

BIODEL INC

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008

or

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

For the transition period from to .

Commission File Number 001-33451

BIODEL INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

100 Saw Mill Road

Danbury, CT

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

90-0136863

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

06810

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

(203) 796-5000

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	The NASDAQ Global Market

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

None

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock of the registrant held by non-affiliates was \$134.8 million based on the last sales price at which the common stock was last sold on the NASDAQ Global Market on March 31, 2008.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, as of November 30, 2008 was 23,712,250.

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement, or the 2009 Proxy Statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after September 30, 2008, for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are

incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report. With the exception of the portions of the 2009 Proxy Statement expressly incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K by reference, such document shall not be deemed filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

BIODEL INC.
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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding our strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenues, projected costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. The words “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

Our forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those described or implied in the forward-looking statements, including:

- our ability to secure approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, for our product candidates under Section 505(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act;
- our ability to secure approval by the FDA for our lead product candidate, VIAject™, without conducting additional pivotal clinical trials;
- our ability to market, commercialize and achieve market acceptance for product candidates developed using our VIAdel™ technology;
- the progress, timing or success of our product candidates, particularly VIAject™, and that of our research, development and clinical programs, including any resulting data analyses;
- our ability to enter into collaboration arrangements for the commercialization of our product candidates and the success or failure of any such collaborations that we enter, or our ability to commercialize our product candidates ourselves;
- our ability to enforce our patent for VIAject™ and secure patents for our other product candidates;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and operate our business without infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of our products;
- the ability of our major suppliers, including suppliers of insulin, to produce our product or products in our final dosage form;
- our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy; and
- our ability to accurately estimate anticipated operating losses, future revenues, capital requirements and our needs for additional financing.

We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements included in this Annual Report, particularly in Item 1A of this Annual Report, and in our other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements that we make.

You should read this Annual Report and the documents that we have filed as exhibits to the Annual Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. It is routine for internal projections and expectations to change as the year or each quarter in the year progresses, and therefore it should be clearly understood that the internal projections and beliefs upon which we base our expectations are made as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and may change prior to the end of each quarter or the year. While we may elect to update forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a specialty biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of innovative treatments for endocrine disorders such as diabetes and osteoporosis, which may be safer, more effective and convenient. We develop our product candidates by applying our proprietary formulation technologies to existing drugs in order to improve their therapeutic results. Our initial development efforts are focused on peptide hormones. Our most advanced product candidate, VIAject™, has been studied in two pivotal Phase III clinical trials for the treatment of patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes.

Diabetes is a disease characterized by abnormally high levels of blood glucose and inadequate levels of insulin. Glucose is a simple sugar used by all the cells of the body to produce energy and support life. Humans need a minimum level of glucose in their blood at all times to stay alive. Insulin is a peptide hormone naturally secreted by the pancreas to regulate the body's management of glucose. When a healthy individual begins a meal, the pancreas releases a natural spike of insulin called the first-phase insulin release, which is critical to the body's overall control of glucose. Virtually all patients with diabetes lack the first-phase insulin release. All patients with Type 1 diabetes must treat themselves with mealtime insulin injections. As the disease progresses, patients with Type 2 diabetes also require mealtime insulin. However, none of the currently marketed mealtime insulin products adequately mimics the first-phase insulin release. As a result, patients using insulin typically have inadequate levels of insulin in their systems at the start of a meal and too much insulin in their systems between meals. This, in turn, results in the lack of adequate glucose control associated with diabetes. The long-term adverse effects of elevated glucose levels include blindness, loss of kidney function, nerve damage and loss of sensation and poor circulation in the periphery, which in some severe cases, may lead to amputations.

Advances in insulin technology in the 1990s led to the development of new molecules, referred to as rapid-acting insulin analogs, which are similar to insulin, but are absorbed into the blood more rapidly. We estimate that these rapid-acting insulin analogs had sales in excess of \$3.0 billion in 2007.

VIAject™ is our proprietary injectable formulation of recombinant human insulin designed to be absorbed into the blood faster than the currently marketed rapid-acting insulin analogs. We have recently completed two pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, one in patients with Type 1 diabetes and the other in patients with Type 2 diabetes. In both clinical trials we compared VIAject™ to Humulin® R, a form of recombinant human insulin, to determine if VIAject™ is not inferior to Humulin® R in the management of blood glucose levels, as measured by the mean change in patients' glycosylated hemoglobin, or HbA1c, levels from baseline. HbA1c is a measure of a patient's average blood glucose level over a period of approximately three months.

In September 2008, we announced results from a preliminary analysis of the data from our pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™. In our Type 2 trial we found that VIAject™ was comparable to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control, when measured by the mean change in patients' HbA1c levels. Additionally, we reported that Type 2 patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer mild and moderate, or non-severe, hypoglycemic events and gained weight at lower rate. In our Type 1 trial, we found that VIAject™ was comparable to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control among patients in the United States and Germany. However, when HbA1c data from patients in India were included in the analysis, change in HbA1c favored the Humulin® R treatment group. Data from India was shown to be statistically different (treatment by country interaction, $p=0.007$) which, in our view, made these data not comparable to the data collected in the United States and Germany. We also reported that Type 1 patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer severe hypoglycemic events and lost weight instead of gaining weight. The finding regarding weight was progressive, with patients receiving VIAject™ continuing to lose weight and patients receiving Humulin® R continuing to gain weight over the course of treatment. Accordingly, we believe VIAject™ may be a safer form of mealtime insulin therapy than is currently available to patients with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes.

We expect to meet with officials from the Division of Metabolic and Endocrine Drug Products of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, by the end of January 2009 to discuss the submission of a new drug application, or NDA, for VIAject™ based on the results of our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials. We are conducting ongoing analyses of all data from both trials that we expect to complete prior to meeting with the FDA. After meeting with the FDA, we plan to conduct at least one new clinical trial of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes. The determination of whether to submit the NDA prior to or after the new trial will depend on the results of ongoing analyses, expert consultation and regulatory feedback.

In addition to VIAject™, we are developing VIAtab™, a sublingual, or below the tongue, tablet formulation of insulin. We have tested one formulation of VIAtab™ in Phase I trials in patients with Type 1 diabetes and are developing additional formulations for further clinical testing. We believe that VIAtab™ has the potential to rapidly deliver insulin, while sparing patients from the unpleasant aspects of injection therapy. We are developing VIAtab™ as a potential treatment for patients with Type 2 diabetes who are in the early stages of their disease. In addition to our insulin programs, our preclinical product candidates for the treatment of osteoporosis are VIAMass™ and VIAcal™. VIAMass™ is a sublingual rapid-acting formulation of parathyroid hormone 1-34, or PTH 1-34. VIAcal™ is a sublingual rapid-acting formulation of salmon calcitonin. Pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we have suspended significant expenditures for these earlier stage product candidates, as we believe that focusing our resources on the later-stage VIAject™ program provides our best opportunity to maximize stockholder value.

We have developed all of our product candidates utilizing our proprietary VIAdel™ technology which allows us to study the interaction between peptide hormones and small molecules. We use our technology to reformulate existing peptide drugs with small molecule ingredients that are generally regarded as safe by the FDA so as to improve their therapeutic effect. We believe that this approach to drug development will allow us to utilize Section 505(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or the FDCA, for FDA approval of our product candidates. Section 505(b)(2) provides for a type of NDA that allows expedited development of new formulations of chemical entities and biological compounds that have already undergone extensive clinical trials and been approved by the FDA. Both the time and cost of development of a new product can be substantially less under a Section 505(b)(2) NDA than under a full NDA.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to build a leading specialty biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of innovative treatments for endocrine disorders, which may be safer, more effective and convenient. To achieve our goal, we are pursuing the following strategies:

- *Obtain Regulatory Approval for VIAject™.* Our current focus is to seek regulatory approval for VIAject™ in the major world markets starting with the United States. We plan to conduct additional clinical trials of VIAject™ based on the results of ongoing analyses of existing clinical data, expert consultation and regulatory feedback.
- *Commercialize our Product Candidates Through Strategic Collaborations.* Our product candidates target large primary care markets. To maximize the commercial potential of our product candidates, we plan as follows:
 - *Self-fund Clinical Trial Programs.* We intend to fund our clinical trial programs into late stage or through completion of clinical development by ourselves. By retaining the rights to our product candidates through most or all of the clinical development process, we believe that we will be able to secure more favorable economic terms when we do seek a commercialization partner.
 - *Partner Late-stage Programs with Major Pharmaceutical Companies.* We intend to selectively enter into strategic arrangements with leading pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies for the commercialization of our product candidates late in or upon completion of clinical development. Because we are focusing on therapeutic indications in large markets, we believe that these larger companies have the marketing, sales and financial resources to maximize the commercial potential of our products.

- *Employ our Proprietary VIAdel™ Technology to Reformulate Approved Peptide Hormone Drugs that Address Large Markets.* Our VIAdel™ technology consists of techniques that we have developed to study the interaction between peptide hormones and small molecules. We use these techniques to reformulate existing peptide drugs with small molecule ingredients so as to improve their therapeutic effect and their method of administration. To date, we have developed all of our product candidates utilizing our proprietary VIAdel™ technology. We are focused on diabetes and osteoporosis, both of which represent large markets with significant unmet medical needs. We intend to continue to employ our proprietary VIAdel™ technology to develop additional peptide hormone product candidates that address large markets.
- *Focus on the Section 505(b)(2) Regulatory Approval Pathway.* Using our VIAdel™ technology, we seek to reformulate existing drugs with ingredients that are generally regarded as safe by the FDA. We believe that this approach to drug development will allow us to use the abbreviated development pathway of Section 505 (b)(2) of the FDCA, which can result in substantially less time and cost in bringing a new drug to market. We intend to continue to focus our efforts on reformulating new product candidates for which we will be able to seek regulatory approval pursuant to Section 505(b)(2) NDAs.
- *Continue the Development of VIAject™ Formulations.* The VIAject™ formulation and presentation that we used in our pivotal Phase III clinical trials was a two vial package, with one vial containing lyophilized insulin and the second vial containing 10cc of the proprietary VIAject™ diluent, which upon reconstitution yields a concentration of 25 IU/cc. We have developed a pre-mixed, liquid formulation of VIAject™ at a concentration of a 100 IU/cc, which we intend to include in our NDA. This formulation will be developed for use in vials, cartridges for pen injectors and insulin pumps. We are currently conducting a clinical trial to determine if that the liquid 100 IU/cc formulation is bioequivalent to the 25 IU/cc two-part lyophilized presentation. We expect to complete this trial in the first calendar quarter of 2009.
- *Pursue Additional Product Candidates.* In addition to our pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, we have conducted Phase I clinical development of VIAtab™, our sublingual insulin product candidate. We have also conducted preclinical studies on VIAMass™ and VIAcal™, our osteoporosis product candidates. Pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we have suspended significant expenditures for these earlier stage product candidates, as we believe that focusing our resources on the later-stage VIAject™ program provides our best opportunity to maximize stockholder value.

Diabetes and the Insulin Market

Diabetes Overview

Glucose is a simple sugar used by all the cells of the body to produce energy and support life. Humans need a minimum level of glucose in their blood at all times to stay alive. The primary manner in which the body produces blood glucose is through the digestion of food. When a person is not getting this glucose from food digestion, glucose is produced from stores and released by the liver. The body's glucose levels are regulated by insulin. Insulin is a peptide hormone that is naturally secreted by the pancreas. Insulin helps glucose enter the body's cells to provide a vital source of energy.

When a healthy individual begins a meal, the pancreas releases a natural spike of insulin called the first-phase insulin release. In addition to providing sufficient insulin to process the glucose coming into the blood from digestion of the meal, the first-phase insulin release acts as a signal to the liver to stop making glucose while digestion of the meal is taking place. Because the liver is not producing glucose and there is sufficient additional insulin to process the glucose from digestion, the blood glucose levels of healthy individuals remain relatively constant and their blood glucose levels do not become too high.

Diabetes is a disease characterized by abnormally high levels of blood glucose and inadequate levels of insulin. There are two major types of diabetes — Type 1 and Type 2. In Type 1 diabetes, the body produces no insulin. In the early stages of Type 2 diabetes, although the pancreas does produce insulin, the body loses

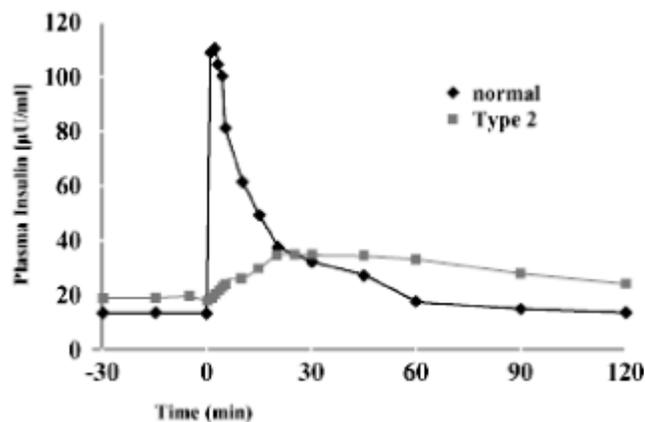
its early phase insulin response to a meal. In addition, the body's cells do not react as strongly as they should to a normal amount of insulin, a condition known as insulin resistance. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC, Type 2 diabetes is the more prevalent form of the disease, affecting approximately 90% to 95% of all people diagnosed with diabetes.

Even before any other symptoms are present, one of the first effects of Type 2 diabetes is the loss of the meal-induced first-phase insulin release. In the absence of the first-phase insulin release, the liver will not receive its signal to stop making glucose. As a result, the liver will continue to produce glucose at a time when the body begins to produce new glucose through the digestion of the meal. As a result, the blood glucose level of patients with diabetes goes too high after eating, a condition known as hyperglycemia. Hyperglycemia causes glucose to attach unnaturally to certain proteins in the blood, interfering with the proteins' ability to perform their normal function of maintaining the integrity of the small blood vessels. With hyperglycemia occurring after each meal, the tiny blood vessels eventually break down and leak. The long-term adverse effects of hyperglycemia include blindness, loss of kidney function, nerve damage and loss of sensation and poor circulation in the periphery, potentially requiring amputation of the extremities.

Between two and three hours after a meal, an untreated diabetic's blood glucose becomes so elevated that the pancreas receives a signal to secrete an inordinately large amount of insulin. In a patient with early Type 2 diabetes, the pancreas can still respond and secretes this large amount of insulin. However, this occurs at the time when digestion is almost over and blood glucose levels should begin to fall. This inordinately large amount of insulin has two detrimental effects. First, it puts an undue extreme demand on an already compromised pancreas, which may lead to its more rapid deterioration and eventually render the pancreas unable to produce insulin. Second, too much insulin after digestion leads to weight gain, which may further exacerbate the disease condition.

The figure below, which is derived from an article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, illustrates the differences in the insulin release profiles of a healthy individual and a person in the early stages of Type 2 diabetes. In response to an intravenous glucose injection, which simulates eating a meal, the healthy individual produces the first-phase insulin release. In contrast, the patient with Type 2 diabetes lacks the first-phase insulin release and releases the insulin more slowly and over time. As a result, in the early stages of the disease, the Type 2 patient's insulin level is too low at the initiation of a meal and too high after meal digestion.

First Phase Insulin Release



Current Treatments for Diabetes and their Limitations

Because patients with Type 1 diabetes produce no insulin, the primary treatment for Type 1 diabetes is daily intensive insulin therapy. The treatment of Type 2 diabetes typically starts with management of diet and exercise. Although helpful in the short-run, treatment through diet and exercise alone is not an effective long-term solution for the vast majority of patients with Type 2 diabetes. When diet and exercise are no longer

sufficient, treatment commences with various non-insulin oral medications. These oral medications act by increasing the amount of insulin produced by the pancreas, by increasing the sensitivity of insulin-sensitive cells, by reducing the glucose output of the liver or by some combination of these mechanisms. These treatments are limited in their ability to manage the disease effectively and generally have significant side effects, such as weight gain. Because of the limitations of non-insulin treatments, many patients with Type 2 diabetes deteriorate over time and eventually require insulin therapy to support their metabolism.

Insulin therapy has been used for more than 80 years to treat diabetes. This therapy usually involves administering several injections of insulin each day. These injections consist of administering a long-acting basal injection one or two times per day and an injection of a fast acting insulin at mealtime. Although this treatment regimen is accepted as effective, it has limitations. First, patients generally dislike injecting themselves with insulin due to the inconvenience and pain of needles. As a result, patients tend not to comply adequately with the prescribed treatment regimens and are often improperly medicated.

More importantly, even when properly administered, insulin injections do not replicate the natural time-action profile of insulin. In particular, the natural spike of the first-phase insulin release in a person without diabetes results in blood insulin levels rising within several minutes of the entry into the blood of glucose from a meal. By contrast, injected insulin enters the blood slowly, with peak insulin levels occurring within 80 to 100 minutes following the injection of regular human insulin.

A potential solution is the injection of insulin directly into the vein of diabetic patients immediately before eating a meal. In studies of intravenous injections of insulin, patients exhibited better control of their blood glucose for 3 to 6 hours following the meal. However, for a variety of medical reasons, intravenous injection of insulin before each meal is not a practical therapy.

One of the key improvements in insulin treatments was the introduction in the 1990s and 2000s of rapid-acting insulin analogs, such as Humalog[®], NovoLog[®] and Apidra[®]. However, even with the rapid-acting insulin analogs, peak insulin levels typically occur within 50 to 70 minutes following the injection. Because the rapid-acting insulin analogs do not adequately mimic the first-phase insulin release, diabetics using insulin therapy continue to have inadequate levels of insulin present at the initiation of a meal and too much insulin present between meals. This lag in insulin delivery can result in hyperglycemia early after meal onset. Furthermore, the excessive insulin between meals may result in an abnormally low level of blood glucose known as hypoglycemia. Hypoglycemia can result in loss of mental acuity, confusion, increased heart rate, hunger, sweating and faintness. At very low glucose levels, hypoglycemia can result in loss of consciousness, coma and even death. According to the American Diabetes Association, or ADA, insulin-using diabetic patients have on average 1.3 serious hypoglycemic events per year, many of which require hospital emergency room visits.

Market Opportunity

The World Health Organization estimates that more than 180 million people worldwide have diabetes and that this number is likely to more than double by 2030. The CDC estimates that approximately 20.8 million people in the United States, or 7.0% of the overall population, suffer from diabetes, with 1.5 million new cases diagnosed in 2005. Diabetes is currently the sixth leading cause of death by disease and is the leading cause of new cases of kidney disease and non-traumatic lower limb amputations and blindness among young adults.

Despite the limitations of currently available insulin therapies, the ADA estimates that approximately \$12 billion was spent on insulin and related delivery supplies in 2002. The rapid-acting insulin analogs have come to dominate the market for mealtime insulin. We estimate that sales of rapid-acting insulin analogs in the United States and Europe were in excess of \$3.0 billion in 2007.

Because the time-course of insulin delivery to the blood plays such an important role in overall glucose control, we believe that there is significant market potential for insulin products that reach the blood more rapidly than the insulin analogs. In addition, because of the pain and inconvenience of insulin injection, we believe that there is significant market potential for rapid-acting insulin products that are delivered by means other than injection.

The Bidel Solution

Our two most advanced clinical programs are VIAject™, an injectable formulation of insulin, and VIAtab™, a sublingual formulation of insulin. We believe these product candidates may change the way Type 1 and Type 2 diabetic patients are treated by improving the efficacy, safety and ease-of-use of insulin. Based upon our preclinical and clinical data, if approved, VIAject™ may be the first commercially available drug to produce a profile of insulin levels in the blood that approximates the natural first-phase insulin release normally seen in persons without diabetes following a meal. In addition, VIAject™ may be associated with medically important advantages with regard to reduced hypoglycemia and reduced weight gain.

VIAject™

VIAject™ is our proprietary formulation of injectable human insulin to be taken at mealtime. We formulated VIAject™ using our VIAdel™ technology to combine recombinant human insulin with specific ingredients generally regarded as safe by the FDA. VIAject™ is designed to be absorbed into the blood faster than the currently marketed rapid-acting insulin analogs. One of the key features of our formulation of insulin is that it allows the insulin to disassociate, or separate, from the six molecule, or hexameric, form to the single molecule, or monomeric, form and prevents re-association to the hexameric form. We believe that by favoring the monomeric form, VIAject™ allows for more rapid delivery of insulin into the blood as the human body requires insulin to be in the form of a single molecule before it can be absorbed into the body to produce its desired biological effects.

Potential Advantages of VIAject™ over Existing Insulin Treatments

We believe VIAject™ offers a number of potential advantages over currently available injectable insulin products, including the following:

- In our Phase I clinical trial in volunteers without diabetes, and in our Phase I/II clinical trials in patients with Type 1 diabetes, VIAject™ reached the blood and exerted blood glucose lowering activity more rapidly than the rapid-acting insulin analog, Humalog®, and the regular human recombinant insulin, Humulin® R. Accordingly, we believe VIAject™ more closely mimics the first-phase insulin release of healthy individuals at the beginning of a meal, which reduces the risk of hyperglycemia.
- In our preliminary analysis of the data from our pivotal Phase III clinical trial in patients with Type 2 diabetes, we found that patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer mild and moderate, or non-severe, hypoglycemic events and gained weight at lower rate. In our preliminary analysis of the data from of our pivotal Phase III clinical trial in patients with Type 1 diabetes, we found that patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer severe hypoglycemic events and gained less weight. The finding regarding weight was progressive in patients with Type 1 diabetes, as patients receiving VIAject™ continued to lose weight while patients receiving Humulin® R continued to gain weight over the course of treatment. Accordingly, we believe VIAject™ may be a safer form of mealtime insulin therapy than is currently available to patients with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes.

Clinical Trials of VIAject™

Phase I and Phase II Clinical Trials. We have conducted Phase I and Phase II clinical trials comparing the performance of VIAject™ to Humalog®, the largest selling rapid-acting insulin analog in the United States, and Humulin® R. In these trials, we observed that VIAject™ produced a release profile into the blood that more closely approximates the natural first-phase insulin release seen in healthy individuals.

In 2005, we completed a Phase I clinical trial of VIAject™. This was a single center, open label, five-way crossover study in healthy volunteers. All volunteers received insulin subcutaneously. The study employed a “glucose clamp” procedure, in which glucose is automatically infused into the volunteer’s blood so that his or her blood glucose will be maintained at a healthy normal level. The effect of insulin is to lower blood glucose, thereby requiring an infusion of glucose to maintain the normal glucose level. The rate at which glucose must

be infused is called the glucose infusion rate, or GIR. In this trial we found that VIAject™ was faster than both Humulin® R and Humalog® in the time to reach 50% of the maximum GIR, which provides evidence of the insulin in VIAject™ reaching the blood faster than that of Humulin® R and Humalog®. This faster action for each dose of VIAject™ was statistically significant as compared to both Humulin® R and Humalog®.

In 2006, we completed a Phase I/II single-center, randomized, double blind, crossover, clinical trial of VIAject™ to compare the intra-subject variability of the timing and effect of repeated doses of VIAject™ to that of Humulin® R in fourteen patients with Type 1 diabetes. Repeated administration of the same dose of both regular human insulin and rapid-acting insulin analogs are known to produce variable blood insulin level results in the same patients. This is known as the within-subject or intra-subject variability of insulin. In this trial we found that the intra-subject variability of VIAject™ was less than that of Humulin® R.

In 2007, we completed a Phase II clinical trial to examine VIAject™'s ability to control blood glucose after patients with Type 1 diabetes received a standardized meal. Patients received either VIAject™, Humulin® R or Humalog® in conjunction with a standardized meal. Plasma insulin and blood glucose levels were monitored throughout the study. We found that VIAject™ statistically significantly reduced hyperglycemia after a standardized meal when compared to Humulin® R. Humalog® did not significantly reduce hyperglycemia after a standardized meal when compared to Humulin® R. No statistically significant reduction was observed when comparing VIAject™ to Humalog® with respect to hyperglycemia. VIAject™ statistically significantly reduced hypoglycemia after a standardized meal when compared to Humulin® R. While the number of hypoglycemic events was fewer for VIAject™ compared to Humalog®, it did not reach statistical significance.

Pivotal Phase III Clinical Trials. We completed our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™ in July 2008, and we presented preliminary results from the trials in September 2008 at the annual meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes.

Our pivotal Phase III clinical trials were open-label, parallel group, randomized trials conducted at centers in the United States, Germany and India. The trials were designed to compare the efficacy and safety of VIAject™ to Humulin® R. One of the trials tested VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes and the other in patients with Type 2 diabetes. We enrolled more than 400 patients in each trial for a six month treatment period. Approximately one-half of the patients in each trial were treated with VIAject™ and the remainder with Humulin® R.

The primary objective of the trials was to determine if VIAject™ is not inferior to Humulin® R in the management of blood glucose levels, as measured by the mean change in patients' glycosylated hemoglobin, or HbA1c, levels from baseline to the end of the trial. HbA1c levels are a measure of patients' average blood glucose levels over a period of approximately 3 months. HbA1c is the FDA's preferred endpoint for diabetes trials. Predefined secondary endpoints in the trials included rates of mild and moderate and severe hypoglycemic events, additional blood glucose measures, total daily insulin doses and changes in body weight. We reported preliminary results of the clinical trials using a per protocol analysis, or an analysis of all patients who were treated for at least half the trial with no major protocol violations and who had at least one post-baseline HbA1c measurement. Similar results to those described below were observed using an intent to treat analysis for primary and secondary endpoints in both pivotal trials.

From the preliminary analysis of our Type 2 trial we reported that HbA1c decreased comparably in the two treatment groups. We also reported that Type 2 patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer mild and moderate, or non-severe, hypoglycemic events and gained weight at lower rate. With regard to severe hypoglycemic events, no meaningful comparison was possible due to the small number of events that occurred in both the VIAject™ and the Humulin® R treatment groups.

In the Type 1 trial a statistically significant ($p=0.007$) interaction associated with HbA1c data from India was observed and efficacy results from India were, therefore, not comparable to the results from the United States and Germany. These data were not comparable to the rest of the data for several reasons including: (a) markedly increased HbA1c levels both prior to and after study drug initiation, (b) a twofold higher rate of intra-subject variability in HbA1c results and (c) markedly reduced reporting of hypoglycemic events. The anomalies were observed in both the VIAject™ and Humulin® R treatment groups and are under investigation. While we believe that including the data from India is not valid for determining non-inferiority,

we reported the primary endpoint for the Type 1 trial both with and without the data from India. When we included all data from India in our preliminary HbA1c analysis, we did not establish non-inferiority.

From the preliminary analysis of our Type 1 trial, excluding India, we reported that HbA1c decreased comparably in the two treatment groups. We also reported that Type 1 patients receiving VIAject™ in the United States and Germany, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer severe hypoglycemic events and lost weight instead of gaining weight. The finding regarding weight was progressive, with patients receiving VIAject™ continuing to lose weight and patients receiving Humulin® R continuing to gain weight over the course of treatment. Mild and moderate hypoglycemia occurred at a comparable rate in both the VIAject™ and Humulin® R treatment groups.

In both the Type 1 and Type 2 clinical trials, swelling, itching and redness were reported in less than 5% of patients receiving VIAject™ or Humulin® R. VIAject™ was associated with injection site pain, the prevalence of which decreased with time. A combined total of 24 VIAject™ patients dropped out of the two clinical trials due to injection site pain. No patients being treated with Humulin® R dropped out of the two clinical trials due to injection site pain.

The VIAject™ formulation and presentation that we used in our Phase III clinical trials is a two vial package, with one vial containing lyophilized insulin and the second vial containing 10cc of the proprietary VIAject™ diluent. Upon reconstitution by the patient, the resulting formulation is at a 25 IU/cc concentration. Injection site pain associated with VIAject™ may have been related to the four-times greater volume of VIAject™ used to achieve an equivalent dose of Humulin® R. We have developed a liquid 100 IU/cc formulation of VIAject™ that may reduce the incidence of injection site pain by virtue of lower injection volumes.

Approximately 400 patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes who completed the pivotal Phase III clinical trials elected to participate in a long term safety extension trial in which all patients are treated with VIAject™ as their mealtime insulin. Patients will complete the extension trial upon the eighteenth month of patient treatment, subject to compassionate use exceptions, if any. We intend to include interim data from this extension trial in our NDA.

Regulatory Status. We expect to meet with officials from the FDA's Division of Metabolic and Endocrine Drug Product by the end of January 2009 to discuss the submission of an NDA for VIAject™ based on the results of our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials. We are conducting ongoing analyses of all data from both trials that we expect to complete prior to meeting with the FDA. After meeting with the FDA, we plan to conduct at least one new clinical trial of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes. The determination of whether to submit the NDA prior to or after the new trial will depend on the results of ongoing analyses, expert consultation and regulatory feedback. If we submit the NDA after completion of the additional trial, our submission would likely be filed no earlier than the second calendar quarter of 2010. If we do not, we intend to submit the NDA by the end of the second calendar quarter of 2009.

Additional Pipeline Opportunities

VIAtab™ is our formulation of recombinant human insulin designed to be taken orally via sublingual administration. Unlike other oral insulin products under development that must be swallowed, the sublingual delivery of VIAtab™ may avoid the destructive effects on insulin by the stomach and liver. We are developing VIAtab™ as a potential treatment for patients with Type 2 diabetes in the early stages of their disease. We believe that VIAtab™ may be a suitable treatment for these patients because of its potential rapid delivery and because it does not require injections. In our preclinical *in vitro* and animal studies, we successfully delivered insulin by sublingual administration. We have tested one formulation of VIAtab™ in Phase I trials in patients with Type 1 diabetes.

Our preclinical product candidates for the treatment of osteoporosis are VIAMass™ and VIAcal™. VIAMass™ is our preclinical sublingual rapid-acting formulation of PTH 1-34. VIAcal™ is a sublingual, rapid-acting formulation of salmon calcitonin.

Pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we have suspended significant expenditures on earlier stage product candidates, as we believe that focusing our resources on the later-stage VIAject™ program provides our best opportunity to maximize stockholder value.

Our VIAdel™ Technology

Peptide hormones, such as insulin, parathyroid hormone, calcitonin and growth hormone, are valuable drugs used to treat a variety of important human diseases. Peptide hormones are, in general, relatively unstable and poorly absorbed into the blood from the gastrointestinal tract. As a result, they are typically given by subcutaneous injection. Because peptide hormones are charged molecules, their absorption from injection sites is inhibited and slowed. This is in contrast to their natural release into the blood, which is typically in one or more very rapid, spike-like, secretions. Slowing of the rate of absorption reduces the clinical efficacy of many peptide hormones, including insulin, parathyroid hormone and calcitonin in particular.

Our VIAdel™ technology consists of several proprietary models that we have developed to study the interaction of small molecules with peptide hormones and their effects on the stability, apparent molecular size, complexed state, surface charge distribution and rate of absorption and mechanisms of absorption of peptide hormones. These models have allowed us to develop proprietary formulations designed to increase the rate of absorption and stability of these peptide hormones, potentially allowing for improved efficacy by injection and for administration by non-invasive routes, such as sublingual administration.

We use our VIAdel™ technology to develop proprietary formulations of small molecules which form weak and reversible hydrogen bonds with their molecular cargo. By doing so, we believe that our formulations mask the charge on peptides. As a consequence, many of the peptides in our formulations face less resistance from cell membranes, which would generally repel them, thus allowing them to pass through cell membranes into the blood more rapidly and in greater quantities than other currently approved formulations of the same peptides. Our VIAdel™ technology is designed to allow us to develop formulations that stabilize delicate peptides which can result in longer shelf lives for our formulations. Furthermore, because we use our VIAdel™ technology to reformulate existing peptide drugs with ingredients that are generally regarded as safe by the FDA and because our reformulations do not drastically alter the structure of these peptides, we believe that our VIAdel™ technology allows us to develop product candidates for which the Section 505(b)(2) approval pathway is available.

Government Regulation

The FDA and other federal, state, local and foreign regulatory agencies impose substantial requirements upon the clinical development, approval, labeling, manufacture, marketing and distribution of drug products. These agencies regulate, among other things, research and development activities and the testing, approval, manufacture, quality control, safety, effectiveness, labeling, storage, record keeping, advertising and promotion of our product candidates. The regulatory approval process is generally lengthy and expensive, with no guarantee of a positive result. Moreover, failure to comply with applicable FDA or other requirements may result in civil or criminal penalties, recall or seizure of products, injunctive relief including partial or total suspension of production, or withdrawal of a product from the market.

United States Government Regulation

The FDA regulates, among other things, the research, manufacture, promotion and distribution of drugs in the United States under the FDCA and other statutes and implementing regulations. The process required by the FDA before prescription drug product candidates may be marketed in the United States generally involves the following:

- completion of extensive nonclinical laboratory tests, animal studies and formulation studies, all performed in accordance with the FDA's Good Laboratory Practice, or GLP, regulations;
- submission to the FDA of an IND which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin;
- for some products, performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials in accordance with the FDA's regulations, including Good Clinical Practices, to establish the safety and efficacy of the product candidate for each proposed indication;
- submission to the FDA of an NDA;

- satisfactory completion of an FDA preapproval inspection of the manufacturing facilities at which the product is produced to assess compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practice, or cGMP, regulations; and
- FDA review and approval of the NDA prior to any commercial marketing, sale or shipment of the drug.

The testing and approval process requires substantial time, effort and financial resources, and we cannot be certain that any approvals for our product candidates will be granted on a timely basis, if at all.

Nonclinical tests include laboratory evaluations of product chemistry, formulation and stability, as well as studies to evaluate toxicity in animals and other animal studies. The results of nonclinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted as part of an IND to the FDA. Some nonclinical testing may continue even after an IND is submitted. The IND also includes one or more protocols for the initial clinical trial or trials and an investigator's brochure. An IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, raises concerns or questions relating to the proposed clinical trials as outlined in the IND and places the clinical trial on a clinical hold. In such cases, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns or questions before any clinical trials can begin. Clinical trial holds also may be imposed at any time before or during studies due to safety concerns or non-compliance with regulatory requirements. An independent institutional review board, or IRB, at each of the clinical centers proposing to conduct the clinical trial must review and approve the plan for any clinical trial before it commences at that center. An IRB considers, among other things, whether the risks to individuals participating in the trials are minimized and are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits. The IRB also approves the consent form signed by the trial participants and must monitor the study until completed.

Clinical Trials. Clinical trials involve the administration of the product candidate to human subjects under the supervision of qualified medical investigators according to approved protocols that detail the objectives of the study, dosing procedures, subject selection and exclusion criteria, and the parameters to be used to monitor participant safety. Each protocol is submitted to the FDA as part of the IND.

Human clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases, but the phases may overlap, or be combined.

- Phase I clinical trials typically involve the initial introduction of the product candidate into healthy human volunteers. In Phase I clinical trials, the product candidate is typically tested for safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism, distribution, excretion and pharmacodynamics.
- Phase II clinical trials are conducted in a limited patient population to gather evidence about the efficacy of the product candidate for specific, targeted indications; to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage; and to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks.
- Phase III clinical trials are undertaken to evaluate clinical efficacy and to test for safety in an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites. The size of Phase III clinical trials depends upon clinical and statistical considerations for the product candidate and disease, but sometimes can include several thousand patients. Phase III clinical trials are intended to establish the overall risk-benefit ratio of the product candidate and provide an adequate basis for product labeling.

Clinical testing must satisfy extensive FDA regulations. Reports detailing the results of the clinical trials must be submitted at least annually to the FDA and safety reports must be submitted for serious and unexpected adverse events. We cannot at this time predict when the clinical testing process will be completed, if at all. Success in early stage clinical trials does not assure success in later stage clinical trials. The FDA, an IRB or we may suspend a clinical trial at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the research subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk.

New Drug Applications. Assuming successful completion of the required clinical trials, the results of product development, nonclinical studies and clinical trials are submitted to the FDA as part of an NDA. An NDA also must contain extensive manufacturing information, as well as proposed labeling for the finished product. An NDA applicant must develop information about the chemistry and physical characteristics of the

drug and finalize a process for manufacturing the product in accordance with cGMP. The manufacturing process must be capable of consistently producing quality product within specifications approved by the FDA. The manufacturer must develop methods for testing the quality, purity and potency of the final product. In addition, appropriate packaging must be selected and tested and stability studies must be conducted to demonstrate that the product does not undergo unacceptable deterioration over its shelf life. Prior to approval, the FDA will conduct an inspection of the manufacturing facilities to assess compliance with cGMP. The submission of an NDA also is subject to the payment of user fees, but a waiver of the fees may be obtained under specified circumstances.

The FDA reviews all NDAs submitted before it accepts them for filing. The FDA may request additional information rather than accept an NDA for filing. In this event, the NDA must be resubmitted with the additional information and is subject to review before the FDA accepts it for filing. After an application is filed, the FDA may refer the NDA to an advisory committee for review, evaluation and recommendation as to whether the application should be approved and under what conditions. The FDA is not bound by the recommendation of an advisory committee, but it considers them carefully when making decisions. The FDA may deny approval of an NDA if the applicable regulatory criteria are not satisfied. Data obtained from clinical trials are not always conclusive and the FDA may interpret data differently than we interpret the same data. The FDA may issue a complete response letter, which may require additional clinical or other data or impose other conditions that must be met in order to secure final approval of the NDA. If a product receives regulatory approval, the approval may be significantly limited to specific diseases and dosages or the indications for use may otherwise be limited, which could restrict the commercial value of the product. In addition, the FDA may require us to conduct Phase IV testing which involves clinical trials designed to further assess a drug's safety and effectiveness after NDA approval, and may require surveillance programs to monitor the safety of approved products which have been commercialized. Once issued, the FDA may withdraw product approval if ongoing regulatory requirements are not met or if safety or efficacy questions are raised after the product reaches the market.

Section 505(b)(2) NDAs. There are two types of NDAs: the full NDA and the Section 505(b)(2) NDA. We intend to file Section 505(b)(2) NDAs that might, if accepted by the FDA, save time and expense in the development and testing of our product candidates. A full NDA is submitted under Section 505(b)(1) of the FDCA, and must contain full reports of investigations conducted by the applicant to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the drug. A Section 505(b)(2) NDA may be submitted for a drug for which one or more of the investigations relied upon by the applicant was not conducted by or for the applicant and for which the applicant has no right of reference from the person by or for whom the investigations were conducted. A Section 505(b)(2) NDA may be submitted based in whole or in part on published literature or on the FDA's finding of safety and efficacy of one or more previously approved drugs, which are known as reference drugs. Thus, the filing of a Section 505(b)(2) NDA may result in approval of a drug based on fewer clinical or nonclinical studies than would be required under a full NDA. The number and size of studies that need to be conducted by the sponsor depends on the amount and quality of data pertaining to the reference drug that are publicly available, and on the similarity of and differences between the applicant's drug and the reference drug. In some cases, extensive, time-consuming, and costly clinical and nonclinical studies may still be required for approval of a Section 505(b)(2) NDA.

Because we are developing new formulations of previously approved chemical entities, such as insulin, our drug approval strategy is to submit Section 505(b)(2) NDAs to the FDA. We plan to pursue similar routes for submitting applications for our product candidates in foreign jurisdictions if available. The FDA may not agree that our product candidates are approvable as Section 505(b)(2) NDAs. Insulin is a small protein molecule which is known to be associated with significant intra- and interpatient variability of absorption and resulting glucose lowering response. This makes it more difficult to demonstrate that two insulin substances are highly similar than would be the case with many small molecule drugs. The availability of the Section 505(b)(2) NDA pathway for insulin is even more controversial than for small molecule drugs, and the FDA may not accept this pathway for our insulin drug candidates. There is no specific guidance available for insulin Section 505(b)(2) NDAs, and no insulin product has been approved under a Section 505(b)(2) NDA. If the FDA determines that Section 505(b)(2) NDAs are not appropriate and that full NDAs are required for our

product candidates, the time and financial resources required to obtain FDA approval for our product candidates could substantially and materially increase, and our products might be less likely to be approved. If the FDA requires full NDAs for our product candidates, or requires more extensive testing and development for some other reason, our ability to compete with alternative products that arrive on the market more quickly than our product candidates would be adversely impacted.

Patent Protections. An applicant submitting a Section 505(b)(2) NDA must certify to the FDA with respect to the patent status of the reference drug upon which the applicant relies in support of approval of its drug. With respect to every patent listed in the FDA's Orange Book, which is the FDA's list of approved drug products, as claiming the reference drug or an approved method of use of the reference drug, the Section 505(b)(2) applicant must certify that: (1) there is no patent information listed by the FDA for the reference drug; (2) the listed patent has expired; (3) the listed patent has not expired, but will expire on a particular date; (4) the listed patent is invalid, unenforceable, or will not be infringed by the manufacture, use, or sale of the product in the Section 505(b)(2) NDA; or (5) if the patent is a use patent, that the applicant does not seek approval for a use claimed by the patent. If the applicant files a certification to the effect of clause (1), (2) or (5), FDA approval of the Section 505(b)(2) NDA may be made effective immediately upon successful FDA review of the application, in the absence of marketing exclusivity delays, which are discussed below. If the applicant files a certification to the effect of clause (3), the Section 505(b)(2) NDA approval may not be made effective until the expiration of the relevant patent and the expiration of any marketing exclusivity delays.

If the Section 505(b)(2) NDA applicant provides a certification to the effect of clause (4), referred to as a paragraph IV certification, the applicant also must send notice of the certification to the patent owner and the holder of the NDA for the reference drug. The filing of a patent infringement lawsuit within 45 days of the receipt of the notification may prevent the FDA from approving the Section 505(b)(2) NDA for 30 months from the date of the receipt of the notification unless the court determines that a longer or shorter period is appropriate because either party to the action failed to reasonably cooperate in expediting the action. However, the FDA may approve the Section 505(b)(2) NDA before the 30 months have expired if a court decides that the patent is invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed, or if a court enters a settlement order or consent decree stating the patent is invalid or not infringed.

Notwithstanding the approval of many products by the FDA pursuant to Section 505(b)(2), over the last few years certain brand-name pharmaceutical companies and others have objected to the FDA's interpretation of Section 505(b)(2). If the FDA's interpretation of Section 505(b)(2) is successfully challenged in court, the FDA may be required to change its interpretation of Section 505(b)(2) which could delay or even prevent the FDA from approving any Section 505(b)(2) NDA that we submit. The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive, and it is not uncommon for a manufacturer of an approved product to file a citizen petition with the FDA seeking to delay approval of, or impose additional approval requirements for, pending competing products. If successful, such petitions can significantly delay, or even prevent, the approval of the new product. Moreover, even if the FDA ultimately denies such a petition, the FDA may substantially delay approval while it considers and responds to the petition.

Marketing Exclusivity. Market exclusivity provisions under the FFDCA can delay the submission or the approval of Section 505(b)(2) NDAs, thereby delaying a Section 505(b)(2) product from entering the market. The FFDCA provides five-year marketing exclusivity to the first applicant to gain approval of an NDA for a new chemical entity, or NCE, meaning that the FDA has not previously approved any other drug containing the same active moiety. This exclusivity prohibits the submission of a Section 505(b)(2) NDA for any drug product containing the active moiety during the five-year exclusivity period. However, submission of a Section 505(b)(2) NDA that certifies that a listed patent is invalid, unenforceable, or will not be infringed, as discussed above, is permitted after four years, but if a patent infringement lawsuit is brought within 45 days after such certification, FDA approval of the Section 505(b)(2) NDA may automatically be stayed until 7 ¹/₂ years after the NCE approval date. The FFDCA also provides three years of marketing exclusivity for the approval of new and supplemental NDAs for product changes, including, among other things, new indications, dosage forms, routes of administration or strengths of an existing drug, or for a new use, if new clinical investigations, other than bioavailability studies, that were conducted or sponsored by the applicant are deemed

by FDA to be essential to the approval of the application. Five-year and three-year exclusivity will not delay the submission or approval of another full NDA; however, as discussed above, an applicant submitting a full NDA under Section 505(b)(1) would be required to conduct or obtain a right of reference to all of the preclinical and adequate and well-controlled clinical trials necessary to demonstrate safety and effectiveness.

Other types of exclusivity in the United States include orphan drug exclusivity and pediatric exclusivity. The FDA may grant orphan drug designation to a drug intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is generally a disease or condition that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States, or more than 200,000 individuals in the United States and for which there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing and making available in the United States a drug for this type of disease or condition will be recovered from sales in the United States for that drug. Seven-year orphan drug exclusivity is available to a product that has orphan drug designation and that receives the first FDA approval for the indication for which the drug has such designation. Orphan drug exclusivity prevents approval of another application for the same drug for the same orphan indication, for a period of seven years, regardless of whether the application is a full NDA or a Section 505(b)(2) NDA, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority to the product with orphan exclusivity. Pediatric exclusivity, if granted, provides an additional six months to an existing exclusivity or statutory delay in approval resulting from a patent certification. This six-month exclusivity, which runs from the end of other exclusivity protection or patent delay, may be granted based on the voluntary completion of a pediatric study in accordance with an FDA-issued "Written Request" for such a study.

Section 505(b)(2) NDAs are similar to full NDAs filed under Section 505(b)(1) in that they are entitled to any of these forms of exclusivity if they meet the qualifying criteria. They also are entitled to the patent protections described above, based on patents that are listed in the FDA's Orange Book in the same manner as patents claiming drugs and uses approved for NDAs submitted as full NDAs.

Other Regulatory Requirements. Maintaining substantial compliance with appropriate federal, state and local statutes and regulations requires the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources. Drug manufacturers are required to register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies, and after approval, the FDA and these state agencies conduct periodic unannounced inspections to ensure continued compliance with ongoing regulatory requirements, including cGMPs. In addition, after approval, some types of changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications, manufacturing changes and additional labeling claims, are subject to further FDA review and approval. The FDA may require post-approval testing and surveillance programs to monitor safety and the effectiveness of approved products that have been commercialized. Any drug products manufactured or distributed by us pursuant to FDA approvals are subject to continuing regulation by the FDA, including:

- record-keeping requirements;
- reporting of adverse experiences with the drug;
- providing the FDA with updated safety and efficacy information;
- reporting on advertisements and promotional labeling;
- drug sampling and distribution requirements; and
- complying with electronic record and signature requirements.

In addition, the FDA strictly regulates labeling, advertising, promotion and other types of information on products that are placed on the market. There are numerous regulations and policies that govern various means for disseminating information to health-care professionals as well as consumers, including to industry sponsored scientific and educational activities, information provided to the media and information provided over the Internet. Drugs may be promoted only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label.

The FDA has very broad enforcement authority and the failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can result in administrative or judicial sanctions being imposed on us or on the manufacturers

and distributors of our approved products, including warning letters, refusals of government contracts, clinical holds, civil penalties, injunctions, restitution, and disgorgement or profits, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, withdrawal of approvals, refusal to approve pending applications, and criminal prosecution resulting in fines and incarceration. The FDA and other agencies actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting the promotion of off-label uses, and a company that is found to have improperly promoted off-label uses may be subject to significant liability. In addition, even after regulatory approval is obtained, later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product may result in restrictions on the product or even complete withdrawal of the product from the market.

New Legislation. On September 27, 2007, the President signed into law the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007, or FDAAA. This new legislation grants significant new powers to the FDA, many of which are aimed at improving drug safety and assuring the safety of drug products after approval. In particular, the new law authorizes the FDA to, among other things, require post-approval studies and clinical trials, mandate changes to drug labeling to reflect new safety information, and require risk evaluation and mitigation strategies for certain drugs, including certain currently approved drugs. In addition, the new law significantly expands the federal government's clinical trial registry and results databank and creates new restrictions on the advertising and promotion of drug products. Under the FDAAA, companies that violate these and other provisions of the new law are subject to substantial civil monetary penalties.

The FDA has not yet implemented many of the provisions of the FDAAA, so we cannot predict the impact of the new legislation on the pharmaceutical industry or our business. However, the requirements and changes imposed by the FDAAA may make it more difficult, and more costly, to obtain and maintain approval for new pharmaceutical products, or to produce, market and distribute existing products. In addition, the FDA's regulations, policies and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the agency or the courts in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. It is impossible to predict whether additional legislative changes will be enacted, or FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations changed, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

Regulations Outside the United States

In addition to regulations in the United States, we will be subject to a variety of regulations in other jurisdictions governing clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of our products. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product, we must obtain the necessary approvals by the comparable regulatory authorities of countries outside the United States before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of the product in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement also vary between jurisdictions.

To obtain regulatory approval of a drug under European Union regulatory systems, we may submit applications for marketing authorizations either under a centralized or decentralized procedure. The centralized procedure is compulsory for medicines produced by certain biotechnological processes, new active substances indicated for the treatment of certain diseases such as AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders and diabetes, and products designated as orphan medicinal products, and optional for other new active substances and those products which constitute a significant therapeutic, scientific or technical innovation. The procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states, as well as for Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. The decentralized procedure provides for approval by one or more other, or concerned, member states of an assessment of an application performed by one member state, known as the reference member state. Under this procedure, an applicant submits an application, or dossier, and related materials including a draft summary of product characteristics, and draft labeling and package leaflet, to the reference member state and concerned member states. The reference member state prepares a draft assessment and drafts of the related materials within 120 days after receipt of a valid application. Within 90 days of receiving the reference member state's assessment report, each concerned member state must decide whether to approve the assessment report and related materials. If a member state cannot approve the assessment report and related materials on the grounds of potential serious risk to the public health, the

disputed points may eventually be referred to the European Commission, whose decision is binding on all member states.

Competition

The pharmaceutical industry is characterized by intense competition and rapidly evolving technology. For several decades, scientists have attempted to improve the bioavailability of injected formulations and to devise alternative non-invasive delivery systems for the delivery of macromolecules such as insulin. While we believe that product candidates using our VIAdel™ technology will be an improvement over existing products, our product candidates will compete against many products with similar indications.

If approved, our primary competition for VIAject™ will be rapid acting mealtime injectable insulins such as Humalog®, which is marketed by Eli Lilly, NovoLog®, which is marketed by Novo Nordisk, and Apidra®, which is marketed by Sanofi-Aventis.

In addition, other development stage rapid acting insulin formulations may be approved and compete with VIAject™. Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. has conducted Phase I clinical trials of Humulin® R and Humalog® in combination with a recombinant human hyaluronidase enzyme and has reported that in each case the combination yielded pharmacokinetics and glucodynamics that better mimicked physiologic mealtime insulin release and activity than Humulin® R or Humalog® alone. In addition, VIAject™ may face competition from products employing non-invasive methods of insulin delivery, such as oral insulin pills, which are currently in development, or others which are in clinical development. Generex has developed an oral spray that is currently in Phase III development. The development of insulin formulations that are taken orally, or swallowed, face problems because insulin is largely broken down in the digestive system and as a result much of the insulin delivered orally does not enter the blood and the timing and amount of dosage that does is variable and unpredictable.

MannKind's pulmonary Technosphere™ technology is a New Chemical Entity which has been studied in three recently completed Phase III clinical trials in patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. MannKind has announced its intention to file an NDA for its product candidate by the end of 2008. Insulin administered as a nasal spray has been studied extensively but does not appear to be a practical route for insulin administration because without the addition of penetration enhancers, the bioavailability of the insulin is too low and too variable. Nasally administered insulin using penetration enhancers has produced irritation and destruction of the nasal passages with frequent use.

There are five main classes of drugs that are currently used to treat osteoporosis: bisphosphonates, selective estrogen receptor modulators, calcitonins, hormone replacement therapies and PTH. With the exception of PTH, these drugs are used to reduce bone loss. The market leading oral bisphosphonates, such as alendronate, which is manufactured by Merck under the trade name Fosomax®, and risedronate which is manufactured by Proctor & Gamble under the trade name Actonel®, are administered in a convenient oral form, but can have poorly tolerated gastrointestinal side effects. Since VIAcal™ and VIAmass™ are administered sublingually, we believe these products will offer the convenience of an oral product while by-passing potential gastrointestinal side effects. Accordingly, we believe doctors and patients will be attracted to the safer product profiles targeted by VIAcal™ and VIAmass™.

Unlike the drug classes that reduce bone loss, PTH actually rebuilds lost bone. Currently available PTH such as Eli Lilly's Forteo® is administered by injection. This may be an inconvenient method of administration for patients who suffer from osteoporosis, most of whom are elderly. Since VIAcal™ and VIAmass™ are administered sublingually, we believe these products will serve an unmet need and may make substantial inroads in the treatment of osteoporosis.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Technology

Our technologies have been developed exclusively by our employees, without input from third parties.

On October 9, 2007 the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 7,279,457 encompassing VIAject™ and VIAtab™. The patent will expire no earlier than January 2026.

On October 12, 2008 we reported that we received a notice of allowance from the European Patent Office for patent claims encompassing VIAject™ and VIAtab™. After their publication and once they are issued, the patent claims will have a term of 20 years from the international filing date of March 11, 2005.

We have a policy of filing for patent protection on all our product candidates. Our currently pending patent applications consist of the following:

- one granted United States patent, nine pending United States patent applications and corresponding foreign and international patent applications relating to our VIAject™ and VIAtab™ technology;
- one foreign patent and pending foreign patent applications relating to our technology for enhancing delivery of drugs in a form for absorption through the skin into the blood, a process known as transdermal drug delivery;
- two pending United States patent applications and corresponding foreign patent applications relating to sublingual and/or oral delivery devices that can be used to deliver the VIAdel™ product; and
- one pending United States patent application relating to a device for mixing injectable drugs; and
- one pending United States patent application and a corresponding international patent application relating to injectable combined insulin and amylin formulations.

Our pending patent applications, those we may file in the future, or those we may license from third parties, may not result in patents being issued.

The individual active and inactive ingredients in our VIAject™ and VIAtab™ product candidates have been known and used for many years and, therefore, are no longer subject to patent protection, except in proprietary combinations. Accordingly, our patent is directed to the particular formulations of these ingredients in our products, and to their use. Although we believe our formulations and their use are patented and provide a competitive advantage, our patents may not prevent others from marketing formulations using the same active and inactive ingredients in similar but different formulations.

We require our employees, consultants and members of our scientific advisory board to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment, consulting or collaborative relationships with us. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed or made known during the course of the relationship with us be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific circumstances. In the case of employees, the agreements provide that all inventions resulting from work performed for us, utilizing our property or relating to our business and conceived or completed by the individual during employment shall be our exclusive property to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Manufacturing

We believe our laboratory in Danbury, Connecticut is equipped to meet the limited manufacturing requirements of all of our product candidates through Phase II clinical trials. We intend to manufacture our product candidates by contracting with third parties that operate manufacturing facilities in accordance with cGMP. To date, we have relied on two commercial manufacturers — Catalent Pharma Solutions (formerly known as Cardinal Health PTS, LLC) and Hyaluron, Inc. — to manufacture our VIAject™ product candidate. We believe that both manufacturers comply with the relevant regulatory requirements. We have suspended plans to enlarge our own laboratory or manufacturing facilities.

In September 2008, we received notice from Catalent Pharma Solutions that they intend to sell, or possibly close, the facility where VIAject™ has been manufactured. As a result, we now intend to conduct all future manufacturing of VIAject™ at Hyaluron, Inc. or another, not-yet-identified third party facility. We intend to negotiate a commercial manufacturing agreement with Hyaluron, Inc.

We have contracted with N.V. Organon (formerly known as Diosynth B.V.), a global producer of insulin, to supply us with all of the insulin that we will need for the testing and manufacturing of our product candidates. Our agreement with N.V. Organon will terminate in December 2010. We believe that our current supplies of insulin, together with the quantities of insulin called for under our existing supply agreement, will

be sufficient to allow us to complete our current and anticipated future clinical trials of VIAject™. In addition, we believe that the available quantities under the agreement will be sufficient to support our needs for approximately three years following the commercial launch of VIAject™. We are seeking to qualify another insulin supplier to serve as additional or alternative supplier. We believe that we will be able to qualify a new insulin supplier prior to December 2010.

Sales and Marketing

We currently have no sales and marketing capabilities and no distribution capabilities. Our current strategy is to selectively enter into collaboration agreements with leading pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies for the commercialization of our product candidates late in or upon completion of clinical development. In entering into these collaboration agreements we may retain some commercial rights for certain product candidates for which we receive marketing approvals in situations in which we believe it is possible to access the market through a focused, specialized sales force. For example, we may focus on the pediatric market because we believe VIAject™ is particularly suited for the treatment of children with diabetes, the number of pediatric endocrinologists is relatively few and we believe this patient population is underserved.

In order to implement our strategy successfully, we may need to develop a specialized sales and marketing organization with sufficient technical expertise. We do not expect to do so, however, in fiscal year 2009.

Employees

At September 30, 2008 we had 60 full time-employees and several part-time consultants who perform services for us on a regular basis. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Additional Information

Our website is www.biodel.com. We are not including the information contained on our website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We make available free of charge on our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnished it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission are also available at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth our executive officers, their respective ages and positions as of November 30, 2008:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dr. Solomon S. Steiner	71	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Gerard Michel	45	Chief Financial Officer, Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer
Dr. Roderike Pohl	47	Vice President, Research
Erik Steiner	42	Vice President, Operations
Dr. Alan Krasner	45	Chief Medical Officer
Dr. Andreas Pfützner	48	Chief Medical Officer in Europe
R. Timmis Ware	72	General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Dr. Solomon S. Steiner co-founded our company and has served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since our inception in December 2003. In 1991, Dr. Steiner founded Pharmaceutical Discovery Corporation, or PDC, a biopharmaceutical corporation. Dr. Steiner served as PDC's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors from its inception until December 2001, when PDC was

merged with two other companies to form MannKind Corporation. From December 2001 to February 2003, Dr. Steiner served on MannKind's Board of Directors and as a Corporate Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer. In 1985, Dr. Steiner founded and was the Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of Clinical Technologies Associates, Inc., or CTAI, now known as Emisphere Technologies, Inc. Under his leadership CTAI went public in February of 1989. Dr. Steiner is an inventor of Emisphere's oral delivery system for peptides and mucopolysaccharides. Dr. Steiner is currently an adjunct full professor at New York Medical College and research full professor of psychiatry and neurology at New York University School of Medicine. Dr. Steiner received a Ph.D. from New York University. Dr. Steiner is Erik Steiner's father.

Mr. Gerard Michel joined our company in November 2007 as Chief Financial Officer, Vice President of Corporate Development and Treasurer. From October 2003 to November 2007, Mr. Michel served as Chief Financial Officer and from April 2006 to November 2007, Vice President, Corporate Development of NPS Pharmaceuticals, a biopharmaceutical company. From June 1995 to July 2002, Mr. Michel served as a Principal of the consulting firm Booz-Allen & Hamilton. Mr. Michel received an MBA and B.S. from University of Rochester, and an M.S., Microbiology from The University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Dr. Roderike Pohl joined our company and has served as our Vice President, Research since our inception in December 2003. From August 2003 to November 2003, Dr. Pohl served as a scientific consultant with Steiner Ventures, LLC, or SV. From December 1998 to July 2003, Dr. Pohl served as Vice President of Preclinical Research at PDC, now MannKind Corporation. Dr. Pohl received a Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut, School of Pharmacy.

Mr. Erik Steiner co-founded our company and has served as our Vice President, Operations since our inception in December 2003. From February 2003 to December 2003, Mr. Steiner co-founded and served as the Vice President, Operations of SV. From May 1999 to February 2003, Mr. Steiner served as Head of Operations of Cabot McMullen Inc, a film and television production company. Prior thereto, Mr. Steiner served as Administrative Director and Fiscal Administrator of the New Jersey Public Interest Research Group. Mr. Steiner is Solomon Steiner's son.

Dr. Alan Krasner joined our company in May 2008 as Chief Medical Officer. From 2002 to 2008, Dr. Krasner served as Director of the Department of Clinical Research Metabolic Diseases at Pfizer Global Research and Development where he was responsible for the design, execution, clinical analysis, and reporting of multiple, global clinical trials supporting registration of late stage drug candidates. Dr. Krasner currently serves as a consulting physician at the Joslin Diabetes and Endocrinology Center of the Lawrence and Memorial Hospital in New London, Connecticut. Dr. Krasner holds a B.S. from the Medical Education Honors Program at Northwestern University and a M.D. from Northwestern University Medical School. He completed his residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital in internal medicine and subsequently received a fellowship from Johns Hopkins Hospital in endocrinology and metabolism.

Dr. Andreas Pfützner has served as our Vice President, Chief Medical Officer in Europe since May 2008 and since October 2004 has served on our scientific advisory board. Dr. Pfützner served as our Chief Medical Officer from April 2005 to May 2008. In 1998, Dr. Pfützner founded the Institute for Clinical Research and Development in Mainz, Germany and serves as its Managing Director. Since 2001, Dr. Pfützner has been a professor of applied clinical research at the University of Applied Sciences Rheinbach. From 2000 to 2002, Dr. Pfützner was Senior Vice President of Medical and Regulatory Affairs at PDC and later MannKind Corporation. Dr. Pfützner holds an M.D. from University of Mainz, Germany and a Ph.D. from Rocheville University. Dr. Pfützner devotes approximately 50% of his time to our affairs.

Mr. R. Timmis Ware has served as our general counsel and corporate secretary since joining us in August 2005. From December 2001 to August 2005, Mr. Ware was in private practice. From June 1994 to December 2001, Mr. Ware served as general counsel and corporate secretary of PDC, now MannKind Corporation. Prior thereto, Mr. Ware was a partner at the law firm of Chadbourne & Parke, LLP. Mr. Ware is a member of the New York and Florida Bars and received an L.L.B. from New York University.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

We have incurred significant losses since our inception. We expect to incur losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability.

Since our inception in December 2003, we have incurred significant operating losses. Our net loss was approximately \$43.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2008. As of September 30, 2008, we had a deficit accumulated during the development stage of approximately \$83.2 million. We have devoted substantially all of our time, money and efforts to the research and development of VIAject™, VIAtab™ and our preclinical product candidates. We have not completed development of any drugs. While we have suspended significant expenditures on VIAtab™, VIAMass™ and VIAcal™ pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for at least the next several years. We do not anticipate that our expenses will decrease materially, if at all, as we:

- continue our clinical trial extension program for the pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, which is designed to run through the eighteenth month of patient treatment, subject to compassionate use exceptions, if any;
- conduct additional clinical trials of VIAject™ to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval;
- conduct additional Phase I clinical development of VIAtab™ and subsequently initiate Phase II and Phase III clinical trials;
- continue the research and development of our preclinical product candidates, VIAMass™ and VIAcal™, and advance those product candidates into clinical development;
- seek regulatory approvals for our product candidates that successfully complete clinical trials;
- produce required registration and validation batches of VIAject™ vials and cartridges to support our NDA for VIAject™; and
- purchase recombinant human insulin and other materials to build commercial supply inventory for VIAject™.

To become and remain profitable, we must succeed in developing and eventually commercializing drugs with significant market potential. This will require us to be successful in a range of challenging activities, including successfully completing preclinical testing and clinical trials of our product candidates, obtaining regulatory approval for these product candidates and manufacturing, marketing and selling those products for which we may obtain regulatory approval. We may never succeed in these activities and may never generate revenues that are significant or large enough to achieve profitability. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Our failure to become and remain profitable would depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital, expand our business or continue our operations. A decline in the market price of our common stock could also cause you to lose all or a part of your investment.

We will need substantial additional funding and may be unable to raise capital when needed, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We are a development stage company with no commercial products. All of our product candidates are still being developed, and all but VIAject™ are in early stages of development. Our product candidates will require significant additional development, clinical development, regulatory approvals and additional investment before they can be commercialized. We may determine, based on ongoing analysis of the data from our recently completed pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, that additional clinical trials will be required before we can submit an NDA for this product candidate or reasonably expect to obtain marketing approval from the FDA. If so, we anticipate that VIAject™ would not become commercially available for at least

30 months, if at all. Even if it is determined that no additional clinical trials will be required, we anticipate that VIAject would not be commercially available for at least the next 18 months, if at all.

While we have suspended significant expenditures on our earlier stage product candidates pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we do not expect our research and development expenses to decrease materially, if at all, particularly as we continue our Phase III clinical trial extension program for VIAject™, develop new clinical trials of VIAject™ to support our commercialization efforts, produce both registration and validation batches, and purchase recombinant human insulin. In addition, subject to obtaining regulatory approval of any of our product candidates, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses for product sales, marketing, securing commercial quantities of product from our manufacturers and distribution. We will need substantial additional funding and may be unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or commercialization efforts.

Based upon our current plans, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will enable us to fund our anticipated operating expenses and capital expenditures at least through the end of fiscal year 2010. We cannot assure you that our plans will not change or that changed circumstances will not result in the depletion of our capital resources more rapidly than we currently anticipate, particularly in light of our planned strategic review of our regulatory plans for VIAject™. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the continued participation of patients in our VIAject™ Phase III clinical trial extension program, which is designed to run through the eighteenth month of patient treatment, subject to compassionate use exceptions, if any;
- the size, endpoints and duration of additional clinical trials of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval;
- the cost to fully develop the 100 IU/cc liquid formulation of VIAject™;
- the costs, timing and outcome of regulatory review of our product candidates;
- the costs of pre-commercialization activities, including increased insulin purchases;
- the costs associated with preparing and submitting an NDA;
- the costs associated with qualifying and obtaining regulatory approval of suppliers of insulin and manufacturers of our product candidates;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications and maintaining, enforcing and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- the effect on our product development activities of actions taken by the FDA or other regulatory authorities; and
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations and the terms and success of the collaborations, including the timing and amount of payments that we might receive from potential strategic collaborators.

Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenues, we expect to finance our cash needs through public or private equity offerings and debt financings, strategic collaborations and licensing arrangements. If we raise additional funds by issuing additional equity securities, our stockholders will experience dilution. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms, such as liquidation and other preferences that are not favorable to us or our stockholders. If we raise additional funds through collaboration, strategic alliance and licensing arrangements with third parties, it may be necessary to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies or product candidates, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates or to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us.

Our short operating history may make it difficult for you to evaluate the success of our business to date and to assess our future viability.

We commenced active operations in January 2004. Our operations to date have been limited to organizing and staffing our company, developing and securing our technology and undertaking preclinical studies and clinical trials of our product candidates. We have limited experience completing large-scale, pivotal clinical trials and we have not yet demonstrated our ability to successfully obtain regulatory approvals, manufacture a commercial scale product, or arrange for a third party to do so on our behalf, or conduct sales and marketing activities necessary for successful product commercialization. Consequently, any predictions you make about our future success or viability may not be as accurate as they could be if we had a longer operating history.

In addition, as a new business, we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other known and unknown factors. We will need to transition from a company with a research focus to a company capable of supporting commercial activities. We may not be successful in such a transition.

Risks Related to the Development and Commercialization of Our Product Candidates

We depend heavily on the success of our most advanced product candidate, VIAject™. The results from our recently completed pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™ may not be sufficient to file an NDA for VIAject™ or to obtain marketing approval from the FDA. If we are unable to commercialize VIAject™ or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.

We have invested a significant portion of our efforts and financial resources in the development of our most advanced product candidate, VIAject™. Our ability to generate significant product revenues, which we do not expect will occur for at least the next 30 months, if ever, will depend heavily on the successful development and eventual commercialization of this product candidate. The results from our recently completed pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™ may not be sufficient to file an NDA for VIAject™ or obtain marketing approval from the FDA. Our initial assessment that the data anomalies observed in India in the Phase III clinical trial for patients with Type 1 diabetes make the data not valid for determining non-inferiority may change as we continue analyzing all the data from the Phase III clinical trials. Even if our assessment does not change, the FDA may not agree with us and may require that we conduct additional clinical trials with VIAject™ before considering or approving our marketing application. If we determine, or if the FDA requires, that additional trials should be conducted prior to submitting our NDA for VIAject™, our NDA submission would be delayed by at least twelve months and would likely be filed no earlier than the second calendar quarter of 2010.

The results of early stage clinical trials do not ensure success in later stage clinical trials or commercial success.

We have recently completed and released the preliminary results of our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™. Additionally, we have tested one formulation of VIAtab™ in Phase I clinical trials in patients with Type 1 diabetes and are developing additional formulations for further clinical testing. We have not completed the development of any products through commercialization. VIAject™ continues to be tested in our Phase III clinical trial extension program and we believe we will need to conduct additional clinical trials to be successful in our commercialization efforts and, potentially, in order to receive FDA approval. The outcome of preclinical testing and early clinical trials may not be predictive of the success of later clinical trials. Furthermore, interim or preliminary results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results. We cannot assure you that our clinical trials of VIAject™ will ultimately be successful. New information regarding the safety and efficacy of VIAject™ may arise from our continuing analysis of the data that may be less favorable than the data observed to date. In addition, we will need to conduct Phase II and Phase III clinical trials of VIAtab™ in larger numbers of patients taking the drug for longer periods before we are able to seek approvals to market and sell VIAtab™ from the FDA and similar regulatory authorities outside the United States. If we are not successful in commercializing any of our product candidates, or are significantly delayed

in doing so, our business will be materially harmed. The commercial success of our product candidates will depend on several factors, including the following:

- successful completion of preclinical development and clinical trials;
- our ability to identify and enroll patients who meet clinical trial eligibility criteria;
- receipt of marketing approvals from the FDA and similar regulatory authorities outside the United States, including for the liquid formulation of VIAject™;
- establishing commercial manufacturing capabilities through arrangements with third-party manufacturers;
- launching commercial sales of the products, whether alone or in collaboration with others;
- competition from other products; and
- a continued acceptable safety profile of the products following approval.

If our clinical trials are delayed or do not produce positive results, we may incur additional costs and ultimately be unable to commercialize our product candidates.

Before obtaining regulatory approval for the sale of our product candidates, we must conduct, at our own expense, extensive preclinical tests to demonstrate the safety of our product candidates in animals and clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our product candidates in humans. Preclinical and clinical testing is expensive, difficult to design and implement, can take many years to complete and is uncertain as to outcome. A failure of one or more of our clinical trials of VIAject™ and VIAtab™ can occur at any stage of testing. We may experience numerous unforeseen events during, or as a result of, preclinical testing of VIAMass™ and VIAcal™ and clinical trials of VIAject™ and VIAtab™ that could delay or prevent our ability to receive regulatory approval or commercialize our product candidates, including:

- we may decide, or the FDA may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials of VIAject™ prior to submitting an NDA based on data from India in one of our pivotal Phase III clinical trials that we found to be anomalous when compared to data from the United States and Germany for the same clinical trial;
- we may not resume significant preclinical and clinical development of VIAtab™, VIAMass™ or VIAcal™ until we determine our regulatory plans for VIAject™ or until a later time we deem appropriate;
- our preclinical tests or other clinical trials may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional preclinical testing or clinical trials or we may abandon projects that we had expected to be promising;
- the number of patients required for our clinical trials may be larger than we anticipate, enrollment in our clinical trials may be slower than we currently anticipate, or participants may drop out of our clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate, any of which would result in significant delays;
- our third-party contractors may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner;
- we might have to suspend or terminate our clinical trials if the participants are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- regulators or institutional review boards may require that we hold, suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements;
- the cost of our clinical trials may be greater than we anticipate;
- the supply or quality of our product candidates or other materials necessary to conduct our clinical trials may be insufficient or inadequate; and

- the effects of our product candidates may not be the desired effects or may include undesirable side effects or the product candidates may have other unexpected characteristics.

If we are required to conduct additional clinical trials or other testing of our product candidates beyond those that we currently contemplate, if we are unable to successfully complete our clinical trials or other testing, if the results of these trials or tests are not positive or are only modestly positive or if there are safety concerns, we may:

- be delayed in obtaining marketing approval for our product candidates;
- not be able to obtain marketing approval;
- obtain approval for indications that are not as broad as intended; or
- have the product removed from the market after obtaining marketing approval.

Our product development costs will also increase if we experience delays in testing or approvals. We do not know whether any preclinical tests or clinical trials will begin as planned, will need to be restructured or will be completed on schedule, if at all. Significant preclinical or clinical trial delays also could shorten any periods during which we may have the exclusive right to commercialize our product candidates or allow our competitors to bring products to market before we do and impair our ability to commercialize our products or product candidates and may harm our business and results of operations.

If our product candidates are found to cause undesirable side effects we may need to delay or abandon our development and commercialization efforts.

Any undesirable side effects that might be caused by our product candidates could interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in the denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities for any or all targeted indications. In addition, if any of our product candidates receive marketing approval and we or others later identify undesirable side effects caused by the product, we could face one or more of the following:

- a change in the labeling statements or withdrawal of FDA or other regulatory approval of the product;
- a change in the way the product is administered; or
- the need to conduct additional clinical trials.

Any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the affected product or could substantially increase the costs and expenses of commercializing the product, which in turn could delay or prevent us from generating significant revenues from its sale.

The major safety concern with patients taking insulin is the occurrence of hypoglycemic events. In our preliminary analysis of our recently completed pivotal Phase III clinical trials we found that that VIAject™ reduced the risk of hypoglycemic events in patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes when compared to these patients receiving Humulin® R. However, due to data from India in our pivotal Phase III clinical trial for patients with Type 1 diabetes that we found to be anomalous when compared data from the United States and Germany for the same trial, the FDA could conclude we did not establish non-inferiority of VIAject™ when compared to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control. Additionally, we found that VIAject™ was associated with injection site pain, although the prevalence of pain decreased during the course of the treatment.

The commercial success of any product candidates that we may develop, including VIAject™, VIAtab™, VIAmass™ and VIAcal™ will depend upon the degree of market acceptance by physicians, patients, healthcare payors and others in the medical community.

Any products that we bring to the market, including VIAject™, VIAtab™, VIAmass™ and VIAcal™, if they receive marketing approval, may not gain market acceptance by physicians, patients, healthcare payors and others in the medical community. If these products do not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, we

may not generate significant product revenues and we may not become profitable. Physicians will not recommend our product candidates until clinical data or other factors demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our product candidates as compared to other treatments. Even if the clinical safety and efficacy of our product candidates is established, physicians may elect not to recommend these product candidates for a variety of reasons including the reimbursement policies of government and third-party payors and the effectiveness of our competitors in marketing their products.

The degree of market acceptance of our product candidates, if approved for commercial sale, will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the willingness and ability of patients and the healthcare community to adopt our technology;
- the ability to manufacture our product candidates in sufficient quantities with acceptable quality and to offer our product candidates for sale at competitive prices;
- the perception of patients and the healthcare community, including third-party payors, regarding the safety, efficacy and benefits of our product candidates compared to those of competing products or therapies;
- the convenience and ease of administration of our product candidates relative to existing treatment methods, such as our ability to gain regulatory approval for our liquid 100 IU/cc formulation of VIAject™ and the degree to which injection site pain may be associated with this formulation, if at all;
- the label and promotional claims allowed by the FDA, such as, in the case of VIAject™, claims relating to glycemic control, hypoglycemia, weight gain, injection site pain, expiry dating and required handling conditions;
- the pricing and reimbursement of our product candidates relative to existing treatments; and
- marketing and distribution support for our product candidates.

If we fail to enter into strategic collaborations for the commercialization of our product candidates or if our collaborations are unsuccessful, we may be required to establish our own sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution capabilities which will be expensive, require additional capital we do not currently have, and could delay the commercialization of our product candidates and have a material and adverse affect on our business.

A broad base of physicians, including primary care physicians, internists and endocrinologists, treat patients with diabetes. A large sales force is required to educate and support these physicians. Therefore, our current strategy for developing, manufacturing and commercializing our product candidates includes securing collaborations with leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies for the commercialization of our product candidates. To date, we have not entered into any collaborations with pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies. We face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators. In addition, collaboration agreements are complex and time-consuming to negotiate, document and implement. For all these reasons, it may be difficult for us to find third parties that are willing to enter into collaborations on economic terms that are favorable to us, or at all. If we do enter into any such collaboration, the collaboration may not be successful. The success of our collaboration arrangements will depend heavily on the efforts and activities of our collaborators. It is likely that our collaborators will have significant discretion in determining the efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations.

If we fail to enter into collaborations, or if our collaborations are unsuccessful, we may be required to establish our own direct sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution capabilities. Establishing these capabilities can be time-consuming and expensive and we have little experience in doing so. Because of our size, we would be at a disadvantage to our potential competitors to the extent they collaborate with large pharmaceutical companies that have substantially more resources than we do. As a result, we would not initially be able to field a sales force as large as our competitors or provide the same degree of market research or marketing support. In addition, our competitors would have a greater ability to devote research resources toward expansion of the indications for their products. We cannot assure prospective investors that

we will succeed in entering into acceptable collaborations, that any such collaboration will be successful or, if not, that we will successfully develop our own sales, marketing and distribution capabilities.

If we are unable to obtain adequate reimbursement from governments or third-party payors for any products that we may develop or if we are unable to obtain acceptable prices for those products, they may not be purchased or used and our revenues and prospects for profitability will suffer.

Our future revenues and profits will depend heavily upon the availability of adequate reimbursement for the use of our approved product candidates from governmental and other third-party payors, both in the United States and in other markets. Reimbursement by a third-party payor may depend upon a number of factors, including the third-party payor's determination that use of a product is:

- a covered benefit under its health plan;
- safe, effective and medically necessary;
- appropriate for the specific patient;
- cost-effective; and
- neither experimental nor investigational.

Obtaining reimbursement approval for a product from each government or other third-party payor is a time-consuming and costly process that could require us to provide supporting scientific, clinical and cost-effectiveness data for the use of our products to each payor. We may not be able to provide data sufficient to gain acceptance with respect to reimbursement. Even when a payor determines that a product is eligible for reimbursement, the payor may impose coverage limitations that preclude payment for some uses that are approved by the FDA or comparable authorities. In addition, eligibility for coverage does not imply that any product will be reimbursed in all cases or at a rate that allows us to make a profit or even cover our costs. Interim payments for new products, if applicable, may also not be sufficient to cover our costs and may not be made permanent.

We are subject to pricing pressures and uncertainties regarding Medicare reimbursement and reform.

Reforms in Medicare added a prescription drug reimbursement benefit beginning in 2006 for all Medicare beneficiaries. Although we cannot predict the full effects on our business of the implementation of this legislation, it is possible that the new benefit, which will be managed by private health insurers, pharmacy benefit managers, and other managed care organizations, will result in decreased reimbursement for prescription drugs, which may further exacerbate industry-wide pressure to reduce the prices charged for prescription drugs. This could harm our ability to generate revenues.

Governments outside the United States tend to impose strict price controls, which may adversely affect our revenues, if any.

In some countries, particularly the countries of the European Union, the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can take considerable time after the receipt of marketing approval for a product. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval in some countries, we may be required to conduct a clinical trial that compares the cost-effectiveness of our product candidate to other available therapies. If reimbursement of our products is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our business could be adversely affected.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress that, if enacted, would permit more widespread re-importation of drugs from foreign countries into the United States, which may include re-importation from foreign countries where the drugs are sold at lower prices than in the United States. Such legislation, or similar regulatory changes, could decrease the price we receive for any approved products which, in turn, could adversely affect our operating results and our overall financial condition.

Product liability lawsuits against us could cause us to incur substantial liabilities and to limit commercialization of any products that we may develop.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure related to the testing of our product candidates in human clinical trials and will face an even greater risk if we commercially sell any products that we may develop. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against claims that our product candidates or products caused injuries, we will incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

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

We currently carry global liability insurance that we believe is sufficient to cover us from potential damages arising from clinical trials of VIAject™. We also carry local insurance policies per clinical trial of our product candidates. The amount of insurance that we currently hold may not be adequate to cover all liabilities that we may incur. We intend to expand our insurance coverage to include the sale of commercial products if we obtain marketing approval for any products. Insurance coverage is increasingly expensive. We may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost. If losses from product liability claims exceed our liability insurance coverage, we may ourselves incur substantial liabilities. If we are required to pay a product liability claim, we may not have sufficient financial resources to complete development or commercialization of any of our product candidates and, if so, our business and results of operations would be harmed.

We face substantial competition in the development of our product candidates which may result in others developing or commercializing products before or more successfully than we do.

We are engaged in segments of the pharmaceutical industry that are characterized by intense competition and rapidly evolving technology. Many large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, academic institutions, governmental agencies and other public and private research organizations are pursuing the development of novel drugs that target endocrine disorders. We face, and expect to continue to face, intense and increasing competition as new products enter the market and advanced technologies become available. There are several approved injectable rapid-acting mealtime insulin analogs currently on the market including Humalog®, marketed by Eli Lilly and Company, NovoLog®, marketed by Novo Nordisk A/S, and Apidra®, marketed by Sanofi-Aventis. These rapid-acting insulin analogs provide improvement over regular forms of short-acting insulin, including faster subcutaneous absorption, an earlier and greater insulin peak and more rapid post-peak decrease. In addition, other development stage rapid-acting insulin formulations may be approved and compete with VIAject™. Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc. has conducted a Phase I clinical trial of Humulin® R and Humalog® in combination with a recombinant human hyaluronidase enzyme and has reported that in each case the combination yielded pharmacokinetics and glucodynamics that better mimicked physiologic mealtime insulin release and activity than Humulin® R or Humalog® alone. Genexx Biotechnology Corporation has developed an oral spray that is currently in Phase III development. Several companies are also developing alternative insulin systems for diabetes, including MannKind Corporation, which has announced its intention to file a NDA in early 2009. In addition, a number of established pharmaceutical companies, including GlaxoSmithKline plc, and Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, are developing proprietary technologies or have entered into arrangements with, or acquired, companies with technologies for the treatment of diabetes.

Potential competitors also include academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private research organizations that conduct research, seek patent protection and establish collaborative arrangements for research, development, manufacturing and commercialization. Our competitors may develop products that are more effective, safer, more convenient or less costly than any that we are developing or that would render our product candidates obsolete or non-competitive. Our competitors may also obtain FDA or other regulatory approval for their products more rapidly than we may obtain approval for ours.

Many of our potential competitors have:

- significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and may be better equipped to discover, develop, manufacture and commercialize product candidates;
- more extensive experience in preclinical testing and clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and manufacturing and marketing pharmaceutical products;
- product candidates that have been approved or are in late-stage clinical development; or
- collaborative arrangements in our target markets with leading companies and research institutions.

Our product candidates may be rendered obsolete by technological change.

The rapid rate of scientific discoveries and technological changes could result in one or more of our product candidates becoming obsolete or noncompetitive. For several decades, scientists have attempted to improve the bioavailability of injected formulations and to devise alternative non-invasive delivery systems for the delivery of drugs such as insulin. Our product candidates will compete against many products with similar indications. In addition to the currently marketed rapid-acting insulin analogs, our competitors are developing insulin formulations delivered by oral pills, pulmonary devices and oral spray devices. Our future success will depend not only on our ability to develop our product candidates, but also on our ability to maintain market acceptance against emerging industry developments. We cannot assure present or prospective stockholders that we will be able to do so.

Our business activities involve the storage and use of hazardous materials, which require compliance with environmental and occupational safety laws regulating the use of such materials. If we violate these laws, we could be subject to significant fines, liabilities or other adverse consequences.

Our research and development work and manufacturing processes involve the controlled storage and use of hazardous materials, including chemical and biological materials. Our operations also produce hazardous waste products. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of such materials and waste products comply in all material respects with the standards prescribed by federal, state and local laws and regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from hazardous materials cannot be completely eliminated. In the event of an accident or failure to comply with environmental laws, we could be held liable for any damages that may result, and any such liability could fall outside the coverage or exceed the limits of our insurance. In addition, we could be required to incur significant costs to comply with environmental laws and regulations in the future or pay substantial fines or penalties if we violate any of these laws or regulations. Finally, current or future environmental laws and regulations may impair our research, development or production efforts.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

Use of third parties to manufacture our product candidates may increase the risks that we will not have sufficient quantities of our product candidates or such quantities at an acceptable cost, or that our suppliers will not be able to manufacture our products in their final dosage form. In any such case, clinical development and commercialization of our product candidates could be delayed, prevented or impaired.

We do not currently own or operate manufacturing facilities for commercial production of our product candidates. We have limited experience in drug manufacturing and we lack the resources and the capabilities

to manufacture any of our product candidates on a clinical or commercial scale. Our current strategy is to outsource all manufacturing of our product candidates and products to third parties. We also expect to rely upon third parties to produce materials required for the commercial production of our product candidates if we succeed in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals. To date, we have relied on two commercial manufacturers to manufacture our VIAject™ product candidate. However, in September 2008 we received notice from our primary manufacturer that they intend to sell, or possibly close, the facility where VIAject™ has been manufactured. As a result, we now intend to conduct all future manufacturing of VIAject™ with our remaining manufacturer. We intend to negotiate a commercial manufacturing agreement with this manufacturer and cannot guarantee that we will reach agreement in a timely manner or on terms that are favorable to us.

There can be no assurance that our manufacturers will support our VIAject™ or other manufacturing programs in the future. The manufacture of pharmaceutical products requires significant expertise and capital investment, including the development of advanced manufacturing techniques, processes and quality controls.

Reliance on third-party manufacturers entails risks to which we would not be subject if we manufactured product candidates or products ourselves, including:

- reliance on the third party for regulatory compliance and quality assurance;
- the possible breach of the manufacturing agreement by the third party because of factors beyond our control; and
- the possible refusal by the third party to support our manufacturing programs, based on its own business priorities, at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us.

Our manufacturers may not be able to comply with current good manufacturing practice, or cGMP, regulations or other regulatory requirements or similar regulatory requirements outside the United States. Our manufacturers are subject to unannounced inspections by the FDA, state regulators and similar regulators outside the United States. Our failure, or the failure of our third-party manufacturers, to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of regulatory authorities to grant marketing approval of our product candidates, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of product candidates or products, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, any of which could significantly and adversely affect supplies of our product candidates.

Our product candidates and any products that we may develop may compete with other product candidates and products for access to manufacturing facilities. There are a limited number of manufacturers that operate under cGMP regulations and that are both capable of manufacturing for us and willing to do so. If the third parties that we engage to manufacture product for our clinical trials should cease to continue to do so for any reason, we likely would experience delays in advancing these trials while we identify and qualify replacement suppliers and we may be unable to obtain replacement supplies on terms that are favorable to us. In addition, if we are not able to obtain adequate supplies of our product candidates or the drug substances used to manufacture them, it will be more difficult for us to develop our product candidates and compete effectively.

Our current and anticipated future dependence upon others for the manufacture of our product candidates may adversely affect our future profit margins and our ability to develop product candidates and commercialize any products that receive regulatory approval on a timely and competitive basis.

We rely on third parties to conduct our clinical trials and those third parties may not perform satisfactorily, including failing to meet established deadlines for the completion of such trials.

We do not independently conduct clinical trials of our product candidates. We rely on third parties, such as contract research organizations, clinical data management organizations, medical institutions and clinical investigators, to enroll qualified patients and conduct our clinical trials. Our reliance on these third parties for clinical development activities reduces our control over these activities. 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. Moreover, the FDA requires us to comply with standards, commonly referred to as Good Clinical

Practices, for conducting, recording, and reporting the results of clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of trial participants are protected. Our reliance on third parties that we do not control does not relieve us of these responsibilities and requirements. Furthermore, these third parties may also have relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties, meet expected deadlines or conduct our clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated protocols, we will not be able to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, regulatory approvals for our product candidates and will not be able to, or may be delayed in our efforts to, successfully commercialize our product candidates.

If our suppliers, principally our sole insulin supplier, fail to deliver materials and provide services needed for the production of VIAject™ and VIAtab™ in a timely and sufficient manner, or if they fail to comply with applicable regulations, clinical development or regulatory approval of our product candidates or commercialization of our products could be delayed, producing additional losses and depriving us of potential product revenue.

We need access to sufficient, reliable and affordable supplies of recombinant human insulin and other materials for which we rely on various suppliers. We also must rely on those suppliers to comply with relevant regulatory and other legal requirements, including the production of insulin in accordance with cGMP. We can make no assurances that our suppliers, particularly our insulin supplier, will comply with cGMP.

We have recently entered into a new agreement with our existing single insulin supplier from which we obtain all of the insulin that we use for testing and manufacturing VIAject™ and VIAtab™. Our agreement with this insulin supplier will terminate in December 2010.

We believe that our current supplies of insulin, together with the quantities of insulin called for under our existing supply agreement, will be sufficient to allow us to complete our current clinical trial extension program and anticipated future clinical trials of VIAject™. In addition, we believe that the quantities available under the agreement will be sufficient to support our needs for approximately three years following the commercial launch of VIAject™. We are seeking to qualify other insulin suppliers to serve as additional or alternative suppliers if we are unable or choose not to enter into a new commercial supply agreement with our existing supplier. We believe that we will be able to qualify a new insulin supplier prior to December 2010. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to qualify a new insulin supplier prior to December 2010. Even if we do qualify a new supplier in a timely manner, the cost of switching or adding additional suppliers may be significant, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into a commercial supply agreement with a new supplier on favorable terms. If we are unable to procure sufficient quantities of insulin from our current or any future supplier, if supply of recombinant human insulin and other materials otherwise becomes limited, or if our suppliers do not meet relevant regulatory requirements, and if we were unable to obtain these materials in sufficient amounts, in a timely manner and at reasonable prices, we could be delayed in the manufacturing and future commercialization of VIAject™ and VIAtab™, which would have a material adverse effect on our business. We would incur substantial costs and manufacturing delays if our suppliers are unable to provide us with products or services approved by the FDA or other regulatory agencies.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our competitors may develop and market similar or identical products that may reduce demand for our products, and we may be prevented from establishing collaborative relationships on favorable terms.

The following factors are important to our success:

- receiving patent protection for our product candidates;
- maintaining our trade secrets;
- not infringing on the proprietary rights of others; and
- preventing others from infringing our proprietary rights.

We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our proprietary rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. We try to protect our proprietary position by filing U.S. and foreign patent applications related to our proprietary technology, inventions and improvements that are important to the development of our business. Because the patent position of pharmaceutical companies involves complex legal and factual questions, the issuance, scope and enforceability of patents cannot be predicted with certainty. Patents, if issued, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Thus, any patents that we own or license from others may not provide any protection against competitors.

We have been granted one patent and have nine pending United States patent applications relating to our VIADEL[™], VIAJECT[™] and VIATAB[™] technology and one pending foreign patent application relating to our technology for enhancing delivery of drugs. These pending patent applications, those we may file in the future, or those we may license from third parties, may not result in patents being issued. If patents do not issue with claims encompassing our products, our competitors may develop and market similar or identical products that compete with ours. Even if patents are issued, they may not provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages against competitors with similar technology. Failure to obtain effective patent protection for our technology and products may reduce demand for our products and prevent us from establishing collaborative relationships on favorable terms.

The active and inactive ingredients in our VIAJECT[™] and VIATAB[™] product candidates have been known and used for many years and, therefore, are no longer subject to patent protection. Accordingly, our pending patent applications are directed to the particular formulations of these ingredients in our products, and their use. Although we believe our formulations and their use are patentable and provide a competitive advantage, even if issued, our patents may not prevent others from marketing formulations using the same active and inactive ingredients in similar but different formulations.

We also rely on trade secrets, know-how and technology, which are not protected by patents, to maintain our competitive position. We try to protect this information by entering into confidentiality agreements with parties that have access to it, such as potential corporate partners, collaborators, employees and consultants. Any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our confidential information or our competitors may learn of the information in some other way. Furthermore, others may independently develop similar technologies or duplicate any technology that we have developed. If any trade secret, know-how or other technology not protected by a patent were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our business and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The laws of many foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

We may become involved in lawsuits and administrative proceedings to protect, defend or enforce our patents that would be expensive and time-consuming.

In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may initiate patent litigation against third parties in the United States or in foreign countries. In addition, we may be subject to certain opposition proceedings conducted in patent and trademark offices challenging the validity of our patents and may become involved in future opposition proceedings challenging the patents of others. The defense of intellectual property rights, including patent rights, through lawsuits, interference or opposition proceedings, and other legal and administrative proceedings can be costly and can divert our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Such costs increase our operating losses and reduce our resources available for development activities. An adverse determination of any litigation or defense proceedings could put one or more of our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and could put our patent applications at risk of not issuing.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. For example, during the course of this kind of litigation and despite protective orders entered by the court, confidential information may be inadvertently disclosed in the form of

documents or testimony in connection with discovery requests, depositions or trial testimony. This disclosure could materially adversely affect our business and financial results.

Claims by other parties that we infringe or have misappropriated their proprietary technology may result in liability for damages, royalties, or other payments, or stop our development and commercialization efforts.

Competitors and other third parties may initiate patent litigation against us in the United States or in foreign countries based on existing patents or patents that may be granted in the future. Many of our competitors may have obtained patents covering products and processes generally related to our products and processes, and they may assert these patents against us. Moreover, there can be no assurance that these competitors have not sought or will not seek additional patents that may cover aspects of our technology. As a result, there is a greater likelihood of a patent dispute than would be expected if our competitors were pursuing unrelated technologies.

While we conduct patent searches to determine whether the technologies used in our products infringe patents held by third parties, numerous patent applications are currently pending and may be filed in the future for technologies generally related to our technologies, including many patent applications that remain confidential after filing. Due to these factors and the inherent uncertainty in conducting patent searches, there can be no guarantee that we will not violate third-party patent rights that we have not yet identified.

There may be U.S. and foreign patents issued to third parties that relate to aspects of our product candidates. There may also be patent applications filed by these or other parties in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions that relate to some aspects of our product candidates, which, if issued, could subject us to infringement actions. The owners or licensees of these and other patents may file one or more infringement actions against us. In addition, a competitor may claim misappropriation of a trade secret by an employee hired from that competitor. Any such infringement or misappropriation action could cause us to incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit and could distract our management from our business, even if the allegations of infringement or misappropriation are unwarranted. A need to defend multiple actions or claims could have a disproportionately greater impact. In addition, either in response to or in anticipation of any such infringement or misappropriation claim, we may enter into commercial agreements with the owners or licensees of these rights. The terms of these commercial agreements may include substantial payments, including substantial royalty payments on revenues received by us in connection with the commercialization of our products.

Payments under such agreements could increase our operating losses and reduce our resources available for development activities. Furthermore, a party making this type of claim could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages, which would increase our operating losses and reduce our resources available for development activities. A judgment could also include an injunction or other court order that could prevent us from making, using, selling, offering for sale or importing our products or prevent our customers from using our products. If a court determined or if we independently concluded that any of our products or manufacturing processes violated third-party proprietary rights, our clinical trials could be delayed and there can be no assurance that we would be able to reengineer the product or processes to avoid those rights, or to obtain a license under those rights on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Risks Related to Regulatory Approval of Our Product Candidates

If we are not able to obtain required regulatory approvals, we will not be able to commercialize our product candidates, and our ability to generate revenue will be materially impaired.

Our product candidates, and the activities associated with their development and commercialization, including their testing, manufacture, safety, efficacy, recordkeeping, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale and distribution, are subject to comprehensive regulation by the FDA and other regulatory agencies in the United States and by comparable authorities in other countries. Failure to obtain regulatory approval for a product candidate will prevent us from commercializing the product candidate. We have not received regulatory approval to market any of our product candidates in any jurisdiction. Securing FDA approval requires the submission of extensive preclinical and clinical data and supporting information to the

FDA for each therapeutic indication to establish the product candidate's safety and efficacy. Securing FDA approval also requires the submission of information about the product manufacturing process to, and inspection of manufacturing facilities by, the FDA. Our future products may not be demonstrated effective, may be demonstrated only moderately effective or may prove to have undesirable or unintended side effects, toxicities or other characteristics that may preclude our obtaining regulatory approval or may prevent or limit commercial use. For example, with regard to VIAject™, due to data from India in our pivotal Phase III clinical trial for patients with Type 1 diabetes that we found to be anomalous when compared data from the United States and Germany for the same trial, the FDA could conclude we did not establish non-inferiority of VIAject™ when compared to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control.

The process of obtaining FDA and other regulatory approvals is expensive, often takes many years, if approval is obtained at all, and can vary substantially based upon a variety of factors, including the type, complexity and novelty of the product candidates involved, the nature of the disease or condition to be treated and challenges by competitors. Changes in regulatory approval policies during the development period, changes in or the enactment of additional statutes or regulations, or changes in regulatory review for each submitted product application, may cause delays in the approval or rejection of an application. The FDA has substantial discretion in the approval process and may refuse to accept any application or may decide that our data is insufficient for approval and require additional preclinical, clinical or other studies. In addition, varying agency interpretations of the data obtained from preclinical and clinical testing could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval of a product candidate. Any regulatory approval we ultimately obtain may be limited or subject to restrictions or post-approval commitments that render the approved product not commercially viable.

If the FDA does not believe that our product candidates satisfy the requirements for the Section 505(b)(2) approval procedure, the approval pathway will take longer and cost more than anticipated and in either case may not be successful.

We believe that VIAject™ and VIAtab™ qualify for approval under Section 505(b)(2) of the FDCA. Because we are developing new formulations of previously approved chemical entities, such as insulin, this may enable us to avoid having to submit certain types of data and studies that are required in full NDAs and instead submit a Section 505(b)(2) NDA. The FDA may not agree that our products are approvable under Section 505(b)(2). Insulin is a unique and complex drug that is associated with more intra-and inter-patient variability than many small molecule drugs. The availability of the Section 505(b)(2) pathway for insulin is even more controversial than for small molecule drugs, and the FDA may not accept this pathway for our insulin product candidates. The FDA has not published any guidance that specifically addresses insulin Section 505(b)(2) NDAs. No other insulin product has yet been approved under a Section 505(b)(2) NDA. If the FDA determines that Section 505(b)(2) NDAs are not appropriate and that full NDAs are required for our product candidates, the time and financial resources required to obtain FDA approval for our product candidates could substantially and materially increase. This would require us to obtain substantially more funding than previously anticipated which could significantly dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders. Even with this investment, the prospect for FDA approval may be significantly lower. If the FDA requires full NDAs for our product candidates or requires more extensive testing and development for some other reason, our ability to compete with alternative products that arrive on the market more quickly than our product candidates would be adversely impacted.

Notwithstanding the approval of many products by the FDA under Section 505(b)(2) over the last few years, certain brand-name pharmaceutical companies and others have objected to the FDA's interpretation of Section 505(b)(2). If the FDA's interpretation of Section 505(b)(2) is successfully challenged, the FDA may be required to change its interpretation of Section 505(b)(2) which could delay or even prevent the FDA from approving any Section 505(b)(2) NDA that we submit. The pharmaceutical industry is highly competitive, and it is not uncommon for a manufacturer of an approved product to file a citizen petition with the FDA seeking to delay approval of, or impose additional approval requirements for, pending competing products. If successful, such petitions can significantly delay, or even prevent, the approval of the new product. However, even if the FDA ultimately denies such a petition, the FDA may substantially delay approval while it considers and responds to the petition.

Moreover, even if VIAject™ and VIAtab™ are approved under Section 505(b)(2), the approval may be subject to limitations on the indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to other conditions of approval, or may contain requirements for costly post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of the product.

Any product for which we obtain marketing approval could be subject to restrictions or withdrawal from the market and we may be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or if we experience unanticipated problems with our products, when and if any of them are approved.

Any product for which we obtain marketing approval, along with the manufacturing processes, post-approval clinical data, labeling, advertising and promotional activities for such product, will be subject to continual requirements of and review by the FDA and comparable regulatory authorities. These requirements include, in the case of FDA, submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration requirements, cGMP requirements relating to quality control, quality assurance and corresponding maintenance of records and documents, requirements regarding the distribution of samples to physicians and recordkeeping. Even if regulatory approval of a product is granted, the approval may be subject to limitations on the indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to other conditions of approval, or may contain requirements for costly post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of the product. In addition, if any of our product candidates are approved, our product labeling, advertising and promotion would be subject to regulatory requirements and continuing regulatory review. The FDA strictly regulates the promotional claims that may be made about prescription drug products. In particular, a drug may not be promoted in a misleading manner or for uses that are not approved by the FDA as reflected in the product's approved labeling. The FDA and other agencies actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting misleading promotion and the promotion of off-label uses, and a company that is found to have improperly promoted off-label uses may be subject to significant liability.

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

- restrictions on such products' manufacturers or manufacturing processes;
- restrictions on the marketing or distribution of a product;
- warning letters;
- withdrawal of the products from the market;
- refusal to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications that we submit;
- recall of products;
- fines, restitution or disgorgement of profits or revenue;
- suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals;
- refusal to permit the import or export of our products;
- product seizure;
- injunctions; or
- imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

Legislation may make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain regulatory approval of our product candidates and to produce, market and distribute our existing products.

On September 27, 2007, the President signed into law the FDAAA. This new legislation grants significant new powers to the FDA, many of which are aimed at improving drug safety and assuring the safety of drug products after approval. Under the FDAAA, companies that violate the new law are subject to substantial civil monetary penalties. While we expect the FDAAA to have a significant impact on the pharmaceutical industry,

the extent of the impact is not yet known. The new requirements and changes imposed by the FDAAA may make it more difficult, and more costly, to obtain and maintain approval of new pharmaceutical products and to produce, market and distribute existing products.

In addition, the FDA's regulations, policies or guidance may change and new or additional statutes or government regulations may be enacted that could prevent or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates or further restrict or regulate post-approval activities. It is impossible to predict whether additional legislative changes will be enacted, or FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations implemented or modified, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

Failure to obtain regulatory approval in international jurisdictions would prevent us from marketing our products abroad.

We intend to have our products marketed outside the United States. In order to market our products in the European Union and many other jurisdictions, we must obtain separate regulatory approvals and comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of other countries regarding safety and efficacy and governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of our products. The approval procedure varies among countries and can involve additional testing. The time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. The regulatory approval process outside the United States may include all of the risks associated with obtaining FDA approval, as well as additional risks. In addition, in many countries outside the United States, it is required that the product be approved for reimbursement before the product can be approved for sale in that country. We may not obtain approvals from regulatory authorities outside the United States on a timely basis, if at all. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions, and approval by one regulatory authority outside the United States does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions or by the FDA. We may not be able to file for regulatory approvals and may not receive necessary approvals to commercialize our products in any market.

Reports of side effects or safety concerns in related technology fields or in other companies' clinical trials could delay or prevent us from obtaining regulatory approval or negatively impact public perception of our product candidates.

At present, there are a number of clinical trials being conducted by us and by other pharmaceutical companies involving insulin or insulin delivery systems. The major safety concern with patients taking insulin is the occurrence of hypoglycemic events. If we discover that our product is associated with a significantly increased frequency of hypoglycemic or other adverse events, or if other pharmaceutical companies announce that they observed frequent or significant adverse events in their trials involving insulin or insulin delivery systems, we could encounter delays in the commencement or completion of our clinical trials or difficulties in obtaining the approval of our product candidates. In addition, the public perception of our products might be adversely affected, which could harm our business and results of operations, even if the concern relates to another company's product.

Risks Related to Employee Matters and Managing Growth

Our future success depends on our ability to retain our chief executive officer and other key executives and to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel.

We are highly dependent on Dr. Solomon S. Steiner, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Roderike Pohl, our Vice President, Research, Gerard Michel, our Chief Financial Officer and Dr. Alan Krasner, our Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Steiner and Dr. Pohl are the inventors of our VIAdel™ technology. The loss of the services of any of these persons might impede the achievement of our research, development and commercialization objectives. With the exception of Dr. Steiner and Dr. Pohl, who each have employment agreements, all of our employees are "at will" and we currently do not have employment agreements with any of the other members of our management or scientific staff. Replacing key employees may be difficult and time-consuming because of the limited number of individuals in our industry with the

skills and experiences required to develop, gain regulatory approval of and commercialize our product candidates successfully. Other than a \$1 million key person insurance policy on Dr. Steiner, we do not have key person life insurance to cover the loss of any of our other employees.

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

We expect to expand our development, regulatory and sales and marketing capabilities, and as a result, we may encounter difficulties in managing our growth, which could disrupt our operations.

If our development and commercialization plans for VIAject™ are successful, we expect to experience significant growth in the number of our employees and the scope of our operations, particularly in the areas of manufacturing, clinical trials management, regulatory affairs, business development and sales and marketing. To manage our anticipated future growth, we must continue to implement and improve our managerial, operational and financial systems and continue to recruit and train additional qualified personnel. Due to our limited financial resources we may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations or recruit and train additional qualified personnel. Any inability to manage growth could delay the execution of our business plans or disrupt our operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders have significant ability to control all matters submitted to stockholders for approval.

Our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders, in the aggregate, beneficially own shares representing approximately 37% of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, these stockholders, if they act together, will be able to exercise a significant controlling influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as mergers, consolidations and sales of all or substantially all of our assets, and will have significant control over our management and policies. The interests of this group of stockholders may not always coincide with our corporate interests or the interests of other stockholders. This significant concentration of stock ownership could also result in the entrenchment of our management and adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Provisions in our corporate charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions in our corporate charter and bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control of us that stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your shares. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock, thereby depressing the market price of our common stock. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors. Because our board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt by our stockholders to replace current members of our management team.

Among others, these provisions:

- establish a classified board of directors such that not all members of the board are elected at one time;
- allow the authorized number of our directors to be changed only by resolution of our board of directors;
- limit the manner in which stockholders can remove directors from the board;
- establish advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals that can be acted on at stockholder meetings and nominations to our board of directors;
- require that stockholder actions must be effected at a duly called stockholder meeting and prohibit actions by our stockholders by written consent;
- limit who may call stockholder meetings;
- authorize our board of directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used to institute a stockholder rights plan or “poison pill” that would work to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer, effectively preventing acquisitions that have not been approved by our board of directors; and
- require the approval of the holders of at least 75% of the votes that all our stockholders would be entitled to cast to amend or repeal certain provisions of our charter or bylaws.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

If our stock price is volatile, purchasers of our common stock could incur substantial losses.

Our stock price may be volatile. The stock market in general and the market for biotechnology companies in particular have experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. The market price for our common stock may be influenced by many factors, including:

- results of clinical trials of our product candidates or those of our competitors;
- regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries;
- variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors and issuance of new or changed securities analysts’ reports or recommendations;
- general economic, industry and market conditions; and
- the other factors described in this “Risk Factors” section.

We have never paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have paid no cash dividends on our capital stock to date. We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. In addition, the terms of any future debt agreements may preclude us from paying dividends. As a result, we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future, and payment of cash dividends, if any, will depend on our financial condition, results

of operations, capital requirements and other factors and will be at the discretion of our board of directors. Furthermore, we may in the future become subject to contractual restrictions on, or prohibitions against, the payment of dividends. Capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be investors' sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

A significant portion of our total outstanding shares are restricted from immediate resale but may be sold into the market in the near future. This could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. As of November 30, 2008, we had outstanding 23,712,250 shares of common stock. Of these, approximately 9.7 million shares are able to be sold in accordance with the SEC's Rule 144 and the remainder are generally freely tradable without restriction under securities laws.

We will incur substantial costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to comply with public company regulations.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 as well as other federal and state laws. These requirements may place a strain on our people, systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, significant resources and management oversight will be required. This may divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease approximately 32,200 square feet of office space and laboratory facilities in Danbury, Connecticut from Mulvaney Properties LLC. Our corporate headquarters are located at 100 Saw Mill Road, Danbury, Connecticut, in approximately 20,000 square feet of rentable office space. The lease for this office space expires July 31, 2014, subject to our right to renew the lease under the same terms and conditions for an additional seven year term. We have leased an additional 2,500 square feet of rentable office space adjacent to our laboratory facility. The lease for this office space became effective December 1, 2008 and expires in January 2010. Our laboratory facility is fully equipped to perform our current drug delivery and related research and development activities, as well as to manufacture on a limited basis our own product line in accordance with cGMP. The lease for our laboratory facility expires in January 2010.

Mulvaney Properties LLC is controlled by a non-affiliated stockholder of ours.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We currently are not involved in any legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Since May 11, 2007, our common stock has traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol “BIOD.”

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices per share for our common stock for each of the quarters in the period beginning October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market:

<u>Quarter Ended</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
December 31, 2007	\$23.95	\$13.97
March 31, 2008	\$25.69	\$ 9.60
June 30, 2008	\$16.87	\$10.73
September 30, 2008	\$19.28	\$ 3.26

The closing price of our common stock, as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market, was \$2.40 on December 8, 2008.

Holdings

As of November 30, 2008, the number of holders of record of our common stock was 64.

Dividends

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information relating to compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance is set forth under “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters” in our definitive proxy statement for our 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not make any purchases of our shares of common stock in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, nor did any affiliated purchaser or anyone acting on behalf of us or an affiliated purchaser.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

You should read the following selected financial data together with our financial statements and the related notes which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report and the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section of this Annual Report. We have derived the statement of operations data set forth below for the three-year period ended September 30, 2008 and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2007 and 2008 set forth below from our audited financial statements which are included in this Annual Report. We have derived the statement of operations data set forth below for the period from inception to September 30, 2004 and for the year ended September 30, 2005 and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2004, 2005 and 2006 set forth below from our audited financial statements, which are not included in this Annual Report. Our audited financial statements include, in the opinion of our management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of those statements. Historical results for any prior or interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period or for a full fiscal year.

	December 3, 2003 (Inception) to September 30				
	2004	Year Ended September 30,			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Statement of operations data:					
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	580	2,666	5,987	15,939	32,554
General and administrative	193	724	1,548	8,386	14,800
Total operating expenses	773	3,390	7,535	24,325	47,354
Other (income) and expense:					
Interest and other income	—	(9)	(182)	(1,902)	(3,010)
Interest expense	—	—	78	—	—
Loss on settlement of debt	—	—	627	—	—
Operating loss before tax provision (benefit)	(773)	(3,381)	(8,058)	(22,423)	(44,344)
Tax provision (benefit)	1	2	10	125	(983)
Net loss	(774)	(3,383)	(8,068)	(22,548)	(43,361)
Charge for accretion of beneficial conversion rights	—	—	(603)	—	—
Deemed dividend — warrants	—	—	—	(4,457)	—
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (774)	\$ (3,383)	\$ (8,671)	\$ (27,005)	\$ (43,361)
Net loss per share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.56)	\$ (1.05)	\$ (1.76)	\$ (1.94)
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic and diluted	5,313,744	6,080,746	8,252,113	15,354,898	22,390,434
			As of September 30,		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(In thousands)				
Balance sheet data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable investment securities	\$ 221	\$ 368	\$ 17,539	\$ 80,022	\$ 90,283
Working capital (deficit)	194	(98)	15,307	75,244	84,377
Total assets	611	1,195	18,659	82,506	97,511
Long-term debt	—	—	—	—	—
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(774)	(4,157)	(12,828)	(39,833)	(83,194)
Total stockholders’ equity	581	654	16,348	77,223	88,487

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. Some of the information in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this Form 10-K, including our plans and strategies for our business, includes forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties. Please review the "Forward-Looking Statements" and the "Risk Factors" sections of this Form 10-K for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to materially differ from those anticipated or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Overview

We are a specialty biopharmaceutical company focused on the development and commercialization of innovative treatments for endocrine disorders such as diabetes and osteoporosis, which may be safer, more effective and convenient. We develop our product candidates by applying our proprietary formulation technologies to existing drugs in order to improve their therapeutic results. Our initial development efforts are focused on peptide hormones. Our most advanced product candidate, VIAject™, has been studied in two pivotal Phase III clinical trials for the treatment of patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. Earlier stage product candidates include VIAtab™, a sublingual tablet formulation of insulin and two preclinical product candidates for the treatment of osteoporosis.

VIAject™ is our proprietary injectable formulation of recombinant human insulin designed to be absorbed into the blood faster than the currently marketed rapid-acting insulin analogs. We have recently completed two pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, one in patients with Type 1 diabetes and the other in patients with Type 2 diabetes. In both clinical trials we compared VIAject™ to Humulin® R, a form of recombinant human insulin. We believe VIAject™ can improve the management of blood glucose levels in patients with diabetes by more closely mimicking the natural first-phase insulin release that healthy individuals experience at mealtime.

In September 2008, we announced results from a preliminary analysis of the data from our pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™. In our Type 2 trial we found that VIAject™ was comparable to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control, when measured by the mean change in patients' HbA1c levels. Additionally, we reported that Type 2 patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer mild and moderate, or non-severe, hypoglycemic events and gained weight at lower rate. In our Type 1 trial, we found that VIAject™ was comparable to Humulin® R in terms of blood glucose control among patients in the United States and Germany. However, when HbA1c data from patients in India were included in the analysis, change in HbA1c favored the Humulin® R treatment group. Data from India was shown to be statistically different (treatment by country interaction, p=0.007) which, in our view, made these data not comparable to the data collected in the United States and Germany. We also reported that Type 1 patients receiving VIAject™, when compared to those receiving Humulin® R, experienced fewer severe hypoglycemic events and lost weight instead of gaining weight. The finding regarding weight was progressive, with patients receiving VIAject™ continuing to lose weight and patients receiving Humulin® R continuing to gain weight over the course of treatment. Accordingly, we believe VIAject™ may be a safer form of mealtime insulin therapy than is currently available to patients with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes.

We expect to meet with officials from the Division of Metabolic and Endocrine Drug Products of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or the FDA, by the end of January 2009 to discuss the submission of a new drug application, or NDA, for VIAject™ based on the results of our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials. We are conducting ongoing analyses of all data from both trials that we expect to complete prior to meeting with the FDA. After meeting with the FDA, we plan to conduct at least one new clinical trial of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes. The determination of whether to submit the NDA prior to or after the new trial will depend on the results of ongoing analyses, expert consultation and regulatory feedback. If we submit the NDA after the completion of the additional trial, our submission would likely be filed no earlier than the

second calendar quarter of 2010. If we do not, we intend to submit the NDA by the end of the second calendar quarter of 2009.

We have developed all of our product candidates utilizing our proprietary VIAdel™ technology, which allows us to study the interaction between peptide hormones and small molecules. We use our technology to reformulate existing peptide drugs with small molecule ingredients that are generally regarded as safe by the FDA to improve their therapeutic effect by entering the blood more rapidly and in greater quantities.

We are a development stage company. We were incorporated in December 2003 and commenced active operations in January 2004. To date, we have generated no revenues and have incurred significant losses. We have financed our operations and internal growth through our initial public offering in May 2007 and follow-on offering in February 2008 and prior to that, private placements of convertible preferred stock and other securities. We have devoted substantially all of our efforts to research and development activities, including clinical trials. Our net loss was \$43.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2008. As of September 30, 2008, we had a deficit accumulated during the development stage of \$83.2 million. The deficit accumulated during the development stage is attributable primarily to our research and development activities and non-cash charges for (1) accretion of beneficial conversion rights and (2) deemed dividend-warrants and stock-based compensation. Research and development and general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net loss applicable to common stockholders, represent approximately 70% and 30%, respectively, of the expenses that we have incurred since our inception. We expect to continue to generate significant losses as we continue to develop our product candidates.

In February 2008, we completed a follow-on public offering of 3,260,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.50 per share. We received net proceeds from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses, of \$46.8 million. Certain of our stockholders sold 550,000 shares in the offering. We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares from the selling stockholders.

In November 2007, a holder of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 79,210 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$1.41 per share exercised such warrants on a cash exercise basis. We issued an aggregate of 79,210 shares of common stock and received \$0.1 million in connection with such exercise in January 2008.

In May 2007, we completed our initial public offering of 5,750,000 shares of common stock primarily with institutional investors at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share, with net proceeds totaling approximately \$78.8 million. The completion of the initial public offering resulted in the conversion of our Series A and B convertible preferred stock. A total of 6,407,008 shares of common stock were issued upon the conversion of the preferred stock.

In April 2007, we effected a 0.7085 for one (0.7085:1) reverse stock split. All references in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, financial statements and comments on the units of common stock or per share amounts are reflective of the reverse split for all periods reported.

Financial Operations Overview

Revenues

To date, we have generated no revenues. We do not expect to begin generating any revenues unless any of our product candidates receive marketing approval or if we receive payments in connection with strategic collaborations that we may enter into for the commercialization of our product candidates.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist of the cost associated with our basic research activities, as well as the costs associated with our drug development efforts, conducting preclinical studies and clinical

trials, manufacturing development efforts and activities related to regulatory filings. Our research and development expenses consist of:

- external research and development expenses incurred under agreements with third-party contract research organizations and investigative sites, third-party manufacturing organizations and consultants;
- employee-related expenses, which include salaries and benefits for the personnel involved in our preclinical and clinical drug development and manufacturing activities; and
- facilities, depreciation and other allocated expenses, which include direct and allocated expenses for rent and maintenance of facilities, depreciation of leasehold improvements and equipment and laboratory and other supplies.

While we have suspended significant expenditures on VIAtab™, VIAmass™, VIAcal™ and any enlargement of our laboratory facilities pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for the next several years. We do not anticipate that our research and development expenses will increase significantly over the next twelve months as we focus our product development efforts on obtaining regulatory approval for VIAject™. Nor do we anticipate that our expenses will decrease materially, if at all, as we:

- continue our clinical trial extension program for the pivotal Phase III clinical trials of VIAject™, which is designed to run through the eighteenth month of patient treatment, subject to compassionate use exceptions, if any;
- conduct additional clinical trials of VIAject™ to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval; and
- purchase recombinant human insulin and other materials to build commercial supply inventory for VIAject™. If we obtain regulatory approval for VIAject™, research and development expenses may increase significantly as we prepare for the commercial launch of VIAject™ and restart development work on our early stage product candidates.

We have used our employee and infrastructure resources across multiple research projects, including our drug development programs. To date, we have not tracked expenses related to our product development activities on a program-by-program basis. Accordingly, we cannot reasonably estimate the amount of research and development expenses that we incurred with respect to each of our clinical and preclinical product candidates. However, substantially all of our research and development expenses incurred to date are attributable to our VIAject™ program.

The following table illustrates, for each period presented, our research and development costs by nature of the cost.

	Year Ended September 30,			December 3,
	2006	2007	2008	2003 (Inception) to September 30, 2008
	(In thousands)			
Research and development expenses:				
Pre-clinical expenses	\$1,575	\$ 1,983	\$ 4,230	\$ 9,544
Manufacturing expenses	1,264	2,141	6,728	10,387
Clinical/regulatory expenses	3,148	11,815	21,596	37,795
Total	<u>\$5,987</u>	<u>\$15,939</u>	<u>\$32,554</u>	<u>\$ 57,726</u>

The successful development of our product candidates is highly uncertain. While we have suspended significant expenditures on our earlier stage product candidates pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we do not expect our research and development expenses to decrease materially, if at all, particularly as we continue our Phase III clinical trial extension program for VIAject™, conduct new clinical trials of VIAject™ produce both registration and validation batches, and purchase recombinant human insulin.

At this time, we cannot reasonably estimate or know the nature, specific timing and estimated costs of the efforts that will be necessary to complete the remainder of the development of, or the period, if any, in which material net cash inflows may commence from our product candidates. This is due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing drugs, including the uncertainty of:

- our ability to secure approval by the FDA for our product candidates under Section 505(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or the FDCA;
- the costs associated with preparing and submitting an NDA for our lead product candidate, VIAject™;
- our ability to secure approval by the FDA VIAject™ without conducting additional pivotal clinical trials;
- the size, endpoints and duration of additional clinical trials of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval;
- the cost to fully develop the 100 IU/cc liquid formulation of VIAject™;
- the costs of pre-commercialization activities, including increased insulin purchases;
- the costs associated with qualifying and obtaining regulatory approval of suppliers of insulin and manufacturers of our product candidates;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications and maintaining, enforcing and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- the emergence of competing technologies and products and other adverse market developments;
- the effect on our product development activities of actions taken by the FDA or other regulatory authorities; and
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations and the terms and success of the collaborations, including the timing and amount of payments that we might receive from potential strategic collaborators.

A change in the outcome of any of these variables with respect to the development of VIAject™ prior to our filing an NDA for VIAject™ or our other product candidates could mean a significant change in the costs and timing associated with product development. For example, if the FDA or other regulatory authority were to require us to conduct an additional pivotal Phase III clinical trial of VIAject™, we could be required to expend significant additional financial resources and time on the completion of that clinical development program.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for personnel, including stock-based compensation expenses, in our executive, legal, accounting, finance and information technology functions. Other general and administrative expenses include facility-related costs not otherwise allocated to research and development expense, travel expenses, costs associated with industry conventions and professional fees, such as legal and accounting fees and consulting costs.

We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will not increase significantly as we focus our product development efforts on obtaining regulatory approval for VIAject™. If we materially alter our development plans for VIAject™ after meeting with the FDA, we may incur unanticipated general and administrative expenses for the following reasons, among others:

- we may choose to recommence research and development activities relating to our earlier stage product candidates;
- we may incur additional expenses as we advance discussions and negotiations in connection with strategic collaborations for commercialization of our product candidates; and
- we may also begin to incur expenses related to the sales and marketing of our product candidates as we approach the commercial launch of any product candidates that receive regulatory approval.

Interest Income

Interest income consists of interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, resulting primarily from the \$125.6 million in net proceeds received from our initial public offering in May 2007 and follow-on offering in February 2008. In November 2007, our board of directors approved investment policy guidelines, the primary objectives of which are the preservation of capital, the maintenance of liquidity and maintenance of appropriate fiduciary control — subject to our business objectives and tax situation.

Exercise of Warrants

In March 2007, we offered the holders of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 149,125 shares of our Series B convertible preferred stock and an aggregate of 3,417,255 shares of our common stock with an exercise price of \$5.56 per share the opportunity to exercise such warrants at an exercise price of \$3.67, representing a 34% discount in the exercise price. Such holders exercised all of such warrants on a combination of cashless and cash exercise basis. We issued an aggregate of 2,636,907 shares of common stock and received aggregate cash proceeds of approximately \$0.4 million in connection with such exercises.

As a result of the discounted exercise price, in the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2007, we recorded a deemed dividend charge of approximately \$4.5 million for the warrants that were so exercised.

As of September 30, 2008, we had warrants outstanding to purchase an aggregate of 118,815 shares of our common stock with an exercise price of \$1.41 per share.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our audited financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our financial statements appearing at the end of this Form 10-K, we believe that the following accounting policies, which we have discussed with our audit committee, are the most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of operations.

Preclinical Study and Clinical Trial Accruals

In preparing our financial statements, we must estimate accrued expenses pursuant to contracts with multiple research institutions, clinical research organizations and contract manufacturers that conduct and manage preclinical studies, clinical trials and manufacture product for these trials on our behalf. This process involves communicating with relevant personnel to identify services that have been performed on our behalf and estimating the level of services performed and the associated costs incurred for services when we have not yet been invoiced for or otherwise notified of the actual cost. We make estimates of our accrued expenses as of each balance sheet date in our financial statements based on facts and circumstances known to us. The financial terms of these agreements vary and may result in uneven payment flows. To date, we have not adjusted our estimates at any balance sheet date in any material amount. Examples of preclinical study, clinical trial and manufacturing expenses include the following:

- fees paid to contract research organizations in connection with preclinical and toxicology studies and clinical trials;
- fees paid to investigative sites in connection with clinical trials;

- fees paid to contract manufacturers in connection with the production of clinical trial materials; and
- professional service fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective October 1, 2005, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, which requires compensation costs related to share-based transactions, including employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on fair value. We adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the retrospective method. Under this method, compensation cost is measured and recognized for all share-based payments granted subsequent to October 1, 2004. We issued no options prior to that date. The fair value of the stock underlying the options is a significant factor in determining credits or charges to operations appropriate for the stock-based payments to both employees and non-employees. Between December 23, 2004 and May 27, 2005, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 385,432 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$1.41 per share. Between November 1, 2005 and November 1, 2006, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 603,302 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$5.65 per share. Between December 2006 and September 2007, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 814,142 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$15.41 per share. Between October 2007 and September 2008, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 1,727,397 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$16.88 per share.

We selected the Black-Scholes valuation model as the most appropriate valuation method for stock option grants to employees, members of our board of directors and non-employees. The fair value of these stock option grants is estimated as of their date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation method. Our compensation committee adopted the valuations of an independent third party appraiser in determining the fair market value of our common stock for the Black-Scholes model.

Because we lack company-specific historical and implied volatility information, we based our estimate of expected volatility on the median historical volatility of a group of publicly traded companies that we believe are comparable to us based on the criteria set forth in SFAS No. 123(R), particularly line of business, stage of development, size and financial leverage. We will continue to consistently apply this process using the same comparable companies until sufficient amount of historical information regarding the volatility of our share price becomes available. However, we will regularly review these comparable companies, and may substitute more appropriate companies if facts and circumstances warrant a change. We use the average of (1) the weighted average vesting period and (2) the contractual life of the option, eight years, as the estimated term of the option. The risk free rate of interest for periods within the contractual life of the stock option is based on the yield of a U.S. Treasury strip on the date the award is granted with a maturity equal to the expected term of the award. We estimate forfeitures based on actual forfeitures during our limited history. Additionally, we have assumed that dividends will not be paid.

For options granted to non-employees and non-directors, primarily consultants serving on our Scientific Advisory Board, we measure fair value of the equity instruments utilizing the Black-Scholes method, if that value is more reliably measurable than the fair value of the consideration or service received. The fair value of these equity investments are periodically revalued as the options vest and are recognized as expense over the related period of service or the vesting period, whichever is longer. As of September 30, 2008, we issued to these non-employees options to purchase an aggregate of 377,111 shares of our common stock. Because we must revalue these options for accounting purposes each reporting period, the amount of the stock-based compensation expense related to these non-employee options will increase or decrease, based on changes in the price of our common stock. For the years ended September 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the stock-based compensation expense related to these options was \$0.2 million, \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

For the year ended September 30, 2008, the stock-based compensation expense was \$6.7 million, of which \$1.6 million is reflected in research and development expenses and \$5.1 million is reflected in general and administrative expenses. For the year ended September 30, 2007, the stock-based compensation expense related to these options was \$4.2 million, of which \$0.7 million is reflected in research and development expenses and \$3.5 million is reflected in general and administrative expenses.

Income Taxes

As part of the process of preparing our financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatments of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. As of September 30, 2008, we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of \$65.1 million, Connecticut state net operating loss carryforwards of \$63.3 million and federal and local research and development tax credit carryovers of approximately \$1.7 million, all of which expire starting in 2025.

The Internal Revenue Code contains provisions that may limit the net operating loss and credit carryforwards available to be used in any given year as a result of certain historical changes in the ownership interests of significant stockholders. As a result of the cumulative impact of our equity issuances over the past two years, a change of ownership, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code occurred upon our issuance of Series B convertible preferred stock in July 2006. As a result, our total net operating losses will be subject to an annual base limitation.

At September 30, 2008, we recorded a 100% valuation allowance against our net deferred tax asset of approximately \$28.8 million, as our management believes it is uncertain that it will be fully realized. If we determine in the future that we will be able to realize all or a portion of our net deferred tax asset, an adjustment to the deferred tax valuation allowance would increase net income in the period in which we make such a determination.

Results of Operations

Year Ended September 30, 2008 Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2007

Revenue. We did not recognize any revenue during the years ended September 30, 2008 or 2007.

Research and Development Expenses.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2007	2008	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
Research and Development	<u>\$15,939</u>	<u>\$32,554</u>	<u>\$16,615</u>	<u>104.2%</u>
Percentage of net loss	<u>70.7%</u>	<u>75.1%</u>		

Research and development expenses were \$32.6 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$16.6 million, or 104.2%, from \$15.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2007. This increase was primarily attributable to increased research and development costs related to our recently completed pivotal Phase III clinical trials for VIAject™. Specific increases in research and development expenses included \$7.8 million related to increased clinical trial expenses in 2008; \$3.3 million related to increased manufacturing expenses in 2008 for the process development, scale-up and manufacture of commercial batches of VIAject™ to support our clinical trials and regulatory submissions; and \$2.6 million related to increased personnel costs, non-cash stock-based compensation expenses and consulting fees. Research and development expenses for the year ended September 30, 2008 include \$1.3 million in stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to employees and \$0.2 million in stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to non-employees.

While we have suspended significant expenditures on VIAtab™, VIAmass™, VIAcal™ and any enlargement of our laboratory facilities pending further development of our regulatory plans for VIAject™, we do not anticipate that our research and development expenses will decrease materially, if at all, as we continue our Phase III clinical trial extension program for VIAject™, conduct new clinical trials of VIAject™, produce both registration and validation batches, and purchase recombinant human insulin.

General and Administrative Expenses.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2007	2008	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
General and Administrative	\$8,386	\$14,800	\$6,414	76.5%
Percentage of net loss	37.2%	33.1%		

General and administrative expenses were \$14.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$6.4 million, or 76.5%, from \$8.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2007. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$4.5 million increase in personnel expense. The balance of the increase was attributable to increases in insurance expenses, depreciation expenses and higher legal and consulting fees associated with becoming a public company. General and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2008 include \$5.1 million in stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to employees. Because we must revalue options granted to non-employees for accounting purposes each reporting period, the amount of the stock-based compensation expense for the year ended September 30, 2008 was \$2,000.

We do not expect our general and administrative expenses to increase significantly over the next twelve months as we focus our product development efforts on obtaining regulatory approval for VIAject™. Over the longer term, however, we anticipate these expenses will increase as we approach the commercial launch of VIAject™.

Interest and Other Income.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2007	2008	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
Interest and Other Income	\$1,902	\$3,010	\$1,108	58.3%
Percentage of net loss	8.4%	6.8%		

Interest and other income increased to \$3.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2008 from \$1.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2007. The increase was due to higher balances of cash and cash equivalents in 2008, resulting primarily from the \$125.6 million in net proceeds received from our initial public offering in May 2007 and follow-on offering in February 2008.

Interest Expense. For the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2008, we had no interest expense.

Deemed Dividend — Warrants. On March 20, 2007, we offered the holders of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 78,183 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock and an aggregate of 2,558,724 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$5.56 per share the opportunity to exercise such warrants at an exercise price of \$3.67, representing a 34% discount in the exercise price. Such holders exercised all such warrants on a combination of cashless and cash exercise basis. We issued 2,636,907 shares of common stock and received aggregate cash proceeds of \$0.4 million in connection with such exercises. As a result of the discounted exercise price, we recorded a non-cash deemed dividend of approximately \$4.5 million for the warrants that were exercised in the year ended September 30, 2007. No equivalent charge to stockholders was incurred in the year ended September 30, 2008.

Net Loss Applicable to Common Stockholders and Net Loss per Share.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2007	2008	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$(27,005)	\$(43,361)	\$16,356	60.6%
Net loss per share	\$ (1.76)	\$ (1.94)		

Net loss applicable to common stockholders was \$43.4 million, or \$(1.94) per share, for the year ended September 30, 2008 compared to \$27.0 million, or \$(1.76) per share, for the year ended September 30, 2007. The increase in net loss was primarily attributable to the increased expenses described above. While we have suspended significant expenditures of our earlier stage product candidates in order to focus our product developments efforts on obtaining regulatory approval for VIAject™, we expect our losses to increase in the future as we initiate additional clinical trials of VIAject™ to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval.

Year Ended September 30, 2007 Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2006

Revenue. We did not recognize any revenue during the years ended September 30, 2007 or 2006.

Research and Development Expenses.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2006	2007	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
Research and Development	\$5,987	\$15,939	\$9,952	166.2%
Percentage of net loss	74.2%	70.7%		

Research and development expenses were \$15.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$10.0 million, or 166.2%, from \$6.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to increased research and development costs related to our two pivotal Phase III clinical trials for VIAject™ that we commenced in September 2006. Specific increases in research and development expenses included \$8.3 million related to increased clinical trial expenses in 2007; \$0.6 million related to increased manufacturing expenses in 2007 for the process development, scale-up and manufacture of commercial batches of VIAject™ to support our clinical trials and regulatory submissions; and \$1.1 million related to increased personnel costs, non-cash stock-based compensation expenses and consulting fees. Research and development expenses for the year ended September 30, 2007 include \$0.4 million in stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to employees and \$0.3 million in stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to non-employees.

General and Administrative Expenses.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2006	2007	\$	%
	In thousands, except per share amounts			
General and Administrative	\$1,548	\$8,386	\$6,838	441.7%
Percentage of net loss	19.2%	37.2%		

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$8.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2007, an increase of \$6.9 million, or 441.7%, from \$1.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$3.8 million increase in personnel expense. The balance of the increase was attributable to increases in insurance expenses, depreciation expenses, and higher legal and consulting fees associated with becoming a public company. General and administrative expenses for the year ended September 30, 2007 include \$3.2 million in non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to employees and \$0.3 million in non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to options granted to non-employees.

Interest and Other Income.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2006	2007	\$	%
Interest and Other Income	\$182	\$1,902	\$1,720	945.1%
Percentage of net loss	2.3%	8.4%		

Interest and other income increased to \$1.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2007 from \$0.2 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. The increase was due to higher balances of cash and cash equivalents in 2007, resulting primarily from the \$78.8 million in net proceeds received from our initial public offering in May 2007.

Interest Expense. Interest expense of approximately \$78,000 for the year ended September 30, 2006 consisted of interest incurred on the promissory notes issued in our mezzanine financing. In July 2006, all of the promissory notes were repaid using shares of our Series B convertible preferred stock and warrants in connection with our Series B convertible preferred stock financing. For the year ended September 30, 2007, we had no interest expense.

Loss on Settlement of Debt. In July 2006, we completed our Series B convertible preferred stock financing. In connection with that transaction, we exercised our option to repay the promissory notes that we had issued in our mezzanine financing with shares of Series B convertible preferred stock and warrants. Due to the contractual terms of our mezzanine financing, these investors effectively received a 25% premium on the principal amount of the promissory notes that were a part of the mezzanine financing units. As a result of this 25% premium, we recorded a loss on settlement of debt of \$0.6 million. No equivalent charge to stockholders was incurred in the year ended September 30, 2007.

Charge for Accretion of Beneficial Conversion Rights. We recorded a beneficial conversion charge related to the issuance of our Series B convertible preferred stock and the conversion option embedded therein. In accordance with EITF No. 98-5, Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios, we accreted the charge immediately and have shown a \$0.6 million charge for accretion of beneficial conversion rights in the year ended September 30, 2006. No equivalent expense was incurred in the year ended September 30, 2007.

Deemed Dividend — Warrants. On March 20, 2007, we offered the holders of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 78,183 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock and an aggregate of 2,558,724 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$5.56 per share the opportunity to exercise such warrants at an exercise price of \$3.67, representing a 34% discount in the exercise price. Such holders exercised all such warrants on a combination of cashless and cash exercise basis. We issued 2,636,907 shares of common stock and received aggregate cash proceeds of \$0.4 million in connection with such exercises. As a result of the discounted exercise price, we recorded a non-cash deemed dividend of approximately \$4.5 million for the warrants that were exercised in the year ended September 30, 2007. No equivalent charge to stockholders was incurred in the year ended September 30, 2006.

	Year Ended September 30,		Increase	
	2006	2007	\$	%
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$(8,671)	\$(27,005)	\$18,334	211.4%
Net loss per share	\$ (1.05)	\$ (1.76)		

Net Loss Applicable to Common Stockholders and Net Loss per Share. Net loss applicable to common stockholders was \$27.0 million, or \$(1.76) per share, for the year ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$8.7 million, or \$(1.05) per share, for the year ended September 30, 2006. The increase in net loss was primarily attributable to the increased expenses described above and the non-cash deemed dividend charge of \$4.5 million related to the discounted exercise price of our warrants.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity and Cash Flows

As a result of our significant research and development expenditures and the lack of any approved products or other sources of revenue, we have not been profitable and have generated significant operating losses since we were incorporated in 2003. We have funded our research and development operations primarily through proceeds from our Series A convertible preferred stock financing in 2005 and our mezzanine and Series B convertible preferred stock financings in 2006. Through December 31, 2006, we had received aggregate gross proceeds of \$26.6 million from these sales. We received an aggregate of \$125.6 million from our initial public offering in May 2007 and follow-on offering in February 2008.

At September 30, 2008, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaling approximately \$90.3 million. To date, we have invested our excess funds primarily in managed money funds with two major financial institutions. All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than three months at the date of purchase are categorized as cash equivalents. We plan to continue to invest our cash and cash equivalents in accordance with our approved investment policy guidelines, which set forth our policy to hold investment securities to maturity.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$34.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, \$15.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2007 and \$3.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended September 30, 2008 primarily reflects the net loss for the period, offset in part by stock-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expenses and increases in accrued expenses, an income tax receivable and a decrease in accounts payable. Net cash used in operations for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 primarily reflects the net loss for the period, offset in part by depreciation, share-base compensation and loss on settlement of debt and changes in accrued expenses, accounts payable and deferred compensation.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$28.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, \$1.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2007 and \$0.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended September 30, 2008 primarily reflects purchases of marketable securities, property and equipment and leasehold improvement costs for our new corporate headquarters. Net cash used in investing activities for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 primarily reflects the purchases of property and equipment and leasehold improvement costs.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$48.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, \$79.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2007 and \$21.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2006. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2008 primarily reflects the proceeds from our follow-on offering. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2007 primarily reflects proceeds from our initial public offering. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2006 primarily reflects proceeds from our mezzanine and Series B convertible preferred stock financings.

In July 2008, we entered into a supply agreement with N.V. Organon for a term ending with the fourth calendar quarter of 2010 to purchase specified minimum quantities of recombinant human insulin. We anticipate that our minimum purchase requirements for the next nine consecutive quarters will total at least \$32 million, but may be as much as \$58 million depending on our regulatory plans for VIAject™.

On February 12, 2008, we completed a follow-on public offering of 3,260,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.50 per share and received net proceeds from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses, of \$46.8 million. Certain of our stockholders sold 550,000 shares in the offering. We did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares from the selling stockholders.

On May 16, 2007, we completed an initial public offering of 5,750,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share. The offering resulted in gross proceeds of \$86.3 million. We received net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$78.8 million after deducting underwriting discounts and

commissions and additional offering expenses. The remaining net proceeds were invested in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, in accordance with our investment policy.

Funding Requirements

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will be sufficient to fund our anticipated operating expenses and capital expenditures at least through the end of fiscal year 2010. We have based this estimate upon assumptions that may prove to be wrong and we could use our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. For example, if the FDA were to require us to conduct an additional pivotal Phase III clinical trial of VIAject™ that is more extensive than any we currently contemplate, our existing capital resources may not be sufficient to complete that clinical development program. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of our product candidates, and to the extent that we may or may not enter into collaborations with third parties to participate in their development and commercialization, we are unable to estimate the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current anticipated clinical trials.

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to secure approval by the FDA for our product candidates under Section 505(b)(2) of the FDCA;
- the costs associated with preparing and submitting an NDA for VIAject™;
- our ability to secure approval by the FDA for our lead product candidate, VIAject™, without conducting additional pivotal clinical trials;
- the size, endpoints and duration of additional clinical trials of VIAject™ in patients with Type 1 diabetes to support our commercialization efforts and, potentially, FDA approval;
- the cost to fully develop the 100 IU/cc liquid formulation of VIAject™;
- the costs of pre-commercialization activities, including increased insulin purchases;
- our ability to market, commercialize and achieve market acceptance for product candidates developed using our VIAdel™ technology;
- the costs of preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications and maintaining, enforcing and defending intellectual property-related claims;
- the emergence of competing technologies and products and other adverse market developments;
- the effect on our product development activities of actions taken by the FDA or other regulatory authorities; and
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations and the terms and success of the collaborations, including the timing and amount of payments that we might receive from potential strategic collaborators.

We do not anticipate generating product revenue for the next few years. In the absence of additional funding, we expect our continuing operating losses to result in increases in our cash used in operations over the next several years. To the extent our capital resources are insufficient to meet our future capital requirements, we will need to finance our future cash needs through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements. We do not currently have any commitments for future external funding.

Additional equity or debt financing or corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate some or all of our research and development programs, reduce our planned commercialization efforts or obtain funds through arrangements with collaborators or others that may require us to relinquish rights to certain drug candidates that we might otherwise seek to develop or commercialize

independently or enter into corporate collaborations at a later stage of development. In addition, any future equity funding will dilute the ownership of our equity investors.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of September 30, 2008 (in thousands):

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Operating lease obligations	\$ 3,195	\$ 571	\$ 1,571	\$1,053	\$—
Purchase commitments	31,937	10,156	21,781	—	—
Total fixed contractual obligations	<u>\$35,132</u>	<u>\$10,727</u>	<u>\$23,352</u>	<u>\$1,053</u>	<u>\$—</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, or SFAS No. 141(R), which replaces SFAS No 141. SFAS No. 141(R) retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, or SFAS No. 159, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 also includes an amendment to SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, which applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. We are assessing the impact of SFAS No. 159 and anticipate that the adoption of this accounting pronouncement will not have a material effect on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007; however, the FASB has agreed to defer for one year the effective date for certain non-financial assets and liabilities. We anticipate that the adoption of this accounting pronouncement will not have a material effect on our financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our exposure to market risk is limited to our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. We invest in high-quality financial instruments, as permitted by the terms of our investment policy guidelines. Currently, our investments are primarily limited to highly liquid money market investments. A portion of our investments may be subject to interest rate risk and could fall in value if interest rates were to increase. The effective duration of our portfolio is currently less than one year, which we believe limits interest rate and credit risk. We do not hedge interest rate exposure.

Pursuant to our supply agreement with N.V. Organon, our purchases of insulin are denominated in Euros. Most of our other transactions are denominated in United States dollars and do not present a material exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Refer to page F-1.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2008. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As previously reported in Amendment No. 1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007, our chief executive officer and former chief financial officer determined that, as of June 30, 2007, we had a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Specifically, as of June 30, 2007, we had a material weakness relating to our controls over accounting for stock options in that our procedures did not operate effectively to detect errors in the calculation of non-cash share-based compensation expense arising from the granting of stock options. To remedy the material weakness, we have implemented enhanced procedures that are designed to provide for additional management oversight of our accounting activities to ensure that we will properly record non-cash share-based expense in the future.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and

expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management concluded that, as of September 30, 2008, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our independent registered public accountants have issued an audit report on our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting. This report appears below.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Biodel Inc.
Danbury, Connecticut

We have audited Biodel Inc.'s (a development stage company) internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Biodel Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Bidel Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the balance sheets of Bidel Inc. as of September 30, 2007 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2008 and for the period from December 3, 2003 to September 30, 2008 and our report dated November 26, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

New York, New York
November 26, 2008

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10-K because we will file a definitive proxy statement within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year for our 2009 annual meeting of stockholders, or proxy statement, and the information included in the proxy statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Certain information required by this Item is contained under the heading “Executive Officers of the Registrant” in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other information required by this Item will appear under the headings “Election of Directors”, “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” and “Corporate Governance” in our proxy statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Our code of business conduct and ethics, which also applies to our directors and all of our officers and employees, can be found on our website, which is located at www.biodel.com. We intend to disclose any amendments to, or waivers from, our code of business conduct and ethics that are required to be publicly disclosed pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the NASDAQ Global Market by filing such amendment or waiver with the Securities and Exchange Commission and by posting it on our website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item will appear under the heading “Executive Compensation” including “Compensation Discussion and Analysis”, “Director Compensation”, “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Compensation Committee Report” in our proxy statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item will appear under the headings “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans” in our proxy statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIP AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item will appear under the headings “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Corporate Governance” in our proxy statement, which sections are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item will appear under the heading “Auditors’ Fees” in our proxy statement, which section is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

- (1) Financial Statements: See Index to Financial Statements and Schedules.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules: Not applicable.
- (3) Exhibits: The Exhibit Index annexed to this report is incorporated by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

BIODEL INC.

By: /s/ SOLOMON S. STEINER

 Dr. Solomon S. Steiner
 President and Chief Executive Officer
 Date: December 11, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
/s/ SOLOMON S. STEINER _____ Solomon S. Steiner	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	December 11, 2008
/s/ GERARD MICHEL _____ Gerard Michel	Chief Financial Officer, Vice President, Corporate Development and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	December 11, 2008
/s/ BARRY GINSBERG _____ Barry Ginsberg	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ DAVID KROIN _____ David Kroin	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ IRA W. LIEBERMAN _____ Ira W. Lieberman	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ DANIEL LORBER _____ Daniel Lorber	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ BRIAN J.G. PEREIRA _____ Brian J.G. Pereira	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ CHARLES SANDERS _____ Charles Sanders	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ SAMUEL WERTHEIMER _____ Samuel Wertheimer	Director	December 11, 2008
/s/ SCOTT A. WEISMAN _____ Scott A. Weisman	Director	December 11, 2008

Exhibits Index

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Document</u>
3.1	Registrant's Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
3.2	Registrant's Amended and Restated Bylaws (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
4.2	Form of Warrant issued to Scott Weisman and McGinn Smith Holdings LLC to Purchase Shares of Series A convertible preferred stock (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
4.3	Form of Subscription and Rights Agreement by and among the Registrant and the holders of the Series A convertible preferred stock (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
4.4	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated September 19, 2006, by and among the Registrant and other parties named therein (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.1	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into between the Registrant and each of Albert Cha, Robert Feldstein, David Kroin, Daniel Lorber, Ira Lieberman, Charles Sanders, Roderike Pohl, and Solomon Steiner, Paul Sekhri, Erik Steiner, Samuel Wertheimer, R. Timmis Ware, Andreas Pfütznner, and Scott Weisman (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.2	Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.3	2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.4	2005 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.5	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated March 20, 2007, as amended November 20, 2007, between the Registrant and Solomon S. Steiner (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2007).
10.6	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated March 20, 2007, between the Registrant and Roderike Pohl (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.7	Amended and Restated Consulting Agreement entered into on November 13, 2007, effective June 5, 2007, between the Registrant and Dr. Andreas Pfütznner (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2007).
10.8†	Manufacturing Agreement, dated December 20, 2005 between the Registrant and Cardinal Health — PTS, LLC (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.9	Change of Control Agreement entered into between the Registrant and certain of its executive officers (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.10	Executive Severance Agreement entered into between the Registrant and certain of its executive officers (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.11	Lease Agreement, dated February 2, 2004, between the Registrant and Mulvaney Properties, LLC and amendment thereto dated September 29, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-140504)).
10.12	Commercial Lease, dated July 23, 2007, by and between the Registrant and Mulvaney Properties LLC. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 27, 2007).

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Document</u>
10.13	Lease Amendment, dated October 1, 2007, between the Registrant and Mulvaney Properties LLC (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 4, 2007).
10.14	Amendment to Lease Agreement, dated February 2, 2004, as amended, by and between the Registrant and Mulvaney Properties LLC. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 27, 2007).
10.15	Severance Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, by and between the Registrant and F. Scott Reding (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2007).
10.16	Offer Letter, dated November 12, 2007, by and between the Registrant and Gerard J. Michel. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 14, 2007).
10.17	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement for 2004 Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on December 21, 2007).
10.18	Form of Option Agreement for 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on December 21, 2007).
10.19	Base salaries of Executive Officers of the Registrant.
10.20	Summary of the Registrant's Non-Employee Director Compensation.
10.21†	Supply Agreement, dated July 7, 2008, between the Registrant and N.V. Organon (Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 11, 2008).
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1	Powers of Attorney (included on signature page).
31.01	Chief Executive Officer — Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.02	Chief Financial Officer — Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.01	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer — Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

† Confidential treatment granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

BIODEL INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Biodel Inc.
Danbury, Connecticut

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Biodel Inc. (a development stage company) as of September 30, 2007 and 2008 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2008 and for the period from December 3, 2003 (inception) to September 30, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Biodel Inc. at September 30, 2007 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2008, and for the period from December 3, 2003 (inception) to September 30, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Biodel Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated November 26, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

New York, New York
November 26, 2008

Bidel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 80,022	\$ 64,731
Marketable securities, available for sale	—	25,552
Taxes receivable	—	1,988
Prepaid and other assets	505	1,130
Total current assets	<u>80,527</u>	<u>93,401</u>
Property and equipment, net	1,717	3,931
Intellectual property, net	262	59
Other assets	—	120
Total assets	<u>\$ 82,506</u>	<u>\$ 97,511</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,187	\$ 813
Accrued expenses:		
Clinical trial expenses	1,164	4,163
Payroll and related	822	1,420
Accounting and legal fees	335	509
Severance	—	268
Other	680	839
Income taxes payable	95	1,012
Total current liabilities	<u>5,283</u>	<u>9,024</u>
Commitments		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 20,160,836 and 23,698,558 issued and outstanding	202	237
Additional paid-in capital	116,854	171,506
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	(62)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(39,833)	(83,194)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>77,223</u>	<u>88,487</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 82,506</u>	<u>\$ 97,511</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Biodel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended September 30,			December 3, 2003 (Inception) to September 30, 2008
	2006	2007	2008	2008
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	5,987	15,939	32,554	57,726
General and administrative	1,548	8,386	14,800	25,651
Total operating expenses	7,535	24,325	47,354	83,377
Other (income) and expense:				
Interest and other income	(182)	(1,902)	(3,010)	(5,103)
Interest expense	78	—	—	78
Loss on settlement of debt	627	—	—	627
Operating loss before tax provision (benefit)	(8,058)	(22,423)	(44,344)	(78,979)
Tax provision (benefit)	10	125	(983)	(845)
Net loss	(8,068)	(22,548)	(43,361)	(78,134)
Charge for accretion of beneficial conversion rights	(603)	—	—	(603)
Deemed dividend — warrants	—	(4,457)	—	(4,457)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	<u>\$ (8,671)</u>	<u>\$ (27,005)</u>	<u>\$ (43,361)</u>	<u>\$ (83,194)</u>
Net loss per share — basic and diluted	<u>\$ (1.05)</u>	<u>\$ (1.76)</u>	<u>\$ (1.94)</u>	
Weighted average shares outstanding — basic and diluted	<u>8,252,113</u>	<u>15,354,898</u>	<u>22,390,434</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Bidel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock \$01 Par Value		Series A Preferred stock \$01 Par Value		Series B Preferred stock \$01 Par Value		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Shares issued to employees	732,504	\$ 7	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
January 2004 Proceeds from sale of common stock	4,581,240	46	—	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	1,354
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(774)	(774)
Balance, September 30, 2004	5,313,744	53	—	—	—	—	1,301	—	(774)	580
Additional stockholder contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	514	—	—	514
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	—	—	353
Shares issued to employees and directors for services	42,656	1	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	61
July 2005 Private placement — Sale of Series A preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$379	—	—	569,000	6	—	—	2,460	—	—	2,466
Founder's compensation contributed to capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	63
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,383)	(3,383)
Balance, September 30, 2005	5,356,400	54	569,000	6	—	—	4,751	—	(4,157)	654
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,132	—	—	1,132
July 2006 Private placement — Sale of Series B preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$1,795	—	—	—	—	5,380,711	54	19,351	—	—	19,405
July 2006 — Series B preferred stock units issued July 2006 to settle debt	—	—	—	—	817,468	8	3,194	—	—	3,202
Shares issued to employees and directors for services	4,030	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	23
Accretion of fair value of beneficial conversion charge	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	—	(603)	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,068)	(8,068)
Balance, September 30, 2006	5,360,430	54	569,000	6	6,198,179	62	29,054	—	(12,828)	16,348
May 2007 Proceeds from sale of common stock	5,750,000	58	—	—	—	—	78,697	—	—	78,755
Conversion of preferred stock on May 16, 2007	6,407,008	64	(569,000)	(6)	(6,198,179)	(62)	4	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,224	—	—	4,224
Shares issued to employees, non- employees and directors for services	2,949	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Stock options exercised	3,542	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
March 2007 Warrants exercised	2,636,907	26	—	—	—	—	397	—	—	423
Deemed dividend — warrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,457	—	(4,457)	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,548)	(22,548)
Balance, September 30, 2007	20,160,836	202	—	—	—	—	116,854	—	(39,833)	77,223
Proceeds from sale of common stock	3,260,000	32	—	—	—	—	46,785	—	—	46,817
Issuance of restricted stock	9,714	—	—	—	—	—	172	—	—	172
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,503	—	—	6,503
Stock options exercised	174,410	1	—	—	—	—	901	—	—	902
Warrants exercised	79,210	1	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	112
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on Marketable Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(62)	—	(62)
Proceeds from sale of stock — ESPP	14,388	1	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	181
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43,361)	(43,361)
Balance, September 30, 2008	23,698,558	\$ 237	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ 171,506	\$ (62)	\$ (83,194)	\$ 88,487

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Biodel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	2006	2007	2008	December 3, 2003 (Inception) to September 30, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net loss	\$(8,068)	\$(22,548)	\$(43,361)	\$ (78,134)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	241	254	567	1,272
Founder's compensation contributed to capital —	—	—	—	271
Share-based compensation for employees and directors	213	3,567	6,434	10,234
Share-based compensation for non-employees	989	657	241	2,231
Loss on settlement of debt	627	—	—	627
Write-off of capitalized patent expense	—	—	208	208
Write-off of loan to related party	—	—	—	41
Increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	—	(430)	(745)	(1,250)
(Increase) decrease in:				
Income taxes receivable	—	—	(1,988)	(1,988)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable	1,295	830	(1,374)	813
Income tax payable	10	255	917	1,012
Deferred compensation	63	(500)	—	—
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	706	2,406	4,198	7,418
Total adjustments	4,144	7,039	8,458	20,889
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,924)	(15,509)	(34,903)	(57,245)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property and equipment	(180)	(1,315)	(2,769)	(5,172)
Purchase of marketable securities	—	—	(25,614)	(25,614)
Capitalized intellectual properties	(161)	(66)	(17)	(298)
Loan to related party —	—	—	—	(41)
Net cash used in investing activities	(341)	(1,381)	(28,400)	(31,125)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Options exercised	—	5	902	907
Warrants exercised	—	423	112	535
Loan from Steiner Ventures, LLC	(154)	—	—	—
Deferred public offering costs	(190)	(1,268)	—	(1,458)
Stockholder contribution	—	—	—	1,660
Net proceeds from sale of Series A preferred stock	—	—	—	2,466
Net proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	—	—	181	181
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	—	80,213	46,817	127,030
Proceeds from bridge financing	2,575	—	—	2,575
Net proceeds from sale of Series B preferred stock	19,205	—	—	19,205
Net cash provided by financing activities	21,436	79,373	48,012	153,101
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17,171	62,483	(15,291)	64,731
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	368	17,539	80,022	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$17,539	\$ 80,022	\$ 64,731	\$ 64,731
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:				
Cash paid for interest and income taxes was:				
Interest	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9
Income taxes	2	44	88	135
Non-cash financing and investing activities:				
Receivable due for Series B preferred stock issued	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50
Settlement of debt with Series B preferred stock	3,202	—	—	3,202
Accrued expenses settled with Series B preferred stock	150	—	—	150
Deemed dividend — warrants	—	4,457	—	4,457
Accretion of fair value of beneficial charge on preferred stock	603	—	—	603
Conversion of convertible preferred stock to common stock	—	68	—	68

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Bidel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Notes to Financial Statements
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Business and Basis of Presentation

Business

Bidel Inc. (“Bidel” or the “Company”, and formerly Global Positioning Group Ltd.) is a development stage specialty pharmaceutical company located in Danbury, Connecticut. The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on December 3, 2003 and commenced operations in January 2004. The Company is focused on the development and commercialization of innovative treatments for endocrine disorders, such as diabetes and osteoporosis. The Company develops product candidates by applying its proprietary formulation technologies to existing drugs in order to improve their therapeutic results. The Company’s initial development efforts are focused on peptide hormones. The Company’s most advanced product candidate, VIAject™, has been studied in two pivotal Phase III clinical trials for the treatment of patients with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. Earlier stage product candidates include VIAtab™, a sublingual tablet formulation of insulin and two preclinical product candidates for the treatment of osteoporosis. The Company has developed all of its product candidates utilizing its proprietary VIAdel™ technology that allows the Company to study the interaction between peptide hormones and small molecules.

Basis of Presentation

The Company is in the development stage, as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 7, Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises, as its primary activities since incorporation have been establishing its facilities, recruiting personnel, conducting research and development, business development, business and financial planning and raising capital.

On April 12, 2007, the Company effected a 0.7085 for one (0.7085:1) reverse stock split (see Note 12). All references in these financial statements and accompanying notes to units of common stock or per share amounts are reflective of the reverse split for all periods reported.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Research and Development Costs

The Company is in the business of research and development and, therefore, research and development costs include, but are not limited to, salaries and benefits, lab supplies, preclinical fees, clinical trial and related clinical manufacturing costs, allocated overhead costs and professional service providers. Research and development costs are expensed when incurred. Research and development costs aggregated \$5,987, \$15,939 and \$33,764 for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company

Biodel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

evaluates its estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, accruals, income taxes payable, and deferred tax assets. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers currency on hand, demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents. At September 30, 2008, cash equivalents of \$64,731 are primarily held in U.S. treasury denominated, money market accounts.

Marketable securities

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (“SFAS No. 115”) issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board (“FASB”) in May 1993, the Company’s marketable securities were classified as available-for-sale. In accordance with that standard, these securities are reported at market value with unrealized gains and losses shown as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company regularly evaluates the performance of these investments individually for impairment, taking into consideration the investment, volatility and current returns. If a determination is made that a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, the related fund is written down to its estimated fair value. At September 30, 2008, marketable securities total \$25,552.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate their fair values due to their short maturities.

Intellectual Property

The intangible asset consists primarily of capitalized costs associated with VIAject™ patents and the purchase of two domain addresses. They are amortized using the straight-line method over twenty years. If the Company determines that a patent will not result in future revenues, the cost related to such patent will be expensed in full on the date of that determination. Amortization expense for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was \$6, \$13 and \$13, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization. Major improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed in the period the cost is incurred. Property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, or the remaining term of the lease, whichever is less. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the assets and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and resulting gains or losses are included in other income (expense) in the statement of operations. Estimated useful life for each asset category is as follows: Furniture & Fixture — 7 years, Leasehold improvements — life of lease, Laboratory equipment — 7 years, Manufacturing equipment 5 years, Facility equipment— 3 years and 7 years, Computer equipment — 5 years and Computer software — 3 years and 5 years.

Bidel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, the Company reviews these assets for impairment and determines whether adjustments are needed to carrying values. There were no adjustments to the carrying value of long-lived assets at September 30, 2007 and 2008.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company classifies its marketable securities as available for sale. In accordance with SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, issued by the FASB in June 1997, Other Comprehensive Income include changes in equity for unrealized holding gains/(losses) on marketable securities, which have arose during the period. During the year ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded unrealized losses of \$62.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. The provision for income taxes includes income taxes currently payable and those deferred as a result of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount of future tax benefit when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Projected future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies are considered and evaluated when assessing the need for a valuation allowance. Any increase or decrease in a valuation allowance could have a material adverse or beneficial impact on the Company's income tax provision and net income or loss in the period which the determination is made.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, or FIN 48. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transition. FIN 48 became effective and the Company adopted the provisions on October 1, 2007 with no resulting effect on our financial statements. See Note 9 for additional information, including the effects of adoption on the Company's financial statements.

Concentration of Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company deposits excess cash with major financial institutions in the United States. Balances may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. The Company believes that its investment policy guideline for its excess cash maintains safety and liquidity through its policies on credit requirements, diversification and investment maturity.

The Company has experienced significant operating losses since inception. At September 30, 2008, the Company had a deficit accumulated during the development stage of approximately \$83,200. The Company has generated no revenue to date. The Company has funded its operations to date principally from the sale of securities. The Company expects to incur substantial additional operating losses for the next several years and will need to obtain additional financing in order to complete the clinical development of VIAject™, launch and commercialize VIAject™, if it receives regulatory approval, and continue research and development

Biodel Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

programs. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available or will be at terms acceptable to the Company.

The Company is currently developing its first product candidates and has no products that have received regulatory approval. Any products developed by the Company will require approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) or foreign regulatory agencies prior to commercial sales. There can be no assurance that the Company’s products will receive the necessary approvals. If the Company is denied such approvals or such approvals are delayed, it would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s future operating results.

To achieve profitable operations, the Company must successfully develop, test, manufacture and market products, as well as secure the necessary regulatory approvals. There can be no assurance that any such products can be developed successfully or manufactured at an acceptable cost and with appropriate performance characteristics, or that such products will be successfully marketed. These factors would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s future financial results.

Share-Based Compensation

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company SFAS No. 123(Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (“SFAS 123 (R)”), Share-Based Payments on a retrospective basis, to account for awards granted under the Company’s Stock Incentive Plan. SFAS 123(R) requires the Company to recognize share-based compensation arising from compensatory share-based transactions using the fair value at the grant date of the award. Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires judgment. The Company uses an option-pricing model (Black-Scholes pricing model) to assist in the calculation of fair value. Due to its limited history, the Company uses the “calculated value method” which relies on comparable company historical volatility and uses the average of (1) the weighted average vesting period and (2) the contractual life of the option, or eight years, as the estimated term of the option. The Company bases its estimates of expected volatility on the median historical volatility of a group of publicly traded companies that it believes are comparable to the Company based on the criteria set forth in SFAS 123 (R), particularly line of business, stage of development, size and financial leverage.

The risk free rate of interest for periods within the contractual life of the stock option award is based on the yield of U.S. Treasury strips on the date the award is granted with a maturity equal to the expected term of the award. The Company estimates forfeitures based on actual forfeitures during its limited history. Additionally, the Company has assumed that dividends will not be paid.

For stock options granted to non-employees, the Company measures fair value of the equity instruments utilizing the Black-Scholes model, if that value is more reliably measurable than the fair value of the consideration or service received. The fair value of these instruments are periodically revalued as the options vest, and are recognized as expense over the related period of service or vesting period, whichever is longer. The total cost expensed for options granted to non-employees for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was \$989, \$657 and \$241, respectively.

The Company expenses ratably over the vesting period the cost of the stock options granted to employees and directors. The total compensation cost expensed for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was \$213, \$3,567 and \$6,434, respectively. At September 30, 2008, the total compensation cost related to non-vested options not yet recognized was \$15,437, which will be recognized over the next three years assuming

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the employees complete their service period for vesting of the options. The Black-Scholes pricing model assumptions are as follows and were determined as discussed above:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2006	2007	2008
Expected life (in years)	5.25	5.25	5.25
Expected volatility	60%	60-70%	57-60%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.77% - 4.90%	4.23% - 4.96%	2.36% - 4.42%
Weighted-average grant date fair value	\$ 2.67	\$ 11.09	\$ 13.92

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (“SFAS No. 141 (R)”), which replaces SFAS No 141. The statement retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 also includes an amendment to SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, which applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. The Company is assessing the impact of SFAS No. 159 and anticipates that the adoption of this accounting pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007; however, the FASB has agreed to defer for one year the effective date for certain non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this accounting pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company’s financial statements.

3. Marketable Securities

The Company classifies marketable securities as available for sale and accounts for marketable securities in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 115. SFAS 115 addresses the accounting and reporting for investments in fixed maturity securities and for equity securities with readily determinable fair values. The Company determines the appropriate classification of debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date.

The Company invests in certain marketable securities, which consist primarily of short-to-intermediate-term debt securities issued by the U.S. government, U.S. government agencies and municipalities and investment grade corporate securities. The Company only invests in marketable securities with active

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secondary or resale markets to ensure portfolio liquidity and the ability to readily convert investments into cash to fund current operations, or satisfy other cash requirements as needed. Due to the nature of the Company as a development stage company and its funding needs at times being uncertain, the Company has classified all marketable securities as available-for-sale. The unrealized gains and losses on these securities, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The specific-identification method is used to determine the cost of a security sold or the amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings.

The Company conducts periodic reviews to identify and evaluate each investment that has an unrealized loss, in accordance with FASB Staff Position No. 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. Any unrealized loss identified as other-than-temporary is recorded directly in the Statement of Operations.

The Company concluded the unrealized losses were temporary because (1) the Company believes the market value is partially due to global and current economic conditions which are at unprecedented levels and (2) the securities continue to be of high quality and interest has been paid when due. The Company does not believe any unrealized losses represent an other-than-temporary impairment based on its evaluation of available evidence as of September 30, 2008. If in the future the Company determines that any decline is other-than-temporary, the Company would have to recognize the loss in its Statement of Operations. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income in the Company's Balance Sheet.

Marketable securities classified as available for sale are measured at fair value based on quoted market prices. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2008 are summarized below.

	Amortized Cost	September 30, 2008		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Short term marketable securities				
Commercial paper	\$ 998	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 997
Certificates of deposits	1,999	1	—	2,000
US government agency securities	10,170	—	(54)	10,116
Corporate and agency bonds	4,010	—	(8)	4,002
Discount and bank notes	8,437	—	—	8,437
Total	<u>\$ 25,614</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (63)</u>	<u>\$25,552</u>

Contractual maturities of available-for-sale debt securities at September 30, 2008 are as follows:

	Estimated Fair Value
Within one year	\$ 15,450
1-5 years	10,102
	<u>\$ 25,552</u>

The Company classifies all the securities as current.

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4. Net Loss per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per share has been calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. All potentially dilutive common shares have been excluded from the calculation of weighted average common shares outstanding since their inclusion would be antidilutive.

The amount of options and warrants excluded are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Warrants for Common Stock	3,417,254	—	—
Common shares underlying warrants for Series A Preferred Stock	198,025	198,025	118,815
Common shares underlying warrants for Series B Preferred Stock	111,406	—	—
Stock options	786,812	1,685,974	3,135,390

5. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 108	\$ 313
Leasehold improvements	466	1,546
Construction-in-progress	526	121
Laboratory equipment	854	1,381
Manufacturing equipment	102	144
Facility equipment	—	50
Computer equipment and other	346	1,150
Sub-Total	<u>2,402</u>	<u>4,705</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	685	774
Total	<u>\$1,717</u>	<u>\$3,931</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was \$235, \$543 and \$554, respectively.

6. Related Party Transactions

The following is a description of material transactions, other than compensation arrangements, since the Company's incorporation on December 3, 2003 to which the Company has been a party and in which any of its directors, executive officers or persons who it knows held more than five percent of any class of capital stock, including their immediate family members who had or will have a direct or indirect material interest. The Company believes that the terms obtained or consideration paid or received, as applicable, in connection with the transactions described below were comparable to terms available or the amounts that would have been paid or received, as applicable, in arm's-length transactions.

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Consulting and Clinical Research Services

During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2007 and 2008, the Company paid approximately \$926 and \$2,710, respectively, in clinical related costs to the Institute for Clinical Research and Development in Mainz, Germany where Andreas Pfützner, our Chief Medical Officer in Europe, serves as its managing director. Dr. Pfützner and his spouse are majority shareholders of the institute.

On April 1, 2005, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Dr. Pfützner to provide consulting services in connection with the research and development of the Company's product candidates. The consulting agreement was amended and restated effective June 5, 2007. The initial term of the amended and restated agreement terminates on June 5, 2009 and will automatically renew for successive one-year terms unless the agreement is terminated by either party on prior written notice in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Under the agreement, Dr. Pfützner is entitled to receive \$2 for each full business day devoted to the performance of his services in addition to a non-refundable payment of \$150 per annum for the two-year period commencing June 5, 2007. Dr. Pfützner is bound by non-competition and non-solicitation covenants that prohibit him from competing with the Company during the term of the agreement and for one year after termination of the agreement.

Issuance of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

Between March and July 2005, the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 35,000 shares of its Series A convertible preferred stock (see Note 9) to two executive officers and one director.

McGinnSmith & Company, Inc. ("MSI") served as placement agent in connection with the offering of the Series A convertible preferred stock pursuant to a letter agreement (the "Letter Agreement"), for which MSI received \$280 (excluding \$15 reimbursement for expenses) and warrants to purchase 55,900 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock at \$5.00 per share. The fair value of the warrants was \$121 and was computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: term of 7 years; volatility rate of 90%; risk free rate of 3.65% and a dividend yield of 0.0%, which was treated as cost of raising capital. A member of the Board of Directors of the Company was a managing director of MSI until May 2007.

In July 2005, Steiner Ventures LLC, ("SV"), an entity controlled by Dr. Solomon S. Steiner, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, entered into a subscription agreement with the Company to purchase 60,000 shares of the Series A convertible preferred stock at a price of \$5.00 per share which could be accepted by the Company at any time until July 2006. At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 24, 2005, the Board of Directors approved, with the agreement of SV, the amendment of that subscription agreement into a subscription to purchase 12 Units in the Bridge Financing (see Note 9) for \$300. The Company accepted this subscription and SV purchased the Units.

Since all securities contemplated to be issued pursuant to the SV subscription agreement were to be issued at fair value, no value was ascribed to the subscription agreement or amendment.

Bridge Financing

Between February and May 2006, the Company completed a Bridge Financing (see Note 9). Four executive officers and one director purchased an aggregate of 23 units, or \$575, as part of the financing. These units were subsequently settled with 182,540 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock (see Note 8) and warrants to purchase 98,275 shares of common stock.

In connection with the sales of units in the Bridge Financing, the Company paid MSI an aggregate commission of \$70 and issued to MSI additional warrants to purchase 22,222 shares of Series B convertible

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preferred stock and a warrant to purchase 11,963 shares of common stock. The fair value of the warrants was \$22 as computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: term of 3.5 years; volatility rate of 50%; risk free rate of 5.05% and a dividend yield of 0.0%.

Issuance of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock

On July 19, 2006, the Company issued and sold 38,071 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock (see Note 9) and a warrant to purchase 20,496 shares of common stock to its Chief Executive Officer in exchange for a \$150 bonus that was earned by him during the calendar year ended December 31, 2005 but voluntarily deferred. At September 30, 2005, the Company accrued \$113 of the bonus and the balance of \$37 was expensed in fiscal 2006. The full amount of the accrued bonus was exchanged for Series B convertible preferred stock on July 19, 2006.

In connection with the issuance of the Series B convertible preferred stock, the Company retained MSI to serve as placement agent pursuant to an amendment to the Letter Agreement. MSI was paid (a) an aggregate commission of \$350 from the sale of the Series B convertible preferred stock, (b) a warrant to purchase 126,903 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock and (c) a warrant to purchase 68,322 shares of common stock. On July 19, 2006, the Company also sold and issued to a director 12,690 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock and a warrant to purchase 6,832 shares of common stock. At the completion of the Series B preferred stock financing, the lead investor remitted the monies for its investment in the Series B Round net of offering-related expenses incurred by the investor group for which the Company was responsible. Total offering expenses were approximately \$2,000, of which \$1,470 was commissions for the placement of the offering. A director of the Company had arranged to pay for an investment in the Series B preferred stock financing (the "Investment") utilizing a portion of commissions due. Since the monies due for the commission were not received by the Company, the purchase price of the Investment could not be deducted from the monies received. The fair values of the warrants for common stock were \$126 and \$13 and were computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: term of 3.5 years; volatility rate of 50%; risk free rate of 5.05% and a dividend yield of 0.0%. The fair value of the warrants for preferred stock was \$167 and was computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: term of 3.5 years; volatility rate of 50%; risk free rate of 4.70% and a dividend yield of 0.0%. These amounts were treated as cost of raising capital.

The director paid the monies due for the Investment; however the payment was received after September 30, 2006. Therefore, the \$50 amount due has been accounted for as a receivable at September 30, 2006 and has been included in prepaid and other assets on the balance sheet.

Deferred Compensation

On December 15, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized a bonus to be paid to SV, if the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer directed the completion of a successful financing in excess of \$10,000. Pursuant to that board resolution, the Company owes SV \$250 because of the issuance of the Series B convertible preferred stock during the year ended September 30, 2006 but payment was deferred by Dr. Steiner. The Company recorded compensation expense for this bonus and has reflected the balance as due to related party at September 30, 2006. The balance was paid in July 2007.

Separately, Dr. Steiner voluntarily deferred his calendar year compensation of \$250. The Company recorded compensation expense for this salary and has reflected the balance as deferred compensation at September 30, 2006. The balance was paid in July 2007.

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Related Party Loans

In 2004, the Company issued a non-collateralized loan to an executive officer for \$41. The loan and accrued interest were forgiven in November 2004 and the Company recorded a general and administrative expense for this amount in the year ended September 30, 2005. In December 2004, the Board of Directors adopted a policy prohibiting extending loans to the Company's officers and directors.

In 2004, SV loaned \$150 to the Company which was repaid in July 2006 with interest.

7. Commitments

Change of Control Agreements and Severance Agreements

In June 2008, the Company entered into change of control agreements and severance agreements with two of its executive officers.

Pursuant to the terms of the change of control agreement with its executive officers, they are each entitled to the following upon termination of employment with the Company occurring within two years of a change of control, unless such termination is by the executive officer for other than good reason or by the Company for cause (each as defined in the agreement):

- annual base salary earned through the termination date;
- in the event the executive officer satisfied the performance criteria for an annual bonus prior to termination, a portion of the annual bonus based on the number of days worked during the year;
- if the performance criteria were not fully satisfied, but the board of directors determines that the criteria could have been satisfied had the executive officer remained employed for the full fiscal year, an amount equal to the average of the annual bonus paid to the executive officer over the last three fiscal years, portioned based on the number of days worked during the year (the "Average Annual Bonus");
- any compensation previously deferred by the executive officer and any accrued paid time-off;
- annual base salary for a period of 18 months following the date of termination;
- health insurance and, under certain circumstances, life, disability and other insurance benefits for a period of 18 months or until the executive officer qualifies for similar benefits from another employer;
- 150% of the Average Annual Bonus (paid in addition to the bonus described immediately above);
- acceleration of all outstanding options; and
- extension of the exercisability of options.

Under the change of control agreement, if the Company terminates the executive officer's employment for cause or the executive officer terminates his employment with the Company without good reason, then the executive officer is not entitled to severance payments or other benefits.

Pursuant to the Company's severance agreement with its officers each executive officer is entitled to the following upon termination of employment with the Company, unless such termination is by the executive officer for other than good reason or by the Company for cause:

- annual base salary earned through the termination date;
- in the event the executive officer satisfied the performance criteria for an annual bonus prior to termination, a portion of the annual bonus based on the number of days worked during the year;

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- if the performance criteria were not fully satisfied, but the board of directors determines that the criteria could have been satisfied had the executive officer remained employed for the full fiscal year, the Average Annual Bonus;
- any compensation previously deferred by the executive officer and any accrued paid time-off;
- annual base salary for a period of 18 months following the date of termination;
- health insurance and, under certain circumstances, life, disability and other insurance benefits for a period of 18 months or until the executive officer qualifies for similar benefits from another employer;
- 150% of the Average Annual Bonus (paid in addition to the bonus described immediately above);
- acceleration of all outstanding options; and
- extension of the exercisability of the options.

The aggregate amount of base salary for both executives is \$610. Bonuses for the executives are at the discretion of, and awarded by the Board of Directors.

Former Chief Financial Officer Severance Agreement

On November 13, 2007, F. Scott Reding, the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer, resigned from all his positions with the Company. In connection with Mr. Reding's resignation, the Company and Mr. Reding entered into a severance agreement that established the terms of Mr. Reding's separation of employment. Pursuant to the severance agreement, Mr. Reding received a lump sum payment of approximately \$91 less taxes and withholdings, and the Company has reimbursed Mr. Reding for certain legal fees. In addition, pursuant to the severance agreement, Mr. Reding will receive a continuation of salary and certain benefits until November 30, 2009. Furthermore, the Company accelerated the vesting of options to purchase 54,575 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.65 per share and options to purchase an additional 35,425 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.65 per share remain exercisable through the original expiration date. In connection with Mr. Reding's resignation, options to purchase 51,700 shares at an exercise price of \$5.65 and 25,000 shares at an exercise price of \$18.16 per share were forfeited. The charge of \$482 for the lump sum payment, salary and benefit continuation for two years and option acceleration modification charge of \$643 have been recorded in the year ended September 30, 2008. The charge of \$482 includes lump sum payment and payment for the continuation of salary and certain benefits for two years. As of September 30, 2008, the Company has paid \$214 of the \$482 obligation, which leaves liabilities of \$268 as short-term.

Leases

As of September 30, 2008, the Company leased two facilities in Danbury, Connecticut with Mulvaney Properties, LLC, controlled by a non-affiliated stockholder of the Company. The first lease agreement dated February 2, 2004 is under a three-year operating agreement. This lease provides for annual basic lease payments of \$87, plus operating expenses. On September 28, 2006, the Company elected to renew the February 2, 2004 lease through January 31, 2010. In September 2007, the Company gave its 60 day notice on another lease with Mulvaney Properties, LLC to terminate the lease effective October 31, 2007, and rent was paid through October 31, 2007.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a second lease agreement, with Mulvaney Properties, LLC, controlled by a non-affiliated stockholder of the Company, to lease a facility located in Danbury, Connecticut, and on October 1, 2007 amended the agreement to increase the term from a five year to a seven

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year term beginning August 1, 2007 until July 31, 2014. The renewal option was also amended from a five year to a seven year term.

Lease expense for the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was \$79, \$195 and \$383, respectively.

Minimum lease payments under these agreements as of September 30, 2008, as well as equipment leases subsequently entered into, are as follows:

<u>Years Ending September 30,</u>	
2009	\$ 571
2010	530
2011	511
2012	529
2013	552
2014 and each year thereafter	502
Total	<u>\$3,195</u>

Purchase Commitments

The Company contracted with N.V. Organon, a global producer of insulin, to supply the Company with all of the insulin that the Company will need for testing and manufacturing of the Company's product candidates. The agreement with N.V. Organon will terminate in December 2010. As of September 30, 2008, the Company had purchase commitments of approximately \$31,900 associated with the signing of a renewed contract with Organon.

<u>Years Ending September 30,</u>	
2009	\$10,156
2010	14,165
2011	7,616
Total	<u>\$31,937</u>

8. Income Taxes

Effective October 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a company's income tax return, and also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN 48 utilizes a two-step approach for evaluating uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 109. Step one, recognition, requires a company to determine if the weight of available evidence indicates that a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. Step two, measurement, is based on the largest amount of exposure, which is more likely than not to be realized on ultimate settlement. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 on October 1, 2007 is recognized as a change in accounting principle, recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on the adoption date. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company did not recognize any increase or decrease in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits related to tax positions taken in prior periods. Therefore, there was no corresponding adjustment to retained earnings.

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The Company did not have any liabilities for unrecognized tax positions as of October 1, 2007 (adoption date). As of the year ended September 30, 2008, a FIN 48 liability adjustment of \$913 was recorded. The adjustment relates to available tax credits. The Company did not have any amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect its effective tax rate. The FIN 48 liability does not include interest or penalties based on the nature of the liability. The Company plans to treat any future interest or penalties as operating expense.

The Company files U.S. federal and state tax returns and has determined that its major tax jurisdictions are the United States and Connecticut. The tax years ended in 2004 through 2007 remain open and subject to examination by the appropriate governmental agencies in the United States and Connecticut.

The provision (benefit) for income taxes is as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2006	2007	2008
Current expense			
Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
State	10	125	(983)
Deferred expense	—	—	—
Actual tax provision	\$ 10	\$125	\$(983)

At September 30, 2008, the Company had available federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$65,100 which expire commencing in fiscal 2024 through 2028 and \$63,300 of state net operating loss carryforwards, which expire commencing in fiscal 2024 through 2028. The Company also has federal and state research and development credit carryovers of approximately \$1,700, which expire commencing in fiscal 2024.

Under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change” (generally defined as a greater than 50% change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period), the Company’s ability to use its pre-change of control net operating loss carry forward and other pre-change tax attributes against its post-change income may be limited.

At September 30, 2008, we had an unused net operating loss carryover of approximately \$65,100 that is available to offset future taxable income; it expires beginning in 2024 through 2028. In accordance with Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, a change in equity ownership of greater than 50% of the Company within a three year period can result in an annual limitation on the Company’s ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards that were created during tax periods prior to the change in ownership.

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Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, a change in equity ownership of greater than 50% of the Company within a three year period can result in an annual limitation on the Company's ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards that were created during tax periods prior to the change in ownership.

The major components of deferred tax assets and valuation allowances and deferred tax liabilities at September 30, 2007 and 2008 are as follows:

	<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Deferred Tax Assets		
Net operating losses	\$ 12,664	\$ 26,889
Research and development credit	953	1,652
Depreciation of fixed assets	126	121
Other	<u>50</u>	<u>222</u>
Total deferred tax asset	<u>13,793</u>	<u>28,884</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>121</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>2</u>	<u>121</u>
Net Deferred Tax Asset	13,791	28,763
Valuation Allowance	<u>(13,791)</u>	<u>(28,763)</u>
Net Deferred Tax Asset	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company files its tax returns on a fiscal year basis. For the years ended September 30, 2006, 2007 and 2008, the Company only had to pay state taxes.

The entire gross deferred tax asset is offset by a valuation allowance. During the year ended September 30, 2008, the Company performed a book-to-tax reconciliation that adjusted the deferred tax assets and valuation allowance by approximately \$900. As the Company has not yet achieved profitable operations, management believes the tax benefits as of September 30, 2008 did not satisfy the realization criteria set forth in SFAS 109 and therefore has recorded a valuation allowance for the entire deferred tax asset.

The following reconciles the amount of tax expense at the federal statutory rate and taxes on loss as reflected in operations:

	<u>September 30,</u>		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>
Federal statutory rate	34.00%	34.00%	34.00%
Federal taxes at statutory rate	\$(2,942)	\$(9,080)	\$(15,077)
Tax expense on permanent differences	1,159	2,958	2,293
Tax benefit on research and business credits	(217)	(186)	(325)
State taxes, net of federal tax effect	8	33	61
Valuation allowance increase	2,018	6,322	13,119
Connecticut research and development refund	—	—	(1,988)
FIN 48 reserve	—	—	913
Other	<u>(16)</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>21</u>
Actual tax provision	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ (983)</u>

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9. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

The Company's authorized common stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of a single class of common stock, having a par value of \$0.01 per share. The holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote for each share and have no cumulative voting rights or preemptive rights.

As of September 30, 2008, the Company had warrants outstanding to purchase an aggregate of 118,815 shares of its common stock with an exercise price of \$1.41 per share.

On February 12, 2008, the Company completed a follow-on public offering of 3,260,000 shares of its common stock at a price to the public of \$15.50 per share. The Company received net proceeds from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses, of \$46,817. Certain of the Company's stockholders sold 550,000 shares in the offering. The Company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares from the selling stockholders.

On May 16, 2007, the Company completed an initial public offering of 5,750,000 shares of its common stock at a price to the public of \$15.00 per share. The offering resulted in gross proceeds of \$86,300. The Company received net proceeds from the offering of approximately \$78,800 after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and additional offering expenses. The completion of the initial public offering resulted in the conversion of the Company's Series A and B convertible preferred stock. A total of 6,407,008 shares of common stock were issued upon the conversion of the preferred stock.

Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, having a par value of \$0.01 per share. The Company's preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, the terms of which may be determined at the time of issuance by the Company's Board of Directors, without further action by stockholders, and may include voting rights (including the right to vote as a series on particular matters), preferences as to dividends and liquidation and conversion, redemption rights and sinking fund provisions. The issuance of preferred stock could reduce the rights, including voting rights, of the holders of common stock and, therefore, could reduce the value of the common stock. In particular, specific rights granted to holders of preferred stock could be used to restrict the Company's ability to merge with or sell the Company's assets to a third party, thereby preserving control of the Company by existing management.

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company authorized 1,050,000 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock with certain rights and privileges, of which 569,000 and 0 shares were issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively. In July 2005, the Company completed a private placement of 569,000 shares of its Series A convertible preferred stock and received proceeds of \$2,845. Fees incurred as part of the private placement totaled \$379.

In connection with the Series A convertible preferred stock issuance, the Company entered into a registration rights agreement with the purchasers of its stock, which provided, among other things, for liquidated damages if the Company were initially unable to register and obtain an effective registration of the securities within the allotted time. The stockholders could not demand registration until one hundred and eighty (180) days after the Company had effected a qualified initial public offering. The penalties were (i) one and three quarters (1 ³/₄ %) percent of the aggregate number of shares of underlying common stock for each month, or part thereof, after a ninety (90) day period that a registration statement was not filed with the SEC

Bidel Inc.
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Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
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or (ii) one (1%) percent of the aggregate number of shares of underlying common stock for each month if the forgoing filed registration statement was not declared effective by the SEC within one hundred and twenty (120) days.

Each share of Series A convertible preferred stock was automatically convertible into a number of shares of common stock equal to the quotient of \$3.54 divided by \$1.00 immediately subsequent to the date of the initial public offering.

As part of the compensation agreement, the placement agent received 279,500 Series A Warrants. Each warrant consists of the right to purchase one share of fully paid and non-assessable common stock for a period of seven years which expires on July 12, 2012. The exercise price of each warrant is \$1.00 per share. The exercise price may be paid in cash or by tendering common stock. The warrants are transferable and provide for anti-dilution protection. The Company evaluated the warrants in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in a Company's Own Stock" (EITF 00-19), and concluded they should be classified as equity on the balance sheet.

As a result of the conversion option, the Company considered ("EITF") No. 98-5 "Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios" ("EITF 98-5") and EITF No. 00-27, "Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments" (EITF 00-27). The Company determined that the issuance of the Series A convertible preferred stock did not result in a beneficial conversion feature calculated in accordance with EITF Issue 98-5.

Series B Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company authorized 6,500,000 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock ("Series B Preferred Stock") of which 6,198,179 and 0 shares were issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively. In July 2006, the Company completed a private placement of 5,380,711 shares of its Series B preferred stock and received gross proceeds of \$21,200 and as part of the private placement, fees incurred totaled \$1,795. Additionally in July 2006, 817,468 shares of Series B preferred stock and 440,105 common stock warrants were issued to repay the Company's Bridge Financing units (see Note 9).

Each share of Series B convertible preferred stock was automatically convertible into a number of shares of common stock equal to the quotient of \$3.94 divided by \$1.00 immediately subsequent to the date of the initial public offering.

As part of the compensation agreement relating to the Series B Preferred Stock transaction, the placement agent received 126,903 Agent Series B Preferred Warrants and 68,322 common stock warrants. Each such warrant consisted of the right to purchase one share of Series B Preferred Stock for a period of seven years which expires on July 19, 2013. The exercise price of each warrant was \$5.56 per share. The exercise price was payable in cash or by tendering common stock. In the event the Company issued common stock or rights to purchase common stock below the then conversion price, then the price per share at which the Series B preferred stock was to be converted would be reduced to the weighted average of the existing conversion price per share and the price per share of the newly-issued stock or rights.

Also, as part of the compensation agreement relating to the bridge financing transaction, the placement agent received an aggregate of 22,222 Series B Preferred warrants and 11,963 common stock warrants. Each warrant consisted of the right to purchase one share of fully paid and non-assessable common stock for a period of seven years which expires on July 19, 2012. The exercise price of each warrant was \$5.56 per share. The exercise price was payable in cash or by tendering common stock. In the event the Company issued common stock or rights to purchase common stock below the then conversion price, then the price per share at

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Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
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which the Series B preferred stock was to be converted would be reduced to the weighted average of the existing conversion price per share and the price per share of the newly-issued stock or rights.

The Company evaluated all the warrants in accordance with EITF 00-19 and concluded they should be classified as equity on the balance sheet.

As a result of the conversion option, the Company considered EITF 98-5 and determined that the issuance of the Series B convertible preferred stock resulted in a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of \$603.

The completion of the Company's initial public offering in May 2007 resulted in the conversion of 6,407,008 shares of the Company's Series A and B convertible preferred stock.

Shares Reserved for Future Issuance

As of September 30, 2008, the Company reserved shares of common stock for future issuance as follows:

2004 stock incentive plan	4,700,000
2005 employee stock purchase plan	1,400,000
2005 Non-employee directors' stock option plan	500,000
Exercise of warrants issued to placement agent	118,815
Total	<u>6,718,815</u>

2004 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended

The Company established the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan on October 1, 2004 (the "Plan") and as amended in March 2007. The Plan provides for the granting of shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of common stock, including stock options ("Incentive Stock Options") to directors, employees, consultants and advisors of or to the Company. Incentive Stock Options can be awarded only to persons who are employees of the Company at the time of the grant. Stock options are exercisable at the conclusion of the vesting period. Employees can exercise their vested shares up to 90 days after termination of services. A total of 4,700,000 options to purchase the equivalent number of shares of common stock may be issued pursuant to the Stock Incentive Plan. No awards may be granted under the plan after October 1, 2014.

The Plan is administered by either the Board of Directors of the Company or a Committee thereof, which determines the terms and conditions of the awards granted under the Plan, including the recipient of the award, the nature of the award, the exercise price of the award, the number of shares subject to the award and the exercisability thereof.

Non-employee directors are not entitled to receive awards other than the non-qualified stock options the plan directs be issued to non-employee directors.

2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or the Purchase Plan, was adopted by its Board of Directors and approved by its stockholders on March 20, 2007. The Purchase Plan became effective upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering. The Purchase Plan is intended to qualify as an employee stock purchase plan within the meaning of Section 423 of the Code.

Under the Purchase Plan, eligible employees may contribute up to 15% of their eligible earnings for the period of that offering withheld for the purchase of common stock under the Purchase Plan. The employee's purchase price is equal to the lower of: 85% of the fair market value per share on the start date of the offering

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period in which the employee is enrolled or 85% of the fair market value per share on the semi-annual purchase date. The Purchase Plan imposes a limitation upon a participant's right to acquire common stock if immediately after the purchase, the employee would own 5% or more of the total combined voting power or value of the Company's common stock or of any of its affiliates not eligible to participate in the Purchase Plan. The Purchase Plan provides for an automatic rollover when the purchase price for a new offering period is lower than previously established purchase price(s). The Purchase Plan also provides for a one-time election that allows an employee the opportunity to enroll into a new offering period when the new offering is higher than their current offering price. This election must be made within 30 days from the start of a new offering period. Offering periods are twenty-seven months in length. The compensation cost in connection with the plan as of September 30, 2007 and 2008 were \$9 and \$49 respectively, in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) and Financial Accounting Standards Board, Technical Bulletin No. 97-1 (As Amended) "Accounting under Statement 123 for Certain Employee Stock Purchase Plan with a Look-Back Option "FTB No. 97-1". The Purchase Plan is considered compensation under SFAS No. 123(R) and FTB No. 97-1.

An aggregate of 1,400,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance pursuant to purchase rights to be granted to the Company's eligible employees under the Purchase Plan. The Purchase Plan shares are replenished annually on the first day of each fiscal year by virtue of an evergreen provision. The provision allows for share replenishment equal to the lesser of 1% of the total number of shares outstanding on that date or 100,000 shares. As of September 30, 2008, a total of 1,385,613 shares were reserved and available for issuance under this plan. As of September 30, 2008, the Company issued 14,388 shares under the Purchase Plan.

2005 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan

The Company's 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, or the Directors' Plan, was adopted by its Board of Directors and approved by its stockholders on March 20, 2007. The Directors' Plan became effective upon the closing of the Company's initial public offering. An aggregate of 500,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance under the Directors' Plan. Upon the effective date of the registration statement in connection with the Company's initial public offering, each of its non-employee directors automatically received an initial option to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock. Each non-employee director who is first elected or appointed to the Company's Board of Directors after the closing of the Company's initial public offering will receive an initial option to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock on the date of his or her election or appointment. In addition, each non-employee director receives an option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock on an annual basis. These shares vest immediately. However, in the event a non-employee director has not served since the date of the preceding annual meeting of stockholders, that director will receive an annual grant that has been reduced pro rata for each full quarter prior to the date of grant during which such person did not serve as a non-employee director.

The fair value per share is being recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period. The fair value per share for award granted as of June 30, 2007 through September 30, 2008 were calculated using the Black-Scholes model.

The fair value of the common stock for the grants from December 23, 2004 through November 1, 2006 was determined using a retrospective valuation. The fair value of the common stock for the grants during December 2006 and subsequently were determined contemporaneously with the grants.

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Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
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The following table summarizes the stock option activity through September 30, 2008:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Balance, September 30, 2004	—	\$ —	
Granted	385,432	1.41	
Outstanding balance, September 30, 2005	385,432	1.41	
Granted	461,602	5.65	
Forfeited, expired	60,222	3.40	
Outstanding balance, September 30, 2006	786,812	3.23	
Granted	955,842	13.96	
Exercised	3,542	1.41	\$ 6
Forfeited, expired	53,138	5.65	
Outstanding balance, September 30, 2007	1,685,974	6.80	
Granted	1,727,397	16.88	
Exercised	174,410	5.18	
Forfeited, expired	103,571	11.04	
Outstanding balance, September 30, 2008	<u>3,135,390</u>	<u>\$ 13.92</u>	<u>\$ 504</u>
Exercisable shares, September 30, 2008	<u>982,500</u>	<u>\$ 9.55</u>	<u>\$ 433</u>

The following table summarizes option data for currently outstanding and exercisable options as of September 30, 2008:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number Exercisable</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
\$ 1.41-5.65	660,179	57 Months	\$ 3.21	516,159	\$ 3.10
\$ 10.24-12.89	341,101	87 Months	\$ 12.41	78,251	\$ 12.63
\$ 13.84-15.92	577,590	89 Months	\$ 15.13	290,590	\$ 14.82
\$ 16.54-17.51	357,520	88 Months	\$ 16.78	25,000	\$ 16.66
\$ 17.86-19.25	1,199,000	85 Months	\$ 18.07	72,500	\$ 18.32
Total	<u>3,135,390</u>	<u>75 Months</u>	<u>\$ 13.92</u>	<u>982,500</u>	<u>\$ 9.55</u>

10. Employee Benefit Plan

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company established a 401(k) plan covering substantially all employees. Employees may contribute up to 100% of their salary per year (subject to maximum limit prescribed by federal tax law). The Company may elect to make a discretionary contribution or match a discretionary percentage of employee contributions. As of September 30, 2008, the Company had not elected to make any contributions to the plan.

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11. Reverse Split

On April 12, 2007, the Company completed a 0.7085 for one (0.7085:1) reverse stock split (“Reverse Split”) rounding all fractional shares down to the next full share. Stockholders received cash in lieu of fractional shares. After the Reverse Split, there were 8,003,828 shares of common stock outstanding. The Reverse Split did not reduce the number of authorized shares of common stock, alter the par value or modify the voting rights or other terms thereof. As a result of the Reverse Split, the conversion prices and/or the numbers of shares issuable upon the exercise of any outstanding options and warrants to purchase common stock were proportionally adjusted pursuant to the respective anti-dilution terms of the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and the respective warrant agreements. All references in these financial statements and accompanying notes to units of common stock or per share amounts are reflective of the Reverse Split for all periods reported.

12. Summary Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth certain unaudited consolidated quarterly statement of operations data for the eight quarters ended September 30, 2008. This information is unaudited, but in the opinion of management, it has been prepared substantially on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included in the amounts stated below to state fairly the unaudited consolidated quarterly results of operations. The results of operations for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for any future period.

Quarter Ended
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net loss	\$ (11,025)	\$ (9,557)	\$ (10,114)	\$ (12,665)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (11,025)	\$ (9,557)	\$ (10,114)	\$ (12,665)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.55)	\$ (0.43)	\$ (0.43)	\$ (0.53)
Weighted average common shares basic and diluted	<u>20,198,829</u>	<u>22,045,400</u>	<u>23,653,956</u>	<u>23,674,362</u>

Quarter Ended
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2006	March 31, 2007	June 30, 2007	September 30, 2007
Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net loss	\$ (3,668)	\$ (5,215)	\$ (5,295)	\$ (8,370)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (3,668)	\$ (9,672)	\$ (5,295)	\$ (8,370)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.82)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.42)
Weighted average common shares basic and diluted	<u>11,769,773</u>	<u>11,803,228</u>	<u>17,669,169</u>	<u>20,160,836</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements — (Continued)
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

13. Subsequent Events

8 Christopher Columbus Lease

On December 1, 2008, the Company entered into a lease agreement (the “Lease”) with Mulvaney Properties LLC (the “Landlord”) to lease a facility located in Danbury, Connecticut (the “Leased Premises”) for a fourteen months beginning December 1, 2008 until January 30, 2010. The Company has agreed to use the Leased Premises only for offices, laboratories, research, development and light manufacturing. Upon 180 days written notice prior to the expiration of the Lease, the Company may renew the Lease for one additional year under the same terms and conditions.

BASE SALARIES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following are the base salaries (on an annual basis) of the executive officers of the Company:

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Base Salary(1)</u>
Solomon S. Steiner Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	\$ 375,000
Gerard J. Michel Chief Financial Officer, Vice President Corporate Development and Treasurer	\$ 310,000
Roderike Pohl Vice President, Research	\$ 200,000
Erik Steiner Vice President, Operations	\$ 200,000
Alan Krasner Chief Medical Officer	\$ 300,000
Andreas Pfützner Chief Medical Officer in Europe	\$ 386,250

- (1) Base salaries effective December 1, 2008, with the exception Dr. Pfützner, whose salary represents consulting payments received from the Registrant for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 pursuant to his consulting agreement with the Registrant.

SUMMARY OF THE REGISTRANT'S NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The Company pays each of its non-employee directors \$30,000 annually. In addition, non-employee directors receive the following committee-related fees annually: (1) \$7,500 for participating on the Audit Committee or \$15,000 for chairing the committee; (2) \$5,000 for participating on the Compensation Committee or \$10,000 for chairing the committee; and (3) \$2,500 for participating on the Nominating and Governance Committee or \$5,000 for chairing the committee.

In accordance with the Company's 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, upon appointment, non-employee directors receive a one-time grant of an option to purchase 25,000 share of common stock, which immediately vest. Annually, non-employee directors receive an option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock, which also immediately vest. The exercise price of these options is the fair market value on the date of grant. Each such option expires ten years after the date of grant.

The Company reimburses its non-employee directors for reasonable expenses incurred in connection with attending board and committee meetings.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

None.

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Biodel Inc.
Danbury, Connecticut

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-153167) and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-144407) of our reports dated November 26, 2008, relating to the financial statements and effectiveness of Biodel Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting which appear in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

New York, New York
December 11, 2008

CERTIFICATION

I, Solomon S. Steiner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Biodel Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)), for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Solomon S. Steiner

Solomon S. Steiner
Chairman, President and Chief
Executive Officer

Date: December 11, 2008

CERTIFICATION

I, Gerard Michel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Biodel Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)), for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Gerard Michel

Gerard Michel
Chief Financial Officer, Vice President,
Corporate Development and Treasurer

Date: December 11, 2008

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Bidel Inc. (the “Company”) for the year ended September 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), the undersigned Solomon S. Steiner, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Gerard Michel, Chief Financial Officer, Vice President Corporate Development and Treasurer of the Company, each hereby certifies that: (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Solomon S. Steiner

Solomon S. Steiner,
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: December 11, 2008

/s/ Gerard Michel

Gerard Michel
Chief Financial Officer,
Vice President, Corporate
Development and Treasurer

Dated: December 11, 2008