

*CREATIVE FINANCING FOR BIOTECH AND PHARMA  
DRUG DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION*

New York Biotechnology Association  
Annual Meeting - April 17, 2006



**Morgan Lewis**  
COUNSELORS AT LAW



# INTRODUCTION

- **Speakers**
  - David R. King, *Chief Executive Officer, BioRexis Pharmaceutical Corporation*
  - Gregory Brown, *Partner, Paul Capital Partners*
  - Mary Fisher, *Chief Operating Officer, Acorda Therapeutics, Inc.*
  - Andrew J. Weisenfeld, *Managing Director, Biotech Investment Banking, Banc of America Securities*



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- **Summary Trends**

- Pace of life sciences financing declined along with all other venture financing in the wake of the overall technology market decline
- The rate of FOPOs has increased while IPOs have continued to decline
- VCs continue to raise the bar
- VC interest has shifted from platform technology to drug development



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Financing Goals
  - Near-term cash
  - Long-term value
  - Drug development program
  - Product commercialization
  - Manufacturing capability
  - Retention of control



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Types of Financing Sources
  - Venture Capital – Alternatives to Traditional VCs
  - Private Equity
  - Leveraged Recap
  - IPO and Follow-on/Registered Direct Offering
  - PIPEs
  - Corporate Partnering and Collaborations
  - M&A/Sale of Product Line



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Venture Capital -- Alternatives to Traditional VCs
  - State-sponsored funds and greenhouses
  - Pharma in-house VC arms
  - Strategic investor / pharma corporate partner
  - Look for added value, from industry expertise and relationships



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Private Equity
  - Sale of partial interest to private equity firm
  - Late stage development funding with royalty return
  - Royalty stream monetizations
  - Revenue interest monetizations
  - Restrictive covenants
  - Product asset and IP ownership
  - Accounting treatment



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Leveraged Recap
  - Leverage with debt
  - Cash raised with no equity dilution
  - Convertible debt
  - Control retained



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- IPO and Follow-on / Registered Direct Offering
  - Public “currency” for future deals
  - Use of Internet in pricing and distribution
  - Going public on foreign stock exchanges



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- PIPEs
  - Private investment in public equity
  - Placement agent
  - Private placement rules
  - Discount to market or discounted conversion rate
  - Nasdaq shareholder approval requirements
  - Registration rights vs. shelf registration



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Corporate Partnering and Collaborations
  - Collaboration with 'virtual' elements of joint venture
  - Up-front fees
  - Milestone payments
  - Development cost-sharing
  - Use of collaboration IP in other programs
  - Partnering / at-risk arrangements with service providers



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- M&A/Sale of Product Line
  - Sale of single product or product line vs. Sale of entire company
  - Cash consideration vs. cash or equity in company sale
  - Contingent and performance-based pay-outs
  - Retention of control if single product sale
  - Reverse mergers
  - SPACs



# *CREATIVE BIOTECH FINANCING*

- Keys to Successful Financing *Whatever the Creative Model*
  - Sustainable Business Model
  - Scientific/Technical Edge
  - Protect-able Intellectual Property
  - Compatible Development Timetable
  - Achievable Commercialization Plan
  - Management Team – Entrepreneurial and Experienced
  - Capital Use Match – Amount Needed and Amount Raised
  - Reasonable Valuation
  - Roadmap for Exit



BIO<sub>R</sub>EXIS

*Pharmaceutical Corporation*



New York Biotechnology Association

April 17, 2006

# My background

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- Lawyer representing both VC firms and venture backed companies for over 26 years
- Left in 2000 to become CEO of Principia Pharmaceuticals, which was acquired by HGSI
  - Traditional venture financing, combined with equity investment from pharma that spun-off key technology
- In 2001 became CEO of Delsys, which was acquired by Elan
  - Two financings with Elan
- Co-founder and CEO of BioRexis in July 2002

# State of early stage financing from venture funds today

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- Much harder for early stage companies
- Experienced management team that has delivered returns to investors means even more today
- Due diligence is far more extensive
  - Your plan assumptions will be extensively analyzed
  - Extensive (and expensive) reviews by consultants
  - Personal background checks

# State of early stage financing from venture funds today (cont.)

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- Capital efficiency is in
  - Product focused – how quickly and cheaply can you get human data to support products that can be sold to pharma
  - Grand dreams are out
  - In many respects, moving closer to what we have historically seen in device financings
- Management “skin in the game” is also back in
- Exit strategies can not rely on the IPO market
- Listen to what the VC’s are saying, and understand what sells and what does not
  - Role of the fund’s last worst experience

# Creative use of non-venture fund financing

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- Angels (make sure that you have maximum flexibility for future financing from venture funds)
- Quasi-public sources (e.g., BioAdvance in Philadelphia, etc.)
- Pharma funding

# Early stage product licensing as a financing strategy

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- Ideal strategy is to have products ready for licensing early enough so that you can choose between
  - Licensing and using up-fronts (and reduced burn) to help fund company: or
  - Raising additional venture funding to further develop products.
- Must have strong pipeline so that investors are comfortable that you are not licensing too early the company's key assets.



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PAUL

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CAPITAL

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PARTNERS
























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# 27 Investments: \$670MM invested since 2000

 \$30,000,000 February 2006	 \$30,000,000 January 2006	 \$15,000,000 (at closing) \$10,000,000 (contingent payments) December 2005	 \$45,000,000 November 2005	Researchers at  \$10,000,000 November 2005	 \$61,000,000 May 2005
 \$30,000,000 March 2005	 \$115,000,000 August 2004	<b>Global Pharma Company</b> \$34,000,000 December 2003	 \$42,000,000 October 2003	 \$25,000,000 September 2003	 \$20,000,000 April 2003
 \$15,000,000 November 2002	<b>European University</b> \$1,900,000 July 2002	<b>European University</b> \$7,400,000 July 2002	 \$30,000,000 March 2002	 \$7,600,000 February 2002	
 \$7,500,000 February 2002	 \$10,000,000 October 2001	<b>U.S. Research Institute</b> \$3,050,000 October 2001	 \$15,000,000 August 2001	 \$25,000,000 June 2001	
 \$7,500,000 April 2001	 \$30,000,000 December 2000	<b>U.S. University</b> \$20,000,000 September 2000	 \$8,000,000 July 2000	<b>U.S. Pharma Company</b> \$15,000,000 May 2000	



# Paul Royalty Fund's Investment Attributes

1. We provide a **significant** source of capital
  - *“Sweet Spot” = \$20MM – \$100MM*
2. We invest in **product revenues**
  - *≥ 90% in marketed products*
3. We have a **long-term** investment horizon
  - *Term ranges from 5 to 10 years*
4. We make **product-based** investments that minimize dilution to shareholders
  - *Royalty and revenue interests are the cornerstone of our investments*
5. Our investments are **flexible** and **customized** to each company's needs
  - *Tailor terms and structures to address specific company circumstances: equity and revenue interest financing*



# Case Study: Revenue Interest with Acorda Pre-IPO

**Investment Size:** \$25MM in fixed and milestone payments

**Product:** Zanaflex tablets and Capsules

**Use of Proceeds:** Fund sales force expansion

**Situation:** Closed and funded Revenue Interest with Acorda Therapeutics in December 2005 prior to IPO pricing in February 2005



- **Extra cash allowed Acorda to enter IPO roadshow in a strong financial position**
- **New investors saw large long-term investment by PRF as validation of Zanaflex**
- **Equity investors will reap the benefits of PRF-funded sales force expansion for Zanaflex and future marketed products**



# Case Study: Sale of a Passive Royalty by AVANT

**Investment Size:** \$61MM in fixed and milestone payments  
(Investment completed: May 2005)

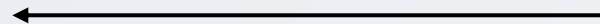
**Product:** Rotarix

**Use of Proceeds:** Fund vaccine pipeline products

**Recipient of Rotarix Royalty:**



Entitled to royalty on Rotarix



**Marketer of Rotarix:**



\$61 MM

**Legend**

- Indicates pre-transaction royalty flow
- - - - - Indicates post-transaction royalty flow

**PAUL ROYALTY FUND**

- Purchased a portion of AVANT's royalty stream on Rotarix.

Paul Royalty Fund to receive royalty stream on Rotarix



# Case Study: Sale of a Passive Royalty by Aventis

**Investment Size:** \$115MM in fixed and milestone payments upon U.S. commercial launch of Lunesta (Investment completed: August 2004)

**Product:** Lunesta (Formerly Estorra; FDA approved in December 2004)

**Rationale:** FTC mandated divestiture of royalty

**Recipient of Lunesta Royalty:**



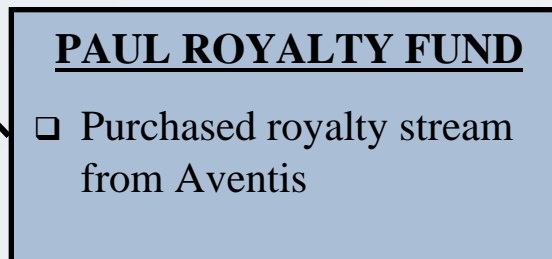
**Marketer of Lunesta:**



Entitled to royalty on  
Lunesta;

←  
FTC required Aventis to  
divest royalty prior to  
approving Sanofi's \$64B  
acquisition

\$115 MM



Paul Royalty  
Fund to receive  
royalty stream  
on Lunesta

**Legend**

- Indicates pre-transaction royalty flow
- - - Indicates post-transaction royalty flow and payments



# Sample Return Scenarios on Projected Exit

	<u>Without Revenue Interest (all equity)</u>	<u>With Revenue Interest (as structured)</u>
Equity Ownership		
Post Series A	17.3%	21.0%
Post Series B <sup>• (1)</sup>	15.1%	17.9%
Post IPO <sup>• (2)</sup>	11.4%	13.5%
Exit Valuation	\$800.0	\$800.0
Less: Price of Call Option <sup>• (3)</sup>	-	(\$25.5)
Equity Value	<u>\$800.0</u>	<u>\$774.5</u>
% Ownership	<u>11.4%</u>	<u>13.5%</u>
<b>Value to Equity</b>	<b><u><u>\$91.1</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$104.6</u></u></b>

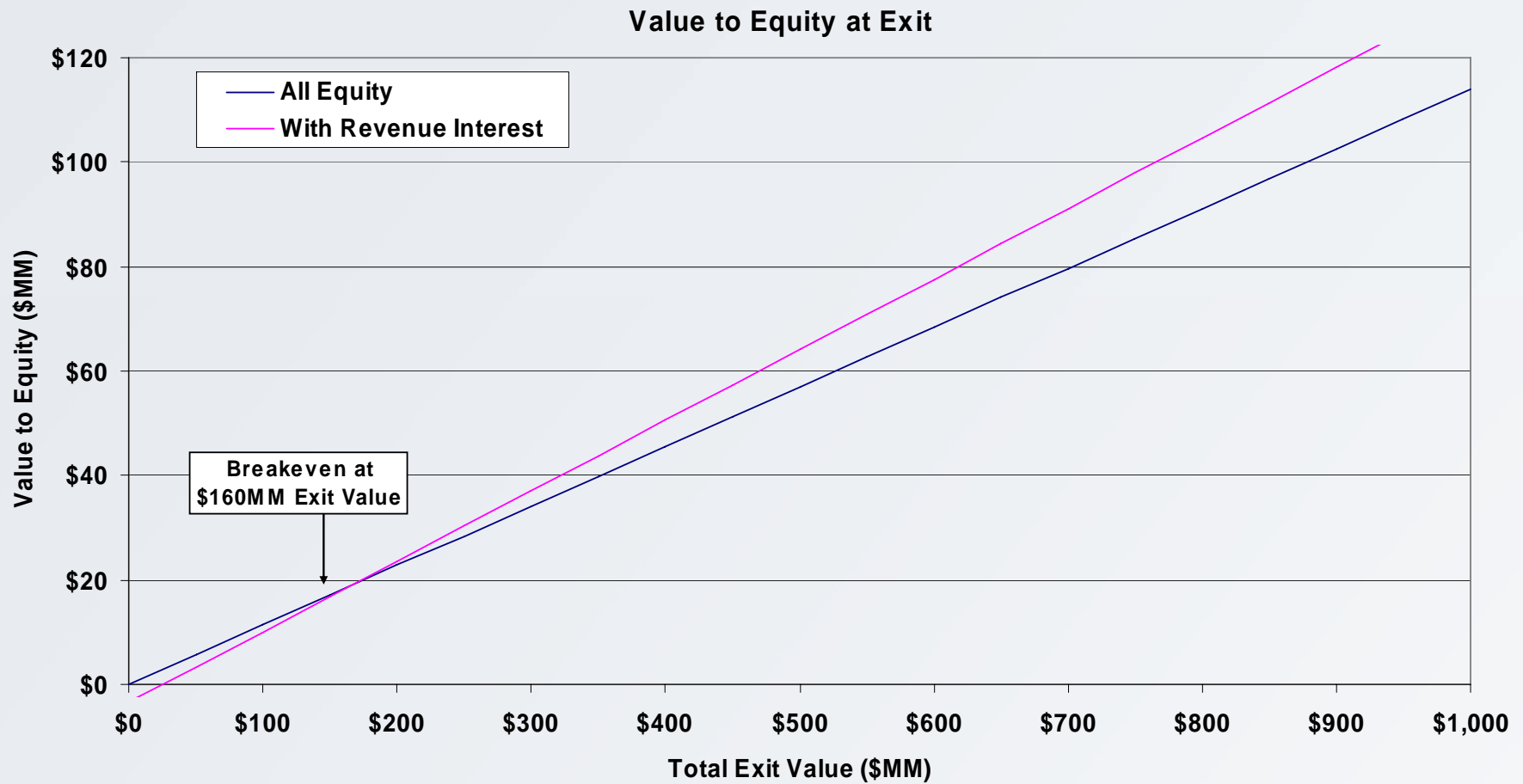


***Value to Equity increases by \$13.5MM with revenue interest***

- Notes:**
- (1) \$20MM Series B at 1.25x step up to Series A post-money
  - (2) \$65MM IPO at \$200MM pre-money (1.25x step up to Series B post-money)
  - (3) Price required to generate 25% IRR; assumes exit in Q4 2008



# Value Gained Through Revenue Interest





# Case Study: Equity + Revenue Interest Investment in Verus

**Investment Size:** \$30 MM: \$10 MM Equity and \$20 MM Revenue Interest  
(Investment completed: March 2005)

**Product:** Twinject

**Use of Proceeds:** To fund pipeline development and commercial launch

## \$78MM Series A Equity

- ❑ PRF invested \$10MM in equity
- ❑ Other investors included: Domain Associates, Prospect Venture Partners, MPM, Montreux Equity Partners, Athenian Venture Partners and Windamere Venture Partners

**Paul Royalty Fund provided the largest commitment of capital in the \$98MM total financing**

\$78 MM

\$20 MM



## \$20MM Revenue Interest

- ❑ PRF to invest \$20MM in exchange for a revenue interest on Twinject once launched

**PRF to receive a % of royalties on Twinject once launched**



## Case Study:



# >6-fold Return on Investment to SkyePharma

**Investment Size:** \$30MM (Investment completed: December 2000)

**Products:** 4 products – DepoCyt, DepoMorphine (renamed DepoDur in U.S.), Solaraze, and Xatral OD

**Use of Proceeds:** Clinical development



January 2003

- In-licensed N. American rights to DepoCyt
- \$12MM upfront to Skye
- Entered into strategic co-development alliance



January 2003

- In-licensed N. American rights to DepoMorphine (DepoDur) and Propofol
- \$25MM upfront + \$95MM in future milestones + % of sales to Skye



April 2004

- Strategic marketing agreement for European rights to DepoMorphine
- €100MM in upfront & future milestones + % of sales to Skye



- Paul Royalty Fund's financing allowed SkyePharma to defer partnering until late stage trials for DepoMorphine were completed
- \$30MM investment from Paul Royalty Fund translated into > \$200MM in total upfront and future milestones to SkyePharma (*in addition to future royalties*)

Mary Fisher's slides to be  
inserted

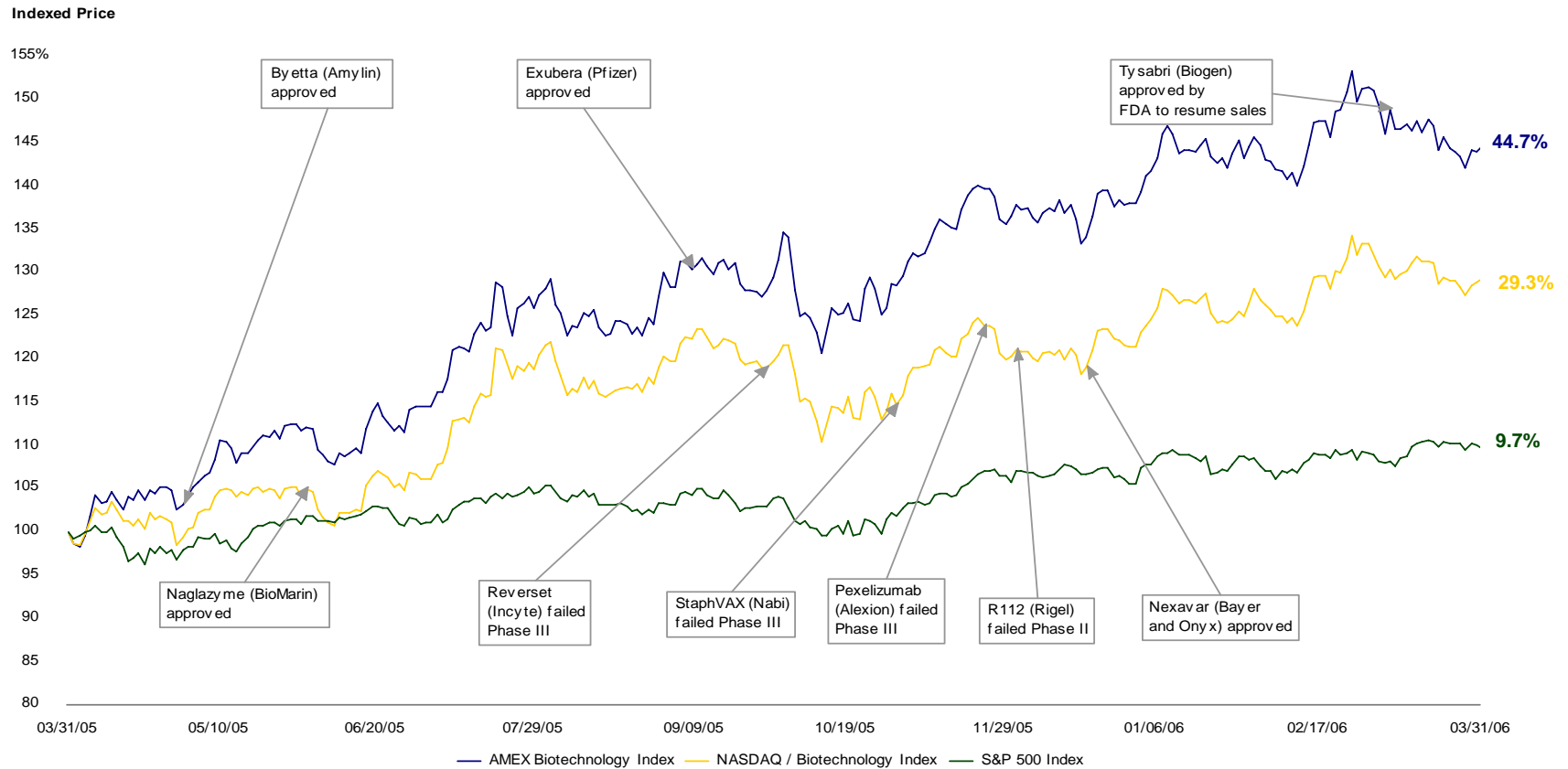
**Andrew Weisenfeld**

Managing Director - Head of Biotechnology Investment Banking



# The Biotech Market Has Improved Steadily Over The Last Twelve Months

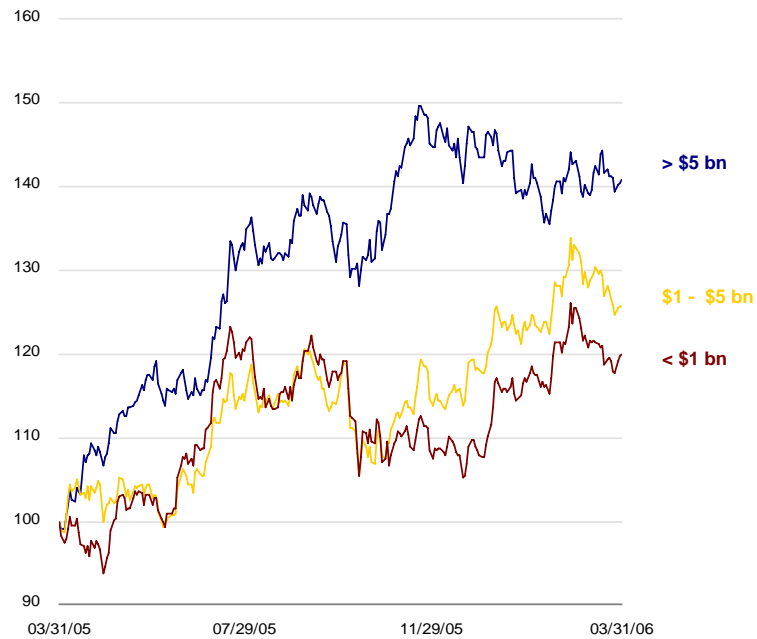
## LTM INDEXED PRICE PERFORMANCE



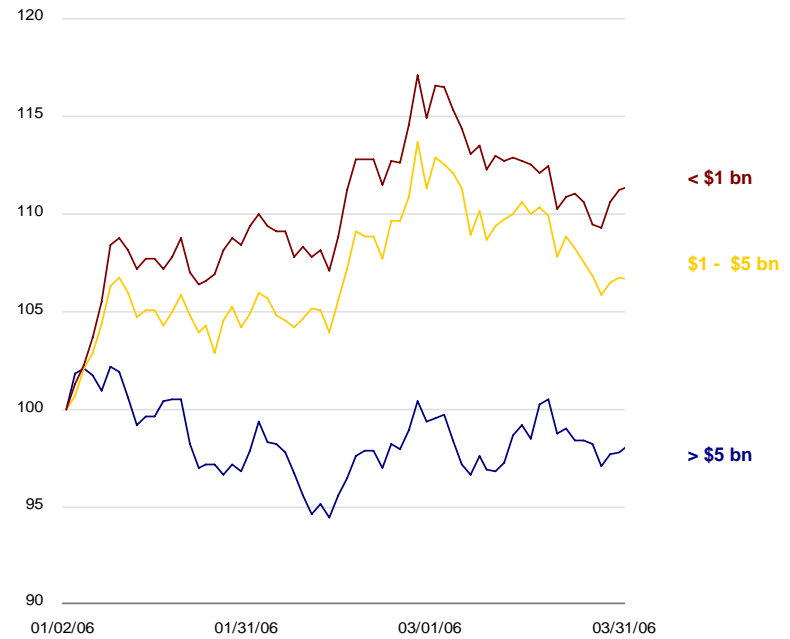
Source: FactSet, as of 03/31/06.

# Larger Biotechnology Companies Have Performed Better in the Past Year But Small to Midcaps Have Outperformed in 2006

LTM INDEXED PRICE PERFORMANCE



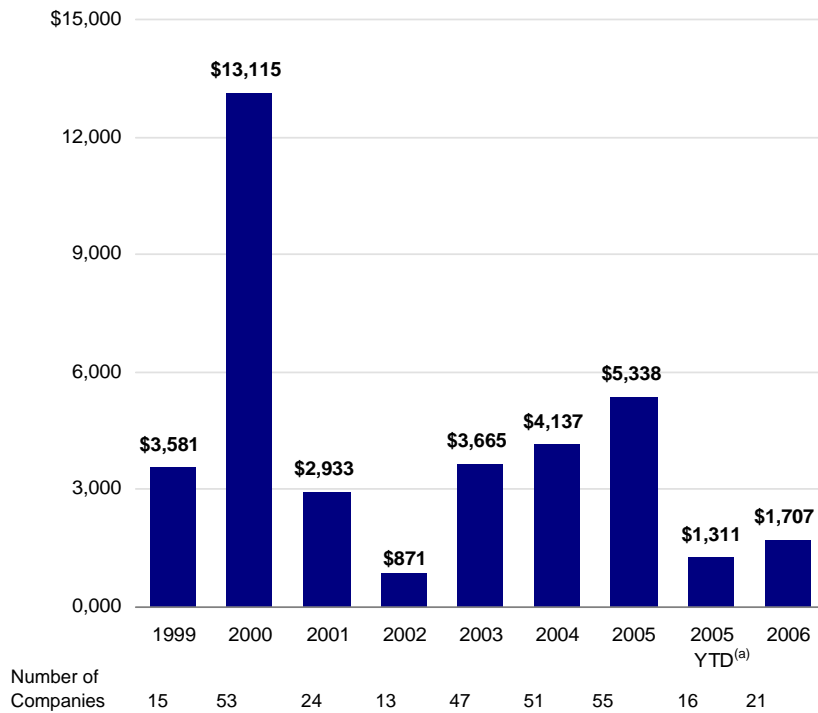
YTD INDEXED PRICE PERFORMANCE



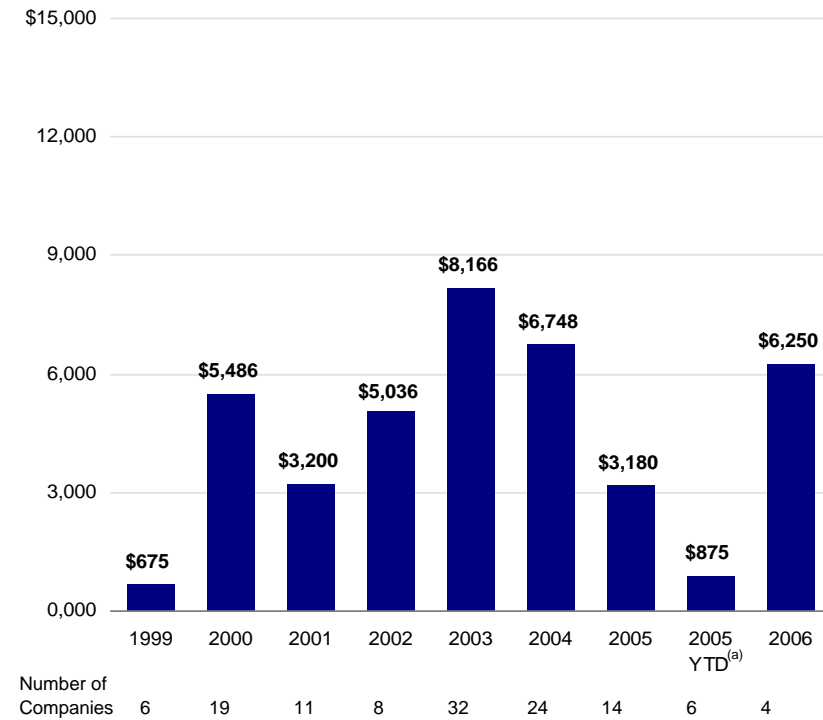
Source: FactSet, as of 3/31/06. Based on market capitalization of NBI and BTK components.

## After a Strong 2H05, the Financing Markets Continue to be Busy in 2006

### FOLLOW-ON ISSUANCE 1999-2006



### EQUITY-LINKED ISSUANCE 1999-2006



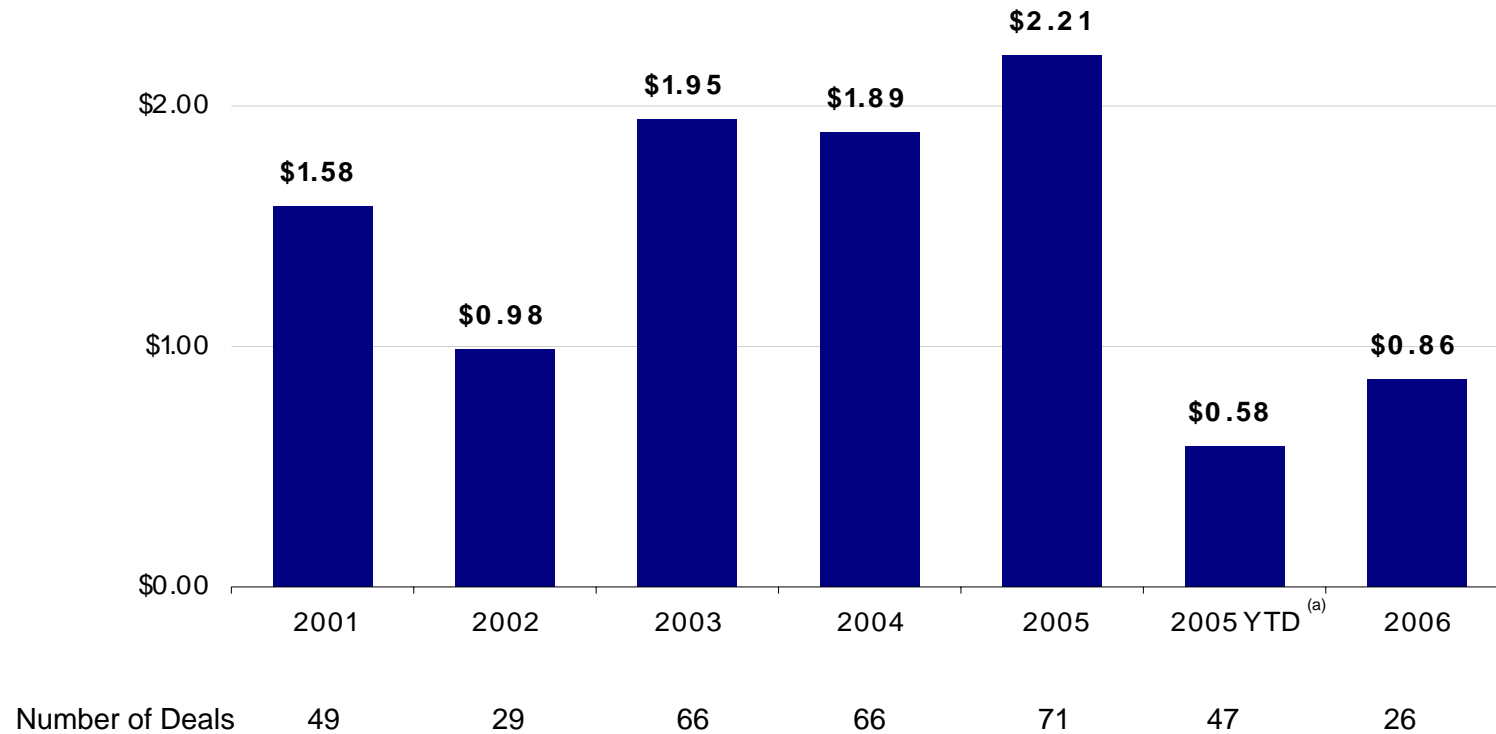
Note: As of 3/31/2006.

(a) Represents deals from 1/1/2005 through 3/31/2005.

## Life Sciences PIPE / Registered Direct Issuance Remains Strong in 2006

(\$ in billions)

### LIFE SCIENCES PIPE ISSUANCE 2001 – 2006 YTD



Source: PrivateRaise (excludes prepaid warrants, non-convertible instruments, and equity lines)  
 Note: As of 3/31/2006.  
 (a) Represents deals from 1/1/2005 through 3/31/2005.

## The Life Sciences IPO Market Continues to be Challenging

(\$ in millions)

### BIOTECHNOLOGY PRICINGS (As of 3/31/06)

				Pre \$ Value	Offer Size	Post \$ Value	Current Valuation	% Chg. vs. Offer
2003	Count	7	Mean	\$223.4	\$62.5	\$287.1	\$303.1	(5.1%)
	Total Capital Raised	\$437.5	Median	234.6	66.0	300.6	155.5	(23.6%)
	Average Capital Raised	62.5						
2004	Count	26	Mean	\$227.2	\$59.0	\$285.7	\$319.8	28.8%
	Total Capital Raised	\$1,535.0	Median	137.4	44.4	180.9	221.2	(0.2%)
	Average Capital Raised	83.3						
2005	Count	16	Mean	\$187.4	\$53.3	\$240.8	\$347.6	29.2%
	Total Capital Raised	\$853.5	Median	154.3	46.7	206.3	238.9	2.1%
	Average Capital Raised	53.3						
2006	Count	6	Mean	\$124.6	\$45.8	\$170.4	\$209.6	18.3%
	Total Capital Raised	\$274.8	Median	103.4	34.4	137.7	149.3	17.3%
	Average Capital Raised	45.8						

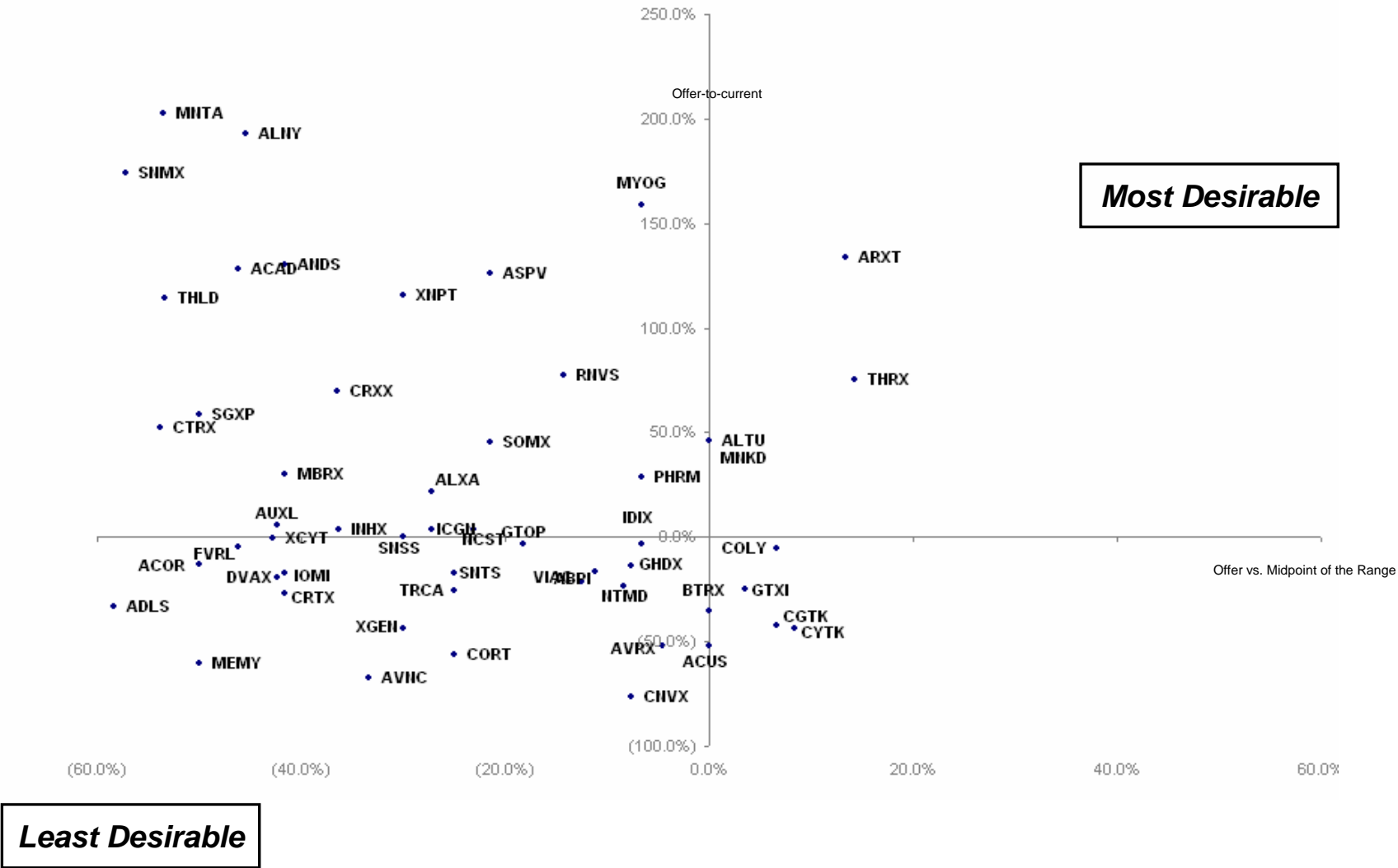
Source: Company filings.  
Note: market data as of 03/31/06.

## What Do Investors Look for in IPOs?

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- Significant market opportunities
- Proof of principal for lead product candidates or discovery approach
- Validating partnership with a respected partner
- Portfolio of products creating multiple “shots on goal” and news flow
- Product differentiation
- Material accomplishments since last private round to justify step-up in value
- Distinguished management/sponsorship with successful development track record

# Few Life Sciences IPOs Have Priced Above the Midpoint of the Range and Performed Well in the After-market



Source: FactSet and Equidesk as of 3/31/06.

## Post IPO Financing Alternatives

	PIPE / Registered Direct	Marketed Follow On
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Stock marketed privately</li> <li>◆ Registered direct requires shelf registration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Broad selling effort utilizing roadshow and Net roadshow</li> <li>◆ Requires shelf registration</li> </ul>
Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 7-10% discount</li> <li>◆ PIPEs usually include warrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Average 2005 biotech file-to-offer (8.9%)</li> <li>◆ Median 2005 biotech file-to-offer (6.7%)</li> <li>◆ Average 2005 biotech file-to-offer for &lt;\$300MM market cap (12.7%)</li> </ul>
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ No offering document preparation</li> <li>◆ Pricing determined before transaction announced</li> <li>◆ Ability to raise a smaller amount of capital to minimize dilution</li> <li>◆ No lock-up provisions for officers, directors or significant shareholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Maximizes the opportunity to educate investors on the Company</li> <li>◆ Can execute a significant size transaction and increase float</li> <li>◆ Opportunity for multiple firms to participate</li> <li>◆ Targets a wide range of investors</li> <li>◆ Enables company to expand investor base</li> </ul>
Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Limited buyer universe with no retail demand</li> <li>◆ Pricing may be wider than follow-on offering</li> <li>◆ For a PIPE, Company will still be required to file an S-3 within 30 days and get it effective within 90 days</li> <li>◆ For a registered direct, Company must have an effective shelf registration statement and file a prospectus supplement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Share price exposure during marketing</li> <li>◆ Significant management time and commitment</li> <li>◆ Potential to dilute the stock</li> </ul>
Typical Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ &lt; \$50MM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ &gt; \$50MM</li> </ul>
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ &lt; 3 Weeks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ~5-6 Weeks without a shelf / ~3 weeks with a shelf</li> </ul>

## Overview of Process and Timing

### Preliminary timetable for a traditional PIPE / registered direct

Initiation / Preparation		Marketing	Evaluation	Execution / Closing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hold Organizational Meeting</li> <li>◆ Conduct Due Diligence</li> <li>◆ Finalize Investor Targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Develop Management Presentation</li> <li>◆ Prepare Stock Purchase and Registration Rights Agreements</li> <li>◆ Prepare / Pass Board Resolution</li> <li>◆ Prepare and File Listing Application with Applicable Exchange</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Contact Potential Investors on Confidential Basis and Schedule One-on-one Meetings/Calls</li> <li>◆ Conduct Management Presentations</li> <li>◆ Solicit Terms and Discuss Pricing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Evaluate Offers</li> <li>◆ Negotiate and Structure Deal</li> <li>◆ Select Investors</li> <li>◆ Distribute Draft Closing Documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Negotiate Final Closing Documents</li> <li>◆ Conduct Final Due Diligence</li> <li>◆ Funding and Closing                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Execute Final Documents</li> <li>● Wire Funds</li> <li>● Deliver Shares</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Company Issues Press Release / Files 8-K</li> <li>◆ Company Prepares to File S-3 Registration Statement within 30 Days (PIPE)</li> </ul>
< 1 Week		3 Days	< 1 Week	~ 3 Days
<b>Timing</b>				<b>Total &lt; 3 Weeks</b>

# PIPE Process and Overview

## Life sciences PIPE / registered direct issuance remains strong in 2006

- ◆ 25 Life Sciences companies have raised over \$861 million so far in 2006, compared with \$2.36 billion raised in all of 2005
- ◆ PIPE issuers continue to perform well in the aftermarket

### 2006 LIFE SCIENCES PIPEs

Announce Date	Company	Ticker	Placement Type	Security Type	Pricing				Warrants		Price Performance	
					Amount Raised (\$MM)	Market Cap (\$MM)	Price / Share	Premium / (Discount)	Coverage	Premium / (Discount)	1 Day	Present
3/24/06	Keryx Biopharmaceuticals, Inc.	KERX	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	\$82.8	\$712.1	\$18.76	0.0%	0.0%	N/A	2.9%	3.4%
3/21/06	Novavax, Inc.	NVAX	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	38.0	402.8	7.30	(0.8%)	0.0%	N/A	3.0%	(13.4%)
3/16/06	Nanogen, Inc.	NGEN	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	15.0	136.5	2.65	4.3%	0.0%	N/A	2.7%	(2.8%)
3/7/06	Genta Incorporated	GNTA	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	40.9	246.0	2.15	(17.3%)	0.0%	N/A	6.4%	(2.7%)
2/27/06	Novavax, Inc.	NVAX	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	20.0	280.9	4.35	(15.0%)	0.0%	N/A	2.5%	16.8%
2/14/06	YM Biosciences Inc.	YMI	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	40.1	192.5	4.25	(19.7%)	0.0%	N/A	5.1%	25.0%
2/6/06	Bodisen Biotech Inc.	BBC	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	21.2	232.1	12.87	(23.5%)	0.0%	N/A	6.7%	(0.9%)
2/2/06	Hollis-Eden Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	HEPH	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	26.0	130.1	6.50	(10.0%)	20.0%	21.2%	1.8%	(11.7%)
1/27/06	Biomira, Inc.	BIOM	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	16.1	118.2	1.52	(15.1%)	25.0%	39.7%	0.6%	(11.4%)
1/25/06	NitroMed, Inc.	NTMD	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	62.5	351.4	10.25	(6.6%)	0.0%	N/A	0.4%	(27.6%)
1/18/06	Cytokinetics, Incorporated	CYTK	PIPE (Registered Direct)	Common Stock	33.0	199.8	6.60	(4.2%)	0.0%	N/A	1.9%	12.2%
<b>Mean</b>					<b>\$36.0</b>	<b>\$273.0</b>	<b>\$7.02</b>	<b>(9.8%)</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>(1.2%)</b>
<b>Median</b>					<b>\$33.0</b>	<b>\$232.1</b>	<b>\$6.50</b>	<b>(10.0%)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>(0.4%)</b>	<b>(2.7%)</b>
3/23/06	CombinatoRx Inc.	CRXX	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	\$48.0	\$241.1	\$10.50	(7.2%)	0.0%	N/A	(3.1%)	7.5%
3/22/06	CardioVascular BioTherapeutics, Inc.	CVBT	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Debt: Convertible	20.0	886.0	N/A	(6.0%)	42.4%	18.1%	3.0%	11.8%
3/20/06	XTL Biopharmaceuticals Limited	XTLB	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	28.0	130.2	6.00	(22.6%)	50.0%	12.9%	0.4%	1.0%
3/17/06	Sunesis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	SNSS	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	45.0	133.5	6.21	(0.2%)	30.0%	(0.2%)	(3.5%)	(2.0%)
3/7/06	Favrille Inc	FVRL	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	45.0	114.6	5.26	(6.7%)	35.0%	(6.7%)	8.3%	19.1%
3/2/06	Novelos Therapeutics, Inc.	NVLT	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	15.1	51.9	1.35	(32.2%)	75.0%	25.6%	(4.6%)	(5.5%)
3/1/06	Akom, Inc.	AKN	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	19.4	178.5	4.50	(3.2%)	35.0%	16.1%	5.2%	11.9%
2/28/06	Advanced Life Sciences Holdings, Inc.	ADLS	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	36.1	63.0	3.53	(10.2%)	50.0%	(3.1%)	(1.5%)	(2.9%)
2/23/06	GPC Biotech AG	GPCB	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	43.2	471.3	15.10	(3.5%)	0.0%	N/A	8.6%	1.4%
2/14/06	Chelsea Therapeutics International Ltd.	CHTP	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	21.5	40.2	3.00	(7.7%)	30.0%	29.3%	7.7%	60.9%
2/9/06	VaxGen, Inc.	VXGN	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	27.0	281.3	7.70	(18.1%)	20.0%	(1.7%)	(3.4%)	(15.8%)
2/3/06	EntreMed, Inc.	ENMD	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	30.0	112.7	2.31	(0.3%)	50.0%	7.8%	(1.6%)	5.2%
2/2/06	Tapstry Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	TPPH	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	25.5	12.0	0.20	(42.9%)	100.0%	(31.4%)	(22.7%)	8.2%
2/1/06	NeoRx Corporation	NERX	PIPE (non-Rule 144a)	Common Stock	61.5	27.5	0.70	(12.5%)	28.9%	(3.7%)	5.0%	44.4%
<b>Mean</b>					<b>\$33.2</b>	<b>\$196.0</b>	<b>\$5.10</b>	<b>(12.4%)</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>(0.2%)</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
<b>Median</b>					<b>\$29.0</b>	<b>\$122.4</b>	<b>\$4.50</b>	<b>(7.5%)</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>(0.5%)</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

\* All Life Sciences PIPEs over \$15 million  
Source: PrivateRaise as of 3/31/06. (includes registered directs)

## Private Company Financing Options

	Private Round	Royalty Financing	Reverse Merger with SPAC	Venture Debt	IPO
<b>Pros</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Significant pool of capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Immediate cash</li> <li>◆ Non-dilutive</li> <li>◆ Cash to source can be capped</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Quick way to get public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Debt structure can be flexible with no financial covenants</li> <li>◆ Can provide additional runway to reach critical milestones</li> <li>◆ Less dilutive than equity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Provides eventual liquidity to shareholders</li> <li>◆ Expands future financing alternatives</li> <li>◆ Broadens investor universe</li> </ul>
<b>Cons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Lowest valuation alternative</li> <li>◆ High cost of capital</li> <li>◆ No liquidity for current shareholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ How to evaluate fair value?</li> <li>◆ Sacrifices potential upside of product</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Poor reputation historically</li> <li>◆ No research coverage / sponsorship</li> <li>◆ Limited float</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ If IPO window closes, interest rate could be onerous and debt service problematic</li> <li>◆ Market has not seen a failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Valuation for early stage IPOs has been difficult</li> <li>◆ Subject to market risk</li> <li>◆ Float / liquidity issues</li> </ul>

## Acorda – Paul Royalty Fund Agreement

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- ◆ Prior to its IPO, Acorda entered into an agreement with an affiliate of Paul Royalty Fund, or PRF
- ◆ Acorda received \$15.0 million in cash
- ◆ PRF received tiered revenue interests in Zanaflex capsules, Zanaflex tablets and any future Zanaflex products from October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2015
  - 15% of net revenues up to \$30.0 million for each fiscal year
  - 6% of net revenues between \$30.0 million and \$60.0 million for each fiscal year
  - 1% of net revenues in excess of \$60.0 million for each fiscal year
- ◆ Payments to PRF were capped at \$30 million or twice the amount PRF paid the Company
  - Once this cumulative payout is reached, PRF will only be entitled to 1% of Zanaflex net revenues
- ◆ If PRF is entitled to 15% of net revenues, the Company will remit 8% of cash payments received from wholesalers to PRF on a daily basis, with a quarterly reconciliation and settlement

## Venture Debt

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- ◆ Venture Debt providers look for companies that have received at least one round of financing from a strong syndicate of venture capital firms
  - Typical interest rate 9% to 12% with 8% to 12% warrant coverage
  - 36 to 48 month term including an interest only period of 3 to 18 months followed by amortization of 18 to 36 months
  - Commitment size typically \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000
  - May include lien on Intellectual Property or a negative pledge on IP
  - Things to consider – Material Adverse Change Clause or Investor Abandonment Clause
- ◆ Number of Venture Debt providers has created a competitive environment for term sheets;
  - Examples – Horizon Technology Finance, Hercules, GE, Oxford Venture Finance, Lighthouse, etc.