale), which was completed on December 31, 2008. Our agreements with AstraZeneca and Novartis contain complex representations and warranties, covenants and indemnification obligations that could result in substantial future liability and harm our financial condition if we breach any of our agreements with AstraZeneca or Novartis or any third party agreements impacted by this complex transaction. As part of the Novartis Pulmonary Asset Sale, we entered an exclusive license agreement with Novartis Pharma pursuant to which Novartis Pharma grants back to us an exclusive, irrevocable, perpetual, royalty-free and worldwide license under certain specific patent rights and other related intellectual property rights necessary for us to satisfy certain continuing contractual obligations to third parties, including in connection with development, manufacture, sale and commercialization activities related to our partnered program for BAY41-6551 with Bayer Healthcare

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LLC . We also entered into a service agreement pursuant to which we have subcontracted to Novartis certain services to be performed related to our partnered program for BAY41-6551 and a transition services agreement pursuant to which Novartis and we provided each other with specified services for limited time periods following the closing of the Novartis Pulmonary Asset Sale to facilitate the transition of the acquired assets and business from us to Novartis.

From time to time, we have informal dispute resolution discussions and commercial litigation with third parties regarding the appropriate interpretation of the complex commercial terms contained in our agreements. One or more disputes may arise in the future regarding our collaboration agreements, transaction documents, or third party license agreements that may ultimately result in costly litigation and unfavorable interpretation of contract terms, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Table of Contents

If we or our partners are not able to manufacture drugs or drug substances in quantities and at costs that are commercially feasible, we may fail to meet our contractual obligations or our proprietary and partnered product candidates may experience clinical delays or constrained commercial supply which could significantly harm our business.

If we are not able to scale-up manufacturing to meet the drug quantities required to support large clinical trials or commercial manufacturing in a timely manner or at a commercially reasonable cost, we risk delaying our clinical trials or those of our partners and may breach contractual obligations and incur associated damages and costs, and reduce or even eliminate associated revenues. In some cases, we may subcontract manufacturing or other services. Pharmaceutical manufacturing involves significant risks and uncertainties related to the demonstration of adequate stability, sufficient purification of the drug substance and drug product, the identification and elimination of impurities, optimal formulations, process validation, and challenges to controlling for all of these factors during manufacturing scale-up for large clinical trials and commercial manufacturing and supply. In addition, we have faced and may in the future face significant difficulties, delays and unexpected expenses as we validate third party contract manufacturers required for scale-up to clinical or commercial quantities. Failure to manufacture products in quantities or at costs that are commercially feasible could cause us not to meet our supply requirements, contractual obligations or other requirements for our proprietary product candidates and, as a result, would significantly harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

For instance, we entered a service agreement with Novartis pursuant to which we subcontract to Novartis certain important services to be performed in relation to our partnered program for BAY41-6551 with Bayer Healthcare LLC. If our subcontractors do not dedicate adequate resources to our programs, we risk breach of our obligations to our partners. Building and validating large scale clinical or commercial-scale manufacturing facilities and processes, recruiting and training qualified personnel and obtaining necessary regulatory approvals is complex, expensive and time consuming. In the past we have encountered challenges in scaling up manufacturing to meet the requirements of large scale clinical trials without making modifications to the drug formulation, which may cause significant delays in clinical development. Further, our drug and device combination products, such as BAY41-6551 and the Cipro Inhale program, require significant device design, formulation development work and manufacturing scale-up activities. Further, we have experienced delays in starting the Phase 3 clinical development program for BAY41-6551 as we work to finalize the device design with a demonstrated capability to be manufactured at commercial scale. This work is ongoing. Drug/device combination products are particularly complex, expensive, time-consuming and uncertain due to the number of variables involved in the final product design, including ease of patient/doctor use, maintenance of clinical efficacy, reliability and cost of manufacturing, regulatory approval requirements and standards and other important factors. There continues to be substantial and unpredictable risk and uncertainty related to manufacturing and supply until such time as the commercial supply chain is validated and proven.

We purchase some of the starting material for drugs and drug candidates from a single source or a limited number of suppliers, and the partial or complete loss of one of these suppliers could cause production delays, clinical trial delays, substantial loss of revenue and contract liability to third parties.

We often face very limited supply of a critical raw material that can only be obtained from a single, or a limited number of, suppliers, which could cause production delays, clinical trial delays, substantial lost revenue opportunity or contract liability to third parties. For example, there are only a limited number of qualified suppliers, and in some cases single source suppliers, for the raw materials included in our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate drug formulations, and any interruption in supply or failure to procure such raw materials on commercially feasible terms could harm our business by delaying our clinical trials, impeding commercialization of approved drugs or increasing operating loss to the extent we cannot pass on increased costs to a manufacturing customer.

We rely on trade secret protection and other unpatented proprietary rights for important proprietary technologies, and any loss of such rights could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on trade secret protection for our confidential and proprietary information. No assurance can be given that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent confidential and proprietary information or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or disclose such technology, or that we can meaningfully protect our trade secrets. In addition, unpatented proprietary rights, including trade secrets and know-how, can be difficult to protect and may lose their value if they are independently developed by a third party or if their secrecy is lost. Any loss of trade secret protection or other unpatented proprietary rights could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We expect to continue to incur substantial losses and negative cash flow from operations and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010, we reported a net loss of \$0.5 million and \$6.6 million, respectively. If and when we achieve profitability depends upon a number of factors, including the timing and recognition of milestone payments and royalties received, the timing of revenue under our collaboration agreements, the amount of investments we make in our proprietary product candidates and the regulatory approval and market success of our product candidates. We may not be able to achieve and sustain profitability.

Table of Contents

Other factors that will affect whether we achieve and sustain profitability include our ability, alone or together with our partners, to:

develop products utilizing our technologies, either independently or in collaboration with other pharmaceutical or biotech companies;

receive necessary regulatory and marketing approvals;

maintain or expand manufacturing at necessary levels;

achieve market acceptance of our partnered products;

receive royalties on products that have been approved, marketed or submitted for marketing approval with regulatory authorities; and

maintain sufficient funds to finance our activities.

If we do not generate sufficient cash flow through increased revenue or raising additional capital, we may not be able to meet our substantial debt obligations.

As of June 30, 2010, we had cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments in marketable securities valued at approximately \$338.2 million and approximately \$239.7 million of indebtedness, including approximately \$215.0 million in convertible subordinated notes due September 2012, \$19.6 million in capital lease obligations, and \$5.1 million of other liabilities.

Our substantial indebtedness has and will continue to impact us by:

making it more difficult to obtain additional financing;

constraining our ability to react quickly in an unfavorable economic climate;

constraining our stock price; and

constraining our ability to invest in our proprietary product development programs.

Currently, we are not generating positive cash flow. If we are unable to satisfy our debt service requirements, substantial liquidity problems could result. In relation to our convertible subordinated notes, since the market price of our common stock is significantly below the conversion price, the holders of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes are unlikely to convert the notes to common stock in accordance with the existing terms of the notes. If we do not generate sufficient cash from operations to repay principal or interest on our remaining convertible subordinated notes, or satisfy any of our other debt obligations, when due, we may have to raise additional funds from the issuance of equity or debt securities or otherwise restructure our obligations. Any such financing or restructuring may not be available to us on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

If we cannot raise additional capital, our financial condition will suffer.

We have no material credit facility or other material committed sources of capital. To the extent operating and capital resources are insufficient to meet our future capital needs, we will have to raise additional funds from new collaboration partnerships or the capital markets to continue the

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marketing and development of our technologies and proprietary products. Such funds may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. We may be unable to obtain suitable new collaboration partners on attractive terms and our substantial indebtedness may limit our ability to obtain additional capital markets financing. If adequate funds are not available on reasonable terms, we may be required to curtail operations significantly or obtain funds by entering into financing, supply or collaboration agreements on unattractive terms. Our inability to raise capital could harm our business and our stock price. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of such securities would result in dilution to our stockholders.

If government and private insurance programs do not provide reimbursement for our partnered products or proprietary products, those products will not be widely accepted, which would have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In both domestic and foreign markets, sales of our partnered and proprietary products that have received regulatory approval will depend in part on market acceptance among physicians and patients, pricing approvals by government authorities and the availability of reimbursement from third-party payers, such as government health administration authorities, managed care providers, private health insurers and other organizations. Such third-party payers are increasingly challenging the price and cost effectiveness of medical products and services. Therefore, significant uncertainty exists as to the pricing approvals for, and the reimbursement status of, newly approved healthcare products. Moreover, legislation and regulations affecting the pricing of pharmaceuticals may change

Table of Contents

before regulatory agencies approve our proposed products for marketing and could further limit pricing approvals for, and reimbursement of, our products from government authorities and third-party payers. A government or third-party payer decision not to approve pricing for, or provide adequate coverage and reimbursements of, our products would limit market acceptance of such products.

We depend on third parties to conduct the clinical trials for our proprietary product candidates and any failure of those parties to fulfill their obligations could harm our development and commercialization plans.

We depend on independent clinical investigators, contract research organizations and other third-party service providers to conduct clinical trials for our proprietary product candidates. Though we rely heavily on these parties for successful execution of our clinical trials and are ultimately responsible for the results of their activities, many aspects of their activities are beyond our control. For example, we are responsible for ensuring that each of our clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trial, but the independent clinical investigators may prioritize other projects over ours or communicate issues regarding our products to us in an untimely manner. Third parties may not complete activities on schedule or may not conduct our clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated protocols. The early termination of any of our clinical trial arrangements, the failure of third parties to comply with the regulations and requirements governing clinical trials or our reliance on results of trials that we have not directly conducted or monitored could hinder or delay the development, approval and commercialization of our product candidates and would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our manufacturing operations and those of our contract manufacturers are subject to governmental regulatory requirements, which, if not met, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We and our contract manufacturers are required in certain cases to maintain compliance with current good manufacturing practices (cGMP), including cGMP guidelines applicable to active pharmaceutical ingredients, and are subject to inspections by the FDA or comparable agencies in other jurisdictions to confirm such compliance. We anticipate periodic regulatory inspections of our drug manufacturing facilities and the manufacturing facilities of our contract manufacturers for compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. Any failure to follow and document our or our contract manufacturers' adherence to such cGMP regulations or satisfy other manufacturing and product release regulatory requirements may disrupt our ability to meet our manufacturing obligations to our customers, lead to significant delays in the availability of products for commercial use or clinical study, result in the termination or hold on a clinical study or delay or prevent filing or approval of marketing applications for our products. Failure to comply with applicable regulations may also result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of regulatory authorities to grant marketing approval of our products, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of products, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, any of which could harm our business. The results of these inspections could result in costly manufacturing changes or facility or capital equipment upgrades to satisfy the FDA that our manufacturing and quality control procedures are in substantial compliance with cGMP. Manufacturing delays, for us or our contract manufacturers, pending resolution of regulatory deficiencies or suspensions would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Significant competition for our polymer conjugate chemistry technology platforms and our partnered and proprietary products and product candidates could make our technologies, products or product candidates obsolete or uncompetitive, which would negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate chemistry platforms and our partnered and proprietary products and product candidates compete with various pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Competitors of our PEGylation and polymer conjugate chemistry technologies include The Dow Chemical Company, Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., SunBio Corporation, Mountain View Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Novo Nordisk A/S (formerly assets held by Neose Technologies, Inc.), and NOF Corporation. Several other chemical, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies may also be developing PEGylation technologies or technologies that have similar impact on target drug molecules. Some of these companies license or provide the technology to other companies, while others are developing the technology for internal use.

There are several competitors for our proprietary product candidates currently in development. For BAY41-6551 (Amikacin inhale), the current standard of care includes several approved intravenous antibiotics for the treatment of either hospital-acquired pneumonia or ventilator-associated pneumonia in patients on mechanical ventilators. For Oral NKTR-118 (PEGylated naloxol), there are currently several alternative therapies used to address opioid-induced constipation (OIC) and opioid-induced bowel dysfunction (OBD), including over-the-counter laxatives and stool softeners such as docusate sodium, senna and milk of magnesia. In addition, there are a number of companies developing potential products which are in various stages of clinical development and are being evaluated for the treatment of OIC and OBD in different patient populations, including Adolor Corporation, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Pfizer (via Wyeth acquisition completed in 2009), Mundipharma Int. Limited, Sucampo Pharmaceuticals and Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited. For NKTR-102, there are a number of approved therapies for the treatment of colorectal cancer, including Eloxatin, Camptosar, Avastin, Erbitux, Vectibux, Xeloda, Adrucil and Wellcovorin. In

Table of Contents

addition, there are a number of drugs in various stages of preclinical and clinical development from companies exploring cancer therapies or improved chemotherapeutic agents to potentially treat colorectal cancer, including, but not limited to, products in development from Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Pfizer, Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, Antigenics, Inc., F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Novartis AG, Cell Therapeutics, Inc., Neopharm Inc., Mediatech Research Ltd, Alchemia Limited, Enzon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and others. There are also a number of chemotherapies and cancer therapies approved today and in various stages of clinical development for ovarian and breast cancers including but not limited to: Avastin® (bevacizumab), Camptosar® (irinotecan), Doxil® (doxorubicin HCl), Ellence® (epirubicin), Gemzar® (gemcitabine), Herceptin® (trastuzumab), Hycamtin® (topotecan), Paraplatin® (carboplatin), and Taxol® (paclitaxel). These therapies are only partially effective in treating ovarian or breast cancers. Major pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies with approved drugs or drugs in development for these cancers include Bristol-Meyers Squibb, Genentech, Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, Johnson and Johnson, Pfizer, Inc., Eli Lilly & Co., and many others.

There can be no assurance that we or our partners will successfully develop, obtain regulatory approvals and commercialize next-generation or new products that will successfully compete with those of our competitors. Many of our competitors have greater financial, research and development, marketing and sales, manufacturing and managerial capabilities. We face competition from these companies not just in product development but also in areas such as recruiting employees, acquiring technologies that might enhance our ability to commercialize products, establishing relationships with certain research and academic institutions, enrolling patients in clinical trials and seeking program partnerships and collaborations with larger pharmaceutical companies. As a result, our competitors may succeed in developing competing technologies, obtaining regulatory approval or gaining market acceptance for products before we do. These developments could make our products or technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

We could be involved in legal proceedings and may incur substantial litigation costs and liabilities that will adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time, third parties have asserted, and may in the future assert, that we or our partners infringe their proprietary rights. The third party often bases its assertions on a claim that its patents cover our technology. Similar assertions of infringement could be based on future patents that may issue to third parties. In certain of our agreements with our partners, we are obligated to indemnify and hold harmless our partners from intellectual property infringement, product liability and certain other claims, which could cause us to incur substantial costs if we are called upon to defend ourselves and our partners against any claims. If a third party obtains injunctive or other equitable relief against us or our partners, they could effectively prevent us, or our partners, from developing or commercializing, or deriving revenue from, certain products or product candidates in the U.S. and abroad. For instance, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, to which we license our proprietary PEGylation reagent for use in the MIRCERA product, was a party to a significant patent infringement lawsuit brought by Amgen, Inc. related to Roche's proposed marketing and sale of MIRCERA to treat chemotherapy anemia in the U.S. In October 2008, a federal court ruled in favor of Amgen, issuing a permanent injunction preventing Roche from marketing or selling MIRCERA in the U.S. In December 2009, the U.S. District court for the District of Massachusetts entered a final judgment and permanent injunction, and Roche and Amgen entered into a settlement and limited license agreement which allows Roche to begin selling MIRCERA in the U.S. in July 2014.

Third-party claims could also result in the award of substantial damages to be paid by us or a settlement resulting in significant payments to be made by us. For instance, a settlement might require us to enter a license agreement under which we pay substantial royalties to a third party, diminishing our future economic returns from the related product. In 2006, we entered into a litigation settlement related to an intellectual property dispute with the University of Alabama in Huntsville pursuant to which we paid \$11.0 million and agreed to pay an additional \$10.0 million in equal \$1.0 million installments over ten years ending with the last payment due on July 1, 2016. We cannot predict with certainty the eventual outcome of any pending or future litigation. Costs associated with such litigation, substantial damage claims, indemnification claims or royalties paid for licenses from third parties could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If product liability lawsuits are brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities.

The manufacture, clinical testing, marketing and sale of medical products involve inherent product liability risks. If product liability costs exceed our product liability insurance coverage, we may incur substantial liabilities that could have a severe negative impact on our financial position. Whether or not we are ultimately successful in any product liability litigation, such litigation would consume substantial amounts of our financial and managerial resources and might result in adverse publicity, all of which would impair our business. Additionally, we may not be able to maintain our clinical trial insurance or product liability insurance at an acceptable cost, if at all, and this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential claims or losses.

Our future depends on the proper management of our current and future business operations and their associated expenses.

Our business strategy requires us to manage our business to provide for the continued development and potential commercialization of our proprietary and partnered product candidates. Our strategy also calls for us to undertake increased research and development activities and to

manage an increasing number of relationships with partners and other third parties, while

Table of Contents

simultaneously managing the expenses generated by these activities. If we are unable to manage effectively our current operations and any growth we may experience, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. If we are unable to effectively manage our expenses, we may find it necessary to reduce our personnel-related costs through further reductions in our workforce, which could harm our operations, employee morale and impair our ability to retain and recruit talent. Furthermore, if adequate funds are not available, we may be required to obtain funds through arrangements with partners or other sources that may require us to relinquish rights to certain of our technologies or products that we would not otherwise relinquish.

We are dependent on our management team and key technical personnel, and the loss of any key manager or employee may impair our ability to develop our products effectively and may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our success largely depends on the continued services of our executive officers and other key personnel. The loss of one or more members of our management team or other key employees could seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. The relationships that our key managers have cultivated within our industry make us particularly dependent upon their continued employment with us. We are also dependent on the continued services of our technical personnel because of the highly technical nature of our products and the regulatory approval process. Because our executive officers and key employees are not obligated to provide us with continued services, they could terminate their employment with us at any time without penalty. We do not have any post-employment noncompetition agreements with any of our employees and do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our executive officers or key employees.

Because competition for highly qualified technical personnel is intense, we may not be able to attract and retain the personnel we need to support our operations and growth.

We must attract and retain experts in the areas of clinical testing, manufacturing, regulatory, finance, marketing and distribution and develop additional expertise in our existing personnel. We face intense competition from other biopharmaceutical companies, research and academic institutions and other organizations for qualified personnel. Many of the organizations with which we compete for qualified personnel have greater resources than we have. Because competition for skilled personnel in our industry is intense, companies such as ours sometimes experience high attrition rates with regard to their skilled employees. Further, in making employment decisions, job candidates often consider the value of the stock options they are to receive in connection with their employment. Our equity incentive plan and employee benefit plans may not be effective in motivating or retaining our employees or attracting new employees, and significant volatility in the price of our stock may adversely affect our ability to attract or retain qualified personnel. If we fail to attract new personnel or to retain and motivate our current personnel, our business and future growth prospects could be severely harmed.

If earthquakes and other catastrophic events strike, our business may be harmed.

Our corporate headquarters, including a substantial portion of our research and development operations, are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region known for seismic activity and a potential terrorist target. In addition, we own facilities for the manufacture of products using our PEGylation and advanced polymer conjugate technologies in Huntsville, Alabama and own and lease offices in Hyderabad, India. There are no backup facilities for our manufacturing operations located in Huntsville, Alabama. In the event of an earthquake or other natural disaster, political instability, or terrorist event in any of these locations, our ability to manufacture and supply materials for drug candidates in development and our ability to meet our manufacturing obligations to our customers would be significantly disrupted and our business, results of operations and financial condition would be harmed. Our collaborative partners may also be subject to catastrophic events, such as hurricanes and tornadoes, any of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. We have not undertaken a systematic analysis of the potential consequences to our business, results of operations and financial condition from a major earthquake or other catastrophic event, such as a fire, sustained loss of power, terrorist activity or other disaster, and do not have a recovery plan for such disasters. In addition, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to compensate us for actual losses from any interruption of our business that may occur.

We have implemented certain anti-takeover measures, which make it more difficult to acquire us, even though such acquisitions may be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even though such acquisitions may be beneficial to our stockholders. These anti-takeover provisions include:

establishment of a classified board of directors such that not all members of the board may be elected at one time;

Table of Contents

lack of a provision for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates;

the ability of our board to authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;

prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, thereby requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of stockholders;

establishment of advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and

limitations on who may call a special meeting of stockholders.

Further, we have in place a preferred share purchase rights plan, commonly known as a poison pill. The provisions described above, our poison pill and provisions of Delaware law relating to business combinations with interested stockholders may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us. These provisions may also discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring a large portion of our securities or initiating a tender offer or proxy contest, even if our stockholders might receive a premium for their shares in the acquisition over the then current market prices. We also have a change of control severance benefits plan which provides for certain cash severance, stock award acceleration and other benefits in the event our employees are terminated (or, in some cases, resign for specified reasons) following an acquisition. This severance plan could discourage a third party from acquiring us.

Risks Related to Our Securities

The price of our common stock and senior convertible debt are expected to remain volatile.

Our stock price is volatile. During the quarter ended June 30, 2010, based on closing bid prices on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, our stock price ranged from \$11.25 to \$15.58 per share. We expect our stock price to remain volatile. In addition, as our convertible senior notes are convertible into shares of our common stock, volatility or depressed prices of our common stock could have a similar effect on the trading price of our notes. Also, interest rate fluctuations can affect the price of our convertible senior notes. A variety of factors may have a significant effect on the market price of our common stock or notes, including:

announcements of data from, or material developments in, our clinical trials or those of our competitors, including delays in clinical development, approval or launch;

announcements by collaboration partners as to their plans or expectations related to partnered products;

announcements or terminations of collaboration agreements by us or our competitors;

fluctuations in our results of operations;

developments in patent or other proprietary rights, including intellectual property litigation or entering into intellectual property license agreements and the costs associated with those arrangements;

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announcements of technological innovations or new therapeutic products that may compete with our approved products or products under development;

announcements of changes in governmental regulation affecting us or our competitors;

hedging activities by purchasers of our convertible senior notes;

litigation brought against us or third parties to whom we have indemnification obligations;

public concern as to the safety of drug formulations developed by us or others; and

general market conditions.

Our stockholders may be diluted, and the price of our common stock may decrease, as a result of the exercise of outstanding stock options and warrants or the future issuances of securities.

We may issue additional common stock, preferred stock, restricted stock units or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock. Furthermore, substantially all shares of common stock for which our outstanding stock options or warrants are exercisable are, once they have been purchased, eligible for immediate sale in the public market. The issuance of additional common stock, preferred stock, restricted stock units or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock or the exercise of stock options or warrants would dilute existing investors and could adversely affect the price of our securities.

Table of Contents

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

None, including no purchases of any class of our equity securities by us or any affiliate pursuant to any publicly announced repurchase plan in the three months ended June 30, 2010.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

Except as so indicated in Exhibit 32.1, the following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit Number	Description of Documents
10.1(1)	Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
31.1(2)	Certification of Nektar Therapeutics principal executive officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2(2)	Certification of Nektar Therapeutics principal financial officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
32.1(2)*	Section 1350 Certifications.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the indicated exhibit in Nektar Therapeutics Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on July 6, 2010.

(2) Filed herewith.

* Exhibit 32.1 is being furnished and shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall such exhibit be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act, except as otherwise stated in such filing.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

By: */s/ JOHN NICHOLSON*
John Nicholson
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: July 28, 2010

By: */s/ JILLIAN B. THOMSEN*
Jillian B. Thomsen
Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer

Date: July 28, 2010

Table of Contents

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(2)	Filed herewith.
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