NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS
Form S-3/A
October 15, 2003

QuickLinks -- Click here to rapidly navigate through this document

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 15, 2003

Registration No. 333-108856

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1
to
FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**94-3134940**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

150 Industrial Road
San Carlos, California 94070
(650) 631-3100

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

Ajit S. Gill
Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Nektar Therapeutics
150 Industrial Road
San Carlos, CA 94070
(650) 631-3100

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

Copies to:

Mark P. Tanoury, Esq.
John M. Geschke, Esq.
Cooley Godward LLP
Five Palo Alto Square
3000 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306
(650) 843-5000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public:
From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. o

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. ý

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

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010	$110,000,000	100%	$110,000,000	$8,899.00
Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share, issuable upon conversion of the 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010(2)	9,691,629 (3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share(2)	72,419 (5)	$13.93	$1,008,797	$81.61
Total Registration Fee				$8,980.61 (6)

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(i) and 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(2) Each share of the registrant's common stock being registered hereunder, if issued prior to the termination by the registrant of its preferred share rights agreement, includes Series A junior participating preferred stock purchase rights. Prior to the occurrence of certain events, the Series A junior participating preferred stock purchase rights will not be exercisable or evidenced separately from the registrant's common stock and have no value except as reflected in the market price of the shares to which they are attached.

(3) Represents the number of shares of common stock that are initially issuable upon conversion of the 3% Subordinated Convertible Notes due June 30, 2010 registered hereby. For purposes of estimating the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes to be registered hereunder, the registrant calculated the number of shares issuable upon conversion of the notes based on the initial conversion price of $11.35 per share of common stock. In addition to the shares set forth in the table, pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act, the amount of common stock to be registered includes an indeterminate number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, as this amount may be adjusted as a result of stock splits, stock dividends and antidilution provisions.

(4) No additional consideration will be received for the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes and, therefore, no registration fee is required pursuant to Rule 457(i).

(5) Represents shares of common stock held by AFAC Equity, L.P.

(6) $8,980.61 was previously paid and no fee is included with this filing.

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

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling security holders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is declared effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject To Completion, Dated October 15, 2003

PROSPECTUS

NEKTAR THERAPEUTICS

$110,000,000 of 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010 and Shares of Common Stock Issuable upon Conversion of the Notes and 72,419 Shares of Additional Common Stock

We issued $110,000,000 principal amount of our 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010 in a private offering in June 2003. This prospectus relates to our 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010 held by certain security holders who may offer for sale the notes and the shares of our common stock into which the notes are convertible at any time at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at privately negotiated prices. The selling security holders may sell the notes or the common stock directly to purchasers or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, who may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. This prospectus also relates to the sale by AFAC Equity, L.P. of up to 72,419 shares of our common stock acquired by them from us in a private placement. AFAC Equity, L.P. may sell the common stock directly to purchasers or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, who may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. We will not receive any proceeds from these resales.

The notes have the following provisions:

the holders of the notes may convert the notes into shares of our common stock at any time at a conversion price of $11.35 per share which is equivalent to a conversion rate of 88.1057 shares per each $1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment;

we will pay interest on the notes on June 30 and December 30 of each year, and the first interest payment will be made on December 30, 2003;

the notes will mature on June 30, 2010;

we may redeem some or all of the notes at any time before June 30, 2006 at a redemption price of $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, if the closing price of our common stock has exceeded 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date of mailing of the provisional redemption notice. If we choose to redeem the notes during this period, we will make an additional payment equal to $90 per $1,000 principal amount of notes redeemed, however the amount of this payment will be reduced by the amount of any interest actually paid on the notes redeemed before the date of the redemption. We may make this payment, at our option, in cash, in shares of our common stock or in a combination of cash and shares of our common stock;

in the event of a Change of Control, as defined in the section of this prospectus entitled "Description of the Notes-Repurchase at Option of Holders Upon a Change of Control," each holder of the notes may require us to repurchase

some or all of the holder's notes at 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest. At our option, we may repurchase the notes for cash or common stock or a combination of cash, common stock or securities of a company that acquires us; and

the notes are unsecured and subordinated to all of our existing and future Senior Debt, as that term is defined in this prospectus, except we have purchased and pledged a portfolio of U.S. treasury securities as security for the notes, in an amount sufficient to pay the first six scheduled interest payments due on the notes.

Prior to this offering, the notes have been eligible for trading on the PORTAL Market of the Nasdaq Stock Market. Notes sold by means of this prospectus will no longer trade on the PORTAL Market. We do not intend to list the notes for trading on any national securities exchange or on the Nasdaq National Market.

Our common stock currently trades on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "NKTR." The last reported sale price on October 14, 2003 was $14.94 per share.

Investing in our common stock or our the notes offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. Please carefully consider the "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 of this prospectus.

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

The date of this prospectus is , 2003.

YOU SHOULD RELY ONLY ON THE INFORMATION CONTAINED, OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE, IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT. WE HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANYONE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH INFORMATION DIFFERENT FROM THAT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS. NEITHER THE NOTES NOR ANY SHARES OF COMMON STOCK COVERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS ARE BEING OFFERED IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS ACCURATE ONLY AS OF THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS, AND THE INFORMATION IN THE DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED OR DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS PROSPECTUS SPEAKS ONLY AS OF THE RESPECTIVE DATES THOSE DOCUMENTS WERE FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, REGARDLESS OF THE TIME OF DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS OR OF ANY SALE OF THE NOTES OR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK COVERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This prospectus contains summaries of certain provisions contained in some of the documents described herein, but reference is made to the actual documents for complete information. All of the summaries are qualified in their entirety by the actual documents. Copies of some of the documents referred to herein have been filed or incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and you may obtain copies of those documents as described below under "Where You Can Find More Information."

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that is important to you. We urge you to read this entire prospectus carefully, including the "Risk Factors" section and the documents incorporated and deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus, including the financial statements and related notes, identified under "Where You Can Find More Information" before making an investment decision.

Nektar Therapeutics

Overview

We are working to become one of the world's leading drug delivery products based companies by providing a portfolio of technologies and expertise that is intended to enable us and our pharmaceutical and biotechnology partners to improve drug performance throughout the drug development process. Historically, drug delivery has been focused on life cycle management of older products facing patent expiration, or on seeking product line extensions. The advent of newer technologies, including high-throughput screening, combinatorial chemistry, genomics and proteomics, has led to an increase in the number of molecular leads for new drugs. This has led pharmaceutical companies to focus earlier in development on molecular characteristics such as toxicity, solubility and immunogenicity to improve clinical safety and efficacy of drugs. We believe it is now recognized that drug delivery spans the entire development process, with an emphasis on applying technologies that can optimize drug candidates, and places a premium on faster and more efficient drug development.

Our mission is to provide drug delivery technologies that enable superior therapeutics that make a difference in patients' lives. Primarily, we want to partner with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies seeking to improve and differentiate the products in their pipelines. In addition to our partner-funded programs, we have started applying our technology independently through internal early-stage proprietary product development efforts.

We have three areas of technological focus:

Nektar Molecule Engineering using advanced PEGylation (covalent chemical attachment of polyethylene glycol, or PEG, chains to drug substances) and PEG-based delivery systems (e.g., PEG-based gels and polymer-based encapsulating agents) to enable drug performance;

Nektar Particle Engineering using our expertise in pulmonary particle technology and supercritical fluids technology to design and manufacture optimal drug particles; and

Nektar Delivery Solutions using advanced systems for pulmonary administration to improve therapeutic outcomes.

Our technologies are designed to improve either the performance of a drug molecule (e.g., bioavailability, safety, efficacy, stability, targeting, etc.) or how the drug is delivered (e.g., enabling a new dosage form or delivery profile that improves how the therapeutic can treat patients). We believe these technologies have the potential to create better performing drugs, achieve shorter product development times and reduce the risk of product instability or inconsistency.

Corporate Information

In January 2003, we changed our corporate name to Nektar Therapeutics from Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc. Our principal executive offices are located at 150 Industrial Road, San Carlos, California 94070. Our telephone number is (650) 631-3100. We maintain an Internet home page at www.nektar.com. The contents of our web page are not a part of this prospectus.

The Offering

This prospectus relates to the sale by certain security holders of our 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 30, 2010 and the shares of our common stock into which the notes are convertible and to the sale by AFAC Equity, L.P. of up to 72,419 shares of our common stock.

The Notes

The following is a brief summary of some of the terms of the notes offered for resale by this prospectus. For a more complete description of the terms of the notes, see "Description of the Notes" in this prospectus.

Notes Offered	$110,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2010 and shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.
Maturity	June 30, 2010.
Interest	We will pay interest on the notes at 3% per annum on the principal amount, payable semiannually on June 30 and December 30, beginning on December 30, 2003.
Conversion Rights	Holders may convert the notes at their option at any time on or prior to maturity into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of $11.35 per share, which is equal to an initial conversion rate of approximately 88.1057 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes. The conversion price is subject to adjustment. See "Description of the Notes Conversion Rights."
Security	Pursuant to the terms of a pledge agreement between us and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as collateral agent, we have purchased and pledged to the collateral agent, as security for the notes and for the exclusive benefit of the holders of the notes, a portfolio of $9,900,000 aggregate principal amount at maturity of zero-coupon U.S. treasury securities. This treasury portfolio consists of principal or interest strips of U.S. treasury securities that mature on or prior to the business day immediately preceding each of the first six interest payment dates for the notes in such amounts as are sufficient upon receipt of scheduled interest and principal payments of such securities to provide for payment in full of the first six scheduled interest payments on the notes when due. In limited circumstances involving an event of default under the notes, the pledged U.S. treasury securities and the pledge account also secure the repayment of the principal amount of the notes and our obligation to pay the "additional payment" referred to below under " Provisional Redemption." The notes are otherwise not secured. See "Description of the Notes Security."

Provisional Redemption	We may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at any time prior to June 30, 2006, at a redemption price, payable in cash, equal to $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of notes to be redeemed if the closing price of our common stock has exceeded 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days within a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day prior to the date of mailing of the provisional redemption notice; and the shelf registration statement covering resales of the notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes

	is effective and available for use and is expected to remain effective and available for use for the 30 days following the provisional redemption date.
	Upon any provisional redemption, we will make an additional payment on the provisional redemption date with respect to the notes called for redemption in an amount equal to $90 per $1,000 principal amount of notes, less the amount of any interest actually paid on these notes before the provisional redemption date. We may make this additional payment, at our option, in either cash or our common stock (or a combination of both). We will state the form of consideration to be paid in our notice of provisional redemption. Payments made in our common stock will be valued at 97% of the average of the closing sale prices for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day prior to the provisional redemption date. We will be obligated to make this additional payment on all notes called for provisional redemption, including any notes converted after the notice date and on or before the provisional redemption date. See "Description of the Notes Provisional Redemption."
Optional Redemption	We may redeem some or all of the notes on or after June 30, 2006 at the redemption prices listed in this prospectus, plus accrued and unpaid interest.
Repurchase Right	Holders of the notes may require us to repurchase some or all of the holders' notes at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest in certain circumstances involving a Change of Control. The repurchase price is payable, at our option:
	in cash;

	subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, in our common stock or the securities of a company that acquires us. The number of shares of our common stock or the securities of the acquiror will equal the repurchase price (less any amounts paid in cash) divided by 95% of the average of the closing sale prices for the five consecutive trading days ending on and including the third trading day prior to the repurchase date; or
	a combination of cash, common stock or securities of a company that acquires us, as referred to above.
	See "Description of the Notes Repurchase at Option of Holders Upon a Change of Control."
Subordination	Other than as set forth under "Description of the Notes Security" and " Subordination," the notes are unsecured and rank subordinate to all of our existing and future Senior Debt (as defined under "Description of the Notes Subordination") and are effectively subordinated to all of the indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade and other payables) of our subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2003, we had approximately $35.4 million of Senior Debt outstanding, and our subsidiaries had no indebtedness outstanding (other than intercompany indebtedness and liabilities), except for, Nektar

	Therapeutics AL, Corporation, which has entered into a $5 million revolving line of credit with Compass Bank. The notes rank equal in right of payment (except to the extent of the collateral pledged to secure the notes as described above under " Security") with our outstanding convertible subordinated notes and debentures. As of July 31, 2003, we had approximately $388.6 million aggregate principal amount of convertible subordinated notes and debentures outstanding. The indenture governing the notes does not limit the amount of indebtedness, including Senior Debt, or other liabilities that we and our subsidiaries may incur. See "Description of the Notes Subordination."
Form and Denomination	The notes were issued in fully registered form. The notes are represented by one or more global notes, deposited with a trustee as custodian for The Depository Trust Company and registered in the name of Cede & Co., DTC's nominee. Beneficial interests in the global notes are shown on, and any transfers will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants. See "Description of the Notes Form, Denomination and Registration."
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale by the selling securityholders of the notes or the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes.

Registration Rights	Under the terms of a registration rights agreement that we entered into in connection with the private offering of the notes in June 2003, we have filed a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 relating to the resale of the notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes. This prospectus constitutes a part of that registration statement. We filed the shelf registration statement to permit the resale of the notes issued in the June 2003 private offering and shares of common stock issued on conversion of those notes, and investors who purchase notes or shares of common stock from selling holders in this offering will not be entitled to any registration rights under the registration rights agreement. In addition, under the registration rights agreement, selling holders may be required to discontinue the sale or other disposition of notes and shares of common stock issued upon conversion of notes pursuant to the shelf registration statement and to discontinue the use of this prospectus under certain circumstances specified in the registration rights agreement.

The Common Stock

The following is a brief summary of the terms of the common stock offered for resale by AFAC Equity, L.P. by this prospectus. For a more complete description of the terms of our common stock, see "Description of Capital Stock" in this prospectus.

In 2002, we issued shares of our common stock to AFAC Equity L.P., an affiliated partnership of McKinsey & Company, Inc. United States ("McKinsey"), in connection with certain consulting services provided to us by McKinsey during 2002.

Under the terms of registration rights agreements that we entered into in connection with the sale of common stock to AFAC Equity, L.P., we have filed a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 relating to the resale of 72,419 shares of common stock purchased by AFAC Equity, L.P. This prospectus constitutes a part of that registration statement. We filed the shelf registration statement to permit the resale of the common stock, and investors who purchase shares of common stock from AFAC Equity, L.P. in this offering will not be entitled to any registration rights under the registration rights agreements. In addition, under the registration rights agreements, AFAC Equity, L.P. may be required to discontinue the sale or other disposition of the common stock pursuant to the shelf registration statement and to discontinue the use of this prospectus under certain circumstances specified in the registration rights agreements.

Risk Factors

See "Risk Factors" and other information included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the notes, the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes or the common stock sold by AFAC Equity, L.P.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following factors and other information in this prospectus and the documents incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus before deciding to purchase the notes or shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. Any of the following factors could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results or financial condition. In that case, the value of the notes and the market price of our common stock could decline and you may lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Related to our Business

If our collaborative partners that we depend on to obtain regulatory approvals and commercialization of our products are not successful, or if such collaborations fail, then our product development or commercialization of our products may be delayed or unsuccessful.

Because we are in the business of developing technology for improving drug formulations and methods for drug delivery, and licensing these technologies to companies that make and sell drugs, we do not have the people and other resources to do the following things:

- synthesize active pharmaceutical ingredients to be used as medicines;
- design and conduct large scale clinical studies;
- prepare and file documents necessary to obtain government approval to sell a given drug product; or
- market and sell our products when and if they are approved.

When we sign a collaborative development agreement or license agreement to develop a product with a drug or biotechnology company, the drug or biotechnology company agrees to do some or all of the things described above.

Reliance on collaborative relationships poses a number of risks, including:

- the potential inability to control whether and the extent to which our collaborative partners will devote sufficient resources to our programs or products;
- disputes which may arise in the future with respect to the ownership of rights to technology and/or intellectual property developed with collaborative partners;

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

the potential for contracts with our collaborative partners to fail to provide significant protection or to be effectively enforced if one of these partners fails to perform. Collaborative partners have considerable discretion in electing whether to pursue the development of any additional products and may pursue alternative technologies or products either on their own or in collaboration with our competitors;

the potential for collaborative partners with marketing rights to choose to devote fewer resources to the marketing of our products than they do to products of their own development;

risks related to the ability of our distributors and corporate partners to pay us; and

the potential for collaborative partners to unilaterally terminate their agreements with us for any or no reason.

Given these risks, there is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the success of our current and future collaborative efforts.

We have entered into collaborations in the past that have been subsequently terminated. If other collaborations are suspended or terminated, our ability to successfully commercialize certain of our other proposed products could also be negatively impacted. If these efforts fail, our product development or commercialization of products could be delayed and our financial position and results of operation would be significantly harmed.

If Pfizer does not file an NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission for approval for Exubera® (inhalable insulin), if the FDA or European regulatory agencies do not timely approve any NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission for Exubera or if our collaboration with Pfizer is discontinued prior to the launch of Exubera, then our financial position and results of operations will be significantly harmed.

We are developing with Pfizer an inhaleable version of insulin, Exubera, for the treatment of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes that will be administered using our pulmonary delivery system. Exubera is currently in Phase III clinical trials. We currently depend on Pfizer as the source of a significant portion of our revenues. For the three-months ended June 30, 2003, and 2002, contract research revenue from Pfizer accounted for 63% and 61% of our revenue, respectively, and 58% and 61% for the six-months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Delays in the filing of the Exubera NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission will result in a delay in marketing approval, and there can be no assurance that even if the NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission is filed, Exubera will be approved for marketing and commercial use. Among the factors that may delay the filing or approval of the NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission, or the commercial launch of Exubera, are the following:

Pfizer is currently conducting studies to generate controlled long-term safety data with respect to Exubera, in particular its affect on lung function, and the results of the studies may impact the filing of regulatory submissions or regulatory approvals;

Pfizer has stated that it is in discussions with the FDA and European regulatory agencies with respect to the requirements for and timing of the submission of an NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission, and the results of those discussions may impact the filing or approval of the NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission;

We may experience difficulties with respect to the processing of the dry powder formulation of inhaleable insulin, and the filling and packaging of the inhaleable insulin powder for Exubera. We may not be able to successfully transfer the filling and packaging technology to Pfizer for the large scale commercial production of Exubera; and

We, with our contract manufacturers, may experience difficulties with respect to the production of the pulmonary inhaler device for Exubera, including the design, scale up and automation of the commercial manufacture of the pulmonary inhaler device for Exubera, and any such difficulties may delay the filing and approval of the NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission. Our contract manufacturers may also experience difficulties with respect to manufacturing the device in high volumes for commercial use.

The determination as to whether or when an NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission is filed with respect to Exubera will be made by Pfizer in its discretion. Pfizer has stated that it will not comment publicly on whether or when it will file an NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission for approval of Exubera. If the filing or approval of the NDA or equivalent European regulatory submission is substantially delayed beyond the estimates we have made for purposes of budgeting and resource allocation, we may not have the financial ability to continue supporting the

Exubera program or be able to meet our contractual obligations relating to the commercial launch of Exubera. In the event of any such delay, we may also elect to divert resources away from Exubera related activities or otherwise reduce our activities relating to the Exubera program. Any material delay in the filing for regulatory approval or material delay in receiving regulatory approval, or failure to receive regulatory approval for Exubera at all, would affect our contract research revenue from Pfizer, may result in the payment by us of substantial reimbursements to the contract manufacturers of our proprietary inhaler device, and would significantly harm our financial position and results of operations. Furthermore, should the collaboration with Pfizer be discontinued, our financial position and results of operations may be substantially harmed.

If we fail to establish future successful collaborative relationships, then our financial results may suffer and our product development efforts may be delayed or unsuccessful.

We intend to seek future collaborative relationships with pharmaceutical and biotechnology partners to fund some of our research and development expenses and to develop and commercialize potential products. Further, we anticipate that the timing of drug development programs under existing collaborative agreements with our partners will continue to affect our revenues from such agreements. We may not be able to negotiate acceptable collaborative arrangements in the future, and any arrangements we do negotiate may not be successful. If we fail to establish additional collaborative relationships, we will be required to undertake research, development, marketing and manufacturing of our proposed products at our own expense or discontinue or reduce these activities.

If our drug delivery technologies are not commercially feasible, then our revenues and results of operations will be impacted negatively.

We are in an early stage of development with respect to many of our products. There is a risk that our technologies will not be commercially feasible. Even if our technologies are commercially feasible, they may not be commercially accepted across a range of large and small molecule drugs. We have tested 12 drug formulations based on our pulmonary delivery systems in humans, but many of our potential formulations have not been tested in clinical trials. While our Advanced PEGylation technology has been incorporated in five products that the FDA has approved for marketing, and three other products using our Advanced PEGylation technology are in Phase II/III pivotal trials or in Phase III trials, many of the drug formulations which incorporate this technology are in the early stages of feasibility or preclinical testing or in human clinical trials. Our supercritical fluids technology is also primarily in an early stage of feasibility. This technology represents a new method of manufacturing drug particles and is still in research and development, with only one formulation having entered human clinical testing.

Our potential products require extensive research, development and preclinical and clinical testing. Our potential products also may involve lengthy regulatory reviews and require regulatory approval before they can be sold. We do not know if, and cannot provide assurance that, any of our potential products will prove to be safe and effective, accomplish the objectives that we and our collaborative partners are seeking through the use of our technologies, meet regulatory standards or continue to meet such standards if already approved. There is a risk that we and our collaborative partners may not be able to produce any of our potential products in commercial quantities at acceptable costs, or market them successfully. Failure to achieve commercial feasibility, demonstrate safety, achieve clinical efficacy, obtain regulatory approval or, together with partners, successfully market products will negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

If our research and development efforts are delayed or unsuccessful, then we will experience delay or be unsuccessful in having our products commercialized, and our business will suffer.

Except for our products that have already been approved by the FDA, our product candidates are still in research and development, including preclinical testing and clinical trials. Preclinical testing and clinical trials are long, expensive and uncertain processes. It may take us or our collaborators several years to complete this testing, and failure can occur at any stage in the process. Success in preclinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will be successful. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have suffered significant setbacks in later stage clinical trials, even after promising results in earlier trials.

Any clinical trial may fail to produce results satisfactory to us, our collaborative partners or the FDA. Preclinical and clinical data can be interpreted in different ways, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval or commercialization. Negative or inconclusive results or adverse medical events during a clinical trial could cause a clinical trial to be repeated or a program to be terminated. We typically rely on collaborative partners and third-party clinical investigators to conduct clinical trials of our products and, as a result, we may face additional delaying factors outside our control.

We do not know if any of our research and development efforts, including preclinical testing or clinical trials will adhere to our planned schedules or be completed on a timely basis or at all. Typically, there is a high rate of attrition for product candidates in preclinical and clinical trials.

If our drug delivery technologies do not satisfy certain basic feasibility requirements such as total system efficiency, then our products may not be competitive.

We may not be able to achieve the total system efficiency for products based on our pulmonary delivery system that is needed to be competitive with alternative routes of delivery or formulation technologies. We determine total system efficiency by the amount of drug loss during manufacture, in the delivery system, and in reaching the ultimate site at which the drug exhibits its activity.

Deep lung bioavailability is the percentage of a drug that is absorbed into the bloodstream when that drug is delivered directly to the lungs as compared to when the drug is delivered by injection. Relative bioavailability is the initial screen for determining whether deep lung delivery of any drug, based on our pulmonary delivery systems, is commercially feasible. We would not consider a drug to be a good candidate for development and commercialization using our pulmonary delivery systems if drug loss is excessive at any one stage or cumulatively in the manufacturing and delivery process.

Our ability to efficiently attach PEG polymer chains to a drug molecule is the initial screen for determining whether drug formulations using our Advanced PEGylation technology are commercially feasible. We would not consider a drug formulation to be a good candidate for development and commercialization using our Advanced PEGylation technology if we could not efficiently attach a PEG polymer chain to such drug without destroying or impairing the drug's activity.

For our supercritical fluids technology, solubility characteristics of a drug and the solvents, which may be incorporated in the manufacturing process, provide the initial screen for whether drug formulations using this technology are commercially feasible. We would not consider a drug to be a good candidate for this technology if its solubility characteristics were such that the application of our technology results in very low efficiency in manufacturing of drug powders.

If our drug formulations are not stable, then we will not be able to develop or commercialize products.

We may not be able to identify and produce powdered or other formulations of drugs that retain the physical and chemical properties needed to work effectively with our inhaler devices for deep lung delivery using our pulmonary delivery systems, or through other methods of drug delivery using Advanced PEGylation or supercritical fluids technologies. Formulation stability is the physical and

chemical stability of the drug over time and under various storage, shipping and usage conditions. Formulation stability will vary with each drug formulation and the type and amount of ingredients that are used in the formulation. Since our drug formulation technology is new and largely unproven, we do not know if our drug formulations will retain the needed physical and chemical properties and performance of the drugs. Problems with formulated drug powder stability in particular would negatively impact our ability to develop products based on our pulmonary delivery systems or supercritical fluids technology, or obtain regulatory approval for or market such products.

If our drug delivery technologies are not safe, then regulatory approval of our products may not be obtained, or our products may not be developed or marketed.

We or our collaborative partners may not be able to prove that potential products using our drug delivery technologies are safe. Our products require lengthy laboratory, animal and human testing. Most of our products are in preclinical testing or the early stage of human testing. Since most of our products are in an early stage of testing and have not completed clinical trials, we cannot be certain that these products, and our technology that developed these products, are safe or will not produce unacceptable adverse side effects. The safety of our formulations will vary with each drug and the ingredients used in our formulation. If any product is found not to be safe, the product will not be approved for marketing or commercialization.

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

The manufacture, testing, marketing and sale of medical products entail an inherent risk of product liability. If product liability costs exceed our liability insurance coverage, we may incur substantial liabilities. Whether or not we were ultimately successful in product liability litigation, such litigation would consume substantial amounts of our financial and managerial resources, and might result in adverse publicity, all of which would impair our business. We may not be able to maintain our clinical trial insurance or product liability insurance at an acceptable cost, if at all, and this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential claims or losses.

If our products using our pulmonary delivery systems do not provide consistent doses of medicine, then we will not be able to develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize products.

We may not be able to provide reproducible dosing of stable formulations of drug compounds. Reproducible dosing is the ability to deliver a consistent and predictable amount of drug into the bloodstream over time both for a single patient and across patient groups. Reproducible dosing of drugs based on our pulmonary delivery systems requires the development of:

an inhalation or other device that consistently delivers predictable amounts of dry powder to the deep lung;

accurate unit dose packaging of dry powder; and

moisture resistant packaging.

Since our pulmonary delivery systems are still in development and are yet to be used in commercialized products, we cannot be certain that we will be able to develop reproducible dosing of any potential product. The failure to do so means that we would not consider such a product as a good candidate for development and commercialization.

If we or our partners do not obtain regulatory approval for our products on a timely basis, then our revenues and results of operations may be affected negatively.

There is a risk that we or our partners will not obtain regulatory approval for our unapproved products on a timely basis, or at all. Our unapproved products must undergo rigorous animal and

human testing and an extensive FDA mandated or equivalent foreign authorities' review process. This process generally takes a number of years and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. The time required for completing such testing and obtaining such approvals is uncertain. The FDA and other U.S. and foreign regulatory agencies also have substantial discretion to terminate clinical trials, require additional testing, delay or withhold registration and marketing approval and mandate product withdrawals including recalls. The FDA has approved for marketing five products using our Advanced PEGylation technology for specific uses in the United States. Further, another product using our Advanced PEGylation technology has been approved in Europe. Even though our partners have obtained regulatory approval for some of our products, these products and our manufacturing processes are subject to continued review by the FDA and other regulatory authorities. Even if our partners receive regulatory approval of a product, the approval may limit the indicated uses for which our partners may market the product. In addition, our partners' marketed products, our manufacturing facilities and we, as the manufacturer in certain instances, will be subject to continual review and periodic inspections. Later discovery from such review and inspection of previously unknown problems may result in restrictions on our partners' products or on us, including withdrawal of our partners' products from the market. The failure to obtain timely

regulatory approval of our partners' products, any product marketing limitations or a product withdrawal would negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

In addition, we may encounter delays or rejections based upon changes in FDA regulations or policies, including policies relating to current good manufacturing practice compliance, or "cGMP," during the period of product development. We may encounter similar delays in other countries.

If our technologies cannot be integrated successfully to bring products to market, then our ability to develop, and our partners' ability to obtain approval or market our products, may be delayed or unsuccessful.

We may not be able to integrate all of the relevant technologies to provide complete drug delivery and formulation systems. In particular, our development of drugs based on our pulmonary delivery systems relies upon the following several different but related technologies:

dry powder formulations;

dry powder processing technology;

dry powder packaging technology; and

deep lung delivery devices.

Our other technologies may face similar challenges relating to the integration of drug formulation, processing, packaging and delivery device technologies. At the same time we must:

establish collaborations with partners;

perform laboratory and clinical testing of potential products; and

scale-up our manufacturing processes.

We must accomplish all of these steps without delaying any aspect of technology development. Any delay in one component of product or business development could delay our ability to develop, and our partners' ability to obtain approval or market products using our delivery and formulation technologies.

If we are not able to manufacture our products in commercially feasible quantities or at commercially feasible costs, then our products will not be successfully commercialized.

Advanced PEGylation and Supercritical Fluids Technologies

Except for the five approved products incorporating our Advanced PEGylation technology, all of the drug formulations which incorporate our Advanced PEGylation and supercritical fluids technologies are in various stages of feasibility testing or human clinical trials. We anticipate having to expand our Advanced PEGylation technology and our supercritical fluids technology manufacturing facilities. If we are not able to scale-up to large clinical trials or commercial manufacturing for products incorporating either of these technologies in a timely manner or at a commercially reasonable cost, we risk not meeting our customers' supply requirements or our contractual obligations. Our failure to solve any of these problems could delay or prevent late stage clinical testing and commercialization of our products and could negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

Pulmonary Delivery Systems

Powder Processing. We have no experience manufacturing powder processing products for commercial purposes. With respect to drugs based on our pulmonary delivery systems, we have only performed powder processing on the scale needed for testing formulations, and for early stage and larger clinical trials. We may encounter manufacturing and control problems as we attempt to scale-up powder processing facilities. We may not be able to achieve such scale-up in a timely manner or at a commercially reasonable cost, if at all, and the powder processing system we implement may not be applicable for other drugs. Our failure to solve any of these problems could delay or prevent some late stage clinical testing and commercialization of our products and could negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

To date, we rely primarily on one particular method of powder processing. There is a risk that this technology will not work with all drugs or that the cost of drug production with this processing will preclude the commercial viability of certain drugs. Additionally, there is a risk that any alternative powder processing methods we may pursue will not be commercially practical for aerosol drugs or that we will not have, or be able to acquire the rights to use, such alternative methods.

Powder Packaging. Our fine particle powders and small quantity packaging utilized for drugs based on our pulmonary delivery systems require special handling. We have designed and qualified automated filling equipment for small and moderate quantity packaging of fine powders. We face significant technical challenges in scaling-up an automated filling system that can handle the small dose and particle sizes of our powders in commercial quantities. There is a risk that we will not be able to scale-up our automated filling equipment in a timely manner or at commercially reasonable costs. Any failure or delay in such scale-up would delay product development or bar commercialization of products based on our pulmonary delivery systems and would negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

There can be no assurance we will be able to successfully manufacture products on our autofiller system in a timely manner or at a commercially reasonable cost; any delay or failure in further developing such technology would delay product development or inhibit commercialization of our products and would have a materially adverse effect on us.

Inhaler Devices. We face many technical challenges in developing our pulmonary inhaler devices to work with a broad range of drugs, to produce such devices in sufficient quantities and to adapt the devices to different powder formulations. Our inhaler device being used with Exubera is still in clinical testing and production scale-up work is underway. Further design and development work is underway to enable commercial manufacturing and additional work may be required to optimize the device for regulatory approval, field reliability or other issues that may be important to its commercial success.

Additional design and development work may lead to a delay in regulatory approval and delay efforts to seek regulatory approval for any product that incorporates the device or the time the device could be ready for commercial launch. In addition, we are attempting to develop a smaller inhaler device, which presents particular technical challenges. There is a risk that we will not successfully achieve any of these challenges. Our failure to overcome any of these challenges would negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

For late stage clinical trials and initial commercial production, we intend to use one or more contract manufacturers to produce our pulmonary inhaler devices. There is a risk that we will not be able to maintain arrangements with our contract manufacturers on commercially acceptable terms or at all, or effectively scale-up production of our pulmonary inhaler devices through contract manufacturers. Our failure to do so would negatively impact our revenues and results of operations. Dependence on third parties for the manufacture of our pulmonary inhaler devices and their supply chain may adversely affect our cost of goods and ability to develop and commercialize products on a timely or competitive basis. Because our manufacturing processes and those of our contract manufacturers are very complex and subject to lengthy governmental approval processes, alternative qualified production sources or capacity may not be available on a timely basis or at all. Disruptions or delays in our manufacturing processes or those of our contract manufacturers for existing or new products could result in increased costs, loss of revenues or market share, or damage to our reputation.

There is no assurance that devices designed by us and built by contract manufacturers will be approved or will meet approval requirements on a timely basis or at all, or that any of our device development will be successful or commercially viable.

We depend on sole or exclusive suppliers for our pulmonary inhaler devices, bulk active pharmaceutical ingredients and PEG polymer chains and if such suppliers fail to supply when required, then our product development efforts may be delayed or unsuccessful.

We agreed to subcontract the manufacture of our pulmonary inhaler devices used with Exubera before commercial production. We have identified contract manufacturers that we believe have the technical capabilities and production capacity to manufacture such device and which can meet the requirements of cGMP. We are not certain that we will be able to maintain satisfactory contract manufacturing on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. Our failure to maintain ongoing commercial relationships with our existing contract manufacturers may subject us to significant reimbursement obligations upon termination of such relationships. Our dependence on third parties for the manufacture of our

pulmonary inhaler devices may negatively impact our cost of goods and our ability to develop and commercialize products based on our pulmonary delivery systems on a timely and competitive basis.

For the most part, we obtain the bulk active pharmaceutical ingredients we use to manufacture products using our technologies from sole or exclusive sources of supply. For example, with respect to our source of bulk insulin, we have entered into a collaborative agreement with Pfizer that has, in turn, entered into an agreement with Aventis Pharma to manufacture regular human insulin. Under the terms of their agreement, Pfizer and Aventis Pharma agreed to construct a jointly owned manufacturing plant in Frankfurt, Germany. Until needed, Pfizer will provide us with insulin from Aventis Pharma's existing plant. We have also entered into an agreement with one supplier for the supply of PEG polymer chains we use in our products that incorporate our Advanced PEGylation technology. NOF Corporation is our supplier of pharmaceutical grade PEGylation materials pursuant to an agreement.

If our sole or exclusive source suppliers fail to provide either active pharmaceutical ingredients or PEGylation materials in sufficient quantities when required, our revenues and results of operations will be negatively impacted.

If the market does not accept products using our drug delivery technologies, then our revenues and results of operations will be adversely affected.

The commercial success of our potential products depends upon market acceptance by health care providers, third-party payors like health insurance companies and Medicare and patients. Our products under development use new drug delivery technologies and there is a risk that the market will not accept our potential products. Market acceptance will depend on many factors, including:

- the safety and efficacy of products demonstrated in clinical trials;
- favorable regulatory approval and product labeling;
- the frequency of product use;
- the availability of third-party reimbursement;
- the availability of alternative technologies; and
- the price of our products relative to alternative technologies.

There is a risk that health care providers, patients or third-party payors will not accept products using our drug delivery and formulation technologies. If the market does not accept our potential products, our revenues and results of operations would be significantly and negatively impacted.

If our products are not cost effective, then government and private insurance plans may not pay for them and our products may not be widely accepted, which will adversely affect our revenues and results of operations.

In both domestic and foreign markets, sales of our products under development will depend in part upon the availability of reimbursement from third-party payors, such as government health administration authorities, managed care providers, private health insurers and other organizations. In addition, such third-party payors are increasingly challenging the price and cost effectiveness of medical products and services. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved health care products. Legislation and regulations affecting the pricing of pharmaceuticals may change before regulatory agencies approve our proposed products for marketing. Adoption of such legislation and regulations could further limit reimbursement for medical products. A government or third-party payor decision to not provide adequate coverage and reimbursements for our products would limit market acceptance of such products.

If our competitors develop and sell better drug delivery and formulation technologies, then our products or technologies may be uncompetitive or obsolete and our revenues and results of operations will be adversely affected.

We are aware of other companies engaged in developing and commercializing drug delivery and formulation technologies similar to our technologies. Some of our competitors with regard to our pulmonary delivery systems include AeroGen, Inc., Alkermes, Inc. and Aradigm Corporation. AeroGen and Aradigm are each developing liquid drug delivery systems, and Alkermes is working on a dry powder delivery system. Our competitors with regard to our Advanced PEGylation technology include Valentis, Inc., Mountain View Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and SunBio PEG-SHOP, as well as several pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies with in-house PEGylation expertise. Some of our competitors with regard to our supercritical fluids technology include Alkermes, Battelle Memorial Institute, Ethypharm SA, Ferro Corp., Lavipharm SA and RxKinetics. Some of these companies license or provide the technology to other companies, while others are developing the technology for internal use. Many of these companies have greater research and development capabilities, experience, manufacturing, marketing, financial and managerial resources than we do and represent significant competition for us. Acquisitions of or collaborations with competing drug delivery companies by large

pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies could enhance our competitors' financial, marketing and other resources. Accordingly, our competitors may succeed in developing competing technologies, obtaining regulatory approval for products or gaining market acceptance before us. Developments by others could make our products or technologies uncompetitive or obsolete. Our competitors may introduce products or processes competitive with or superior to our products or processes.

If any of our patents are invalid or pending patents do not issue or following issuance are deemed not valid, then we may lose key intellectual property right protection. If our products infringe on third-party's rights, then we will suffer adverse effects on our ability to develop and commercialize products as well as our revenues and results of operations.

We have filed patent applications covering certain aspects of our inhalation devices, powder processing technology, powder formulations and deep lung route of delivery for certain molecules as well as for our Advanced PEGylation and supercritical fluids technologies, and we plan to file additional patent applications. As of June 30, 2003, we had 561 issued U.S. and foreign patents that cover certain aspects of our technologies and we have a number of patent applications pending. There is a risk that many of the patents applied for will not issue, or that any patents that issue or have issued will not be held valid and enforceable. Enforcing our patent rights would be time consuming and costly.

Our access or our partners' access to the drugs to be formulated using our technologies will affect our ability to develop and commercialize our technologies. Many drugs, including powder formulations of certain drugs that are presently under development by us, and our drug formulation technologies are subject to issued and pending U.S. and foreign patents that may be owned by competitors. We know that there are issued patents and pending patent applications relating to the formulation and delivery of large and small molecule drugs, including several for which we are developing formulations using our various technologies. This situation is highly complex, and the ability of any one company, including us, to commercialize a particular drug is unpredictable.

We intend generally to rely on the ability of our partners to provide access to the drugs that we formulate for deep lung and other forms of delivery. There is a risk that our partners will not be able to provide access to such drug candidates. Even if our partners provide such access, there is a risk that third parties will accuse, and possibly a court or a governmental agency will determine, our partners or us to be infringing a third-party's patent rights, and we will be prohibited from working with the drug or be found liable for damages that may not be subject to indemnification, or we may choose to pay such third party royalties under a license to such patent rights. Any such restriction on access to drug candidates, liability for damages or payment of royalties would negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

We may incur material litigation costs, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We are party to various litigation matters, including several which relate to our patent and intellectual property rights. We cannot predict with certainty the eventual outcome of any pending litigation or potential future litigation, and we might have to incur substantial expense in defending these or future lawsuits or indemnifying third parties with respect to the results of such litigation.

If earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes and other catastrophic events strike, our business may be negatively affected.

Our corporate headquarters, including a substantial portion of our research and development operations, are located in the Silicon Valley area of Northern California, a region known for seismic activity. A significant natural disaster such as an earthquake could have a material adverse impact on

our business, operating results, and financial condition. Certain of our other facilities, such as our facility in Huntsville, Alabama and certain of our collaborative partners located elsewhere may also be subject to catastrophic events such as hurricanes and tornadoes, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Investors should be aware of industry-wide risks, which are applicable to us and may affect our revenues and results of operations.

In addition to the risks associated specifically with us described above, investors should also be aware of general risks associated with drug development and the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. These include, but are not limited to:

changes in and compliance with government regulations;

handling and disposal of hazardous materials;

workplace health and safety requirements;

hiring and retaining qualified people; and

insuring against product liability claims.

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

As of July 31, 2003, we had approximately $388.6 million in long-term convertible subordinated notes and debentures, $31.0 million in non-current capital lease obligations and $5.5 million in other long-term liabilities. Our substantial indebtedness, which totals $425.1 million, has and will continue to impact us by:

making it more difficult to obtain additional financing; and

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

Currently we are not generating positive cash flow. Delay in the approval of Exubera, or other adverse occurrences related to our product development efforts will adversely impact our ability to meet our obligations to repay the principal amounts on our convertible subordinated notes and debentures when due. In addition, because of the decline in the market price of our common stock, it has become highly unlikely that the holders of a large percentage of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes and debentures will convert such securities to equity in accordance with their existing terms. If we are unable to satisfy our debt service requirements, substantial liquidity problems could result. As of June 30, 2003 we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments valued at approximately $308.3 million. We expect to use substantially all of these assets to fund our on-going operations over the next few years. In October 2006, we will have an obligation to repay $7.8 million, in February 2007, we will have an obligation to repay $61.3 million, in October 2007, we will have an obligation to repay $209.5 million, and in June 2010, we will have an obligation to repay $110.0 million of our long-term convertible subordinated notes and debentures. We may not generate sufficient cash from operations to repay our convertible subordinated notes and debentures or satisfy any other of these obligations when they become due and may have to raise additional financing from the sale of equity or debt securities or otherwise restructure our obligations in order to do so. There can no assurance that any such financing or restructuring will be available to us on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

If we cannot raise additional capital our financial condition may suffer.

Our capital needs may change as a result of numerous factors, and may result in additional funding requirements. In addition, we may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of such securities could result in dilution to our stockholders.

We have no material credit facility or other material committed sources of capital. To the extent operating and capital resources are insufficient to meet future requirements, we will have to raise additional funds to continue the development and commercialization of our technologies and products. Such funds may not be available on favorable terms, or at all. In particular, our substantial leverage may limit our ability to obtain additional financing. In addition, as an early stage biotechnology company, we do not qualify to issue investment grade debt and therefore any financing we do undertake will likely involve the issuance of equity, convertible debt instruments and/or high-yield debt. These sources of capital may not be available to us in the event we require additional financing. If adequate funds are not available on reasonable terms, we may be required to curtail operations significantly or obtain funds by entering into financing, supply or collaboration agreements on unattractive terms. Our inability to raise capital could negatively impact our business.

If we fail to manage our growth effectively, our business may suffer.

Our ability to offer commercially viable products, achieve our expansion objectives, manage our growth effectively and satisfy our commitments under our collaboration agreements depends on a variety of factors, all of which must be successfully managed. Key factors include our ability to develop products internally, enter into strategic partnerships with collaborators, attract and retain skilled employees and effectively expand our internal organization to accommodate anticipated growth including integration of any potential businesses that we may acquire. If we are unable to manage some or all of these factors effectively, our business could grow too slowly or too quickly to be successfully sustained, thereby resulting in material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not effectively integrate personnel and operations relating to our acquisitions of Bradford Particle Design and Shearwater, our business and management may suffer disruptions.

Our relatively recent acquisitions of Bradford Particle Design and Shearwater may present unique risks related to our business. We may not be able to successfully assimilate the additional personnel, operations, acquired technology and products into our business. In particular, we need to assimilate and retain key management, research and engineering personnel. Key personnel from acquired companies often decide to pursue other opportunities. In addition, there may be complications if we attempt to integrate any of the technology acquired from these companies with our other technologies, and it is uncertain whether we may accomplish this easily or at all. These integration difficulties could disrupt our ongoing business, distract management and employees or increase expenses. Acquisitions are inherently risky, and we may also face unexpected costs, which may adversely affect operating results in any quarter. Additionally we face additional risks related to cross-border acquisitions and international operations, including foreign legal and regulatory restrictions and potential economic instability. Due diligence conducted in connection with our acquisitions may not have uncovered all the potential problems or liabilities we may have assumed in these transactions. Any of these risks could have a significant impact on our ability to continue our research and development efforts, and regulatory and commercialization efforts on a competitive and timely basis.

If we acquire additional companies, products or technologies, we may face risks similar to those faced in our other acquisitions.

We may continue to acquire or make investments in complementary companies, products or technologies. We may not realize the anticipated benefits of any other acquisition or investment. If we acquire another company, we will likely face some or all of the same risks, uncertainties, earnings and disruptions as discussed above with respect to our recent acquisitions. We may face risks relating to difficult integrations of personnel, technology and operations, uncertainty whether any integration will be successful and whether earnings will be negatively affected, and potential distractions to our management with respect to these acquisitions. In addition, our earnings may suffer because of acquisition-related costs.

We expect to continue to lose money for the next few years and may not reach profitability if our products do not generate sufficient revenue.

We have never been profitable and, through June 30, 2003, we have an accumulated deficit of approximately $582.3 million. We expect to continue to incur substantial and potentially increasing losses over at least the next few years as we expand our research and development efforts, testing activities and manufacturing operations, and as we further expand our late stage clinical and early commercial production facilities. Most of our potential products are in the early stages of development. Except for the approved products incorporating our Advanced

PEGylation technology, we have generated no revenues from product sales. Our revenues to date have consisted primarily of payments under short-term research and feasibility agreements and development contracts.

To achieve and sustain profitable operations, we must, alone or with others, successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval for, manufacture, introduce, market and sell products using our drug delivery technologies. There is risk that we will not generate sufficient product or contract research revenue to become profitable or to sustain profitability.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law may make it more difficult to acquire us, even though such acquisitions may be beneficial to our stockholders.

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

- establishment of a classified board of directors such that not all members of the board may be elected at one time;
- lack of a provision for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates;
- the ability of our board to authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;
- prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, thereby requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of stockholders;
- establishment of advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and
- limitations on who may call a special meeting of stockholders.

Further, we have in place a preferred share purchase rights plan, commonly known as a "poison pill." The provisions described above, our "poison pill" and provisions of Delaware law relating to

business combinations with interested stockholders may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring us. These provisions may also discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring a large portion of our securities, or initiating a tender offer or proxy contest, even if our stockholders might receive a premium for their shares in the acquisition over the then current market prices.

Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Common Stock

Our ability to repurchase the notes, if required, may be limited.

In certain circumstances involving a Change of Control, the holders of the notes may require us to repurchase some or all of the holder's notes. We currently do not have sufficient financial resources and may not be able to arrange financing to pay the repurchase price of the notes if they were required to be repurchased by us. Our ability to repurchase the notes in such event may be limited by law, the indenture, by the terms of other agreements relating to our Senior Debt and as such indebtedness and agreements may be entered into, replaced, supplemented or amended from time to time. We may be required to refinance our Senior Debt in order to make such payments.

We expect our stock price to remain volatile.

Our stock price is volatile. In the last twelve-month period ending September 12, 2003, based on closing bid prices on The Nasdaq National Market, our stock price ranged from $4.13 to $14.06. We expect our stock price to remain volatile. A variety of factors may have a significant effect on the market price of our common stock, including:

clinical trial results or product development delays or delays in product approval or launch;

announcements by collaboration partners as to their plan or expectations related to products using our technologies;

announcement or termination of collaborative relationships by us or our competitors;

fluctuations in our operating results;

developments in patent or other proprietary rights;

announcements of technological innovations or new therapeutic products;

governmental regulation;

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

general market conditions.

Any litigation brought against us as a result of this volatility could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources, which could negatively impact our financial condition, revenues, results of operations, the price of our common stock and the trading prices of the notes.

The notes are subordinated to any of our existing and future Senior Debt.

Except as described below in the section entitled "Description of the Notes Security" and " Subordination," the notes are contractually subordinated in the right of payment to our existing and future Senior Debt. As of June 30, 2003, we had approximately $35.4 million of Senior Debt outstanding. The indenture does not limit the creation of additional Senior Debt (or any other indebtedness). Any significant additional Senior Debt incurred may materially adversely impact our ability to service our debt, including the notes. Due to the subordination provisions, in the event of our insolvency, funds which we would otherwise use to pay the holders of the notes will be used to pay the holders of Senior Debt to the extent necessary to pay the Senior Debt in full. As a result of these

payments, our general creditors may recover less, ratably, than the holders of our Senior Debt and such general creditors may recover more, ratably, than the holders of our notes or our other subordinated indebtedness. In addition, the holders of our Senior Debt may, under certain circumstances, restrict or prohibit us from making payments on the notes.

The notes are effectively subordinated to the liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The notes are effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries. These liabilities may include indebtedness, trade payables, guarantees, lease obligations and letter of credit obligations. Therefore, our rights and the rights of our creditors, including the holders of the notes, to participate in the assets of any subsidiary upon that subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization will be subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent that we may ourselves be a creditor with recognized claims against the subsidiary. However, even if we are a creditor of one of our subsidiaries, our claims would still be effectively subordinated to any security interests in, or mortgages or other liens on, the assets of that subsidiary and would be subordinate to any indebtedness of the subsidiary senior to that held by

us. As of June 30, 2003, our subsidiaries had no indebtedness outstanding (other than intercompany indebtedness and liabilities), except for Nektar Therapeutics AL, Corporation, which has entered into a $5 million revolving line of credit with Compass Bank.

Absence of market for the notes.

We issued the notes in June 2003 in a private offering made to "qualified institutional buyers," as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. The offering was made through a group of investment banks, which we refer to as the "initial purchasers," for which Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated acted as sole book-running manager. Prior to that offering, there was no trading market for the notes. Although the initial purchasers advised us at the time of that offering that they intended to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue such market making at any time without notice. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any market for the notes will develop or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained. If an active market for the notes fails to develop or be sustained, the value of the notes could be materially adversely affected.

There is no public market for the notes, and we do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the notes through any automated quotation system. The notes issued to qualified institutional buyers in the June 2003 offering currently trade on the PORTAL Market. However, once notes are sold under this prospectus, those notes will no longer trade on the PORTAL market.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and the value of the notes and our ability to raise funds in new stock offerings.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect prevailing trading prices of our common stock and the value of the notes and could impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of equity or equity-related securities. As of June 30, 2003, we had:

15,436,097 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of options outstanding under our stock option plans;

56,000 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding warrants;

17,683,678 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon conversion of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes and debentures as well as our outstanding convertible preferred stock; and

825,220 additional shares reserved for future issuance under our stock option and stock purchase plans.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future sales of shares of common stock, or the availability of shares of common stock for future sale, will have on the trading price of our common stock or the value of the notes prevailing from time to time. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock and the value of the notes.

The notes are convertible at the option of the holders into shares of our common stock. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement entered into in connection with this offering, we have registered the notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes pursuant to a registration statement filed with the SEC of which this prospectus is a part. Accordingly, such common stock will be freely tradable in the public markets without restriction. In addition, if we elect to redeem the notes as described below under "Description of the Notes Provisional Redemption," we are required to repurchase notes following specified change in control events relating to us as described below under "Description of the Notes Repurchase at Option of Holders Upon a Change in Control," or we undertake similar transactions with respect to our outstanding convertible notes that have similar terms, we have the option of paying all or a portion of the additional payments due in such provisional redemption or purchase price in such repurchase, as applicable, in shares of our common stock. The conversion of notes into common stock or the issuance of common stock to pay additional amounts due upon provisional redemption or the purchase price of any notes upon a change of control could result in the issuance of a substantial number of shares and substantial dilution to our stockholders.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

Our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges in each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2002 and in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. Earnings consist of loss from continuing operations before income taxes, extraordinary items, cumulative effect of accounting changes, equity in net losses of affiliates and fixed charges, adjusted for capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest expensed and capitalized and amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness. The extent to which earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	2003	2002
	(in thousands)						
Deficiency of earnings available to cover fixed charges	$ (107,468)	$ (251,238)	$ (97,403)	$ (38,448)	$ (18,559)	$ (32,988)	$ (49,873)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are included or incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section&nbs