

URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC
Form 10-Q
March 10, 2016
United States
Securities And Exchange Commission
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended January 31, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-12803

Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant in its Charter)

Maryland 04-2458042
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

321 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (203) 863-8200

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Edgar Filing: URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-Q

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of March 4, 2016 (latest date practicable), the number of shares of the Registrant's classes of Common Stock and Class A Common Stock outstanding was: 9,504,378 Common Shares, par value \$.01 per share, and 26,465,544 Class A Common Shares, par value \$.01 per share.

1

Index

Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc.

Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Consolidated Balance Sheets – January 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and October 31, 2015.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited) – Three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) – Three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) – Three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited) – Three months ended January 31, 2016.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

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

Item 6. Exhibits.

Signatures

Index

URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share data)

	January 31, 2016 (Unaudited)	October 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Real Estate Investments:		
Real Estate– at cost	\$ 945,665	\$941,690
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(170,583)	(165,660)
	775,082	776,030
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	38,974	39,305
	814,056	815,335
Cash and cash equivalents	3,173	6,623
Restricted cash	2,322	2,191
Tenant receivables	22,838	22,353
Prepaid expenses and other assets	13,984	9,334
Deferred charges, net of accumulated amortization	6,410	5,239
Total Assets	\$ 862,783	\$861,075
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Revolving credit line	\$ 29,750	\$22,750
Mortgage notes payable and other loans	259,000	260,457
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,672	3,438
Deferred compensation – officers	110	155
Other liabilities	15,991	17,542
Total Liabilities	311,523	304,342
Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	16,881	15,955
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
7.125% Series F Cumulative Preferred Stock (liquidation preference of \$25 per share); 5,175,000 shares issued and outstanding	129,375	129,375
6.75% Series G Cumulative Preferred Stock (liquidation preference of \$25 per share); 3,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	75,000	75,000
Excess Stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 20,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 9,504,378 and 9,350,885 shares issued and outstanding	96	94
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 26,465,544 and 26,370,216 shares issued and outstanding	265	264
Additional paid in capital	432,583	431,411
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(101,251)	(94,136)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(1,689)	(1,230)

Edgar Filing: URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-Q

Total Stockholders' Equity	534,379	540,778
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 862,783	\$861,075

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

3

IndexURSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
Revenues		
Base rents	\$20,072	\$21,011
Recoveries from tenants	6,372	7,146
Lease termination income	42	44
Other income	965	305
Total Revenues	27,451	28,506
Expenses		
Property operating	4,767	5,086
Property taxes	4,623	4,462
Depreciation and amortization	5,688	5,526
General and administrative	2,462	2,268
Provision for tenant credit losses	239	343
Acquisition costs	80	1,768
Directors' fees and expenses	83	114
Total Operating Expenses	17,942	19,567
Operating Income	9,509	8,939
Non-Operating Income (Expense):		
Interest expense	(3,271)	(3,264)
Equity in net income from unconsolidated joint ventures	383	474
Interest, dividends and other investment income	51	15
Net Income	6,672	6,164
Noncontrolling interests:		
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(225)	(153)
Net income attributable to Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc.	6,447	6,011
Preferred stock dividends	(3,570)	(3,894)
Net Income Applicable to Common and Class A Common Stockholders	\$2,877	\$2,117
Basic Earnings Per Share:		
Per Common Share:	\$0.08	\$0.06
Per Class A Common Share:	\$0.09	\$0.06
Diluted Earnings Per Share:		
Per Common Share:	\$0.08	\$0.06
Per Class A Common Share:	\$0.08	\$0.06
Dividends Per Share:		

Edgar Filing: URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-Q

Common	\$0.2300	\$0.2250
Class A Common	\$0.2600	\$0.2550

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

4

Index

URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
Net Income	\$6,672	\$6,164
Other comprehensive (loss):		
Change in unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	(459)	(1,714)
Total comprehensive income	6,213	4,450
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(225)	(153)
Total Comprehensive income attributable to Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc.	5,988	4,297
Preferred stock dividends	(3,570)	(3,894)
Total comprehensive income applicable to Common and Class A Common Stockholders	\$2,418	\$403

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

Index

URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$6,672	\$6,164
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,688	5,526
Straight-line rent adjustment	(211)	359
Provision for tenant credit losses	239	343
Restricted stock compensation expense and other adjustments	1,117	1,074
Deferred compensation arrangement	(45)	(17)
Equity in net (income) of unconsolidated joint ventures	(383)	(474)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Tenant receivables	(514)	(3,799)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,776	2,910
Other assets and other liabilities, net	(6,312)	(4,554)
Restricted Cash	(131)	(91)
Net Cash Flow Provided by Operating Activities	8,896	7,441
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Acquisitions of real estate investments	-	(122,441)
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	-	(17)
Deposits on acquisition of real estate investment	(479)	-
Return of deposits on acquisition of real estate investments	640	627
Improvements to properties and deferred charges	(5,927)	(4,062)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(225)	(1,195)
Distributions from unconsolidated joint ventures	681	397
Net Cash Flow (Used in) Investing Activities	(5,310)	(126,691)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Dividends paid -- Common and Class A Common Stock	(9,066)	(8,881)
Dividends paid -- Preferred Stock	(3,570)	(3,894)
Principal repayments on mortgage notes payable	(1,457)	(3,986)
Proceeds from mortgage financings	-	67,680
Redemption of preferred stock	-	(61,250)
Repayment of revolving credit line borrowings	(3,000)	(77,550)
Proceeds from revolving credit line borrowings	10,000	74,500
Net proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock	-	4,650
Sales of additional shares of Common and Class A Common Stock	57	59,846
Net Cash Flow Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities	(7,036)	51,115
Net (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,450)	(68,135)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	6,623	73,029
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$3,173	\$4,894

Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:

Interest Paid	\$3,253	\$3,221
---------------	---------	---------

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

6

Index

URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
 (In thousands, except shares and per share data)

	7.125% Series F Preferred Stock Issued	7.125% Series F Preferred Stock A mount	6.75% Series G Preferred Stock Issued	6.75% Series G Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Issued	Common Stock Amount	Class A Common Stock Issued
Balances - October 31, 2015	5,175,000	\$129,375	3,000,000	\$75,000	9,350,885	\$94	

We currently intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to continue to discover and develop other protein therapeutics including funding the costs of operating a public company. Such purposes, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures, and other expenses of the Company are not guaranteed property. Although we currently intend to use the net proceeds for the application of the net proceeds. Our failure to apply these funds to protein therapeutic candidates.

We are incurring significant increased costs as a result of our substantial time to new compliance initiatives.

As a newly public company, we are incurring significant costs. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and rules of the SEC and other requirements on public companies including requiring establishment of internal controls and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time and resources to comply with these new regulations have increased and will continue to increase our legal and compliance time-consuming and costly.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, the implementation of internal controls and procedures. In particular, we must perform system testing and reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal controls.

Table of Contents

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K, we will be required to have our independent registered public accountants audit our internal control over financial reporting beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K following the end of the fiscal year. Our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will depend on our internal control management efforts. We currently do not have an internal control over financial reporting that is appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge to perform in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accountants identify deficiencies in reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market may react negatively to investigations by NASDAQ, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan and prepare accurate financial statements. We expect that we will need to continue to improve our internal control procedures and controls to manage our business effectively. Any changes to our internal control procedures and controls, may cause our operations to be disrupted. Our internal control over financial reporting is effective and to obtain an unqualified review opinion from our independent registered public accountants under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This, in turn, could have an adverse impact on our ability to access the capital markets.

We do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

You should not rely on an investment in our common stock to receive cash dividends. We do not expect to pay cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Our operations are currently focused on generating cash flow from our operations. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends is currently limited by our debt financing arrangement may contain terms prohibiting or restricting the payment of cash dividends on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock to realize any return on their investment. As a result, investors should not expect to receive any cash dividends on their investment.

Provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation, our articles of supplementary incorporation, and our bylaws that could discourage an acquisition of us by others, even if approved by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Our restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated articles of supplementary incorporation, and our bylaws contain provisions that may delay or prevent a change in control of us or changes in our management. These provisions include:

authorize "blank check" preferred stock, which may contain voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights.

create a classified board of directors whose members are elected for staggered terms.

specify that special meetings of our stockholders may only be called by the board of directors.

prohibit stockholder action by written consent.

Table of Contents

establish an advance notice procedure for
including proposed nominations of persons

provide that our directors may be removed

provide that vacancies on our board of directors
than a quorum;

specify that no stockholder is permitted to

expressly authorize our board of directors

require supermajority votes of the holders
incorporation and amended and restated by-laws

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent

In addition, because we are incorporated in the state of Delaware
Corporation Law, which limits the ability of stockholders to

Any provision of our restated certificate of incorporation
detracting a change in control could limit the opportunity for
could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay

Our restated certificate of incorporation designates the Court of Chancery in Delaware as the exclusive forum for certain types of actions and thereby limits stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for resolution of their claims.

Our restated certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to certain exceptions, any federal court within the State of Delaware will be exclusive for any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, or employee of the corporation in connection with the corporation's business, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of our certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated by-laws, or (4) any action asserting a claim against us arising under the conflict of interest doctrine. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in our securities shall be deemed to have consented to the provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation that limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that is more favorable to the claimant, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors and officers. If our restated certificate of incorporation is inapplicable to, or unenforceable in, any proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such proceedings, which may harm our business and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Cautionary Note

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. For performance. Instead, they are based on our current beliefs, e strategies, our clinical results and other future conditions. The "may", "plan", "predict", "project", "target", "potential", "will" terms or other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking identifying words.

The forward-looking statements in this prospectus include:

the timing of results of our ongoing clinical trials;

our plans to develop and commercialize our pipeline, including commercialize sotatercept and ACE-536;

the potential benefits of strategic partnerships and licensing arrangements;

the timing of, and our and Celgene's ability to advance our clinical candidates;

the rate and degree of market acceptance of our products;

our ability to quickly and efficiently identify and acquire potential targets;

our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities;

our intellectual property position; and

our estimates regarding expenses, future revenues, and our need for additional financial resources.

We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make. We have disclosed in this prospectus, particularly in the "Risk Factors" section, that we make forward-looking statements that we make. Our forward-looking statements include dispositions, joint ventures or investments we may make.

The forward-looking statements in this prospectus represent our current views and developments will cause our views to change. However, in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent that our forward-looking statements as representing our views as of the date of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

The net proceeds of the sale of 2,035,000 shares of common stock at an offering price of \$49.14 per share (the last reported price of our common stock) and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, if we purchase additional shares of common stock in full, we estimate that, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, the offering price of \$49.14 per share (the last reported price of our common stock) will increase or decrease our net proceeds by approximately \$1.9 million. The net proceeds in this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the underwriting expenses, we intend to use the net proceeds from this offering as follows:

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering as follows:

approximately \$57.0 million to continue our research and development of dalantercept in combination with either dalantercept or dalantercept and obtaining the supply of dalantercept for clinical trials;

approximately \$8.0 million to conduct clinical trials of ACE-083;

approximately \$15.0 million to continue our research and development of other candidates; and

use the remainder for general and administrative expenses, legal and accounting programs, early-stage research and development, and other corporate purposes.

The expected use of the net proceeds from this offering is subject to change, which could change in the future as our plans and business operations are affected by numerous factors, including the ongoing status of and results of our research and development efforts and any unforeseen cash needs. As a result, we may use the net proceeds from this offering. Although we may use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering for the purposes described above, we may also use the net proceeds from this offering for other candidates, technologies, compounds, other assets or other purposes, or we may choose not to do so.

Pending the use of the proceeds from this offering, we intend to invest the net proceeds in securities, certificates of deposit or government securities.

Table of Contents

MARKET PR

Our common stock has been listed on The NASDAQ Global Market since September 19, 2013. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table shows the high and low closing prices of our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market for the periods indicated.

Year ended December 31, 2013:	High	Low
Third quarter(1)	\$ 23.00	\$ 18.00
Fourth quarter	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00
Year ending December 31, 2014:		
First quarter (through January 17, 2014)	\$ 50.00	\$ 40.00

(1) Represents the period from September 19, 2013, through the end of the quarter on the NASDAQ Global Market after the pricing of our initial public offering.

A recent reported closing price for our common stock is \$50.00 as of January 17, 2014. We have not yet appointed a transfer agent and registrar for our common stock. As of January 17, 2014, our common stock is being traded on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Table of Contents

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We have never used our earnings, if any, to fund the development and expansion of our business in the future. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends is currently limited by our financing arrangement may contain terms prohibiting or limiting our ability to pay dividends. Any future determination to pay dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents

on an actual basis;

on an as adjusted basis to reflect the sale price of \$49.14 per share (the last reported price as of September 30, 2014), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions.

You should read this information together with our audited financial statements and the information set forth under the heading "Selected Financial Data" and "Results of Operations".

Cash and cash equivalents

Notes payable, net of current portion

Warrants to purchase common stock

Stockholders' equity:

Undesignated preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized and 25,000,000 shares outstanding

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 175,000,000 shares authorized and 175,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, actual, and 30,104,579 shares issued and outstanding

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit

Total stockholders' equity

Total capitalization

(1)

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed public offering price of the common stock on The NASDAQ Global Market on January 17, 2014, would increase (decrease) cash and cash equivalents and total stockholders' equity by approximately \$1.00 per share. The information on the cover of this prospectus, remains the same and does not include expenses payable by us.

(2)

The actual and as adjusted information set forth in the table above includes the effect of stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2013, and common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants with a weighted-average exercise price of \$6.56 per share, under the 2010 Equity Incentive Plan as of September 30, 2013, and the 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan as of September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents

SELE

The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the "Results of Operations" section of this prospectus and with our selected financial data in this section are not intended to replace the statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The selected statements of operations and comprehensive income and balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 have been included in this prospectus. The selected statements of operations and comprehensive income and the balance sheet data as of September 30, 2013 have been included in this prospectus. In our opinion, these unaudited financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, and historical results for any prior period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a future period.

(in thousands, except per share data)

Revenue:

Collaboration revenue:

License and milestone

Cost-sharing, net

Contract manufacturing

Total revenue

Costs and expenses:

Research and development

General and administrative

Cost of contract manufacturing revenue

Total costs and expenses

Income (loss) from operations

Total other expense, net

Net income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss)

Net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholders

Basic

Diluted

Weighted-average number of common shares used in computing

per share applicable to common stockholders

Basic

Diluted

Table of Contents

(in thousands)

Balance Sheet Data:

Cash and cash equivalents

Total assets

Total current liabilities

Long term deferred revenue

Long-term notes payable

Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock

Warrants to purchase common stock

Redeemable convertible preferred stock

Total stockholder's (deficit) equity

(1)

See Note 2 within the notes to our financial statements for information on how we calculate basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT
FINANCIAL COND**

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our business and financial condition, together with our "Selected Financial Data" and our financial statements and notes to our financial statements, which are included in this prospectus contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described below.

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. Our research focuses on the TGF- β superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are key players in many biological processes. We are leaders in understanding the biology of the TGF- β superfamily and are leveraging our expertise, including our coupling our discovery and development expertise, including our engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a high-quality pipeline of protein therapeutic candidates with novel mechanisms of action that have the potential to significantly improve clinical outcomes for patients with cancer.

We have three internally discovered protein therapeutic programs in clinical trials, focused on cancer and rare diseases. Our two most advanced programs are focused on cell production through a novel mechanism. Together with our other programs, we are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 to treat anemia and associated conditions (MDS), red blood cell disorders that are generally unresponsive to current treatments. Our candidate, dalantercept, is designed to inhibit blood vessel formation, a key target in the dominant class of cancer drugs that inhibit blood vessel formation. We are developing dalantercept primarily for use in combination with other cancer therapies.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 through our partnership with a leading pharmaceutical company. We became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for these programs. In addition to development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, we will receive a royalty on net sales in the low-to-mid 20% range for these programs, if approved, for which our commercialization costs will be entirely covered. We will retain worldwide rights to this program.

As of September 30, 2013, our operations have been primarily funded by the net proceeds of \$86.8 million in net proceeds from our initial public offering, as well as milestone payments, milestones, and net research and development payments.

Table of Contents

We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and expenses will increase substantially in connection with our or

conduct clinical trials for dalantercept;

continue our preclinical studies and potent candidates;

continue research activities for the discov

manufacture protein therapeutics for our p

seek regulatory approval for our protein t

operate as a public company.

We will not generate revenue from product sales unless approval for one or more of our protein therapeutic candidate uncertainty. All current and future development and commercialization of one or more of our protein therapeutics regulatory approval for dalantercept or any future protein therapeutic related to product sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution fund our operations through the sale of equity, debt financing be unable to raise additional funds or enter into such other arrangements as, and when, needed, we enter into such other arrangements as, and when, needed, we commercialization of one or more of our protein therapeutics.

Our ability to generate product revenue and become profitable products. We expect to incur losses for the foreseeable future seek regulatory approvals for, our protein therapeutics and product numerous risks and uncertainties associated with product dev

Fin

Revenue

Collaboration Revenue

We have not generated any revenue from the sale of product revenue, which includes license and milestone revenues and cost collaboration partners for the development and commercialization of our product collaboration partners for expenses incurred by us for research collaboration agreements. Cost sharing revenue is recognized reimburse collaborators for costs incurred in connection with revenue.

Table of Contents

Contract Manufacturing Revenue

We have generated contract manufacturing revenue in the past. Contract manufacturing revenue consists of revenue received for production of pharmaceutical products.

Costs and Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs incurred in the discovery and development of pharmaceutical candidates, which include:

direct employee-related expenses, including salaries and benefits, and development personnel;

expenses incurred under agreements with third parties in connection with our clinical trials;

the cost of acquiring and manufacturing pharmaceutical products;

allocated facilities, depreciation, and other overhead expenses and supplies;

expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals;

costs associated with preclinical activities.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred through the progress to completion of specific tasks using information technology.

We cannot determine with certainty the duration and cost of research and development activities for pharmaceutical candidates or if, when, or to what extent we will generate revenue from pharmaceutical candidates for which we or any partner obtain regulatory approvals. The duration, costs, and revenue associated with any of our protein therapeutic candidates will depend on a variety of factors, including:

the scope, rate of progress, and expense of research and development activities;

future clinical trial results;

potential changes in government regulations;

the timing and receipt of any regulatory approvals.

A change in the outcome of any of these variables with a significant change in the costs and timing associated with the approval by another regulatory authority were to require us to conduct clinical trials for completion of the clinical development of protein therapeutic could be required to expend significant additional financial resources.

Table of Contents

From inception through September 30, 2013, we have incurred our research and development expenses for the foreseeable future for the discovery and development of preclinical protein therapeutic candidates. Beginning January 1, 2013, expenses associated with clinical reimbursements are recorded as revenue. Of the Phase 2 clinical trials expensing the costs of six clinical trials of ACE-536 and dalan

We manage certain activities such as clinical trial operations and toxicology studies through third-party CROs. The only costs not provided to us by CROs, manufacturing of preclinical and clinical do not assign or allocate to individual development programs of preclinical research and studies. Our external research and development (which development was suspended in April 2013) during the years ended 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

(in thousands)	2013
Sotatercept(1)	\$ 20
ACE-536(1)	
Dalantercept	
ACE-031(2)	
Total direct research and development expenses	
Other expenses(3)	2
Total research and development expenses	\$ 3

(1) Beginning January 1, 2013, expenses associated with clinical reimbursements are recorded as revenue and are presented as revenue.

(2) In April 2013, we and Shire AG, which we refer to as Shire, terminated our collaboration agreement, effective as of April 1, 2013.

(3) Other expenses include unallocated employee and contractor costs.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses

Contract manufacturing expenses consist primarily of costs incurred with contract manufacturing partners. The costs generally include employee-related expenses, depreciation, utilities, facility maintenance and insurance. We

Table of Contents

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of travel expenses for our employees in executive, operational, including directors' fees and professional fees for accounting

Since the completion of our initial public offering in Sep regulatory and tax-related services associated with maintaining requirements, director and officer insurance premiums, and in our general and administrative expenses will increase in the fi development and potential commercialization of our protein t therapeutic candidate appears likely, to the extent that we are anticipate an increase in payroll and related expenses as a res

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists primarily of interest expense and the re-measurement gain or loss associated with the chan

We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estim pricing model, in part, on subjective assumptions, including s preferred stock or common stock underlying the warrants.

Critical Accounting Pol

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financ have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepte make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount liabilities in our financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we recognition, accrued expenses and stock-based compensation of our common stock and the fair value of our liability-classifi on historical experience, known trends and events, and variou results of which form the basis for making judgments about th sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under

While our significant accounting policies are described i prospectus, we believe the following accounting policies to b financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We have primarily generated revenue through collaborat of our protein therapeutics.

Table of Contents

We recognize revenue in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 605-25, *Revenue Recognition*. Revenue is recognized for each unit of accounting when all of the following conditions are met: (1) the contract is enforceable; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3)

Amounts received prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue. Amounts expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the end of the reporting period are recorded as revenue and amounts not expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the end of the reporting period are recorded as deferred revenue, net of current portion.

Under collaboration agreements, we may receive payments for development events, research and development reimbursements with the deliverables contained in the arrangements which may include preclinical material and development activities performed for the collaboration partner.

Effective January 1, 2011, we adopted Accounting Standards Codification 605-25, *Revenue Recognition*, which amends ASC Topic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition*. We have not identified any existing agreements that are significantly modified after January 1, 2011.

The application of the multiple element guidance requires consideration of individual deliverables, and whether such deliverables are separate units of accounting provided that: (1) the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the contract; (2) the contract is enforceable and substantially in our control. In determining the units of accounting, we consider whether the deliverables have stand-alone value, based on the consideration of research, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities of the contract in the general marketplace. In addition, we consider whether the contract is enforceable without the receipt of the remaining element(s), whether the vendor or other vendors that can provide the undelivered element(s)

Arrangement consideration that is fixed or determinable, the contract is enforceable, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria, as determined by the appropriate period or pattern of recognition. We determine the selling price based on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of selling price, if available, or management's best estimate of selling price (BESP) if neither VSOE nor BESP is available. We typically use BESP to estimate the selling price of the deliverable. In developing the BESP for a unit of accounting, we consider the contract terms that were contemplated in negotiating the agreement with the vendor and are evaluating whether changes in the key assumptions used to determine the BESP are a result of consideration between multiple units of accounting.

Table of Contents

Our agreements may contain options which provide the option is substantive if, at the inception of the arrangement, we are at risk. Factors that we consider in evaluating whether an option is substantive include whether a collaborator might obtain from the arrangement without exercising the option what will be exercised. For arrangements under which an option is substantive if the deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and the associated cost of the option is not priced at a significant and incremental discount to the fair value of the deliverable or if an option is priced at a significant and incremental discount to the fair value of the deliverable at the inception of the arrangement and a corresponding

We typically receive up-front, non-refundable payments for research and development agreement. When we believe the license to our intellectual property is attributable to the license upon delivery. When we believe the license is attributable to deliverables to be provided in the arrangement, we generally recognize revenue over the contractual or estimated performance period, which is typically 12 months. We continually evaluate these periods, and will adjust the period if necessary.

Research and development funding is recognized as revenue when the funding is principal under our collaboration arrangements, we record payments as cost-sharing revenue. To the extent that we reimburse the collaborator for research and development revenue.

We periodically review the basis for our estimates, and will adjust our estimates significantly increase or decrease the amount of revenue recognized if necessary. judgments which affected the pattern of revenue recognition. For example, research and development services. We are recognizing revenue over time for a collaboration which was estimated to end in December 2014, the expected duration of the collaboration. Another instance relates to our arrangement with a collaborator for the development of ACE-031 or back-up compounds and Shionogi.

In addition to up-front payments and research and development funding, we may receive payments upon achievement of a predefined objective. At the inception of the arrangement, the milestone is substantive and at-risk. This evaluation includes whether the milestone is dependent on the entity's performance to achieve the milestone, or the enhancement of the milestone is at least in part from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone. This consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables associated with the arrangement, scientific, regulatory, commercial and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the respective milestone, and whether the entity is at risk in the arrangement in making this assessment. On the milestone

Table of Contents

achievement date, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met. We recognize milestone payment as license and milestone revenue. For milestones that are earned but not yet received, we recognize the milestone payment over the remaining service period.

Sales and commercial milestones and royalties will be recognized as follows:

Clinical Trial Accruals and Related Expenses

We accrue and expense costs for clinical trial activities performed by us and our subsidiaries based on estimates made as of the reporting date of the work completed to date. We enter into agreements with CROs and clinical trial sites. Some CROs invoice us on a time and materials basis. Expense is recorded as services are rendered. We determine the amount of expense to accrue through discussion with internal personnel and outside service providers. We accrue expense for each reporting period, pursuant to contracts with numerous clinical trial sites. The significant factors considered in estimating accruals include the number of clinical trial sites. Costs of setting up clinical trial sites for participation in the trial are accrued over time. While the set-up periods vary from one arrangement to another, the typical set-up period includes clinical site identification, institutional review board, and pre-study site visits. Clinical trial site costs related to participation in clinical trials are

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for our stock-based awards in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718, which requires all stock-based payments to employees, including grants of restricted stock, to be recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income. We grant stock-based awards subject to service-based vesting conditions over the term of the award, or subject to both performance and service-based vesting conditions. We recognize expense if it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. Stock options granted to non-employees are subject to periodic vesting and are recognized using an accelerated recognition method.

We estimate the fair value of our stock-based awards to employees using the Black-Scholes model, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including (1) the expected term of the award, (2) risk-free interest rate and (4) expected dividends. Due to the lack of market data for our public offering in September 2013, and resulting lack of comparability, we used the expected volatility on the historical volatility of a group of similar companies with characteristics that we believe are comparable to our company, along with historical share price information sufficient to meet the requirements of the model. We use the daily closing prices for the selected companies' shares to estimate the fair value of our awards. We will continue to apply this process until a sufficient number of our shares are publicly traded.

Table of Contents

information regarding the volatility of our own stock price being used using the "simplified" method, whereby, the expected life equals the term of the options. The risk-free interest rates for periods within the expected life of the options were granted.

We also estimate forfeitures at the time of grant, and revise our estimates if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeiture rates. The forfeiture rate recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period the estimate is based on awards that are ultimately expected to be forfeited.

We have computed the estimated fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes model.

	Year Ended		NI
	December 31,		
	2011	2012	2013
Expected volatility	66.0%	69.0%	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	6.0	6.0	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Expected dividend yield			

Stock-based compensation totaled approximately \$1.2 million for the period ended September 30, 2013. As of September 30, 2013, we had approximately \$1.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost based on our current estimates, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.5 years. The expense is based on the impact of our stock-based compensation expense for stock-based awards, net of the potential increases in the value of our common stock and the effect of forfeitures.

The following table summarizes by grant date the number of shares granted through the date we became a public company, as well as the exercise price per share of our common stock on the date of grant:

Date of Grant	Number of	
	Shares	Exercise Price
	Subject to Awards	Per Share
March 1, 2012	22,750	\$
June 7, 2012	238,500	\$
September 6, 2012	20,250	\$
November 13, 2012	250,000	\$
December 12, 2012	190,500	\$
June 6, 2013	8,750	\$

(1) Due to the absence of a public market for our common stock, the fair value of common stock and represents the determined fair value of common stock on the date of each grant, taking into consideration various factors.

Table of Contents

(2)

The fair value of common stock at the grant date was determined by the board of directors for reporting purposes, as discussed more fully below.

Determination of the Fair Value of Common Stock

For grants made prior to the consummation of our initial public offering, the board of directors determined, the fair value of our common stock was determined by a valuation specialist. Due to the absence of a public market for our common stock at various dates considering contemporaneous valuations, we engaged a Certified Public Accountants Practice Aid, *Valuation of Private Companies*, Practice Aid. We engaged the valuation firm to perform contemporaneous valuations on May 2013 and June 6, 2013. In conducting the contemporaneous valuations, we believed to be relevant for each valuation conducted, including the market conditions at each valuation date. Within the contemporaneous valuations, the following significant factors included:

the prices of our preferred stock sold to our employees and the preferences and privileges of our preferred stock;

our results of operations, financial position, and cash flow;

the composition of, and changes to, our management and board of directors;

the lack of liquidity of our common stock;

our stage of development and business strategy;

the achievement of enterprise milestones, such as the completion of our initial public offering;

the valuation of publicly traded companies and the impact of mergers and acquisitions of peer companies;

any external market conditions affecting the valuation of our common stock;

the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering, or IPO, or a sale of our company;

the state of the IPO market for similarly situated companies.

The dates of our contemporaneous valuations have not affected the exercise prices of the stock options set forth in the table above. The contemporaneous valuations of our common stock and our assets were determined as of the grant date. The additional factors considered when determining the fair value of the common stock at the grant date included our stage of research and development and business conditions.

Table of Contents

There are significant judgments and estimates inherent in our estimates include assumptions regarding our future operating company valuations associated with such events, and the determination made different assumptions, our stock-based compensation expense stockholders could have been different.

In early May 2013, based on the progress of our clinical biopharmaceutical IPOs, our board of directors determined an registration statement for an IPO. We selected underwriters and the probability of an early IPO scenario and therefore in connection December 31, 2012, we retrospectively re-assessed the estimates between the contemporaneous valuations where there were stock market conditions, progress made in our development program.

Common Stock Valuation Methodologies

These contemporaneous and retrospective valuations were several valuation approaches for setting the value of an enterprise for allocating the value of an enterprise to its common stock. precedent transaction methodologies, based on inputs from comparable transactions, to estimate the enterprise value of our company.

Methods Used to Allocate Our Enterprise Value to

In accordance with the Practice Aid, we considered the value of capital stock to determine the fair value of our common stock.

Current Value Method. Under the current value method, the value is allocated to the various series of preferred stock based on their conversion values, whichever is greatest.

Option Pricing Method. Under the option pricing method, the option prices based on the liquidation preference of the common stock are inferred by analyzing the option prices.

Probability-Weighted Expected Return Method. The value per share based on the probability-weighted expected return of the possible outcomes available to us, as determined by the board of directors.

We used the PWERM to allocate the enterprise values to common stock is estimated based upon an analysis of future value is based, in part, on the plans of our board of directors and management. probability-weighted present value of expected future investments.

Table of Contents

possible outcomes available to us, as well as the economic and market conditions, were estimated using a probability-weighted analysis of the present value of the common stock under stockholder exit or liquidity event scenarios, either through (1) a sale of the company; (2) a liquidation preference of the preferred stockholders; or (3) a sale of the company to the preferred stockholders.

The individual stockholder exit or liquidity scenarios considered were based on internal and external, present as of each valuation date. The future probabilities of each sale scenario were estimated by application of the market approach.

valuations of companies prior to the receipt of the offer, and the market approach valuation date;

estimated third-party sale values based on the market approach;

expected dates for a future IPO or sale of the company.

The present values of our common stock under each scenario were estimated by probability-weighting those present values based on our estimated probabilities.

Finally, the estimated fair value of our common stock was determined by discounting our common stock is unregistered, and the holder of a minority interest in our company. Our estimate of the appropriate discount for lack of marketability was based on the Practice Aid. We selected a smaller discount after taking into account the characteristics of our companies.

March 1, 2012 Common Stock Valuation

We performed a retrospective valuation of our common stock as of March 1, 2012, that date. For the retrospective valuation at March 1, 2012, significant assumptions for each scenario, timing to the liquidity event, discount rate and probability of occurrence. In assessing these key valuation assumptions included those mentioned below.

March 1, 2012 Major Assumptions	IPO	
	Short Term	Long Term
Probability of scenario	20%	
Discount for lack of marketability		
Timeline to liquidity (in years)	1.8	
Discount rate - common stock	30%	

In applying the market approach to estimate our future value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 1.8 years under the short-term development pipeline and our collaborations as of the valuation date. We used pre-money IPO market data for transactions between the third quarter of 2011 and the value in the long-term scenario.

Table of Contents

was based on consideration of the high-end of the observed range and that the advanced development projects would continue their positive clinical progression.

In applying the market approach to estimate our aggregate value, it was assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 2.5 years for the low-case scenario and 1.5 years for the high-case scenario. The low-case scenario was based on the comparable transactions that we assumed we would make significant progress and achieve certain milestones, including assumptions that our three most advanced development projects would enter Phase 1 trials and that one or more additional compounds would enter Phase 1 trials and that our advanced development projects would continue their positive clinical progression.

In the sale at a price below liquidation preference scenario, it was assumed that the company would be sold at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their liquidation preference.

Under all the exit scenarios considered in the PWERM, the enterprise valuations, a risk-adjusted discount rate of 30.0% based on the weighted-average cost of capital, a discount for lack of marketability which was 0% in the IPO scenario, and a discount rate based on consideration of the weighted-average cost of capital, the venture capital rates of return detailed in the PWERM, and other factors pertinent to estimating the discount rate. The resulting value, as of June 7, 2012, was \$5.80 per share.

June 7, 2012 and September 6, 2012 Common Stock Valuations

We performed a retrospective valuation of our common stock as of June 7, 2012 and September 6, 2012. For the retrospective valuation at June 7, 2012, significant assumptions included the timing of the liquidity event, discount rate and discount for lack of marketability. For the retrospective valuation at September 6, 2012, key valuation assumptions included those noted in the following table.

June 7, 2012 Major Assumptions	IPO	
	Short Term	Long Term
Probability of scenario	25%	
Discount for lack of marketability		
Timeline to liquidity (in years)	1.5	
Discount rate - common stock	30%	

In applying the market approach to estimate our future value, it was assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 1.5 years under the low-case scenario and 2.5 years under the high-case scenario. The low-case scenario was based on the comparable transactions that we assumed we would make significant progress and achieve certain milestones, including assumptions that our three most advanced development projects would enter Phase 1 trials and that one or more additional compounds would enter Phase 1 trials and that our advanced development projects would continue their positive clinical progression.

Table of Contents

In applying the market approach to estimate our aggregate value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 2.5 years for the low-case scenario considered the median of the high-case scenario was based on the comparable transactions. We assumed we would make significant progress and achieve certain milestones, including assumptions that our three most advanced compounds would enter Phase 1 trials and two or more additional compounds would enter Phase 1 trials and

In the sale at a price below liquidation preference scenario, we assumed the sale would occur at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their liquidation preference. The value of the common stock would be determined by the stockholders.

Under all the exit scenarios considered in the PWERM, we used enterprise valuations, a risk-adjusted discount rate of 30% based on a discount for lack of marketability which was decreased to 0% for the events. The risk-adjusted discount rate was based on consideration of comparable companies adjusted for company specific risk factors, the very best quantitative and qualitative factors considered pertinent to estimate the fair value of our common stock as of June 7, 2012, was \$6.12 per share.

The estimated per share fair value of our common stock as of March 1, 2012 valuation of \$5.80 per share primarily due to the

timing to a prospective liquidity event had

likelihood of an IPO had increased.

As a result of the fact that the number of stock option grants had increased, we performed a retrospective valuation to determine the retrospective fair value of our common stock.

November 13, 2012 and December 12, 2012 Commencement

We performed a retrospective valuation of our common stock as of that date. For the retrospective valuation at November 13, 2012, we considered the occurrence of each scenario, timing to the liquidity event, discount rate, and other circumstances considered in assessing these key valuation assumptions.

November 13, 2012 Major Assumptions	IPO	
	Short Term	Long Term
Probability of scenario		30%
Discount for lack of marketability		
Timeline to liquidity (in years)		1.0
Discount rate common stock		30%

Table of Contents

In applying the market approach to estimate our future enterprise value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 1.0 years under the high-case scenario. We assumed an improvement in IPO market conditions for companies in our industry as of the valuation date. The selected enterprise value in the short-term scenario was the third quartile and the maximum of the observed range. The selection of the high-end of the observed range of transactions was based on the consideration of the high-end of the observed range of transactions for companies with their positive clinical progression.

In applying the market approach to estimate our aggregate enterprise value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 2.0 years under the low-case scenario. The median of the observed range of transactions in the high-case scenario was based on the comparable transactions of companies that we assumed we would make significant progress and achieve commercial success, including assumptions that our three most advanced compounds would be consummated, including assumptions that our three most advanced compounds or more additional compounds would enter Phase 1 trials and

In the sale at a price below liquidation preference scenario, we assumed that the sale would occur at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their full liquidation preference.

Under all the exit scenarios considered in the PWERM, we used the same enterprise valuations, a lower risk-adjusted discount rate of 2.0% for common stock, and a discount for lack of marketability which was based on the events. The risk-adjusted discount rate was based on consideration of the companies adjusted for company specific risk factors, the various quantitative and qualitative factors considered pertinent to estimate the fair value of our common stock as of November 13, 2012, was \$7.10.

The estimated per share fair value of our common stock as of November 13, 2012, from the June 7, 2012 retrospective valuation estimate of \$6.10.

timing to a prospective liquidity event has

increased likelihood of an IPO; and

initiation of a Phase 2 clinical trial of dal

As a result of the fact that there were no material changes in our business since November 13, 2012 valuation to determine the exercise price

March 31, 2013 Common Stock Valuation

We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock as of that date. For the valuation at March 31, 2013, significant changes in the scenario, timing

Table of Contents

to the liquidity event, discount rate and discount for lack of marketability. The valuation assumptions included those noted in the following table:

March 31, 2013 Major Assumptions	IPO	
	Short Term	Long Term
Probability of scenario	50%	
Discount for lack of marketability		
Timeline to liquidity (in years)		0.6
Discount rate - common stock	25%	

In applying the market approach to estimate our future enterprise value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 7 months under our development pipeline and our collaborations as of the valuation date. The pre-money IPO market data for transactions between the time of the IPO and the enterprise value in the long-term scenario was based on considering that our most advanced development projects would continue their development.

In applying the market approach to estimate our aggregate enterprise value, previously, it was assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 7 months. The selected enterprise value utilized in the low-case scenario compared to the selected enterprise value for the high-case scenario was based on the observed range. We assumed we would make significant progress in our development pipeline by the time a trade sale was consummated, including that our most advanced development projects would continue their development and their positive clinical progression, one or more additional common stockholders would be nominated for pre-IND activities.

In the sale at a price below liquidation preference scenario, we assumed that the sale would occur at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their liquidation preference. The common stockholders would receive the remaining value of the enterprise.

Under all the exit scenarios considered in the PWERM, the enterprise valuations, a lower risk-adjusted discount rate of 25% for common stock, and a discount for lack of marketability which was based on the observed range of liquidity events. The risk-adjusted discount rate was based on the observed range of companies adjusted for company specific risk factors, the venture capital market, and quantitative and qualitative factors considered pertinent to estimate the fair value of our common stock as of March 31, 2013, was \$8.68 per share.

The estimated per share fair value of our common stock as of the November 13, 2012 valuation of \$7.88 per share primarily reflects the impact of the NASDAQ Biotechnology index increasing from 1,000 to 1,100.

NASDAQ Biotechnology index increasing from 1,000 to 1,100

Table of Contents

improved capital market conditions for biotech companies and their valuations;

increased likelihood of our board of directors approving a sale;

decreased timing to a prospective liquidity event;

initiation of several Phase 2 clinical trials.

June 6, 2013 Common Stock Valuation

We performed a contemporaneous valuation of our common stock as of that date.

For the contemporaneous valuation at June 6, 2013, significant assumptions, scenario, timing to the liquidity event, discount rate and discount for lack of marketability. Assessing these key valuation assumptions included those noted below.

June 6, 2013 Major Assumptions	IPO	
	Short Term	Long Term
Probability of scenario	60%	
Discount for lack of marketability		
Timeline to liquidity (in years)	0.4	
Discount rate - common stock	25%	

In applying the market approach to estimate our future enterprise value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 5 months under the low-case scenario. Our development pipeline and our collaborations as of the valuation date were used to determine the pre-money IPO market data for transactions between the time of the valuation and the liquidity event. The enterprise value in the long-term scenario was based on considering that our most advanced development projects would continue their development.

In applying the market approach to estimate our aggregate enterprise value, we assumed that a liquidity event would occur in 5 months under the low-case scenario. The selected enterprise value utilized in the low-case scenario compared to the selected enterprise value for the high-case scenario was based on the observed range. We assumed we would make significant progress in our development pipeline by the time a trade sale was consummated, including that our most advanced development projects would continue their development and their positive clinical progression, one or more additional common stockholders would be nominated for pre-IND activities.

In the sale at a price below liquidation preference scenario, we assumed that the sale would occur at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their liquidation preference. The enterprise value for the common stockholders was based on the observed range.

Under all the exit scenarios considered in the PWERM, we assumed that the sale would occur at a value that would not allow the preferred stockholders to receive their liquidation preference. The enterprise valuations, a lower risk-adjusted discount rate of 25% for common stock, and a discount for lack of marketability which was based on the observed range.

Table of Contents

other assumed liquidity events. The risk-adjusted discount rate for biotechnology companies adjusted for company specific risk analysis of other quantitative and qualitative factors considered the estimated fair value of our common stock as of June 6, 2013.

The estimated per share fair value of our common stock as of March 31, 2013 valuation of \$8.68 per share primarily due to

timing to a prospective liquidity event has

NASDAQ Biotechnology (^NBI) index in

improved capital market conditions for biotechnology offerings and their initial public offering

the occurrence of the organizational meeting

received two FDA Orphan Designations for

initiated Phase 2 trial of ACE-536 in with
Initial public offering price

The initial public offering price of \$15.00 per share was compared to, in comparison, our estimate of the fair value of our common stock. The initial public offering price was not derived using a formula or the opinion of underwriters. Among the factors that were considered in setting

an analysis of the typical valuation ranges

the general condition of the securities market and the stock of generally comparable companies

an assumption that there would be a receptive market for the offering and

an assumption that there would be sufficient liquidity for the initial public offering.

The initial public offering price reflected a significant increase in value. We believe the difference is due to the following factors:

The contemporaneous valuation prepared for the initial public offering with an anticipated completion date. However, the consideration of different scenarios for the initial public offering price and the valuation as of June 6, 2013.

Advancement in the dose escalation phase
 β -thalassemia;

Advancement in the treatment of patients
cell carcinoma of the head and neck;

Table of Contents

Improved capital market conditions for co offerings by such companies and in the in their most recent pre-IPO equity financing,

The initial offering price necessarily assu stock had been created and that our prefer offering and, therefore, excluded the marl initial public offering, the superior rights the contemporaneous valuations over the the IPO scenarios and 5% for the trade sa

In the public markets we believe there are certain of our clinical assets than the valu will in fact be the case. As described above fair value of our common stock and this n offering price. The initial public offering determined by negotiation between us and of June 6, 2013 was not a factor in setting

The price that investors were willing to p not been expressly considered in our prior able to quantify.

There are significant additional judgments and estimates include assumptions regarding our future performance, includ determination of the appropriate valuation methods. If we had been different. The foregoing valuation methodologies are no completion of our initial public offering. We cannot make ass are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the foregoing val

Warrants to Purchase Preferred Stock and Common Stock

As of September 30, 2013, we had warrants outstanding 857,586 shares of our common stock contain a provision requ securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, a requires the warrants to be classified as liabilities and measur income (expense). The fair value of the warrants to purchase warrants to purchase common stock are classified as liabilities estimated that there would be up to three future financing eve modifications to the warrant liabilities are recorded in earning estimating the fair value of our warrant liabilities include the estimated fair value of the stock underlying the warrant, and t

Table of Contents

Additionally, prior to the completion of our initial public offering, Series B, Series C-1 and Series D-1 preferred stock. Freestanding warrants were classified as liabilities and recorded at fair value regardless of whether they were subject to redemption. The warrants were subject to re-measurement at the end of each reporting period of other income (expense), net. We measured the fair value of the warrants using a Black-Scholes model. In connection with the closing of our initial public offering, the warrants were reclassified as equity. Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock, and Series D-1 Preferred Stock were reclassified as a component of equity and are no longer subject to redemption. The carrying amount of the warrants remained unchanged.

Emerg

The Jumpstart our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, provides for an extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards under this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards later than other companies that are not eligible to opt out of the extended transition period under the JOBS Act.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Revenue:		
Collaboration revenue:		
License and milestone	\$ 7,226	\$ 2,000
Cost-sharing, net	4,043	1,000
Total revenue	11,269	3,000
Costs and expenses:		
Research and development	25,646	1,000
General and administrative	6,318	1,000
Total costs and expenses	31,964	2,000
Income (loss) from operations	(20,695)	(1,000)
Other income (expense), net	(1,508)	(1,000)
Net income (loss)	\$ (22,203)	\$ (2,000)

Revenue. We recognized revenue of \$45.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$11.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The \$34.4 million increase was primarily due to collaboration for the first patient dosed in a Phase 2 trial in Australia. Shire ended our collaboration as of June 30, 2013. The remaining revenue from Celgene of \$6.9 million due to Celgene assuming the collaboration on January 1, 2013, and recognition of \$0.2 million deferred revenue.

Table of Contents

in net cost-sharing revenue from Shire of \$1.3 million due to

The following table shows revenue from all sources for the

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	2013
Collaboration revenue:		
Celgene:		
License and milestone	\$ 1,491	\$ 11,72
Cost-sharing, net	2,106	8,90
Total Celgene	3,597	20,68
Shire:		
License and milestone	5,735	24,33
Cost-sharing, net	1,937	70
Total Shire	7,672	25,03
Total collaboration revenue	11,269	45,71
Total revenue	\$ 11,269	\$ 45,71

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses were \$25.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$25.6 million in the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to an increase in research and development activities with clinical activity totaling \$2.8 million, partially offset by

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$6.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$6.3 million in the same period in 2012. This increase was primarily due to legal services in connection with our litigation with the Salk Institute and other legal services in connection with business development activities totaling \$2.3 million.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net was \$14.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, compared to \$12.7 million in the same period in 2012. This \$12.7 million increase was primarily due to the issuance of warrants of \$12.0 million and an increase in interest expense of \$0.7 million in 2013.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2012**

(in thousands)	Year Decem 2011
Revenue:	
Collaboration revenue:	
License and milestone	\$ 74,406
Cost-sharing, net	4,760
Contract manufacturing	1,745
 Total revenue	 80,911
 Costs and operating expenses:	
Research and development	32,713
General and administrative	8,142
Cost of contract manufacturing revenue	1,500
 Total costs and expenses	 42,355
 Income (loss) from operations	 38,556
Other expense, net	(2,290)
 Net income (loss)	 \$ 36,266

Revenue. We recognized revenue of \$15.3 million for December 31, 2011. The \$65.6 million decrease in revenue in 2012, because during 2011, upon signing the ACE-536 Ce payments and deferred revenue totaling \$54.8 million. During Alkermes collaboration. Also, in 2012 we did not recognize a license and milestone revenue was offset by higher 2012 cost. We also recognized \$1.7 million for a contract manufacturing

Table of Contents

The following table shows revenue from all sources for the

(in thousands)	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2012
Collaboration revenue:		
Celgene:		
License and milestone	\$ 63,607	\$ 63,607
Cost-sharing, net	(121)	(121)
Total Celgene	63,486	63,486
Shire:		
License and milestone	8,392	8,392
Cost-sharing, net	4,148	4,148
Total Shire	12,540	12,540
Alkermes:		
License and milestone	2,407	2,407
Cost-sharing, net	733	733
Total Alkermes	3,140	3,140
Total collaboration revenue	79,166	79,166
Contract manufacturing revenue	1,745	1,745
Total revenue	\$ 80,911	\$ 80,911

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses were \$32.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$32.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to preclinical animal toxicology studies of \$2.6 million, patent and legal costs of \$0.5 million, contract labor of \$0.5 million, outside consulting fees of \$0.5 million, offset by decreases in expenses related to depreciation of \$1.3 million and in-licensing of \$0.5 million.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses were \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to legal costs of \$0.4 million in connection with litigation activities.

Cost of Contract Manufacturing Revenue. There was \$1.5 million of cost of contract manufacturing revenue for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to costs provided during 2012.

Other Expense, Net. Other expense, net was \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to the redemption of redeemable convertible preferred stock and common stock.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have incurred losses and cumulative negative cash flow from operations. As of December 31, 2013, we had an accumulated deficit of \$174.2 million. We anticipate that our research and development and general and administrative expenses will continue to increase over the next several years.

Table of Contents

result, we will need additional capital to fund our operations, other sources, including potential additional collaborations.

As of September 30, 2013, our operations have been funded by equity investments from our partners, and \$192.6 million in loans from partners.

In September 2013, we completed the sale of 6,417,000 shares pursuant to the underwriters' full exercise of their option to purchase net proceeds to us of \$86.8 million, after deducting underwritten private placement of \$10 million of our common stock at a price

As of September 30, 2013, we had \$116.5 million in cash and equivalents in accordance with our investment policy, primarily with a view to investing in mutual funds consisting of U.S. government-backed securities.

We entered into a new venture debt facility on June 7, 2012. After an interest-only period, we began paying down principal. The debt is payable monthly. The debt facility also included a closing cost of \$1.2 million which is due at the time of the final payment. We are paying an interest rate of approximately 11.8%. We are not subject to any prepayment as of, or acquired after, June 7, 2012, except for intellectual property

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth the primary sources and uses of cash

(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by (used in):	
Operating activities	\$
Investing activities	
Financing activities	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$

Operating Activities. The significant decrease in net cash provided by operating activities compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012, is primarily due to the first quarter of 2013. The significant decrease in cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2011, is primarily due to the upfront cash received during 2011.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$18.3 million for the first quarter of 2013, of \$3.8 million adjusted for non-cash items including an increase in depreciation of \$1.4 million,

Table of Contents

depreciation and amortization of \$0.7 million, forgiveness of \$0.7 million, and amortization of deferred debt issuance costs of \$29.9 million. The significant items in the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$24.3 million, primarily to the recognition of \$24.3 million of deferred revenue in 2013. Other components of the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in collaboration receivables of \$1.3 million, an increase in prepaid expenses of \$0.2 million, and an increase in accounts payable of \$0.2 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$29.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, which was \$22.2 million adjusted for non-cash items including an increase in deferred revenue of \$0.9 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.1 million, a decrease in deferred revenue of \$0.1 million, and a net decrease due to change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$24.3 million in connection with up-front payments for the Celgene collaboration and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.2 million. Other components of the change include an increase in collaboration receivables of \$1.0 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$0.4 million.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$38.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, which was \$32.6 million adjusted for non-cash items including an increase in deferred revenue of \$1.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$1.3 million, a decrease in deferred revenue of \$1.5 million, and a net decrease in operating assets and liabilities of \$11.5 million. The significant items in the change in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of \$9.7 million due to the ongoing recognition of revenue from the Celgene collaboration, a decrease in accounts payable of \$1.3 million and an increase in accrued expenses of \$1.6 million. Other components of the change include an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.6 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$0.2 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$9.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which was \$36.3 million, which was impacted by non-cash items including an increase in deferred revenue of \$1.4 million, an increase in the fair value of warrants of \$0.5 million, a decrease in deferred revenue of \$0.2 million and a net decrease in operating assets and liabilities include a decrease in deferred revenue of the Celgene collaboration upfront payments as a result of the Celgene collaboration upfront payments as a result of the Celgene collaboration of \$2.8 million, offset in part by a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$1.8 million. Other components of the change include an increase in collaboration receivables of \$1.8 million. Other components of the change include a decrease in accounts payable of \$0.3 million and an increase in deferred rent of \$0.2 million.

Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and consisted

Table of Contents

Net cash used in investing activities was \$27,000 for the 2012 and consisted of purchases of property and equipment.

Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$97.4 million in net proceeds received from the sale of \$1.8 million of principal payments made to pay down our convertible preferred stock, common stock and warrants to purchase common stock for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and consisted primarily of net proceeds received from the sale of 9,704,756 shares of common stock in June 2012, offset by \$6.2 million of principal payments on our debt facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$21.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, consisting of net proceeds received from the sale of 9,704,756 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock, offset by \$6.2 million of principal payments on our debt facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$13.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, consisting of net proceeds received from the drawdown of our new venture debt facility, offset by \$6.2 million of principal payments on our debt facility.

Operating Capital Requirements

To date, we have not generated any revenue from product sales. We will not generate revenue from product sales unless we successfully commercialize any approved product candidates of our current or future protein therapeutics. We anticipate that our operating losses will increase as we continue the development of, and seek to commercialize, any approved product candidates. We anticipate that we will encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties and delays in the development and commercialization of our therapeutics, and we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties and delays in the operation of our business. Since the closing of our initial public offering, we have been operating as a public company. We anticipate that we will need to raise additional capital to fund our operations.

We believe that the net proceeds we receive from this offering and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund our projected operating expenses for the next 12 months. We may require additional capital for the further development of our existing product candidates and to pursue other development activities related to additional product candidates.

Until we can generate a sufficient amount of revenue from product sales, we may need to raise additional capital through equity offerings, or debt financings or other sources including strategic partnerships, on favorable terms, if at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital, we may be forced to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue the development of our product candidates. We may also be forced to raise additional funds through the issuance of

Table of Contents

additional debt or equity securities, it could result in dilution of our common stock. If we issue securities, those securities may have rights senior to those of our common stock, which could restrict our operations and potentially impair our competitive position and our ability to acquire, sell or license intellectual property rights and other assets of our business. We may not be able to enter into new collaborations or other strategic events that could significantly harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our forecast of the period of time through which our financial results will be stated and involves risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ from our assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could utilize resources that are not required, both near and long-term, will depend on many factors, including:

the achievement of milestones under our current and future collaborations;

the terms and timing of any other collaborations;

the initiation, progress, timing and completion of our research and development and potential protein therapeutic candidates;

the number and characteristics of protein therapeutic candidates;

the progress, costs and results of our clinical trials;

the outcome, timing and cost of regulatory submissions;

delays that may be caused by changing regulatory requirements;

the cost and timing of hiring new employees;

the costs involved in filing and prosecuting patent applications;

the costs and timing of procuring clinical trial sites;

the extent to which we acquire or invest in other companies;

the costs involved in defending and prosecuting litigation, including our litigation with the Salk Institute. See "Business - Litigation" for more information.

Table of Contents**Contractual**

The following is a summary of our long-term contractual obligations:

(in thousands)	Total	Less than 1 Year
Operating lease obligations(1)	\$ 23,979	\$ 4,521
Less: sublease income(2)	(1,407)	(58)
Venture debt facility(3)	24,320	5,300
Total	\$ 46,892	\$ 9,243

(1) We lease office space at 128 Sidney Street and 149 West 17th Street that expire in September 2018, and at 12 Emily Street in May 2015.

(2) In February 2011, we entered into a sublease for 14 West 17th Street.

(3) In June 2012, we entered into a \$20.0 million venture debt facility. The obligations under this debt facility are secured by our assets and liabilities. Interest rates were fixed at the time of drawdown, with a maximum interest rate of 12%.

We also have obligations to make future payments to third parties for the development, regulatory and commercial milestones. We have not made any such payments because the achievement and timing of these milestones is not within our control.

Under our license agreement with the Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in patent rights related to the treatment of tyrosine kinase inhibitors, we agreed to pay \$1.0 million. In addition, we are required to pay royalties on sales of the drug labeled for treatment regimens that are approved by the FDA.

Under our license agreement with the Lucidox Corporation, we agreed to pay the first cloning of the type I activin receptor type II receptor (LUCR) and pay LICR specified development and sales milestones. In addition, we agreed to pay a percentage of worldwide net product sales of dalantercept after patent expiration. If we sublicense the rights to dalantercept, we are required to make excluding payments based on the level of sales.

Under our two license agreements with the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, we agreed to pay Salk royalties on sales of type II activin receptors, if we sublicense the rights to dalantercept. We are required to make excluding payments based on sales. Under our license agreement with Salk, we are required to make development milestone payments of up to \$2.0 million for sales of products claimed in the rights of products claimed in the Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

Table of Contents

the licensed patents, or products derived from them, and the term of such patents is continuing at a reduced rate for a period of

We enter into contracts in the normal course of business for preclinical safety and research studies, research supplies and other services that provide for termination on notice, and therefore are cancelable without material financial commitments.

Net Operating Loss

We have deferred tax assets of approximately \$68.2 million due to uncertainties surrounding our ability to realize these tax assets, including net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards and research and development credit carryforwards of approximately \$93.3 million and state NOL carryforwards of approximately \$93.3 million and state NOL carryforwards of any. These federal NOL carryforwards expire at various times through 2032. In general, if we experience a greater than 50 percent change in ownership over a period, or a Section 382 ownership change, utilization of our NOL carryforwards under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may be limited. We may be able to utilize the NOL carryforwards before utilization and may be substantially reduced by a stock offering or as a result of future changes in our stock ownership. If our NOL carryforwards may be limited or lost.

Off-Balance Sheet

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not have, any off-balance sheet arrangements that are regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Quantitative and Qualitative

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. Our cash equivalents are invested in money market funds. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate sensitivity, which is affected by changes in interest rates. Our investments are in short-term securities. Due to the short-term nature of our investments, an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material effect on our

Table of Contents

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. Our research focuses on the TGF- β superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are key players in many biological processes. We are leaders in understanding the biology of the TGF- β superfamily and, by coupling our discovery and development expertise, including our deep knowledge of protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a pipeline of protein therapeutic candidates with novel mechanisms of action that we believe will significantly improve clinical outcomes for patients with cancer.

We focus on discovering and developing protein therapeutics that target ligands collectively referred to as the TGF- β superfamily. These ligands induce signaling and intra-cellular changes in gene expression that guide cell growth and differentiation. In an under-explored and diverse set of drug targets with the potential to improve outcomes in various tissues.

We have three internally discovered protein therapeutic candidates in clinical trials, focused on cancer and rare diseases. Our two most advanced candidates, ACE-536 and Sotatercept, increase red blood cell production through a novel mechanism. Together with our first-in-class candidate, ACE-536 to treat anemia and associated complications in patients with cancer, cell disorders are generally unresponsive to currently approved treatments. ACE-536 is designed to inhibit blood vessel formation through a mechanism distinct from cancer drugs that inhibit blood vessel formation, the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, sunitinib, and dalantercept primarily for use in combination with these products. We have spent approximately \$142.1 million on research and development for these candidates.

Sotatercept and ACE-536 have already shown promising results in human clinical trials with sotatercept in over 160 healthy volunteers and ACE-536 in healthy volunteers. In these studies, both sotatercept and ACE-536 demonstrated safety and efficacy. Based on these results, we and Celgene have initiated Phase 2 clinical trials. In addition to the ongoing trials of sotatercept and ACE-536 in patients with anemia, we are studying both of these protein therapeutic candidates in one or both of our other two clinical stage candidates.

With respect to our third clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate, we are studying it in patients with advanced solid tumors. Of the 29 evaluable patients, 15 had a partial response according to RECIST criteria. Additionally, we have studied our third clinical stage candidate in advanced head and neck cancer. Of the 29 evaluable patients, 15 had a partial response and ten had stable disease, according to RECIST criteria. Our

Table of Contents

with an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor where we have previously demonstrated that dalantercept in combination with a VEGF pathway inhibitor provides superior outcomes in xenograft models. In an ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial of dalantercept in combination with sunitinib in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma we have completed the dose-toxicity study. A dose of 150 mg/kg is well tolerated in combination with the FDA approved sunitinib. We are conducting a Phase 3 study and plan to start the randomized controlled part of the study in 2014. The Phase 3 trial of dalantercept in combination with the VEGF pathway inhibitor is ongoing.

In addition to our clinical stage programs, we are developing a Phase 2 clinical trial that we expect to initiate by the end of 2014. ACE-083 is a novel VEGF pathway inhibitor injected, with minimal systemic effect. We are focused on the treatment of specific muscles that may provide a clinical benefit, including muscle atrophy.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536 through our partnership with Alkermes, Inc. We became responsible for paying 100% of worldwide development costs for sotatercept and ACE-536. In addition to potential development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, we expect to receive a royalty on net sales in the low-to-mid 20% range. We expect that the majority of which our commercialization costs will be entirely funded by Alkermes, Inc.

We have not entered into a partnership for dalantercept and sunitinib.

As of September 30, 2013, our operations have been funded by Alkermes, Inc. for \$86.8 million from investors in our initial public offering, \$49.6 million from Alkermes, Inc. (Alkermes) and \$192.6 million in upfront payments from our collaboration partners.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to be a leader in the discovery, development and commercialization of novel drugs. Key components of our strategy are:

Advance sotatercept and ACE-536 into Phase 3 clinical trials. We are currently developing sotatercept and ACE-536. Assuming we receive regulatory approval from the FDA and MDS, we plan to initiate Phase 3 clinical trials for sotatercept and ACE-536 by the end of 2014 or early 2015.

Explore new indications for sotatercept and ACE-536. We are currently conducting research to assess the opportunity for sotatercept and ACE-536 in the treatment of hemoglobinopathies, which include diseases such as sickle cell anemia. Based on preclinical and clinical data in β -thalassemia, we believe there is potential for sotatercept and ACE-536 as therapeutic candidates, we believe there is potential to continue to explore development of these drugs.

Advance dalantercept into Phase 3-enab

Table of Contents

either an approved anti-angiogenesis agent or a combination of these agents in clinical trials with patients with liver cancer and other trials.

Utilize our discovery and development platform
sotatercept, ACE-536 and dalantercept, and we intend to continue to discover and develop novel TGF- β superfamily. We plan to bring an additional TGF- β superfamily member to clinical trials for diseases involving muscle loss. We are also evaluating dalantercept for the treatment of diseases involving muscle loss and are currently developing new protein therapeutic candidates.

Strategically leverage collaborations to accelerate development
We received a \$250.0 million from our corporate partner, AstraZeneca, for the development of ACE-536. These collaborations provide us with significant funding and commercial capabilities. We will continue to evaluate the development or commercialization of other protein therapeutic candidates.

Establish commercialization and market access
We have retained co-promotion rights in North America for ACE-536. We intend to build hematology, oncology and other commercial capabilities to commercialize our protein therapeutic candidates.

The Acceleron Discovery Platform: Novel Approaches to Drug Discovery

Since our founding, we have focused on developing protein therapeutic candidates, ligands, that are collectively referred to as the TGF- β superfamily. These ligands trigger intra-cellular changes in gene expression that guide cellular function. We represent a diverse and underexplored set of drug targets with high prevalence in all organs and tissues. Applying our proprietary discovery and development platform to these ligands and its receptors, we have generated a robust pipeline of innovative protein therapeutic candidates and mechanisms underlying cancer and rare diseases.

Our Focus The TGF- β Superfamily

On a daily basis, the human body must orchestrate the growth and repair of tissues. Stem cells and precursor cells are undifferentiated cell types that, when required, these undifferentiated cells divide and, through a series of steps, repair the affected tissue. Decades of research have identified the mechanisms underlying the growth and differentiation of stem and precursor cells.

Until recently, regulation of the erythropoietin pathway was the primary focus of research. Members of the TGF- β superfamily are now recognized as important regulators of the erythropoietin pathway. Members of the TGF- β superfamily ameliorates anemia in mouse models. We are evaluating two protein therapeutic candidates, sotatercept and ACE-536, for the treatment of anemia and other diseases.

Table of Contents

Members of the TGF- β superfamily also play a significant role in cancer. We have shown that mice with a genetic defect in a particular receptor have reduced blood vessel formation in the tumor. We have used this information in the treatment of cancer.

Members of the family are also significant regulators of muscle growth. Myostatin, a member of the family, causes profound increases in skeletal muscle. A naturally occurring mutation in the "double-muscling" gene in cattle and in the "bully whippet" dog has increased muscle mass or function. Furthermore, a mutation in the human myostatin gene causes exceptional musculature and strength. We are actively working on therapies to modulate myostatin signaling.

Ligands of the TGF- β superfamily cause these profound effects. In the illustration below, a ligand of the superfamily initiates intracellular signaling. Upon binding to the ligand, the receptor activates specific transcription factors. Activated Smad proteins regulate gene expression and guide cellular differentiation.

The TGF- β superfamily ligands are divided into subgroups: Activin, Bone Morphogenetic Proteins (BMPs) and the TGF- β subgroup (for example, TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2, and TGF- β 3). We focus on the activin, GDF and BMP subgroups.

We believe that, by employing our proprietary discovery platform, we can identify TGF- β superfamily signaling and unlock the therapeutic potential of these pathways.

Acceleron Approach

By combining the powerful biology of the TGF- β superfamily with our protein engineering and manufacturing capabilities, we have built a robust platform to study the mechanisms underlying cancer and rare diseases.

We have taken a comprehensive, receptor-focused approach to studying the TGF- β superfamily. Receptors for the superfamily act as control points for the ligand-induced signaling pathway. We have in-licensed patent rights for nine of the 12 receptors and are developing a comprehensive panel of ligands. In the body, these ligands are involved in a wide range of ligand-receptor interactions and diminishing signaling in the TGF- β pathway is a therapeutic target.

Table of Contents

candidates using the ligand-binding part of the receptors, depicted in the figure below, and a portion of ligands in each biological process. We link the ligand-binding part of the receptor to the antibody known as the Fc domain, depicted in the lower part of the figure. The resulting "fused" proteins can be administered by simple intravenous injection at a long enough time to permit dosing on a weekly or monthly basis.

Protein therapeutics constructed this way are referred to as receptor fusion proteins. Other protein therapeutics on the market belong to this category including Enbrel and Humira.

As shown in the figure below, our receptor fusion proteins prevent the binding of those ligands from binding to the cell surface receptors, and thereby prevent the biological process.

To take full advantage of our proprietary discovery and development capabilities to rapidly and cost-effectively create, test and optimize our receptor fusion proteins, we have developed a proprietary platform that allows us to create and optimize our receptor fusion proteins. This platform enables us to identify our protein therapeutic candidates, and assess the activity of those candidates in our target biological processes.

Table of Contents

animals using our internal animal pharmacology facility or the facility to manufacture Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical material quickly and in a compliant protein production facility to support clinical development.

We use our integrated platform of research, development and manufacturing to advance our protein therapeutic candidates. Our robust clinical development program, particularly in the areas of cancer and rare diseases.

Our Product Pipeline

We have four development stage protein therapeutic candidates. In the fourth we expect to begin human clinical trials by the end of 2014. We are conducting three investigator-sponsored trials with sotatercept. We are conducting a trial with dalantercept and overseeing a collaborative group-sponsored trial with dalantercept in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in the end of 2014.

Sotatercept and ACE-536

Anemia in Patients with β -thalassemia and MDS

Erythropoiesis, the process by which precursor cells proliferate and active processes in human biology. The primary role of red blood cells is to carry oxygen. At any given time, there are approximately 25 trillion red blood cells in the human body. The human body produces 2.4 million new red blood cells every second. These precursor cells referred to as red blood cell precursors. These precursor cells undergo differentiation, to become more specialized cells to carry out their function. The rate of red blood cell production is normally tightly controlled by a negative feedback loop. A positive regulator that stimulates proliferation of early red blood cell precursors.

Table of Contents

cells depicted in the figure below. Based on our research, it is regulators of red blood cell precursors, starting with the Pro-E TGF- β superfamily restrain the maturation of these precursor

Depict

In certain diseases, the highly active process of red blood functional red blood cells, a condition known as anemia. Anest stimulating agents, such as recombinant erythropoietin, that s certain diseases, such as β -thalassemia and MDS, anemia is c known as ineffective erythropoiesis.

Anemias caused by ineffective erythropoiesis are not we erythropoiesis is characterized by an over-abundance of early to properly differentiate into healthy, functional red blood cel which exacerbates the over-abundance of early stage precursor early stage precursors, the increase in the number of these cel

Depictio

Table of Contents

Based on our preclinical research, we believe that TGF- β 1 is a key regulator of the maturation of these early stage red blood cell precursors. We are also studying regulators of late stage red blood cell precursors and promoting their maturation.

We are developing sotatercept and ACE-536, through our research. Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents are either not approved or are used in MDS and MDS in which anemia is caused by ineffective erythropoiesis. The process of erythropoiesis is regulated by erythropoietin (EPO) and its receptors and ligands. Although similar in terms of their effects on red blood cell production and bone mass and biomarkers of bone formation in clinical trials, sotatercept and ACE-536 are not EPO agonists. Unlike ACE-536, sotatercept binds to and inhibits ligands. Sotatercept is being studied in clinical trials for anemia in kidney disease, where it has the potential to treat both anemia and bone loss. Sotatercept also inhibits the growth of myeloma cells. Therefore, sotatercept is expected to improve the anemia and the bone loss associated with the disease.

β -thalassemia

The thalassemias comprise a heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by a deficiency of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a four-subunit protein complex for oxygen transport. The β -thalassemias are a group that binds to and carries oxygen molecules within red blood cells. The severity of β -thalassemia, depending on whether the genetic defect lies in one or two β -globin genes, varies. β -thalassemia is prevalent throughout the Mediterranean region, Middle East, and Southeast Asia. The Thalassaemia International Federation estimates that there are approximately 20,000 β -thalassemia patients in the United States and Europe, who are mostly of Mediterranean or Southeast Asian descent. Many β -thalassemia patients in the same regions who are not affected by the disease have hemoglobin levels that are approximately half that of normal.

Anemia of β -thalassemia is primarily a result of ineffective erythropoiesis. The β -subunits of hemoglobin resulting in an excess amount of the α -subunits. The α -subunits are a cellular component called the proteasome. The proteasome is a large complex of cellular components and organelles such as mitochondria within the red blood cell. In thalassemia, the proteasome becomes saturated with α -subunits. Other cellular components and participate in the maturation process. The α -subunits not eliminated by the proteasome form aggregates, called hemichromes. With the saturation of the proteasome by unpaired α -subunits, the red blood cells are filtered out by the spleen and have a reduced lifespan.

Patients with the most severe form of β -thalassemia produce a large number of hemichromes. Consequently, these patients require regular and lifelong red blood cell transfusions, usually every two to three weeks. An intensive transfusion regimen contributes to a condition known as iron overload.

Table of Contents

overload, which is the principal cause of mortality. Consequently, standard treatment in these patients and typically begins after iron chelation therapy alone costs between \$25,000 and \$40,000 per year and depends largely on whether patients are maintained on an adequate diet and/or iron chelation is associated with a poor prognosis and/or infection from transfusions as well as toxicities related to iron overload.

Patients with an intermediate form of β -thalassemia, who suffer from a wide range of debilitating conditions. The ongoing damage to organ systems. By the second decade of life, most of these patients have only half that of normal individuals. In an attempt to correct this condition, continued stimulation of the early red blood cell precursors in the bone marrow that it leads to skeletal deformities, porosity of the bones, and the result in part of continuous clearance by the spleen of the transfused cells to require removal of their spleen, which in turn leads to worse iron overload, a significant complication even in the absence of red blood cell transfusions, ongoing ineffective erythropoiesis. Patients also suffer from various endocrine glands. Importantly, iron can also accumulate in the spleen and liver failure.

No drug is approved to treat the anemia of β -thalassemia, although this option is limited by the availability of bone marrow transplant procedure. Consequently this treatment is not widely used.

Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Myelodysplastic syndromes, or MDS, are a group of heterogeneous disorders characterized by abnormal differentiation of blood precursor cells, including red blood cells, often accompanied by decreases in white blood cells and platelets. Anemia is present in the vast majority of MDS patients at the time of diagnosis. MDS is diagnosed in individuals 60 years of age or older. Cancer survival is low, with approximately 10,000 to 15,000 cases and the overall U.S. prevalence at approximately 100 cases per million.

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation represents the only curative approach. The morbidity and mortality of this approach limits its use. Approximately 50% of patients are typically treated with inhibitors of DNA methyltransferase (2012 U.S. sales of \$233 million for MDS). Of the remaining 50%, approximately 20% have a specific chromosomal mutation and are typically treated with targeted therapy. Patients typically receive red blood cell transfusions or erythropoietin, which is approved by the FDA or the EMA for the treatment of anemia.

Table of Contents

treatment of anemia in MDS patients. Our internal market research estimates that our products will generate approximately \$100 million in annual U.S. sales from their use in this disease.

The anemia in MDS is primarily due to ineffective erythropoiesis, with reticulocyte levels substantially above the normal range, indicating that the bone marrow is attempting to compensate. The ineffective erythropoiesis of MDS may be caused by excessive apoptosis of erythroid blood cell maturation. For this reason we believe that blocking the erythropoietin receptor with a monoclonal antibody may be beneficial. Approximately 50% of MDS patients are unresponsive to erythropoietin therapy. Transfusions, which can increase the risk of infection and iron overload, are commonly used. Erythropoiesis is a major cause of morbidity in MDS patients.

Chronic Kidney Disease

Anemia is a common complication of chronic kidney disease. In patients with advanced disease, the extent in the liver, patients with chronic kidney disease produce less erythropoietin. Complications of chronic kidney disease include a condition known as secondary hyperparathyroidism. Diseased kidneys fail to maintain proper levels of calcium and phosphate, leading to bone and vascular calcification. Bone and vascular disorders are common in patients with chronic kidney disease. Bone and vascular disorders affect almost all patients receiving dialysis. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 2 million people in the United States have end-stage renal disease patients receiving dialysis in the United States. Erythropoietin therapy has been used for many years. Sotatercept has the potential to differentiate itself from other erythropoietin agonists by its effects on bone metabolism observed following the administration of sotatercept. Additionally, in mouse models of vascular calcification, sotatercept treatment significantly reduced vascular calcification.

Sotatercept Clinical and Preclinical Development

Sotatercept is a soluble receptor fusion protein consisting of the extracellular domain of the erythropoietin receptor and the Fc domain of human IgG1. Sotatercept acts as a protein trap for erythropoietin. Sotatercept has increased red blood cells in multiple clinical trials.

Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trials of Sotatercept

Our collaboration partner, Celgene, is currently conducting Phase 2 clinical trials in patients with anemia and chronic kidney disease. The FDA has granted orphan drug designation to sotatercept for the treatment of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease. Celgene plans to submit an application for orphan drug designation for sotatercept. In addition to its academic institutions, Celgene is also overseeing three investment

Celgene-Sponsored Clinical Trials

β-thalassemia. Celgene is conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of sotatercept in adults with β-thalassemia. The trial is currently ongoing and will evaluate further dose

Table of Contents

escalation up to 1.0 and 1.5 mg/kg, given subcutaneously on the discretion of the investigator for up to 22 months. Each cohort in the expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to ten additional patients. Sotatercept has completed enrolling the 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 mg/kg cohorts and the primary objective of the trial is to identify a safe dose level and to measure efficacy. The secondary objective is to measure the reduction in transfusion burden by 20% compared to the pretreatment transfusion burden for each patient. The primary endpoint is the percentage of patients achieving a transfusion level by ≥ 1 g/dL compared to the baseline hemoglobin, sustained for at least 4 weeks of sotatercept on iron overload, which is an important cause of iron overload. The trial is being conducted in six sites in Italy, France, Greece, and the United States.

Sotatercept has generated encouraging preliminary data.

As shown in the figure below, sotatercept has generated encouraging preliminary data in a Phase 2 clinical trial who are non-transfusion dependent based on iron overload.

**Mean Change in Hemoglobin
Non-Transfusion Dependent**

Table of Contents

Another analysis of the data from this trial also shows that 84% of non-transfusion dependent patients maintained their hemoglobin above the first two months of receiving the first dose of sotatercept:

84% of non-transfusion dependent patients maintained their hemoglobin above the first two months of receiving the first dose of sotatercept:

33%, 16% and 0% of non-transfusion dependent patients maintained their hemoglobin above the first two months of receiving the first dose of sotatercept at 0.1 mg/kg dose levels, respectively.

**Maximum Change in Hemoglobin Level From Baseline in
(Day 6)**

Table of Contents

The figure below shows that there is a statistically significant increase in hemoglobin during the first three cycles across the three lowest dose levels. The x-axis shows the patients' maximum change in hemoglobin and the y-axis shows the patients' maximum change in hemoglobin. The figure shows that the maximum increase in hemoglobin occurs during the first three cycles.

Relationship Between Drug Exposure and Hemoglobin Levels Over Three Cycles (Dose Level 0.1 mg/kg)

Only patients completing three cycles (AUC) area under the curve

We expect Celgene to establish a range of recommended doses as the clinical trials continue. We expect that in future clinical trials patients will undergo individualized dose titration based on hemoglobin response. We expect Celgene to continue to dose escalate in this trial with patients who do not respond to the current dose levels. If this activity is confirmed with an acceptable safety profile, we expect to start patients on higher dose levels in the first quarter of 2014 or early 2015. At the dose levels that have been studied, we expect to see a statistically significant increase in hemoglobin. Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect to see the following: data from additional dose levels and extended treatment in the first quarter of 2014, and additional data in the fourth quarter of 2014.

MDS. Celgene is conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of MDS. The dose levels to be studied are 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 and 1.0 mg/kg and up to three additional cycles for late responders, with a total of 20 patients receiving a single dose level during the dose escalation phase.

Table of Contents

phase, followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level. The trial was first dosed in December 2012. Celgene has currently completed the 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mg/kg dose escalation. The primary outcome measure is the number of red blood cell transfusions of <4 units of red blood cells in the eight weeks prior to dosing, HI-E is a decrease of ≥ 4 units of red blood cells transfused in the eight weeks prior to treatment. This trial will be conducted at up to 23 sites in the United States and other countries. Due to the timelines, which are subject to change, we expect additional dose escalation portion of the clinical trial in the second quarter of 2014.

Chronic Kidney Disease. Celgene is conducting two Phase 2 clinical trials. The first is a Phase 2 clinical trial with sotatercept designed as a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the pharmacokinetics, safety, efficacy, tolerability and pharmacodynamics of sotatercept in patients with chronic kidney disease on hemodialysis. The first patient in the trial was first dosed subcutaneously as a single dose. Subsequent dose levels to be tested are 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mg/kg. The trial will include up to 12 cohorts during the dose escalation phase, followed by an additional 12 cohorts at 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 mg/kg. The primary endpoints include effects on hemoglobin and serum markers of kidney function. The trial is being conducted in the United States and may enroll up to 56 patients.

Early data from this trial are encouraging. An interim analysis showed increases in hemoglobin in end stage renal disease patients on hemodialysis. This was presented at the Hematology Clinical Meeting in April 2014.

Based in part on these interim data, and previously observed in a Phase 2 clinical trial in Europe with sotatercept in patients with chronic kidney disease, the second trial was first dosed in December 2013. The study is designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of sotatercept to treat anemia and to control the adverse manifestations of chronic kidney disease. Patients in the study must first be on a stable dose of an erythropoiesis stimulating agent for a treatment free period of approximately five days, will then be randomized to either sotatercept or placebo.

The first part is a dose-escalation study of intravenous sotatercept to evaluate pharmacokinetics, safety and tolerability. Patients will receive up to a total of eight doses and followed for approximately 12 weeks. The second part of the study will include approximately 230 patients to evaluate the efficacy and safety of sotatercept. The primary endpoints of part two of the study include the change in mean hemoglobin levels and the percentage of patients with hemoglobin levels within a target range after switching from

Table of Contents

to sotatercept. Measures of biomarkers for bone formation and imaging of vascular calcification.

Sotatercept Investigator Sponsored Trials

Through collaborations with leading academic institutions, we are studying sotatercept in Diamond-Blackfan anemia and myelofibrosis.

Multiple myeloma is a cancer of the bone marrow that can lead to bone marrow failure, bone pain, bone fractures, and anemia. Investigators at the Massachusetts General Hospital are studying a combination of anti-myeloma therapies R-2 with sotatercept in patients with cancer cells along with improving anemia.

Diamond-Blackfan anemia is a rare and serious bone marrow failure syndrome. Shore Long Island Jewish Health System is studying sotatercept in patients with Diamond-Blackfan anemia who are

Myelofibrosis is an acquired disease of the bone marrow that can lead to bone marrow failure and inability to produce enough red blood cells. Investigators at the MD Anderson Cancer Center are studying sotatercept in patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms.

Completed Clinical Trials

Six human clinical trials of sotatercept, including Phase 1 studies in multiple myeloma, breast cancer, and non-small cell lung cancer. In these trials, we observed increases in red blood cells and hemoglobin. In a Phase 1 study of 1.0 mg/kg, the mean increase in hemoglobin of 1.0 mg/kg was almost 3 g/dL, which is similar to receiving epoetin alfa. In a placebo-controlled trial in patients with multiple myeloma receiving epoetin alfa, we observed dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin. In the placebo and 0.3 mg/kg cohorts, the mean increase in hemoglobin at day 29 of the trial compared to their baseline was 1.5 g/dL and 1.8 g/dL, respectively, achieved at least a 1.5 g/dL increase in hemoglobin. In a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial in breast cancer patients, we observed dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin levels. In the 0.3 mg/kg cohort, the mean hemoglobin levels increase to at least 11 g/dL maintained for 28 days. In a Phase 1 study of stimulating agent, in the 0.3 mg/kg cohort, 22% of the patients achieved this threshold. In a randomized, dose-ranging Phase 2 trial of epoetin alfa, 16% of patients administered at a fixed dose of 15 or 30 mg given subcutaneously received red blood cell transfusions within the first four weeks of the trial, 16% of patients at week 2 and 16% of patients at week four. Given the results of these trials, we expect to study sotatercept in the future in one or more of these indications.

Table of Contents

Safety

Across the completed clinical trials, sotatercept has been associated with a treatment-related serious adverse event was a report of persistent elevated blood pressure cannot be determined, it was an expected adverse event. Commonly observed adverse events included headache, infection, and asthenia. In three studies of patients with cancer (myeloma, breast cancer, and advanced breast cancer), the event was evaluated as probably related to the concurrent treatment with sotatercept. One patient with advanced breast cancer had a cerebrovascular accident (blockage of a blood vessel in the brain).

Among the ongoing clinical trials managed by Celgene, a treatment-related adverse event was reported in the MDS trial. In the β -thalassemia trial as of December 2012, a treatment-related adverse event was suspected as related to sotatercept: bone pain and superficial thrombophlebitis. A patient at the 0.5 mg/kg dose level had a treatment-related Grade 3 adverse event requiring treatment.

Sotatercept Investigational New Drug (IND) Applications

Sotatercept is the subject of three separate company-sponsored INDs. The first IND was submitted to the FDA in 2006 for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. The second IND was submitted to the FDA on March 27, 2009 to assess the use of sotatercept in the treatment of anemia in patients with lower-risk MDS. A third IND was submitted by Celgene in 2011 for the treatment of anemia in patients with end-stage renal disease. In addition, sotatercept is the subject of three separate company-sponsored CTAs. The first CTA is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in patients with lower-risk MDS, submitted to the United Kingdom on July 26, 2012, to Italy on July 27, 2012, and to the United States on July 27, 2012. The second CTA is for the treatment of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease, submitted to the United Kingdom on June 17, 2013. Sotatercept is also the subject of a company-sponsored Voluntary Harmonization Procedure on June 17, 2013. Sotatercept is the subject of three separate company-sponsored INDs.

Preclinical Studies

In preclinical studies, RAP-011 (the mouse equivalent of sotatercept) was used to assess its biological effects. RAP-011 has been shown to increase hemoglobin and red blood cell counts in mouse models of β -thalassemia and anemia. RAP-011 was also able to prevent chemotherapy-induced anemia in a mouse model of chronic kidney disease. RAP-011 increased bone density in mice on bone lesions and bone metastases in a number of cancer models.

Table of Contents

multiple myeloma. The preclinical activity of sotatercept is al

ACE-536 Clinical and Preclinical Development

ACE-536 is a soluble receptor fusion protein consisting to the Fc domain of human IgG1.

Ongoing Phase 2 Clinical Trials of ACE-536

We are conducting Phase 2 clinical trials of ACE-536 in designation for ACE-536 for the treatment of β -thalassemia a

β -thalassemia. We are conducting a Phase 2 clinical tr efficacy in patients with β -thalassemia. The dose levels to be weeks for up to 85 days. Each cohort will include three to six followed by an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up types of transfusion-dependent patients, to increase the size of ACE-536. The first patient in the trial was first dosed in March are currently enrolling patients in the 0.8 mg/kg cohort. The p hemoglobin of ≥ 1.5 g/dL from baseline for ≥ 14 days (in the a $\geq 20\%$ reduction in red blood cell transfusion burden compare will also examine the effects of ACE-536 on iron overload, an endpoints include markers of serum iron and hemolysis. The include additional sites in Europe and may enroll up to 72 pat

Initial data from this clinical trial is encouraging. As of J treatment with ACE-536 show that non-transfusion dependen hemoglobin of approximately 1.5 g/dL, while patients in the C approximately 0.0 and 0.8 g/dL, respectively. Based on these establish a range of recommended ACE-536 dose levels. We starting dose level and to undergo individualized dose titration appropriate hemoglobin level.

Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject data from the dose escalation portion of the clinical trial durin

MDS. We are conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial of AC risk MDS. The dose levels to be studied are 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, to 85 days. Each cohort will include three to six patients recei an expansion phase at a selected dose level in up to 30 patient completed enrollment in the 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 and 1.0 mg outcome measure is the proportion of patients who have an in

Table of Contents

baseline for 14 days in the absence of red blood cell transfusion. The study will compare red blood cell transfusions over a period of eight weeks compared to placebo. The study will also examine the effects of ACE-536 on iron overload. The trial will include healthy volunteers and patients. Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, data will be available as follows: data from the dose escalation portion of the study will be available in the quarter of 2014.

Completed Phase 1 Clinical Trial

ACE-536 was studied in a double-blind, placebo-controlled study. ACE-536 produced dose-dependent increases in hemoglobin. Hemoglobin (g/dL) increased on a dose-dependent basis, with approximately

Safety

In the completed Phase 1 clinical trial in healthy volunteers, the most commonly reported adverse events were bruising, injection site blemish, dry skin, numbness, muscle spasms. In other clinical trials, there have been no ACE-536 related serious adverse events. In a thalassemia trial who was treated at the 0.8 mg/kg dose level, the dose was reduced to 0.6 mg/kg for the second cycle and subsequent cycles.

ACE-536 Investigational New Drug (IND) Application

ACE-536 is being studied in the United States under an Investigational New Drug (IND) application for the treatment of anemia in patients with MDS. No IND is currently active in Europe under two separate Clinical Trial Applications. One IND is for adult patients with β -thalassemia, submitted to Italy on August 1, 2013. The other is for a Phase 2 study for the treatment of anemia in patients with

Preclinical Studies

A number of preclinical pharmacology studies have been conducted to evaluate the effects of ACE-536 on red blood cells, hemoglobin and hematocrit. Collection of data from β -thalassemia, MDS, chemotherapy-induced anemia, acute blast

β -thalassemia. RAP-536 has been evaluated in a series of studies in β -thalassemia patients, including severe anemia and the formation of severe complications common in patients with thalassemia, such as splenomegaly. Treatment improved

Table of Contents

numerous hematologic parameters, including significant increases in erythropoietin, normalized red blood cell size, and reduced red blood cell debris.

Representative blood smears were taken from the β -thalassaemic animals. As shown in the image below, RAP-536 improved red blood cell morphology, increased the number of red blood cells, and reducing the amount of cellular debris that is present in the blood.

Importantly, RAP-536 improved the maturation of later-stage red blood cells, with concomitant reductions in the earlier-stage red blood cell precursors, thereby decreasing the formation of harmful hemichromes. It appears that RAP-536 is promoting the removal of unpaired α -hemoglobin and stimulating the maturation of later-stage red blood cells.

This reduction in ineffective erythropoiesis reduced severe organ damage, spleen deposition in organs, reduced spleen weights and normalized spleen weights. In this model of β -thalassemia, we believe that it is modifying the disease process.

MDS. In a mouse model of MDS, RAP-536 treated animals showed improved hemoglobin levels and hematocrit compared to controls. Additionally, RAP-536 improved the ratio of red blood cell precursors to other cells in the bone marrow.

Sickle Cell Disease. We and Celgene are exploring the potential of RAP-536 in the treatment of Sickle Cell Disease.

Taken together, our clinical and preclinical results suggest that RAP-536 is a promising

Table of Contents

Dalantercept

Inhibiting Angiogenesis to Limit Tumor Growth

Angiogenesis is a process by which new blood vessels are formed, followed by the maturation stage. During the proliferative stage, endothelial cells multiply in number and migrate to the site where a new vessel is needed, at which the endothelial cells coalesce to form tubes which are the precursors of the blood vessels resulting in fully formed, functional vessels.

Tumors depend on angiogenesis to form new blood vessels. The principal molecule driving the proliferative stage of angiogenesis is VEGF. Inhibiting VEGF-driven angiogenesis to control tumor growth is the target of several FDA-approved cancer drugs that inhibit the VEGF pathway. However, with these drugs, many patients fail to respond or develop resistance. We are developing dalantercept to inhibit angiogenesis by a different mechanism.

We are using our knowledge of the TGF- β superfamily to target the maturation stage of angiogenesis. Recently, the activin receptor-like receptor 1 (ALK1) stage of angiogenesis. ALK1 is one of the 12 receptors for ligands in the TGF- β superfamily. The importance of the ALK1 pathway in angiogenesis was discovered in a mouse model of hemorrhagic telangiectasia 2 (HHT-2) in which patients manifest abnormal networks of small blood vessels that connect arteries to veins. In HHT-2 patients, that these patients have only one of two functional copies of the ALK1 gene.

We reasoned that leveraging the biology of the ALK1 pathway to limit the development of capillary beds within the tumor. We found that HHT-2 patients have only one, rather than two copies, of the ALK1 gene. In mice with only one copy, vessel density in the tumor were reduced by half. These results suggest that ALK1 is as a promising target for developing a new class of anti-angiogenic drugs.

We believe one promising opportunity for dalantercept is to target distinct sequential steps in angiogenesis. Moreover, we believe that the maturation are able to sensitize the tumor vasculature to the action of VEGF. As vessels become more resistant to VEGF pathway inhibitors as they mature, dalantercept may maintain newly formed vessels in an immature state.

We and our academic collaborators have also shown in mice that dalantercept increases vessel density. This is in contrast to VEGF pathway inhibitors that increase vessel density.

We believe that a combination of ALK1 and VEGF pathway inhibitors may be a better approach where VEGF pathway inhibitors are currently used. The current standard of care is Nexavar® (sorafenib),

Table of Contents

Sutent® (sunitinib), Inlyta® (axitinib), and Votrient® (pazopanone) are used to treat non-small cell lung cancer, colorectal cancer, renal cell carcinoma and liver cancer.

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). NSCLC is the most common type of cancer in the United States in 2013 with 158,000 new diagnoses and 158,000 deaths in the United States and \$1.7 billion worldwide.

Colorectal Cancer. The National Cancer Institute estimates that there were 136,000 new diagnoses in the United States in 2013 with 50,830 deaths in the United States and \$3.6 billion worldwide.

Renal Cell Carcinoma. The National Cancer Institute estimates that there were 13,680 deaths in the United States in 2013 with 13,680 deaths. Worldwide sales in 2012 of drugs for renal cell carcinoma were \$800 million were anti-angiogenesis drugs. Worldwide sales in 2012 of drugs for renal cell carcinoma targeting the VEGF pathway.

Liver Cancer. The National Cancer Institute estimates that there were 21,670 deaths in 2013 with 21,670 deaths. The only drug approved for the treatment of liver cancer is the tyrosine kinase inhibitor Nexavar®. In 2012, sales of Nexavar were \$1.1 billion worldwide.

Other Tumors. One or more anti-angiogenesis drugs are used to treat brain cancer and glioblastoma.

Developing Indications. It is believed that anti-angiogenesis drugs are used to treat highly-vascularized cancers, including endometrial cancer. While no anti-angiogenesis agents are approved for the treatment of ovarian cancer.

The first two cancers for which we are studying the combination of Sutent and Inlyta are non-small cell lung cancer and liver cancer. In renal cell cancer, sunitinib and axitinib are the first line treatments, respectively. In the first line setting, sunitinib results in progression-free survival of approximately 4.8 months. We believe the combination of dalantercept and sunitinib results in a progression-free survival of approximately 4.8 months. We believe the combination of dalantercept and axitinib results in a progression-free survival of progression-free survival greater than axitinib alone. In liver cancer, there is a significant unmet medical need. In the first line setting, the unmet medical need remains significant. In the first line setting, the unmet medical need remains significant.

Dalantercept Clinical and Preclinical Development

Dalantercept is comprised of the extracellular domain of a protein that acts as a trap for ligands in the TGF-β superfamily that signal through the TGF-β receptor. We are pursuing a program of ongoing and planned Phase 2 trials seeking to evaluate the safety and activity of dalantercept in combination with approved VEGF inhibitors.

Table of Contents

Ongoing and Planned Phase 2 Clinical Trials of D

We are currently conducting two Phase 2 clinical trials of D through collaborations with a National Cancer Institute funded partner, overseeing an additional Phase 2 clinical trial in ovarian cancer in the first half of 2014. We plan to submit applications for orphan drug designation requirements for orphan status.

Acceleron Sponsored Clinical Trials

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck. We are conducting a Phase 2 dose trial in patients with recurrent or metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. The trial was initiated in October 2011. After an initial cohort of two patients treated at 0.6 mg/kg under the amended protocol in the first quarter of 2012 to study safety, the protocol was subsequently amended to increase the dose level to 1.2 mg/kg. The primary endpoint is time to disease progression (either clinically or as measured by analysis of tumor response). The trial is being conducted in a dose-escalation manner. The primary outcome measure is objective response rate. Other outcome measures of tumor response. The trial is being conducted in a dose-escalation manner with a total of 46 patients, including two patients treated at the 0.6 mg/kg dose level, 41 patients (one patient at 80 mg, 13 patients at 0.6 mg/kg and 27 patients at 1.2 mg/kg) according to RECIST criteria as of December 20, 2013. The primary endpoint is time to disease progression. Ten patients (23%) at 0.6 mg/kg and ten patients (37%) at 1.2 mg/kg achieved partial response. In addition, at the 1.2 mg/kg dose level, one patient (2.4%) achieved complete response. Preliminary data suggest dalantercept has dose dependent but not dose limiting toxicity in patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. We believe the greatest potential for dalantercept is in combination with cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Renal Cell Carcinoma. We are conducting a two-part Phase 2 trial of dalantercept, a VEGF pathway inhibitor, in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma. The primary endpoint of the first part of the trial is to evaluate the safety and tolerability of dalantercept in combination with axitinib to select a dose level of dalantercept (in combination with axitinib) for the second part of the trial. The dose escalation stage of the trial was completed and the dose levels were 0.6, 0.9, and 1.2 mg/kg given once daily. The primary endpoint of the second part of the trial is to evaluate the efficacy of dalantercept in combination with axitinib. Patients who received dalantercept at 0.9 and 1.2 mg/kg dose levels were four, four and five patients, respectively. Patients continue to receive dalantercept and axitinib until the combination is no longer tolerated. Up to a total of 44 patients will be enrolled in the second part of the trial. The primary endpoint of the second part of the trial will be a randomized comparison of the selected dose level of dalantercept in combination with axitinib versus axitinib alone in 112 patients. The primary endpoint of part two of the trial will be overall survival. The trial is being conducted in the United States.

Table of Contents

We believe that early preliminary data from this trial are consistent with our assessment period for each dose cohort. Of the 13 patients enrolled in the first therapy and six (46%) had received ≥ 2 prior therapies, including chemotherapy. In 2013, six of eleven (55%) evaluable patients completed ≥ 6 cycles of dalantercept at the 0.6 mg/kg dose level, two of four patients at the 0.9 mg/kg dose level. Preliminary evidence that dalantercept can be safely combined with sorafenib. As of the most recent analysis (August 28, 2013) of tumor response, one patient achieved a partial response and one patient had achieved stable disease. In the first part of the trial, one patient had achieved stable disease and three patients had achieved stable disease at the end of the trial. The data has been analyzed.

Based on currently projected timelines, which are subject to change, we expect to begin the second part of the trial at the beginning of the second quarter of 2014, which, if successful, will provide data to be available when we initiate part two of the trial.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma

In the first half of 2014, we plan to initiate a Phase 2 single-arm study comparing dalantercept with sorafenib, an approved VEGF pathway inhibitor, in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. The study will evaluate the safety and tolerability of various dose levels of dalantercept in combination with sorafenib. The primary endpoints are progression-free survival, disease control rate, and overall survival. The study will be conducted in two cohorts: one receiving dalantercept subcutaneously once every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given orally once every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given orally every three weeks in combination with 400 mg sorafenib given twice weekly. The study will begin during the dose escalation phase, followed by an expansion phase. The study will continue until there is disease progression (either clinical or radiographic) and sorafenib until there is disease progression (either clinical or radiographic).

Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG) Sponsored Trials

The Gynecologic Oncology Group, one of the National Cancer Institute's clinical trial networks, is conducting two clinical trials to study the activity of dalantercept at a dose level of 0.6 mg/kg every three weeks. The first trial was in patients with recurrent or persistent epithelial ovarian cancer. Both of these clinical trials were designed as phase II studies with endpoints: RECIST-defined response rate or progression free survival. In the first trial, 28 patients, 16 (57.1%) achieved stable disease and 5 (17.9%) achieved a partial response. In the second trial, 16 patients, 16 (57.1%) achieved stable disease and 5 (17.9%) achieved a partial response. The GOG trials are ongoing and will continue to report common toxicity data. The GOG trials are commonly reported toxicities regardless of attribution. The GOG trials are ongoing in the second part of the endometrial cancer trial. The GOG trials are ongoing.

Table of Contents

anticipate that in the middle of 2014, we may receive notification of the results of the second part of the ovarian cancer trial.

Phase 1 Trial Results

A Phase 1 ascending dose trial evaluated the safety, tolerability, and efficacy of dalantercept in patients with advanced solid tumors. Dalantercept was given subcutaneously. Patients were enrolled in dose groups at 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.6, 3.2, and 6.4 mg. The trial showed a dose-dependent increase in tumor size, with decreases or stabilization of tumor size. As shown in the figure below, 13 (45%) had stable disease according to RECIST criteria for at least three months. Treatment continued until the patient experienced a serious adverse event or death.

The figure below displays each patient's best overall response. The percentage of patients in each response category is shown below their bar.

Best Overall Response by the Maximum Percent Change in Tumor Size

In addition to these effects on tumor size, dalantercept also had effects on tumor metabolic activity as well as decreases in tumor blood flow. In a study comparing dalantercept to those in HHT-2 patients, suggesting ALK1 pathway inhibition.

Safety

In clinical trials to date, dalantercept has been generally well tolerated. Of 37 patients out of 37 experienced serious adverse events deemed related to dalantercept, including tumor lysis syndrome, tumor necrosis, tumor-related overload, and

Table of Contents

congestive heart failure. Two of these patients had prior coronary artery disease and were managed with diuretics. As of December 24, 2013, the following adverse events were observed in clinical trials. Two patients in the head and neck cancer clinical trial had adverse events that were determined to be possibly related to dalantercept. Another patient in the head and neck cancer trial had tracheal obstruction and pulmonary edema that were determined to be possibly related to dalantercept. In the endometrial cancer clinical trial, seven patients have experienced treatment-related adverse events including ascites, cavity, fluid accumulation around the lungs, rectal fistula, gas, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, patients with ovarian cancer, one patient has experienced treatment-related adverse events including hypokalemia (low potassium), anorexia, dehydration and increased creatinine. In the head and neck cancer clinical trial, adverse events associated with axitinib did not

Dalantercept Investigational New Drug (IND) Application

Dalantercept is being studied in the United States under Investigational New Drug (IND) applications with advanced solid tumors or multiple myeloma. Dalantercept is being studied in the Gynecologic Oncology Group: the first was submitted on August 14, 2012 for the treatment of advanced endometrial cancer, the second submitted on September 25, 2012 for the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer.

Preclinical Studies

We have demonstrated that dalantercept as a single agent is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis. Importantly, we have shown that dalantercept is a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis in animal models. Inhibitors that target the proliferative stage of angiogenesis.

We also demonstrated that dalantercept in combination with sunitinib, a VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, in a mouse model bearing human renal cell carcinoma xenografts, we and our advisors demonstrated that the combination of dalantercept and sunitinib, a VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, in a mouse model of human renal cell carcinoma that develops resistance to sunitinib.

Table of Contents

growth was blocked by the simultaneous administration of da

**Dalantercept/Sunitinib Combination
Exceeds Activity of Either Alone
(Mouse Model of Renal Cell Carcinoma (A498))**

Collaboration with Drs. Wang, Bhatt,

Development Objectives

For sotatercept and ACE-536, our development strategy is to conduct similar clinical trials with each protein therapeutic candidate. We will review the data from both studies and determine which, if either, to advance. It is our goal to initiate the Phase 3 clinical trials for one or both candidates in early 2015.

In addition, we and Celgene are performing preclinical research on blood cell disorders known as hemoglobinopathies, which include sickle cell disease. Encouraging preclinical and clinical data in β -thalassemia and other hemoglobinopathies as therapeutic candidates, we believe there is a potential for activity in these areas. Research is underway.

For dalantercept, our development strategy is to continue to evaluate the combination of dalantercept and axitinib. We will compare the combination of dalantercept and axitinib to axitinib monotherapy in 2014. We will also work toward completion of the ongoing study in the first half of 2014, at least one additional trial of dalantercept in combination with axitinib. We are currently considering trials of dalantercept in combination with axitinib in lung cancer in combination with chemotherapy and/or a VEGF inhibitor.

Our Preclinical Pipeline

We are using our discovery platform and knowledge of the TGF- β signaling pathway to identify candidates that inhibit ligands of the TGF- β superfamily.

Table of Contents

We have preclinical stage protein therapeutic candidates in our pipeline that are being developed for the treatment of:

inhibition of liver fibrosis in mouse models

improvement of cardiovascular function in mouse models

improvement in diseases of the eye such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

ACE-083

We are developing a novel protein therapeutic candidate, ACE-083, for the treatment of muscle atrophy. In 2014, ACE-083 acts as a trap for ligands in the TGF- β superfamily. In the presence of these ligands, ACE-083 can increase muscle mass, as we have shown in preclinical animal studies. In muscles in which the drug is injected, ACE-083 increases muscle mass and strength, but no systemic increases in muscle mass. We are currently evaluating the safety and function of specific muscles may provide a clinical benefit in the treatment of muscle atrophy.

**ACE-083 S
Injected Mus**

**

p<0.05 vs. PBS (placebo) & vs. non-injected leg

Table of Contents

ALK1 Pathway Inhibitors for the Treatment of Dis

Although VEGF pathway inhibitors are the standard of care for many ocular neovascular diseases, perivascular cell coverage may protect endothelial cells. Although the number of perivascular cells, the activity of VEGF pathway inhibitors, and genetic evidence indicates that patients with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia have defective vasculature with reduced perivascular cell coverage, the combination of a VEGF pathway inhibitor and a perivascular cell coverage agent may be the treatment of diseases of the eye. The combination of a VEGF pathway inhibitor and a perivascular cell coverage agent may be the treatment of neoangiogenesis diseases of the eye including AMD.

Our Strategic Partnerships

Collaborations with corporate partners have provided us with access to their regulatory and commercial capabilities. We have received mo

Celgene

On February 20, 2008 we entered into an agreement, which we refer to as the ACE-536 Agreement under which we granted to Celgene worldwide rights to sotatercept. These agreements provide Celgene with exclusive rights to obtain a license to certain future co

Sotatercept Agreement. Under the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement, we granted Celgene the right to commercialize sotatercept. We also granted Celgene an option to purchase up to 10% of our common stock. Celgene paid \$45.0 million and bought \$5.0 million of equity. We have received \$34.5 million in research and development fund

We retained responsibility for research, development and manufacturing supplies for these trials. These activities are substantially complete. Celgene is responsible for any future development, regulatory and commercialization of sotatercept. Celgene is eligible to receive future development, regulatory and commercialization milestones. We expect to receive an additional \$348.0 million for each of the three discovery stages. We do not expect to receive payment of a milestone, nor do we expect any such m

ACE-536 Agreement. Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement, we granted Celgene the right to commercialize ACE-536. We also granted Celgene an option to purchase up to 10% of our common stock. Celgene paid \$25.0 million. On September 30, 2013, we have received \$28.3 million in research and development fund

Under this agreement, we retained responsibility for research and development of ACE-536. Celgene is eligible to receive future development, regulatory and commercialization milestones. We expect to receive an additional \$348.0 million for each of the three discovery stages. We do not expect to receive payment of a milestone, nor do we expect any such m

Table of Contents

manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene will manufacture ACE-536 for all Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials, Phase 3 clinical trials and commercial supplies. We are eligible for up to \$200.0 million for the ACE-536 program.

Both Agreements. Under each agreement, the conduct of the program will be determined by the Commercialization Committee. Other than with respect to certain matters, the resolution of the relevant issue is determined by the Commercialization Committee. As of the end of 2013, we have incurred development costs for both programs. Celgene will be responsible for the development costs of sotatercept, ACE-536 and future products, in each case if approved for commercial sale. We will receive tiered royalties in the low-to-mid single digits on net sales of sotatercept and ACE-536 are the same. Celgene is obligated to fund the development of ACE-536. Celgene may determine that it is commercially reasonable to continue development of one or both of sotatercept and ACE-536 or to discontinue development of the discontinued candidate or candidates ourselves. The agreement may be terminated by us or by Celgene for convenience on a country by country or product by product basis, for failure of a product to be approved by the FDA or termination by Celgene for convenience or failure to meet certain milestones. Termination for cause by Celgene will have the effect of reducing the amount of royalties payable to us.

Other Collaborations

Alkermes. On December 3, 2009, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Alkermes, Inc. ("Alkermes") for the development of a protein therapeutic platform for extending the circulating half-life of proteins. We granted Alkermes certain rights to apply this technology to proteins outside of the TGF- β 1 program. We are responsible for the development, regulatory and sales milestones and mid-single digit royalties on net sales of Alkermes using this technology. To our knowledge, Alkermes has not yet commercialized any products.

Shire. On September 8, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Shire plc ("Shire") for the development of a clinical stage protein therapeutic candidate. We granted Shire certain rights to apply this technology to proteins outside of the TGF- β 1 program. Shire made an upfront cash payment of \$45.0 million to us at the time of the agreement. In April 2013, we and Shire terminated our collaboration agreement, effective as of June 30, 2013. We are responsible for the development of ACE-031.

Competition

The development and commercialization of new drugs is a competitive industry. We face competition from all protein therapeutics we may develop or

Table of Contents

commercialize in the future from pharmaceutical and biotech potentially competing products have significantly greater final manufacturing, preclinical testing, conducting clinical trials, reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize convenient or are less expensive than any products that we manufacture.

If our clinical stage protein therapeutics are approved, they will be used for the following indications, and potentially with drug candidates in development:

β-thalassemia

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of β-thalassemia, we expect the following:

Red blood cell transfusions and iron chelation therapy. We are aware that Shire is studying a new oral iron chelator.

Fetal hemoglobin stimulating agents, such as Luspatercept, a cell disease, are sometimes used to treat patients with β-thalassemia. An agent being developed by HemaQuest Pharmaceuticals is currently in a sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with β-thalassemia.

Hematopoietic stem cell transplant treatment. We expect improvements to this approach.

Other therapies in development, including those being developed by Amgen, Inc., Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, and Biogen Idec.

MDS

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of MDS, we expect the following:

Recombinant erythropoietin and other erythropoietic agents. In anemia in MDS, current practice guidelines recommend erythropoietin stimulating factor agents (E-SAs) to treat patients with anemia. Aranesp®, is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials.

Red blood cell transfusion and iron chelation therapy. We expect improvements to this approach.

Immunomodulators, including Celgene's lenalidomide, are used in MDS patients.

Other therapies in development, including those being developed by Celgene to treat patients with MDS, which is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials.

Table of Contents

clinical trials in the United States and Europe for MDS.

Chronic Kidney Disease

If either sotatercept or ACE-536 is approved for the treatment of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease, we believe that we will compete with erythropoiesis stimulating agents that have been approved for use in patients with chronic kidney disease. In 2013, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) changed the reimbursement practice for patients on dialysis, which has led to changes in the way erythropoiesis stimulating agents are used in patients treated with erythropoiesis stimulating agents as well as the anticipated future introduction of biosimilar erythropoiesis stimulating agents. Additionally, we are aware that Astellas Pharma and Fibrogen are developing erythropoietin to treat patients with anemia.

Oncology Therapies

We are developing dalantercept to be used in combination with other therapies. If approved, it would compete with:

Other non-VEGF angiogenesis inhibitors or used independently of VEGF inhibitors such as OncoMed Pharmaceuticals, Pfizer and TruSight.

Pfizer's fully human monoclonal antibody for the treatment of mesothelioma.

In addition to the therapies mentioned above, there are many other therapies for various types of cancer, including renal cell carcinoma, head and neck cancer, and lung cancer.

Therapies for Treating Muscle Loss

We are in the process of moving our lead pre-clinical program forward to develop ACE-083 for the treatment of neuromuscular disorders. There are other approaches to treating muscle loss that are in clinical trials, including targeting the activin receptor type IIB (ActRIIB), in various pre-clinical studies at Children's Hospital, in collaboration with The Myositis Association. There is also a gene therapy delivery of follistatin (FS344) to muscle in patients with myositis (sIBM). Eli Lilly is developing, LY2495655, a myostatin inhibitor for cancer-related cachexia. Regeneron and Sanofi are developing a gene therapy for clinical development for treatment of sarcopenia. Biogen Idec is developing the tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-like weak inducer of apoptosis (TL1A) inhibitor, Atara Bio is developing PINTA 745, a myostatin inhibiting peptide. There are also therapies for patients on dialysis.

Table of Contents

The key competitive factors affecting the success of any and level of promotional activity.

Commercialization

We retain co-promotion rights with our collaboration partners under the terms of our agreements with Celgene, our commercialization and commercialization rights for our oncology protein therapeutic. We intend to build hematology, oncology and neuromuscular markets to effectively support the commercialization of these target key prescribing physicians in these areas. We currently do not have the required capabilities within an appropriate time frame ahead of us and are not able to establish sales and marketing capabilities or are unable to do so through collaborations with Celgene, any future product revenue.

Intellectual Property

Our commercial success depends in part on our ability to identify and protect biological discoveries, screening and drug development technologies that prevent others from infringing our proprietary rights. Our policy is to file U.S. and foreign patent applications related to our proprietary technologies and implementation of our business. We also rely on trade secrets and other opportunities to develop and maintain our proprietary position in the United States, Europe and other countries that relate to the regulatory process provide periods of non-patent-based exclusivity for qualifying

Our patenting strategy is focused on our protein therapeutic technologies and protein in key therapeutic areas. We also seek patent protection for targeted patient populations. We have sought patent protection through various agreements.

Our patent estate, on a worldwide basis, includes approximately 20 pending and issued claims relating to all of our current clinical programs. Of these, approximately 20 issued patents cover the nine receptor tyrosine kinase discovery approach. These figures include in-licensed patents

Individual patents extend for varying periods of time depending on the jurisdiction and the legal term of patents in the countries in which they are granted. Patents are effective for twenty years from the earliest non-provisional filing date, less a portion of the term effectively lost as a result of the FDA regulatory process. The total term of a patent is the sum of the years and the total

Table of Contents

patent term including the restoration period must not exceed in accordance with provisions of applicable local law, but typically with respect to our receptor-focused platform will expire on date with respect to our protein therapeutic candidates will expire. However, the actual protection afforded by a patent varies on many factors, including the type of patent, the scope of its coverage, the particular country and the validity and enforceability of the patent.

National and international patent laws concerning protein patent-eligibility or the breadth of claims allowed in such patents, either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and enforce our intellectual property rights. Accordingly, we may not be able to obtain or enforce our patents or in third-party patents. The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries rely on other intellectual property rights. Our ability to maintain and enforce our patents and success in obtaining effective claims and enforcing those claims may be limited. We may file or license from third parties will result in the issuance of patents that may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, and the rights granted may not provide competitive advantages against competitors with similar technologies. We may commercialize similar drugs or duplicate our technology, but the time required for clinical development and regulatory review may be significant. If commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for a period of time of advantage of any such patent. The patent positions for our molecules are as follows:

Sotatercept Patent Coverage

We hold two issued patents covering the sotatercept composition (including in most countries of the European Patent Convention) and additional patents in countries including Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, and others. The expected expiration date for these patents is 2026 plus any extensions of term available under national laws.

We hold two issued patents covering the treatment of anemia in cancer patients or pending in many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including the United States. The expected expiration date for these composition of matter patents is 2026 plus any extensions of term available under national laws.

We also hold patents and patent applications directed to the treatment of multiple myeloma.

ACE-536 Patent Coverage

We hold two issued patents covering the ACE-536 composition in the United States and many other major jurisdictions worldwide, including Europe, Japan, and others.

Table of Contents

Japan, China, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. 2029, exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We hold one issued patent covering the treatment of and pending in other major jurisdictions worldwide, including EU. The expected expiration date for these method of treatment patents is 2029.

Dalantercept Patent Coverage

We hold one issued patent covering the dalantercept composition, exclusive of possible patent term extensions, and we hold additional patent applications covering composition of matter in many other jurisdictions, including Brazil, Mexico, Russia and India. The expected expiration dates for these patents are either 2027 or 2029, exclusive of possible patent term extensions.

We hold one issued patent covering the treatment of tumor and pending in other major jurisdictions worldwide. The expected expiration date for these method of treatment patents is 2029.

We also hold patent applications directed to a variety of combinations of dalantercept and a VEGF-targeted tyrosine kinase inhibitor. We are currently in discussions with Israel Deaconess Medical Center, or BIDMC, and we have submitted these patent applications, should they issue as patents, is 2033.

Trade Secrets

In addition to patents, we rely upon unpatented trade secrets to maintain our competitive position. We seek to protect our proprietary information from our partners, collaborators, employees and consultants and inventors. We protect our proprietary information and, in the case of the inventions developed through a relationship with a third party. These agreements are enforceable. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known to our partners, collaborators, employees and consultants use intellectual property rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

In-Licenses

Effective June 21, 2012, we entered into a license agreement with BIDMC for worldwide, exclusive rights under patent filings jointly invented by BIDMC and us for the treatment of cancer by combination therapy with dalantercept and VEGF-receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors. We have a U.S. patent filing and one pending PCT (international) patent application. BIDMC retained rights, on behalf of itself and other non-professional parties.

Table of Contents

non-profit purposes. The license rights granted to us are further rights due to its sponsorship of research that led to the creation of milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million. In addition to net product sales of drug labeled for treatment regimens that are the last valid claim of the licensed patent rights. We may terminate the agreement may also be terminated by BIDMC in the event of certain or similar circumstances. In any termination event, we retain the right to sublicense.

In August 6, 2010, we entered into an amended and restated license agreement to obtain worldwide, exclusive rights under patent filings solely owned by LICR. LICR-owned patent rights relate to the first cloning of the type II claims to nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies with respect to ActRIIB. The license expires in 2018. The license excludes the rights with regard to anti-ALK-2 with dalantercept and, if issued, such patent rights are expected to be licensed to other non-profit academic institutions, to practice under the license. We will receive development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million at the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of products covered by the license at a reduced rate for eight years after patent expiration. If we sublicense, we will receive revenue, excluding payments based on the level of sales, for the duration of the expiration of royalty obligations. We may terminate the agreement at any time. The agreement may be terminated by LICR in the event of a material breach by us or our sublicensees. In any termination we retain our joint ownership of the patent rights.

In August 2010, we entered into two amended and restated license agreements providing rights under U.S. patent filings solely owned by Salk Institute for Biological Studies. One agreement relates to type II activin receptors, human ActRIIA and frog ActRIIB, and the other agreement relates to ActRIIB, ACE-536, and sotatercept; the other agreement relates to ActRIIB, ACE-536, and sotatercept. These patent rights expire in 2018. We will receive development and sales milestone payments aggregating up to \$1.0 million at the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales of products covered by the patents and using the Salk patent rights. If we sublicense the Salk patent rights, we will receive revenue based on sales. Under the agreements, Salk retained rights, or we may sublicense the licensed rights for non-profit purposes. We agreed to pay Salk \$0.7 million for sotatercept and \$0.7 million for ACE-536. In addition, we agreed to pay Salk \$0.7 million for sales by us or our sublicensees of products claimed in the license. We will receive royalty obligations continuing at a reduced rate for a period of time after patent expiration. We may terminate either agreement at any time by written notice.

Table of Contents

may also be terminated by Salk in the event of a material breach

Government Regulation

The preclinical studies and clinical testing, manufacture, sales, among other things, of our protein therapeutic candidates, are regulated by regulatory authorities in the United States and other countries. In the United States, our protein therapeutics are regulated by the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and other laws, including, in the case of biologics, the Public Health Service Act, the ACE-536, and dalantercept to be regulated by the FDA as biologics. Protein therapeutics are regulated by the FDA as proteins intended for therapeutic use. Protein therapeutics must be approved by the FDA prior to being marketed in the U.S. Manufacturers of biologics must comply with FDA requirements, both before and after product approval, including administrative or judicial sanctions, including FDA refusal to approve, withdrawal of approval, partial suspension of production or distribution, fines and/or civil penalties.

The steps required before a biologic may be approved for marketing are:

completion of preclinical laboratory tests, including Good Laboratory Practices, or GLPs, and other applicable regulations;

submission to the FDA of an Investigational New Drug Application, or IND, so that clinical trials may commence;

completion of adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to establish that the biological product is "safe and effective" for a chemical drug product for its intended use;

submission to the FDA of a BLA;

satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection, or PAI, of the facility produced to assess compliance with applicable regulations;

FDA review of the BLA and issuance of a BLA.

Preclinical studies include laboratory evaluation of product quality, potential safety and efficacy of the biologic candidate. Preclinical studies include GLPs. The results of the preclinical tests, together with manufacturing data, are submitted to the FDA as part of an IND. Some preclinical testing may continue even after the IND is approved. The IND will also include a protocol detailing, among other things, the safety and efficacy criteria to be evaluated if the first phase or phase II trial will automatically become effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA. The FDA will automatically become effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA if the FDA holds because of its concerns about the drug candidate or the clinical trial. The sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before the trial can begin.

Table of Contents

All clinical trials must be conducted under the supervision of a qualified investigator. Clinical trials must be conducted under protocols detailing the objectives of the trial, the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the safety and effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. Progress reports detailing the status of the clinical trials must be submitted to the sponsor. In the event of serious and unexpected adverse reactions, any clinically important findings, or any findings that may affect the protocol or investigator's brochure, or any findings from clinical trials, the sponsor must be notified immediately. An institutional review board, or IRB, at the institution where the clinical trial commences at that institution, must be notified before a clinical trial commences at that institution, and the IRB must provide informed consent to each research subject or the subject's legal representative.

Clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases. Phase 1 trials are typically conducted with a limited number of patients, but are usually conducted in healthy volunteers. Phase 1 trials are typically designed to determine appropriate, for absorption, metabolism, distribution, excretion, and toxicity.

Phase 2 usually involves trials in a larger, but still limited number of patients, and is designed to evaluate specific, targeted indications to determine dosage tolerance and efficacy. Phase 2 trials are typically designed to determine risks.

Phase 3 trials are undertaken to further evaluate clinical efficacy and safety in a larger, more diverse patient population at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites. Phase 3 trials are typically conducted over any specific time period, if at all, with respect to any of our products. Phase 3 trials are typically designed to determine results from later trials. Furthermore, the FDA or the sponsor must be notified immediately if the subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable level of risk. The sponsor must provide its institution if the clinical trial is not being conducted in accordance with the protocol, or if there is an unacceptable risk with unexpected serious harm to patients.

The results of the preclinical studies and clinical trials, together with the results of the analytical studies and composition of the product, are submitted to the FDA as part of the New Drug Application (NDA) for each indication. Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, as re-amended, the sponsor must pay a fee for each NDA, as well as annual fees for commercial manufacturing establishments. The sponsor must also pay a fee for each application that requires clinical data, such as a BLA, for the submission of an NDA. The sponsor may apply for certain limited deferrals, waivers, and reductions that may be available. The NDA for approval is reviewed for administrative completeness and, if found complete, the FDA will file the NDA, triggering the review process. If the NDA is found incomplete or not properly reviewable at the time of submission, the sponsor must resubmit the NDA within six months after the application is accepted for filing and whereupon a review decision is to be made. The FDA, however, may extend the review period. The sponsor's goals are subject to change from time to time. Further, the sponsor

Table of Contents

but a "complete response letter" that describes additional work required. If a BLA is approved, the FDA may inspect the facility or facilities at which the product is manufactured to ensure it complies with cGMPs. The FDA may deny approval of a BLA if the applicant fails to provide additional testing or information, which can extend the review period. If a product is approved, the approval may impose limitations on the product, such as warning statements be included in the product labeling, may require additional testing or approval, and may impose restrictions and conditions on product distribution. The FDA may also require a Mitigation Strategy, or REMS, or otherwise limit the scope of the product. A product may be marketed for other uses or before certain manufacturing requirements. The FDA may require surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of a product is marketed. The FDA may require standards is not maintained or if safety or manufacturing practices are not followed. The FDA may be established that could delay or prevent regulatory approval.

As part of the recently-enacted Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, or the ACA, the BPCI, a statutory pathway has been established and possibly interchangeable with, earlier biological products. The BPCI is available to manufacturers of original reference biological products are marketed in the United States. The objectives of the BPCI are conceptually similar to the Hatch-Waxman Act of 1984, commonly referred to as the "Hatch-Waxman Act", which provides for the implementation of an abbreviated approval pathway for biologics. In late 2010, the FDA held a hearing to receive comments from manufacturers. In a hearing in 2010, the FDA, in February 2012 and February 2013, the FDA held hearings on scientific, quality and procedural issues relevant to an abbreviated approval pathway for biologics. A product biosimilar to one of our products could have a material adverse effect on our business and may be priced significantly lower than our products.

Both before and after the FDA approves a product, the manufacturer is subject to comprehensive regulatory oversight. For example, quality control, manufacturing requirements, and the FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities. The manufacturer continues to spend time, money and effort to maintain cGMP compliance.

Orphan Drug Act

The Orphan Drug Act provides incentives to manufacturers to develop drugs for less than 200,000 persons in the United States at the time of application. A manufacturer may apply for orphan drug designation before submitting a BLA. Orphan drug designation does not guarantee approval. If a product that has orphan drug designation is approved, the holder of the approval is entitled to a seven-year period of market exclusivity in limited circumstances. For example, a drug that the FDA considers

Table of Contents

superior to, or different from, another approved orphan drug, during the seven-year exclusive marketing period. In addition, sufficient quantities of their orphan drugs to meet the needs of for the drug. ACE-536 has orphan drug designation in the United States. The FDA has granted orphan designation for sotatercept for the treatment of

Legislation similar to the Orphan Drug Act has been enacted in Europe, but is not available for therapies addressing chronic debilitating or life-threatening conditions that are financially not viable to develop. The market exclusivity period in Europe, from the fifth year, available evidence establishes that the product is not commercially viable. Market exclusivity may be extended to 12 years if sponsors can demonstrate to the EMA.

Expedited Review and Approval

The FDA has various programs, including Fast Track, Priority Review, and Breakthrough Therapy, to expedite the process for reviewing drugs, and/or provide for the approval of drugs. Under more of these programs, the FDA may later decide that the drug is not safe, effective, or that review or approval will be shortened. Generally, drugs that are intended to address those with the potential to address unmet medical needs and to address unmet medical needs. Fast Track is a process designed to facilitate the development and approval of drugs for conditions and fill unmet medical needs. Priority review is designed for drugs where no adequate therapy exists an initial review within six months. Priority review and priority review do not affect the standards for approval, but they do expedite the approval of a Fast Track designated drug and expedite review of the application for a drug. An expedited approval is an earlier approval for a new drug that is intended to treat a serious disease or condition based on a surrogate endpoint. A surrogate endpoint is a laboratory measurement or physical sign representing a clinically meaningful outcome. As a condition of approval, an expedited approval perform post-marketing clinical trials to confirm the safety and effectiveness of the drug.

In the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act, the FDA to utilize innovative and flexible approaches to the approval of drugs. The FDA issued related draft guidance within a year after the law's enactment. The FDA published a draft Guidance for Industry entitled, "Expedited Review and Approval of Drugs for the Treatment of Serious Conditions." The FDA programs that are intended to facilitate and expedite development and approval of drugs to concluding that a drug is a candidate for these expedited development and priority review programs discussed above, the FDA also has a program for Breakthrough Therapy designation should be submitted.

Table of Contents

as an amendment to an IND. FDA has already granted this de
Therapy designated drugs.

Pediatric Exclusivity and Pediatric Use

Under the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act, or BPCA, a sponsor must submit information requested in writing by the FDA, or a Written Request, to the FDA. The FDA may not issue a Written Request for studies on unapproved use of a drug in a pediatric population, or part of the pediatric

We have not received a Written Request for such pediatric studies in the future. To receive the six-month pediatric market exclusivity for requested studies in accordance with a written agreement with the FDA, we must accept scientific principles, and submit reports of the studies to the FDA for the labeling if the FDA determines that such information will be necessary that the studies were conducted in accordance with and are relevant, as appropriate, and that the reports comply with the FDA's filing requirements.

In addition, the Pediatric Research Equity Act, or PREA, requires that for a new active ingredient, new indication, new dosage form, new formulation, new BLAs and supplements thereto must contain a pediatric assessment plan that must include the evaluation of the safety and effectiveness of the drug or biologic to support dosing and administration for each pediatric subpopulation. A deferral of pediatric studies for some or all of the pediatric subpopulations is allowed if the drug or biologic is ready for approval for use in adults and the data needed to be collected before the pediatric studies begin. After approval, we must submit the required assessment, keep a deferral current or fail to do so.

As part of the FDASIA, Congress made a few revisions to the BPCA and PREA, making both laws permanent.

Reimbursement

In both domestic and foreign markets, sales and reimbursement for the products and costs of such products will be covered by third-party payors, including governments and organizations. These third-party payors are increasingly challenging our ability to manage costs. The containment of healthcare costs has become a major focus in this effort. Governments have shown significant interest in reducing restrictions on reimbursement and requirements for substitution of generic drugs, and adoption of more restrictive policies in jurisdictions with high drug costs. In addition, there is significant uncertainty regarding the reimbursement of

Table of Contents

healthcare products. We may need to conduct expensive pharmaceutical research and development for our products. If third-party payors do not consider our products to be cost-effective or do not approve our products after approved as a benefit under their plans or, if they do not pay for our products on a profitable basis.

Within the United States, if we obtain appropriate approval from the FDA, we may seek approval and coverage for those products under Medicaid and Medicare, and also seek to sell the products to federal agencies.

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that is administered by the states. Under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, manufacturers are required to provide a rebate to the states. The amount of the rebate for each product is set by law and may be adjusted for inflation.

Medicare is a federal program administered by the federal government for people with disabilities. Medicare Part D provides coverage to enrolled Medicare beneficiaries (not administered by a physician). Medicare Part D is administered by private insurance companies. Each plan establishes its own Medicare Part D formulary for prescription drugs, which may change from time-to-time.

Medicare Part B covers most injectable drugs given in an ambulatory care setting, such as hospital outpatient departments and doctors offices. Medicare beneficiaries have the responsibility of making coverage decisions. Subject to certain limitations, Medicare covers drugs based on a percentage of manufacturer-reported prices.

Drug products are subject to discounted pricing when participation is required for a drug product to be covered and sold to Medicare Part B and the PHS pharmaceutical pricing program. FSS pricing is intended to not exceed the price that a manufacturer charges for the drug product purchased by the Veterans Administration, Department of Defense (including the TRICARE retail pharmacy program), Coast Guard, and PHS. Medicare is subject to an additional discount if pricing increases more than a certain percentage.

To maintain coverage of drugs under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, we may sell drugs to purchasers under the PHS pharmaceutical pricing program. PHS pricing is intended to provide for financially needy patients, community health clinics and other providers.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides for the development of different treatments for the same illness. A plan for the research and development for Healthcare Research and Quality and the National Institutes of Health. Expenditures will be made to Congress. Although the results of the research may lead to new policies for public or private

Table of Contents

payors, it is not clear what effect, if any, the research will have on the price of the product to be treated is the subject of a study. It is also possible that competition from other products may adversely affect the sales of any of our approved protein therapeutics. If our products, when compared to other available therapies, they may not cover our costs. Our sales may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a profitable basis.

The United States and state governments continue to pass legislation that may affect the United States Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which includes changes to the coverage and payment for drug products. Such legislation at the federal or state level could further limit reimbursement for pharmaceuticals.

Outside the United States, ensuring adequate coverage and reimbursement for pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control in many countries. In many countries, the receipt of regulatory marketing approval for a product and the receipt of reimbursement for our protein therapeutic candidates or products to other available therapies may result in delays in our commercialization efforts. Third-party payors and government entities are also causing governments to consider or implement various measures to reduce costs, such as rebates. If budget pressures continue, governments may implement measures to reduce the price we might establish for products that we may develop. There can be no assurance that any country that has price controls will provide adequate reimbursement and pricing arrangements for any of our products.

Foreign Regulation

In addition to regulations in the United States, we will be subject to regulations on the sales and distribution of our protein therapeutic candidates. We will need to obtain approval from the comparable regulatory authorities of the countries in which we intend to commence clinical trials or market products in those countries. Regulations regarding clinical trials, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country and FDA approval.

Certain countries outside of the United States have a regulatory process that is more rigorous prior to the commencement of human clinical trials. In Europe, we must obtain approval from the competent national health authority and to independent ethics committees. Once the CTA is approved in accordance with a country's requirements, clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with good clinical practice.

Under European Union regulatory systems, a company may choose to follow a centralized or decentralized procedure. The centralized procedure is compulsory for certain products containing

Table of Contents

new active substances for specific indications such as the treatment of designated orphan medicines, and optional for other medicines. An application is submitted to the European Medicines Agency and a favorable opinion typically results in the grant by the European Union member states within 67 days of receipt of the application. The authorization is usually valid for an unlimited period. The decentralized procedure, an applicant submits an application, or the reference member state prepares a draft assessment report. Within 90 days of receiving the reference member state's assessment report and related materials. If a member state eventually referred to the European Commission, whose decision

As in the United States, we may apply for designation of orphan drug in the European Union before the application for marketing authorization, including up to 10 years of market exclusivity for the approved drug if it is effective or otherwise clinically superior to the orphan designation.

Additional Regulation

We are also subject to regulation under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and other laws that govern our use, handling and disposal of various biological and chemical materials. Research and development involves the controlled use of hazardous materials and handling and disposing of such materials comply with the state and federal regulations. Contamination or injury from these materials cannot be completely avoided and damages that result and any such liability could exceed our resources.

There have been a number of federal and state proposals for changes to health care products, government control and other changes to the health care industry. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reform legislation. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reform legislation. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reform legislation. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reform legislation. We cannot predict the effect medical or healthcare reform legislation.

Manufacturing

We currently manufacture drug substance for our preclinical and clinical development. We manufacture material compliant to U.S. and European Union standards at our corporate headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. We have other manufacturing facilities and other protein therapeutics.

Table of Contents

Our manufacturing facility is based on single use, disposable production process, minimizing the need for cleaning and sterilization. The facility consists of four independent clean rooms totaling 4,000 square feet and has space for two additional 1,000 liter bioreactors.

Approximately 20 fulltime employees focus on our process. Our investment in manufacturing capabilities allows us to advance our pipeline with portfolio flexibility than if we used a contract manufacturer. This allows us to retain control over the process and provides an ability to balance risk before clinical data are available.

Our manufacturing capabilities encompass the full manufacturing process, which is integrated with our project teams from discovery through development of molecules into manufacturing. We have designed our manufacturing process for the manufacture of different protein therapeutic candidates.

We manufacture our protein therapeutic candidates using a process based on a standardized process modified for each of our protein targets. We use hamster ovary cells that have been genetically engineered to produce protein using industry standard methods, which include affinity chromatography. We have been successfully transferred to commercial facilities based on our characterization on sotatercept between our Phase 2 material and commercial supply.

We believe that we can scale our manufacturing process for the production of our protein therapeutic candidates. For our early phase protein therapeutic candidates, we intend to transfer the process for Phase 3 production to Celgene. We have transferred the manufacturing process for sotatercept to Celgene for the commercial supply of sotatercept and ACE-536. We intend to continue our clinical trials.

Employees

As of September 30, 2013, we had 78 full-time employees, 10 of whom have Ph.D. or M.D. degrees. We have no collective bargaining agreements or stoppages. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Facilities

Our corporate, research and development, manufacturing and commercial supply facilities are approximately 94,500 square feet of office and laboratory space with a value of approximately \$0.4 million. We have sublet approximately 20,000

Table of Contents

in September 2018 and one lease expires in May 2015. We believe substitute space would be available if needed.

Legal Proceedings

On October 18, 2012, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court for Suffolk County, alleging that we breached one of our licenses with respect to certain of Salk's U.S. patents. Pursuant to our licensing agreement, we owed Salk a greater share of the upfront payment regarding ACE-031 and a share of the upfront payment and development costs of a collaboration agreement with Celgene regarding ACE-536. Salk also claimed a 15% share of future development milestone payments received by us. Additional amounts are due to Salk and that we have complied with our obligations.

We moved to dismiss the complaint on December 3, 2012. Acceleron answered the complaint and asserted patent invalidity as a defense. On March 28, 2013, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts entered a stipulation as to certain patent issues raised in the action, and a status conference on May 30, 2013, and the parties are in the process of discovery. We intend to defend our position vigorously.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers, Significant Employees and Directors**

Below is a list of the names, ages as of January 1, 2014 and the positions they will serve as our executive officers and directors as of the date of the meeting. The directors will be divided into three classes of directors, with the terms of office below serves in the class indicated. Subject to any earlier resignation or removal, upon incorporation and by-laws, our Class I directors will serve until the 2015 annual meeting of stockholders; and our Class III directors will serve until the 2017 annual meeting of stockholders.

Name	Age	
John L. Knopf, Ph.D.	61	Chief Executive Officer
Kevin F. McLaughlin	57	Senior Vice President
Matthew L. Sherman, M.D.	58	Senior Vice President
Steven D. Ertel	44	Senior Vice President
Ravindra Kumar, Ph.D.	53	Vice President
John D. Quisel, J.D., Ph.D.	42	Vice President
Anthony B. Evin, Ph.D.	72	Director (Class I)
Jean M. George	55	Director (Class I)
George Golumbeski, Ph.D.	56	Director (Class I)
Edwin M. Kania, Jr.	56	Director (Class I)
Tom Maniatis, Ph.D.	70	Director (Class I)
Terrance G. McGuire	57	Director (Class I)
Richard F. Pops	51	Director (Class I)
Joseph S. Zakrzewski	51	Director (Class I)

John L. Knopf, Ph.D. co-founded Acceleron in 2003 and has served as a director from 2003 to 2004, and has served from 2007 to the present. Dr. Knopf worked at Research facilities in Cambridge, MA and Vice President of National Institutes of Health (NIH) Institute (GI) from 1982 to 1998, where he participated in the development of Factor VIII for hemophilia, recombinant factor VIII *Recombinate*® and he has also established a structure-based small molecule discovery group at NIH. Dr. Knopf is a transduction, and is named as an inventor of several patents. Dr. Knopf is currently a biology at SUNY Buffalo. We believe Dr. Knopf's extensive experience will be valuable to serve as a member of our board of directors.

Kevin F. McLaughlin joined Acceleron in November 2009. Mr. McLaughlin most recently served, from 2009 through 2010, as Senior Vice President of Aptus Education, Inc. and from 2007 through 2009 he worked for PRAE. Mr. McLaughlin held several executive positions with PRAE, where he had responsibility for private financings, partnership development. Later, Mr. McLaughlin became COO, and then President and was responsible for negotiating the sale of the company to GlaxoSmithKline. Mr. McLaughlin is currently responsible for negotiating the sale of the company to GlaxoSmithKline. Mr. McLaughlin is currently responsible for negotiating the sale of the company to GlaxoSmithKline. Mr. McLaughlin is currently responsible for negotiating the sale of the company to GlaxoSmithKline.

Table of Contents

Corporation. Mr. McLaughlin received a BS in business from

Matthew L. Sherman, M.D. joined Acceleron in May 2006 and served as Senior Vice President and Chief Medical Officer at operations, biostatistics, data management, regulatory affairs, Genetics Institute and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals in various capacities. Dr. Sherman provided senior oncology and hematology leadership therapeutics, including the submission and approval of Mylotarg of oncology and clinical development and is named as an inventor in Internal Medicine and held various clinical positions at Harvard Cancer Institute and Brigham and Women's Hospital. Dr. Sherman received an MD from Dartmouth Medical School.

Steven D. Ertel joined Acceleron in January 2006 and is currently in business development function and currently leads our business development. He has over 20 years of experience in the biotechnology industry. At these companies included program management for preclinical development, market launch of a novel biologic agent, and business development at Bioscience Partners. Mr. Ertel received a BSE in biomedical engineering from the University of Pennsylvania.

Ravindra Kumar, Ph.D. joined Acceleron in March 2006 and is currently established and currently leads our discovery research. Previous to joining Acceleron, Dr. Kumar worked at Genetics Institute and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals. At Genetics Institute, Dr. Kumar was a key leader in molecular biology. Following the integration of discovery functions from Genetics Institute Biological Chemistry group, Dr. Kumar is the author of several patents and inventor of several patents. Dr. Kumar received his BS in chemistry from the University of New Brunswick and he completed his Ph.D. from University of New Brunswick and he completed his postdoctoral fellowship at NY.

John D. Quisel, J.D., Ph.D. joined Acceleron in October 2006. Upon joining us, Dr. Quisel worked at the Boston office of Ropes & Gray LLP, a law firm, Dr. Quisel has, through strategic in-licensing and platform focused intellectual property portfolios for numerous biotechnology companies, aspects of biotechnology law, including the negotiation of intellectual property prosecution and litigation. Dr. Quisel received an AB in biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a Ph.D. in molecular biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a law degree from the University of New Brunswick.

Anthony B. Eynin, Ph.D. has served as a member of our investment advisory firm, where he focuses largely on life sciences investments and is currently a manager of

Table of Contents

business development at Story Chemical Corporation and a member of the boards of AVEO Pharmaceuticals, Infinity Pharmaceuticals, and others. For the past five years, Dr. Evnin served as a director of Altea Therapeutics Corporation, Inc., Icagen, Inc., Memory Pharmaceuticals Corp., Pharms.com, Inc., Rockefeller University and of The Jackson Laboratory, Trustee of the Managers of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, a Director of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Dr. Evnin received a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. We believe Dr. Evnin's extensive biopharmaceutical companies, as well as his expertise in corporate finance, make him an ideal member of our board of directors.

Jean M. George has served as a member of our board of directors since 2002. She is a Managing Director at Advanced Technology Ventures (ATV), and, concurrently since 2002, a Managing Director at Management. She joined ATV in 2002 and serves as the firm's Managing Director. Ms. George was a Director at BancBoston Ventures, where she served as a Director of Microbia, Inc., Syntonix Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Neurometrix, Inc. from 1988 to 1998, where she held a variety of operational roles including President of Global Sales and Marketing. She also worked as a Managing Director, currently a Director of Calithera Biosciences, Hydra Biosciences, Inc., Therapeutics and Catabasis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Ms. George was named a member of the Scientific Advisory Board for the University of Maine and an MBA from Simmons College. We believe her experience in the life sciences and therapeutic device industries

George Golumbeski, Ph.D. has served as a member of our board of directors since 2002. He is Vice President of Business Development for Celgene Corporation, where he is responsible for including identification and evaluation of opportunities, strategic planning and management. At Celgene, these activities are focused primarily on the areas of Development, Licensing and Strategy for Novartis-Oncology. Dr. Golumbeski served as the CEO of Nabriva Therapeutics and as a member of collaboration agreements which bolstered the development of new products. He worked at Schwarz Pharmaceuticals and at Schwarz Pharma, where he led the effort to develop new products. Dr. Golumbeski received a BA in biology from the University of Maine. We believe that Dr. Golumbeski's experience as an officer of other pharmaceutical companies, research and development and corporate leadership positions,

Edwin M. Kania, Jr. has served as a member of our board of directors since 2002. He is the Chairman of Flagship Ventures, a Boston-based

Table of Contents

venture capital firm that he co-founded and that also manages funds raised by OneLiberty Ventures. Prior to co-founding FLP predecessor firm, Morgan Holland Ventures which he joined Mr. Kania has also served on the boards of Aspect Medical, E investment experience covers over 100 companies, and he has companies as the founding, lead or co-lead investor, and has a BS in physics from Dartmouth College and an MBA from Harvard investing in, guiding and leading start-up and early phase com

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D. co-founded Acceleron in 2003 and Advisory Board since 2003. Since 2010 he has been a Professor Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Prior where he studied the mechanisms of transcription and RNA splicing Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Dr. Maniatis is also a co-founder of Gen Dr. Maniatis is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences the Eli Lilly Research Award in Microbiology and Immunology French National Academies of Science, and the 2012 Lasker-BBA in biology, an MS in chemistry from the University of Colorado We believe Dr. Maniatis's extensive experience and knowledge a member of our board of directors.

Terrance G. McGuire has served as a member of our board is currently one of their general partners. Prior to starting Polon investing in early stage medical and information technology companies Alector, Quantum Designs, Arsenal Medical/480 Biomedical, NextCode, Pulmatrix, SustainX, and Trevena. He has served at Technologies, GlycoFi, Akamai Technologies, Aspect Medical Mr. McGuire is the former chairman of the National Venture Dartmouth College, and a member of the boards of The Davie Technology and The Arthur Rock Center for Entrepreneurship from Hobart College, an MS in engineering from The Thayer believe that Mr. McGuire's extensive experience as a venture years of experience helping companies evolve from the start-up board of directors.

Richard F. Pops has served as a member of our board of and Chairman of the board of Alkermes plc, the parent company and Chairman of the Board of Alkermes, from 2007 to 2009

Table of Contents

and from 1991 through 2007 he served as the Chief Executive Officer of Amgen Biosciences, Inc., Epizyme Inc., the Biotechnology Industry Organization (PhRMA). He has previously served on the board of directors of Amgen from 2009. Mr. Pops also served on the board of directors of Reliant Therapeutics, GlaxoSmithKline in 2007, and on the advisory board of Polarion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Mr. Pops received a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pops's extensive experience and industry knowledge qualify him to serve as a director.

Joseph S. Zakrzewski has served as a member of our board of directors. Mr. Zakrzewski has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Amarin Corporation, and previously has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Xcellerex. From 2005 to 2007, Mr. Zakrzewski was responsible for overseeing the launch of Omacor®, a drug to treat elevated triglyceride levels. Mr. Zakrzewski held various positions at Eli Lilly and Company including as Vice President of Global Sales. Mr. Zakrzewski served as a Venture Partner with OrbiMed in the United States. Mr. Zakrzewski served on the board of directors of Amarin and Insulet Corporation and has also served on the board of directors of Xcellerex. Mr. Zakrzewski received a BS in Chemical Engineering and a BS in Business Administration with a concentration in Finance from Indiana University. We believe that Mr. Zakrzewski's extensive experience with pharmaceutical companies, as well as Mr. Zakrzewski's service on boards of directors, qualify him to serve on our board of directors.

Board Composition

Our board of directors is currently comprised of 9 members. The current members are Messrs Evnin, Golumbeski, Kania, Maniatis, McGuire, Pops and Mrs. Biddle. All members of our board of directors were elected in compliance with the provisions of our articles of incorporation that terminated upon the closing of our initial public offering on September 12, 2011. See "Certain Relationships and Director Independence" regarding the election of our directors. See "Certain Relationships and Director Independence" regarding successors have been elected and qualified or until their earlier expiration. Our directors or executive officers.

Board Committees

Our board of directors has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation and Governance Committee.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee is composed of Anthony B. Evnin, chairman of the committee. Our board of directors has determined that Messrs Evnin, McGuire and Joseph S. Zakrzewski are independent members under the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the listing requirements of the NYSE. Mr. Joseph S. Zakrzewski is an "audit committee financial expert".

Table of Contents

meaning of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC responsibilities include:

appointing, approving the compensation of, and reviewing the performance of independent registered public accounting

pre-approving audit and permissible non-audit services of independent registered public accounting firm;

reviewing the internal audit plan with the internal audit function and the person responsible for preparing our financial statements;

reviewing and discussing with management the results of the audit of our financial statements and related disclosures;

reviewing the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting;

establishing policies and procedures for the identification, evaluation, and reporting of conflicts of interest involving accountants;

recommending, based upon the audit committee's review of the audit report of the public accounting firm, whether our audited financial statements should be included in our periodic reports to security holders;

monitoring our compliance with legal and ethical requirements relating to the preparation of financial statements and other financial reporting matters;

preparing the audit committee report required by the listing standards;

viewing all related party transactions for potential conflicts of interest;

reviewing and discussing with management the results of the audit of our financial statements and related disclosures, including the auditor's reports on the company's internal control over financial reporting and on the audit of the financial statements.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee is composed of Edwin M. ... as chairman of the committee. Our board of directors has determined the committee's authority as defined under the applicable listing standards of NASDAQ. The

annually reviewing and approving corporate performance metrics;

evaluating the performance of our chief executive officer and approving the compensation of our chief executive officer.

reviewing and approving the compensatio

appointing, compensating and overseeing
the compensation committee;

conducting the independence assessment
counsel or other advisor retained by the c

Table of Contents

annually reviewing and reassessing the ac
NASDAQ;

reviewing and establishing our overall ma

overseeing and administering our equity o

reviewing and approving our equity and i
the grant of such equity-based awards;

reviewing and making recommendations

reviewing and discussing with managemen
statement or Annual Report on Form 10-I

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee is
with Ms. George serving as chairman of the committee. Our b
governance committee is "independent" as defined under the
committee's responsibilities include:

developing and recommending to the boar

establishing procedures for identifying an
stockholders;

identifying individuals qualified to becom

recommending to the board of directors th
committees;

developing and recommending to the boar

articulating to each director what is expec
and responsibilities;

reviewing and recommending to the boar

reviewing and recommending to the boar
of directors;

reviewing and assessing the adequacy of
approval;

consider and report to the board of directors

provide for new director orientation and

performing an evaluation of the performance

overseeing the evaluation of the board of

Our board of directors may establish other committees from time

Table of Contents

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Information

None of the members of our compensation committee has been an executive officer of the company. None of our executive officers currently serves, or in the past 12 months has served, on the compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers who are executive officers of the company. There are no transactions between us and members of our compensation committee that are covered by our policy on Related Party Transactions."

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all employees, including those responsible for financial reporting. Our code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website, along with the code, or any waivers of its requirements, on our website.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Overview

The following discussion relates to the compensation of the two most highly compensated executive officers (other than the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President, and John D. Quisel, J.D., Ph.D., of this prospectus as our named executive officers. Each year, our compensation committee reviews the compensation of our named executive officers, including our named executive officers. Our compensation committee is a team of key executives and to align the compensation of our named executive officers with our short- and long-term strategic financial goals, which we believe

Elements of Executive Compensation

The compensation of our named executive officers consists of base salaries, annual cash bonuses and other benefits. Our named executive officers are made available to all salaried employees. Our named executive officers are also eligible for terminations of employment and certain change in control transactions.

Base Salaries. Base salaries for our named executive officers are determined by the compensation committee with his respective experience and contributions to the company. The compensation committee, subject to review by our board of directors, takes factors into account such as each officer's experience and performance, surveys of compensation paid by comparable companies, and market conditions as a determining factor. For fiscal 2013, our board of directors approved a base salary increase of 4.5% and 3.0%, respectively, from the base salary of the two most highly compensated executive officers.

Annual Cash Bonuses. Our annual cash bonus program is designed to reward our named executive officers for fiscal 2013, the target annual bonus as a percentage of base salary for each officer is 30%, respectively.

At the beginning of fiscal 2013, our compensation committee reviewed the performance of the company that included key strategic and financial goals of the company, including manufacturing, business development and the achievement of our strategic goals. The compensation committee met and evaluated the performance of the company and the compensation committee recommended payment of 2013 annual cash bonuses above the target level for members of our management team, including our named executive officers. The performance of the company, the achievement of the company's strategic goals, the completion of important financing activities in fiscal 2013, including the completion of our financing activities, and the directors approved the recommendations of our compensation committee. The 2013 annual cash bonuses for our named executive officers for fiscal 2013 equal to \$300,000, \$171,315 and \$143,685, respectively, as a percentage of base salary.

Table of Contents

Equity Awards. Our named executive officers participate in our 2003 Plan, which we refer to as the "2003 Plan". See "2003 Plan" below for additional details about the 2003 Plan, including those made to our named executive officers, which are subject to time-based vesting generally vest either in quarterly installments or as a lump sum upon termination of employment. During fiscal 2013, each of Drs. Knopf, Sherman and Quisel purchased 110,000, 29,000 and 29,000 shares of our common stock, respectively. Stock option awards serve to align the interests of our named executive officers with the value of our common stock appreciates after grant. They also have employment agreements with certain members of senior management, including Dr. Quisel, under which restricted stock awards will vest automatically as of the date of termination of employment. Restricted stock awards may vest upon certain terminations of employment.

Benefits. We provide modest benefits to our named executive officers. Life insurance, dental, vision plan and basic health and welfare benefit coverage, are available to our named executive officers.

Employment Agreements and Change of Control Agreements. We have employment agreements with us that include severance, change of control, and other provisions. These arrangements provide our executives with security that will likely be in the best interests of our stockholders. We also have employment agreements with certain members of senior management, including Dr. Quisel, under which restricted stock awards will vest automatically as of the date of termination of employment. Restricted stock awards may vest upon certain terminations of employment.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information about certain named executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Name and Principal Position	Year
John L. Knopf, Ph.D. Chief Executive Officer and President	2013
Matthew L. Sherman, M.D. Chief Medical Officer & Senior Vice President	2013
John D. Quisel, J.D., Ph.D. General Counsel, Vice President and Secretary	2013

(1) Salaries include amounts contributed by the named executive officers.

Table of Contents

- (2) Amounts shown reflect the grant date fair value of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting amounts exclude the value of estimated forfeitures. amount included in the table assumes the highest level amounts are included in Note 11 to our financial statements.
- (3) Amounts shown reflect the cash bonus amount paid based on company performance.
- (4) Represents income imputed to Dr. Knopf in connection into by him and the Company, plus accrued interest.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information regarding equity

Table of Contents

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable
John L. Knopf	12,500(1)
	12,500(2)
	100,000(3)
	262,500(3)
	46,876(3)
	65,625(3)
	25,000(3)
	42,969(3)
	3,125(3)
Matthew L. Sherman	59,766(3)
	32,812(3)
	35,000(3)
	28,125(3)
	6,250(3)
	6,250(3)
John D. Quisel	27,500(3)
	2,500(3)
	7,500(3)
	12,500(3)
	25,000(3)
	46,875(3)
	9,374(3)
9,375(3)	
	3,125(3)

-
- (1) Reflects time-based options to purchase shares of common stock on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date, subject to the executive's continued employment.
 - (2) Reflects time-based options to purchase shares of common stock, subject to the executive's continued employment.
 - (3) Reflects time- and performance-based options granted to purchase the shares subject to the option on the date that is the first anniversary of the grant date, subject to the condition related either to a financial goal or clinical trial milestone, on each three-month anniversary of the initial grant date.

Table of Contents

extent unvested, the option will fully vest on September 24, 2013.

(4) Reflects time- and performance-based options granted to Dr. Knopf on September 24, 2013. The shares subject to the option on the date that is the anniversary of the initial vesting date. To the extent that the condition related to a financial goal and that continues to be satisfied through the anniversary of the initial vesting date. To the extent that the condition is not satisfied through the anniversary of the initial vesting date, the option will vest on September 24, 2013. As a result, 1/12th of the shares subject to the option will vest on each of the subsequent eleven anniversaries of the initial vesting date.

(5) The exercise price of the stock options was not less than the fair market value of the underlying shares as determined by our board of directors based, in part, on the closing price of a share of our common stock on the date of the public offering. Stock options granted in fiscal 2013 have an exercise price equal to the closing price of a share of our common stock on the date of the public offering.

(6) All stock options have a 10-year term measured from the date of grant.

Retirement Benefits

We do not maintain any qualified or non-qualified defined pension plan for executive officers. We offer a tax-qualified retirement plan, which is available to executive officers. Our 401(k) plan permits eligible employees to make elective deferrals subject to limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees may also make discretionary contributions to the plan. We may, but are not required to, make discretionary matching contributions for employees under this plan. We made matching contributions for named executive officers on behalf of our named executive officers.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into amended and restated employment agreements with our named executive officers for 2013 base salary of \$400,000, \$380,662 and \$319,300, respectively, plus an annual bonus based on performance goals in accordance with our amended and restated employment agreements upon a qualifying termination of the executive's employment.

Change of Control. At the time of the consummation of a change of control, as defined by Sherman and Quisel, of any unvested stock options then held by our named executive officers, the amended and restated employment agreement (referred to as the "Employment Agreement") shall be terminated.

Termination of Employment Without Cause or for Good Reason. In the event of the consummation of a change of control, the executive's employment shall be terminated if the executive terminates his employment for good reason (as such terms are defined in the Employment Agreement). The executive shall be entitled to a lump sum payment equal to the product of 1.5 times, in the case of a named executive officer, the executive's base salary at the time of termination.

Table of Contents

times, in the case of Drs. Sherman and Quisel, (x) the sum of bonus for the year in which the termination occurs, (2) 100% such termination will fully vest, and (3) if the executive elects and/or dental plans in which the executive was participating prior to the full premium cost of that participation for 18 months, in the following the date the executive's employment terminates or, new employer. We will also pay the executive any base salary earned through the termination date.

Termination of Employment Without Cause or for Good Cause

or the executive terminates his employment for good reason (as defined in the circumstances other than as described in the preceding paragraph), (1) 18 months, in the case of Dr. Knopf, or 12 months, in the case of Drs. Sherman and Quisel, (2) unvested stock option awards the executive holds at the time of termination that were granted on or prior to the amendment date will vest in full over 12 months, nine months or six months, in the case of each of the executive's employment, and (3) if the executive elects under COBRA or otherwise to continue in which the executive was participating prior to such termination, we will pay the cost of that participation for 18 months, in the case of Dr. Knopf, and the executive any base salary earned but not paid and any vacation time accrued but not used, in each case as of the termination date.

Termination of Employment Due to Death or Disability

disability, all unvested stock options then held by the executive will vest in full at termination. In the event of such a termination of employment, we will provide continuation of the executive's base salary for one year following termination, the time the executive's base salary would otherwise have been paid. We will also pay disability insurance benefits, if any, actually paid to the executive through the termination date, and any vacation time accrued but not used, in each case as of the termination date.

Severance Subject to Release of Claims and Compliance with Applicable Laws

severance payments or other benefits under the employment agreement, and in our favor and the executive's continued full performance of his or her duties. Information Agreement relating to confidentiality, noncompetition, and other matters.

Other Termination of Employment.

If the executive's employment is terminated by the executive for good reason, or due to the executive's death or disability, we will pay the executive any accrued but not used vacation as of the termination date.

280G Gross-up.

In the event that a change in ownership occurs under Section 280G of the Code, 1986, as amended, or the Code, and the regulations thereunder, we will pay the executive any amount necessary to ensure that the executive's gross income is not less than the amount of the severance payments or other benefits payable to the executive under the employment agreement.

Table of Contents

thereunder, occurs on or before the second anniversary of the employment agreement or otherwise constitutes an "excess parachute payment" to an executive an additional amount that, after the imposition of all taxes, exceeds the excess parachute payment. If the change in ownership or control of the payments made pursuant to the employment agreement results in the executive to receive an amount of such payments reduced so that no portion of such payments is otherwise payable to the executive under the employment agreement, the amount payable to the executive under the employment agreement shall be the whichever amount results in the greater amount payable to the executive.

Executive Loan

We and Dr. Knopf are parties to a Secured Promissory Note. In connection with our initial public offering, we made a loan to Dr. Knopf with a principal balance of \$200,000, including principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the note in connection with our initial public offering.

2013 Director Compensation

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation of each director for the year ended December 31, 2013. The compensation of an employee during 2013 is included in the "Summary Compensation Table."

Name	Fees Paid in Cash \$(1)	Option Awards \$(2)(3)
Anthony B. Evin	13,438	308
Jean George	12,500	308
Edwin M. Kania	11,250	308
Tom Maniatis	25,000	308
Terrance G. McGuire	9,688	308
Richard F. Pops	31,250	308
Joseph S. Zakrzewski	30,625	308

- (1) Amounts represent annual cash compensation for services rendered.
- (2) As of December 31, 2013, our directors held the following number of shares of common stock: Mr. Kania, 20,000; Mr. McGuire, 20,000; Dr. Maniatis, 20,000. Mr. Kania, Mr. McGuire, Dr. Maniatis, Mr. Pops, and Mr. Zakrzewski do not hold any stock options or other stock awards as of December 31, 2013.
- (3) Amounts shown reflect the grant date fair value of options granted to directors during 2013, based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model as prescribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standards Codification 718. The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model include the value of estimated forfeitures. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model are consistent with those used in the financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our board of directors has adopted a non-employee director compensation policy that enables us to attract and retain, on a long-term basis,

Table of Contents

high caliber non-employee directors. Under the policy, all non-

Board of Directors:

All non-employee members
Additional retainer for Lead Independent Director

Audit Committee:

Chairman
Non-Chairman members

Compensation Committee:

Chairman
Non-Chairman members

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee:

Chairman
Non-Chairman members

Under our non-employee director compensation policy, eligible to receive a grant of stock options to purchase 20,000 shares when she first becomes a non-employee director, which will vest quarterly. Each non-employee director will be eligible to receive an annual option grant on the first anniversary of the grant date. The options will be for 20,000 shares of common stock on the date of grant. In connection with the continued growth and increased duties of the board, in fiscal year 2013, each board member will receive 20,000 shares of our common stock.

Equity and Incentive Plans

2003 Plan

The 2003 Plan, which became effective December 17, 2003, provides for the grant or sale of restricted stock to key employees and directors. The opinion of the compensation committee, are in a position to conduct a review of the 2003 Plan is not a complete description of all provisions of the 2003 Plan.

The 2003 Plan is administered by our compensation committee, which will determine the terms and conditions of all awards, including the vesting and exercisable.

Following our initial public offering in September 2013, the 2003 Plan is described below.

Authorized Shares. Subject to adjustment, the maximum number of awards under the 2003 Plan is 4,937,500 shares. Shares of our common stock or previously issued shares acquired by the company.

Table of Contents

Stock Options. The compensation committee determines the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of grant. Unvested stock options will immediately terminate upon the participant's termination of employment for three months or one year (in the case of death) (or, in each case, the period specified in the participant's award agreement) (or, in the case of death, the period specified in the participant's award agreement). If the compensation committee determines that the cessation of a participant's employment results from the termination of stock options, all stock options then held by the participant will be treated as if they were either vested or unvested, depending on whether or not vested.

Restricted Stock. The compensation committee may grant restricted stock (including the exercise of options to purchase common stock) subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the compensation committee. A participant will have all the rights of a shareholder of the company as a participant under the 2003 Plan. Unless the compensation committee determines for any reason, including death, the company will have the right to reacquire the participant's original purchase price, if any, for such shares. If the participant dies, the company will have the right to reacquire the participant's original purchase price, if any, for such shares. If the participant dies, the company will have the right to reacquire the participant's original purchase price, if any, for such shares. If the participant dies, the company will have the right to reacquire the participant's original purchase price, if any, for such shares.

Covered Transactions. Unless an award agreement provides otherwise, in the event of a merger, acquisition or other transaction in which there is an acquiring or surviving entity, the compensation committee may, at its discretion, substitute awards by the acquiring or surviving entity. If the compensation committee determines that an award agreement, each stock option will vest and become fully exercisable upon consummation of the covered transaction. In the case of a merger, acquisition or other transaction, the compensation committee may, at its discretion, deliver, exchanged or otherwise paid in respect of such stock options, subject to such restrictions as the compensation committee determines. In the case of a consolidation, merger or similar transaction in which the company is not the surviving entity, the compensation committee may, at its discretion, substitute awards by the acquiring or surviving entity. In the case of a consolidation, merger or similar transaction in which the company is not the surviving entity, the compensation committee may, at its discretion, substitute awards by the acquiring or surviving entity. In the case of a consolidation, merger or similar transaction in which the company is not the surviving entity, the compensation committee may, at its discretion, substitute awards by the acquiring or surviving entity.

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

Our board of directors adopted the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Awards will be granted under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. This summary of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan is not a contract and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

Plan Administration. The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan is administered by the compensation committee. The compensation committee has the authority to, among other things, interpret the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, and to do all things necessary to carry out the compensation committee's determinations under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

Authorized Shares. Subject to adjustment, the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be awarded under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan is currently 2,630,000. The number of shares available for grant under the 2003 Plan on the date the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan was adopted is 2,630,000. The number of shares available for grant under the 2003 Plan on the date the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan was adopted is 2,630,000. The number of shares available for grant under the 2003 Plan on the date the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan was adopted is 2,630,000.

Table of Contents

shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan as of January 1st, from January 1, 2014 through January 1, 2023, in

3,150,000 shares;

4.0% of the outstanding shares of our common stock as of the end of the period and

such other amount as our board of directors may determine.

On January 1, 2014, the number of shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan was 3,150,000. As of January 1, 2023, there were 2,089,945 shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. Any shares of our common stock underlying awards that are forfeited or the issuance of stock will again be available for issuance under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

Individual Limits. The maximum number of shares of our common stock subject to stock appreciation rights that may be granted to any one individual is the maximum number of shares of our common stock subject to our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

Eligibility. Our compensation committee will select participants for the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan from our affiliates who are in a position to contribute significantly to our business. Eligibility for incentive stock options, or ISOs, is limited to employees of the company.

Types of Awards. The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan provides for the grant of restricted stock, unrestricted stock, stock units, performance awards and other awards. Dividend equivalents may also be provided in connection with awards.

Stock options and stock appreciation rights. The exercise price of a stock option or stock appreciation right is to be measured, may be determined at the discretion of the compensation committee, and may be the fair market value of the underlying stock at the time of grant, 110% of the fair market value of the underlying stock at the time of grant, or the fair market value of the underlying stock at the time of exercise. The compensation committee will determine the time or times of exercise and the terms on which such awards remain exercisable.

Restricted and unrestricted stock. A restricted stock award is subject to restrictions while an unrestricted stock award is not subject to restrictions.

Stock units. A stock unit award is denominated in shares of common stock and its cash value is measured by the value of the shares of common stock at the time of satisfaction of performance conditions or vesting.

Performance awards. A performance award is based on the achievement of specified performance criteria.

Vesting. Our compensation committee has the authority to determine the vesting or exercisability of any award.

Termination of Employment. Our compensation committee may determine the effect of the termination of employment on any award. Unless otherwise provided by our compensation committee, an award will be forfeited upon termination of employment.

Table of Contents

in an award agreement, upon a termination of a participant's employment requiring exercise will terminate and all other unvested awards held by the participant will remain outstanding for three months after the date, if earlier. All stock options and stock appreciation rights held by a participant will immediately terminate upon termination of employment under the Plan or occurs in circumstances that would have constituted grounds for termination of employment as determined by the Administrator.

Performance Criteria. The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan provides for awards subject to achieving, "performance objectives". Performance objectives are "performance-based compensation" for purposes of Section 162(m) and are a measure or measures of performance relating to any or any combination of one or more of the following (or indices and determined either on a consolidated basis or, as applicable, on a geographical basis or in combinations thereof): sales; revenue; operating profit; interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization or equity expense; value added; return on equity, investment, capital, capital employed or assets; one or more of the foregoing on a basis; net income; borrowing levels, leverage ratios or credit ratings; customer sales of particular products or services; customer acquisition; new product development; strategic alliances, licenses or collaborations; spin-offs, split-offs, divestitures (issuance of debt or equity) or refinancings; manufacturing or operations; regulatory or other filings or approvals or other product development.

To the extent consistent with the requirements for satisfaction of the performance objectives, the compensation committee may provide in the case of any award that the performance objectives applicable to an award will be adjusted in an objective and non-discretionary manner in the event of restructurings, discontinued operations, mergers, acquisitions, changes in accounting effects of tax on accounting changes, each as defined by U.S. GAAP, or other events of such award that affect the applicable performance objectives.

Transferability. Awards under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan are not transferable, except by distribution, unless (for awards other than ISOs) otherwise provided in the award agreement.

Covered Transactions. In the event of a consolidation, merger, acquisition, sale of assets or our dissolution or liquidation, our compensation committee may provide for outstanding awards, for new grants in substitution of outstanding awards, for a cash-out of outstanding awards, in each case on such terms and conditions as the committee may otherwise determine, awards not assumed will automatically be forfeited upon the consummation of such transaction.

Adjustment. In the event of a stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or change in our capital structure that constitutes an equity

Table of Contents

restructuring within the meaning of the Financial Accounting
Compensation Stock Compensation, our compensation comm
be delivered under, and the individual share limits included in
number and kind of shares of stock or securities subject to aw
such change. Our compensation committee will also make the
events other than those listed above if it determines that such

Amendment and Termination. Our compensation com
or terminate the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan as to future grant
terms of an award if it would affect materially and adversely
expressly provided in the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan or the ri
committee at the time the award was granted). Stockholder ap
extent such approval is required by law, including the Code of

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our board of directors adopted an Employee Stock Purc
our named executive officers, to acquire shares of our commo
are available for issuance under the ESPP. Under the ESPP, e
pre-specified purchase periods at a price equal to the lesser of
the purchase period or 85% of the fair market value of a share
prospectus, the initial purchase period under the ESPP has no
such initial purchase period will commence.

Accelaron Pharma Inc. Cash Incentive Plan

Our board of directors adopted the Accelaron Pharma In
year, annual award opportunities for executive officers, inclu
the Cash Incentive Plan. The following summary describes th
description of all provisions of the Cash Incentive Plan and is

Administration. The Cash Incentive Plan will be admi
authority to interpret the Cash Incentive Plan, and any interpr
arising under the Cash Incentive Plan will be final and conclu

Eligibility. Executive officers and other key employees
compensation committee to participate in the Cash Incentive

Awards. Award opportunities under the Cash Incentive
period of time following the beginning of, the fiscal year of th
The compensation committee will establish the performance c
criteria are achieved, and such other terms and conditions as t

Table of Contents

compensation committee deems appropriate. The Cash Incentive Plan awards that are not performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) as well as awards that do not qualify as performance-based compensation will be administered by the compensation committee.

Performance Criteria. Awards under the Cash Incentive Plan are established by our compensation committee. Performance criteria for the purposes of Section 162(m) are limited to the objectively determined performance criteria following (measured either absolutely or by reference to an industry peer group on a consolidated basis or, as the context permits, on a divisional basis or any subset thereof): sales; revenues; assets; expenses; earnings before or after taxes and equity expense, whether or not on a continuing operations basis; return on capital employed or assets; one or more operating ratios; operating margins; debt to capital leverage ratios or credit rating; market share; capital expenditures as a percentage of services; customer acquisition or retention; acquisitions and divestitures; joint ventures and collaborations; spin-offs, split-ups and the like; reorganizations; stock repurchases; refinancings; manufacturing or process development; or achieving milestones, regulatory approvals or other product development milestones.

To the extent consistent with the requirements of Section 162(m), awards intended to qualify as exempt performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) may be such award be adjusted in an objectively determinable manner to reflect extraordinary discontinued operations, mergers, acquisitions, extraordinary events, or changes in accounting on accounting changes, each as defined by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that affect the applicable performance criteria.

Payment. A participant will be entitled to payment under the Cash Incentive Plan and the terms of the award. Following the end of the performance period (and, to the extent required by Section 162(m), certify) whether or not the award qualifies as performance-based compensation, the compensation committee will then determine the actual payment to be made in its absolute discretion to reduce (including to zero) the actual payment to the extent of the payment dates for awards under the Cash Incentive Plan. Our compensation committee may also determine the actual payment to be made.

Payment Limits. The maximum payment to any participant under the Cash Incentive Plan is \$1 million.

Recovery of Compensation. Awards under the Cash Incentive Plan are subject to recovery of compensation if a participant who receives a payment pursuant to the Cash Incentive Plan is subsequently determined by our compensation committee in an award agreement, pursuant to the terms of the award agreement, or as otherwise required by law or applicable law to be entitled to recovery of compensation.

Amendment and Termination. Our compensation committee may amend or terminate the Cash Incentive Plan at any time. Any amendment will be approved by our stockholders if required by law or the terms of the Cash Incentive Plan at any time.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS

The following is a description of transactions, since January 1, 2013, or will exceed \$120,000, and in which any related person had a material interest.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with certain of our directors and officers to indemnify these individuals and, in certain cases, affiliates of the company from certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their service to us or at the direction of the company, and to the extent that they are not otherwise indemnified by the company.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, certain of our directors are affiliated with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, as defined in the agreement, have the right to demand registration of our common stock upon conversion of our preferred stock. These holders may also have the right to demand registration statements that we are otherwise filing. See "Description of Securities" for more information.

Right of First Refusal and Co-Sale Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, we entered into a right of first refusal and co-sale agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, certain of our directors are affiliated with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, the seller was required to offer to sell the shares to the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock under certain conditions and restrictions. This agreement terminated on September 24, 2013.

Voting Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, we entered into a voting agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, certain of our directors are affiliated with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, with respect to the election of directors of the company pursuant to the terms of this agreement. This agreement terminated on September 24, 2013.

Investor Rights Agreement

In connection with our Series F preferred stock financing, we entered into an investor rights agreement with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock, certain of our directors are affiliated with the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, the holders of all of our then-outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock have the right to participate pro rata in any future private financing of the company, as well as the right to participate pro rata in any future private financing of the company, including the offering on September 24, 2013.

Table of Contents

Transactions with Our Executive Officers, Directors and

On March 13, 2013, we repurchased shares of our common stock from UBS Juniper Crossover Fund, LLC, an affiliate of Orbis.

On January 28, 2008, we entered into a secured promissory note in 2012, with a principal balance of \$200,000 and an interest rate of 8% on the stock under a pledge agreement dated January 28, 2008. The note was due upon the occurrence of certain corporate events, including the liquidation of the company. The principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the note was forgiven on August 1, 2012.

Related Person Transactions Policy

We have adopted a related person transaction approval policy. If we want to enter into a transaction with a related person or entity, we will first determine, based on applicable NASDAQ and applicable state law, whether the transaction requires pre-approval by the board of directors. If pre-approval is required, such matters will be presented to the board of directors at a directors meeting. We may not enter into a related person transaction if no further reviews are necessary or that all requisite corporate

Table of Contents

PRIN

The following table sets forth information relating to the or group of affiliated persons, known by us to beneficially own each of our named executive officers; and all directors and ex

The number of shares beneficially owned by each entity, the SEC, and the information is not necessarily indicative of t includes any shares over which the individual has sole or shar the right to acquire within 60 days of January 1, 2014 through indicated, and subject to applicable community property laws to all shares of common stock held by that person.

The percentage of shares beneficially owned is computed January 1, 2014. Shares of our common stock that a person h purposes of computing the percentage ownership of the perso percentage ownership of any other person, except with respect Unless otherwise indicated

Table of Contents

below, the address for each beneficial owner listed is c/o John

Name and address of beneficial owner

5% or greater stockholders:

Polaris Venture Partners, and related funds(1)
650 East Kendall Street, 4th Floor
Cambridge, MA 02142

Venrock Partners, and related funds(2)
55 Cambridge Parkway, Suite 100
Cambridge, MA 02142

Advanced Technology Ventures, and related funds(3)
500 Boylston Street, Suite 1380
Boston, MA 02116

Celgene Corporation(4)
86 Morris Avenue
Summit, NJ 07901

Flagship Ventures(5)
1 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, MA 02142

OrbiMed Advisors LLC(6)
601 Lexington Avenue, 54th Floor
New York, NY 10022

Directors and named executive officers:

John L. Knopf, Ph.D.(7)

Anthony B. Evnin, Ph.D.(8)

Jean M. George(9)

George Golumbeski, Ph.D.

Edwin M. Kania, Jr.(10)

Terrance G. McGuire(11)

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D.(12)

Richard F. Pops(13)

Joseph S. Zakrzewski(14)

Matthew L. Sherman, M.D.(15)

John Quisel, J.D., Ph.D.(16)

All executive officers and directors as a group (15 persons)(1)

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than one pe

(1) Consists of (i) 3,077,388 shares of common stock a
Partners IV, L.P. and (ii) 55,846 shares of common
Venture Partners Entrepreneurs' Fund IV, L.P. (tog
Management 2000, LLC directly or indirectly provi
Polaris Funds. Each of the Polaris Funds has the sol
held by the applicable Polaris Fund. The respective
investment power with respect to the shares held by

Table of Contents

The respective general partners disclaim beneficial proportionate pecuniary interests therein. The members (Members) are also members of Polaris Venture Partners, L.P. (Polaris Partners), which is a general partner and North Star Venture Partners, L.P. (North Star Partners), which is a limited partner of the Company. The respective general partners of Polaris Partners and North Star Partners have dispositive authority over the share voting and investment powers for the shares held by the funds except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein. Mr. McGuire, a director of the Company, has an assigned authority over the share voting and investment powers with respect to the shares held by the funds except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein.

(2)

Consists of (i) 414,360 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Venrock Partners, L.P. (Venrock Partners), (ii) 2,032,352 shares of common stock held by Venrock Associates IV, L.P. (Venrock IV), (iii) 2,032,352 shares of common stock held by Venrock Entrepreneurs Fund IV, L.P. (Venrock EF IV), the Venrock Entities. The sole general partner of Venrock Partners is Venrock Partners Management IV, LLC (VEFM4). VM4, VPM and VEFM4 have dispositive authority over the share voting and investment powers for the shares held by Venrock Partners, Venrock Associates IV, L.P., Venrock Entrepreneurs Fund IV, L.P., and Venrock Entities, except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein. Mr. McGuire, a director of the Company, has an assigned authority over the share voting and investment powers with respect to the shares held by Venrock Partners, Venrock Associates IV, L.P., Venrock Entrepreneurs Fund IV, L.P., and Venrock Entities, except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein. Mr. McGuire, a director of the Company, disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein.

(3)

Consists of (i) 2,018,586 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Advanced Technology Ventures VII, L.P. (ATV VII), (ii) 81,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Advanced Technology Ventures VII (B), L.P. (ATV VII-B), (iii) 2,301 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 711 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Advanced Technology Ventures VI, L.P. (ATV VI), (iv) 21,543 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Advanced Technology Ventures VI-E, L.P. (ATV VI-E) and (vii) 4,128 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 19,916 shares of common stock held by Advanced Technology Ventures A VII, L.P. (ATV A VII) is the general partner of ATV VII, ATV VII-B, ATV VI, and ATV VI-E. The dispositive authority over the shares held by ATV VII, ATV VII-B, ATV VI, and ATV VI-E are made collectively by Michael A. Carusi, Jean M. Wiberger, and Steven N. Baloff (collectively, the ATV A VII Managing Directors). Mr. McGuire, a director of the Company, disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by ATV VII, ATV VII-B, ATV VI, and ATV VI-E except to the extent of their indirect pecuniary interest therein. ATV Associates VI, L.L.C. (ATV A VI) is the general partner of ATV A VI. The dispositive authority over the shares held by ATV A VI are made collectively by Michael A. Carusi, Steven N. Baloff, and Jean M. Wiberger (collectively, the ATV A VI Managing Directors). ATV A VI and each of

Table of Contents

beneficial ownership of the shares held by ATV VI Alliance Associates, L.L.C. (ATV Alliance, LLC) in respect of the shares held by ATV A 2003. Voting and dividend rights (as a result of the exercise of the options by the directors). ATV Alliance, LLC and Jean M. George are deemed to have voting and investment rights to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein.

(4) Includes 38,979 shares of common stock that can be converted into shares of common stock.

(5) Consists of (i) 2,146,720 shares of common stock held by AGTC Fund, (ii) 129,759 shares of common stock held by AGTC Fund, general partner of AGTC Partners, L.P., which is the wholly-owned subsidiary of Flagship Ventures Management, Inc. and may be deemed to have voting and investment rights to the extent of their pecuniary interest in the AGTC Fund. Mr. Kania, one of our directors, and D. Kania are deemed to have voting and investment rights to the extent of their pecuniary interest in the AGTC Fund except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein.

(6) Consists of (i) 509,989 shares of common stock and OrbiMed Private Investments II, LP (OPI II), (ii) 1,362,080 shares of OrbiMed Private Investments II (QP), LP (OPI QP) and common stock held by OPI II, and (iv) 66,900 shares of OPI QP. OrbiMed Advisors LLC, or OrbiMed, a related entity, is the managing member of OrbiMed Capital GP II, L.P. (OrbiMed Funds). Mr. Samuel D. Isaly is the managing member of OrbiMed Funds. Mr. Isaly may be deemed to have voting and investment rights to the extent of their pecuniary interest in the OrbiMed Funds. Mr. Isaly disclaim beneficial ownership with respect to the shares of common stock and OrbiMed Private Investments II, LP (OPI II).

(7) Includes 581,094 shares of common stock that can be converted into shares of common stock.

(8) Consists of shares held by the Venrock Entities. By virtue of the exercise of the options by the Venrock Entities, the Venrock Entities are deemed to share beneficial ownership in the shares held by the Venrock Entities referred to in footnote 2 above. Includes 1,666 shares of common stock.

(9) Consists of shares held by the ATV Entities. By virtue of the exercise of the options by the ATV Entities, the ATV Entities are deemed to share beneficial ownership in the shares held by the ATV Entities referred to in footnote 3 above. Includes 1,666 shares of common stock.

(10) Consists of shares held by AGTC or AGTC Fund. By virtue of the exercise of the options by AGTC or AGTC Fund, AGTC or AGTC Fund is deemed to share beneficial ownership in the shares held by AGTC or AGTC Fund referred to in footnote 4 above. Includes 1,666 shares of common stock and 1,666 options.

Table of Contents

- (11) Consists of shares held by Polaris Venture Partners
Mr. McGuire may be deemed to share beneficial ov
Mr. McGuire disclaims beneficial ownership of the
 - (12) Includes 1,666 shares of common stock that can be
 - (13) Includes 26,250 shares of common stock that can b
 - (14) Includes 47,500 shares of common stock that can b
 - (15) Includes 18,855 shares of common stock that can b
 - (16) Includes 170,016 shares of common stock that can
 - (17) Includes 145,562 shares of common stock that can
 - (17) Includes 1,476,439 shares of common stock that ca
-

Table of Contents

DESCRIP

General

The following description of our capital stock is intended to describe the terms of our certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws in part, and to the applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law as our certificate of incorporation, and we refer to the certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws as the "Certificate of Incorporation."

Our authorized capital stock consists of 175,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, all of which are common stock.

As of January 1, 2014, we had issued and outstanding:

28,348,633 shares of our common stock;

options to purchase a total of 3,942,304 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share;

warrants to purchase a total of 979,699 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share;

As of January 1, 2014, we had 174 stockholders of record.

Common Stock

Dividend Rights. Subject to preferences that may apply to any class of preferred stock, holders of common stock will be entitled to receive dividends out of assets available for distribution from time to time determine.

Voting Rights. Each outstanding share of common stock shall have one vote. Holders of shares of our common stock shall have no cumulative voting rights.

Preemptive Rights. Our common stock will not be entitled to preemptive rights in the purchase of securities.

Conversion or Redemption Rights. Our common stock is not convertible into any other class of securities and is not redeemable.

Liquidation Rights. Upon our liquidation, the holders of common stock shall be entitled to receive assets available for distribution, after payment of all debts and other obligations, on a pro rata basis.

Listing. Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors may, without further action by our stockholders, issue preferred stock in one or more series and may, at the time of issuance, determine the designations, relative ranking, rights as well as the qualifications, limitations or restrictions on dividends, redemption and liquidation preferences, any or all of which may apply to the shares of preferred stock. The preferences of outstanding shares of preferred stock would be determined by the terms of the certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws.

Table of Contents

our common stock. Holders of shares of preferred stock may payment is made to the holders of shares of our common stock more difficult or tend to discourage a merger, tender offer or securities or the removal of incumbent management. Upon the board of directors, without stockholder approval, may issue shares affect the holders of shares of our common stock and the market and we have no present intention to issue any shares of preferred

Registration Rights

We are party to an amended and restated registration rights stock.

Under the amended and restated registration rights agreement or request that their shares be included on a registration statement of common stock. These registration rights are subject to conditions underwriters of an offering to limit the number of shares included requested S-1 or S-3 registration within 60 days before or six months pertaining to an underwritten public offering of securities for

Demand Registration Rights

Following the expiration of any applicable lock up period, shares may require us to file a registration statement under the and we are required to use our best efforts to effect the registration

Piggyback Registration Rights

If we propose to register any of our securities under the registrable shares are entitled to notice of such registration and statement, subject to the right of any underwriter to limit the amount other than underwriting discounts and commissions, related to rights agreement contains customary cross- indemnification provisions in the event of misstatements or omissions in the registration and indemnify us for misstatements or omissions attributable to the shares sold or no longer qualify as registrable shares.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Our Certificate of Incorporation

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain certain provisions in the composition of the board of directors and which may have control of the company unless such takeover or change in control

Table of Contents

These provisions include:

Classified Board. Our certificate of incorporation provides for classes as nearly equal in number as possible. As a result, appropriate classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult to change the composition of the board. Our certificate of incorporation also provides that, subject to any rights of holders of preferred stock, the number of directors are fixed exclusively pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors.

Action by Written Consent; Special Meetings of Stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation and the by-laws also provide that, except as otherwise provided, any action that may be taken by the stockholders may be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and any action that may be taken by the board of directors may be taken only at a meeting of the board of directors. Our certificate of incorporation and the by-laws also provide that, except as otherwise provided, any action that may be taken by the stockholders may be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and any action that may be taken by the board of directors may be taken only at a meeting of the board of directors. Our certificate of incorporation and the by-laws also provide that, except as otherwise provided, any action that may be taken by the stockholders may be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and any action that may be taken by the board of directors may be taken only at a meeting of the board of directors.

Removal of Directors. Our certificate of incorporation provides that a supermajority vote of at least 75% of the voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock is required to remove directors. A supermajority vote to remove directors could enable a minority of our stockholders to exercise veto power.

Advance Notice Procedures. Our by-laws establish advance notice procedures for the meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations for directors. Only stockholders who will only be able to consider proposals or nominations specifically mentioned in the notice to the board of directors or by a stockholder who was a stockholder on the record date of the meeting and who has given our Secretary timely written notice of such proposals. Although the by-laws do not give the board of directors the authority to consider proposals regarding other business to be conducted at a special meeting, certain business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed. Our by-laws also provide for the solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or other officers.

Super Majority Approval Requirements. The Delaware General Corporation Law requires a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required. Our certificate of incorporation or by-laws requires a supermajority affirmative vote of holders of at least 75% of the total votes entitled to vote to repeal specified provisions. This requirement of a supermajority vote could enable a minority of our stockholders to exercise veto power.

Authorized but Unissued Shares. Our authorized but unissued shares may be issued without stockholder approval. These additional shares may be used for offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and other purposes. The issuance of common stock and preferred stock could render more difficult the exercise of our rights.

Table of Contents

attempt to obtain control of a majority of our common stock b

Exclusive Forum. Our certificate of incorporation pro
State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for (1) any
claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our direct
claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the Dela
(4) any other action asserting a claim against us that is govern
acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock shall be de
incorporation described above. Although we believe these pro
Delaware law for the specified types of actions and proceeding
and officers. The enforceability of similar choice of forum pro
legal proceedings, and it is possible that, in connection with o
forum provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the D
Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combinat
this stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless the
combination" includes, among other things, a merger, asset or
stockholder. An "interested stockholder" is a person who, tog
determination of interested stockholder status, 15% or more o

Under Section 203, a business combination between a co
following conditions: before the stockholder became intereste
which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested sto
becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholde
the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determ
also officers, and employee stock plans, in some instances; or
was approved by the board of directors of the corporation and
vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock whi

A Delaware corporation may "opt out" of these provision
provision in its certificate of incorporation or by-laws resultin
outstanding voting shares. We have not opted out of these pro
may be discouraged or prevented.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is
250 Royall Street Canton, Massachusetts 02021.

Table of Contents

SHARES

Future sales of our common stock, including shares issued in connection with this offering, or the perception that those sales may occur, could affect our ability to raise equity capital in the future.

As of January 1, 2014, based on the number of shares of common stock outstanding (2) no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, we would have had outstanding an aggregate of 30,383,633 shares of common stock, including the 6,417,000 shares sold in our initial public offering and the 23,966,633 shares sold upon exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and not subject to such term is defined in Rule 144 of the Securities Act. The resale of these shares is not subject to Rule 144 or subject to lock up agreements in effect in connection with this offering (as described below) and will be available for sale in the public market.

Approximate Number of Shares
5,896,337 shares, or 21%

14,969,573 shares, or 53%

Lock-up Agreements

In connection with this offering, we, our officers and directors, and the underwriters of this offering, have agreed that we and our officers and directors will not sell any shares of our common stock outstanding as of January 1, 2014 have agreed to enter into a lock-up agreement continuing through the date 90 days after the date of this prospectus. Markets Inc. and Leerink Partners LLC, the representatives of the underwriters, have no current intent or arrangement to release any of the shares of our common stock.

Following the lock-up periods set forth in the agreement, all of the shares of our common stock released from these agreements, all of the shares of our common stock as of the date of this prospectus will be eligible for sale in the public market.

In addition, pursuant to each of our amended and restated co-sale agreement, the parties thereto have agreed that,

Table of Contents

if requested in writing by the representatives of the underwriters, we will not sell, grant any option for the purchase of, or otherwise dispose of, the securities described above. The representatives of the underwriters have invoked the exemption from registration under Rule 144, subject to the related transaction restrictions. Holders of approximately 10% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding as of January 1, 2014, are collectively bound by lock-up agreements with the underwriters in our initial public offering.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144, as currently in effect, once we have registered our securities under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, for sale to the public, any person who is not deemed to have been one of our "affiliates" for purposes of Rule 144 and who has beneficially owned restricted securities within the meaning of Rule 144 from any person other than one of our "affiliates," is entitled to sell those securities (subject to any applicable) without complying with the manner of sale, volume limitations, and public information requirements of Rule 144. If such a person has owned restricted securities during the holding period of any prior owner other than "affiliates", he or she is not required to comply with any of the requirements of Rule 144 (subject to certain exceptions). Rule 144, as currently in effect, once we have been subject to Rule 144 for 90 days, our "affiliates", as defined in Rule 144, who have been subject to Rule 144 may sell in the public market, upon expiration of any applicable lock-up period, up to an amount of our common stock that does not exceed the greater of: 1% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding as of January 1, 2014 and the assumptions described in our prospectus filed on the NASDAQ Global Market during the four calendar weeks preceding the date of the offering.

Such sales under Rule 144 by our "affiliates" or persons who have been subject to Rule 144 are subject to the provisions, notice requirements and to the availability of current market quotations. Substantially all of our restricted securities have either been sold to investors or have become eligible for sale (subject to the above limitations under Rule 144).

Rule 701

In general, under Rule 701 as currently in effect, any of our officers, directors, or persons who have been subject to Rule 701 are entitled to sell to us common stock from us in connection with a written compensatory stock purchase plan or other written arrangement entered into before the effective date of the registration statement under the Securities Act before the effective date of the registration statement (subject to a lock-up agreement) is entitled to rely on Rule 701. We are not subject to the public company reporting requirements of the Exchange Act in reliance on Rule 701.

Table of Contents

contained in Rule 144. Accordingly, subject to any applicable company reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, under those shares without complying with the minimum holding period, "affiliates" may resell those shares without compliance with the agreement referred to below, if applicable).

Equity Incentive Plans

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement under the exercise of outstanding options reserved for issuance under our. Accordingly, shares registered under such registration statement Rule 144 volume limitations and the lock-up agreements described

Table of Contents

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the disposition of our common stock by Non-U.S. Holders (defined as holders of our common stock) and potential tax considerations relevant to Non-U.S. Holders of our common stock. This summary is based on Treasury regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder and is not intended to be a complete statement of which are subject to change at any time, possibly on a retroactive basis.

This summary assumes that shares of our common stock are held by Non-U.S. Holders for investment purposes under the Internal Revenue Code (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not address specific tax considerations that may be relevant to particular Non-U.S. Holders, including Non-U.S. Holders that are companies, partnerships or other pass-through entities, certain trusts, "qualified foreign corporations", "passive foreign investment companies", corporations in special situations, such as those who have elected to mark securities for election under Section 1223, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated investment structures (including the 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income). In addition, this summary does not address estate and gift tax considerations or considerations under state or local laws.

For purposes of this summary, a "Non-U.S. Holder" means any holder of our common stock that is not classified as a partnership and is not:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or any other organization taxable as a corporation under the laws of the United States, an individual who is a resident alien under the laws of the United States, or an estate, the income of which is included in the gross income of a U.S. citizen or resident;

an estate, the income of which is included in the gross income of a U.S. citizen or resident;

a trust if (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise control over the trust assets and (2) the trust has the authority to control all of the trust assets for purposes of applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be applied to the trust.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes is treated as its partners for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to its ownership of our common stock through a partnership or other entity classified as a partnership. Partnerships and other entities that are classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes are not treated as partnerships for purposes of this summary. Taxpayers should consult their tax advisors.

There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will issue a ruling on the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of our common stock and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on behalf of a Non-U.S. Holder of the purchase, ownership or disposition of our common stock.

Table of Contents

THIS SUMMARY IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION PURPOSES. HOLDERS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISOR FOR ADVICE ON FEDERAL TAXATION, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAXATION AND OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Distributions on Our Common Stock

As discussed under "Dividend Policy" above, we do not pay cash or property with respect to our common stock, any such distribution for purposes of the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, if the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, but not below the holder's adjusted tax basis in our common stock, but not below the amount of the treatment described below in "Gain on Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Common Stock" be subject to the discussion below under the section titled "Gain on Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Common Stock".

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to federal withholding tax, unless we or our agent, as the case may be, with the appropriate IRS determination.

IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) or applicable income tax treaty, or

IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) certificate of non-resident alien status because it is effectively connected with a trade or business, the dividend generally will be subject to regular federal income tax.

The certification requirement described above must be provided periodically. The certification also may require a Non-U.S. Holder to provide a taxpayer identification number. Special certification and other requirements apply to distributions of common stock through intermediaries or are pass-through entities.

Each Non-U.S. Holder is urged to consult its own tax advisor. An exemption will not be valid if the person receiving the applicable distributions are false.

If dividends are effectively connected with a trade or business, an income tax treaty, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment, or otherwise exempt from federal income tax (provided that the certifications described above are satisfied), net income basis in the same manner as if it were a resident of the United States. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Non-U.S. Holder may be treated as a resident of the applicable income treaty) of its earnings and profits in respect to such dividends.

Non-U.S. Holders that do not timely provide us or our agent with the appropriate federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty, may be required to file an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Table of Contents

Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of C

Subject to the discussion below under the section titled "Holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding on the disposition of shares of our common stock unless (1) such Non-U.S. Holder is more in the taxable year of disposition, and certain other conditions are met", as defined in the Internal Revenue Code (a "USRPHC Holder"), a disposition and the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period in the stock is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Holder, and the income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States.

If the first exception applies, the Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax (or withholding under an applicable income tax treaty) on the amount by which the gain or loss allocable to U.S. sources during the taxable year of the disposition is subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to such gain or loss. If the Non-U.S. Holder is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, earnings and profits attributable to such gain at a rate of 30% will be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Generally, a corporation is a USRPHC only if the fair market value of its U.S. assets (as defined in the Code) equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its U.S. assets and its non-U.S. assets in a trade or business. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, if we are a USRPHC, the fair market value of other business assets, there can be no assurance that we will be a USRPHC, a Non-U.S. Holder would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the disposition of our common stock by reason of our status as USRPHC so long as our common stock does not constitute more than 5% of the calendar year in which the disposition occurs and such Non-U.S. Holder is not a USRPHC (constructively) more than 5% of our common stock at any time during the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period. However, no assurance can be provided that we will not be a USRPHC for purposes of the rules described above. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the consequences to them if we are, or were to become, a USRPHC.

Additional Withholding and Reporting Requirements

Legislation enacted in March 2010 and related Treasury Regulations have imposed U.S. federal withholding at a rate of 30% on payments of (1) dividends, (2) interest, (3) from the sale or other disposition of our common stock or other securities, and (4) from an "institution" as defined under FATCA (including, among other things, a partnership) to a Non-U.S. Holder. Such withholding generally will be imposed, subject to certain exceptions, unless the Non-U.S. Holder has an agreement with the U.S. government (a "FATCA Agreement") or an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the Non-U.S. Holder's country of residence.

Table of Contents

a foreign jurisdiction (an "IGA"), in either case to, among other information regarding U.S. account holders of such institution (as a beneficial owner), the tax generally will be in withholding agent with a certification that it does not have an indirectly owns more than a specified percentage of such entity a foreign financial institution that enters into (or is otherwise cases, a person paying amounts to such foreign financial institution on payments of dividends and proceeds described above made information requests or (2) a foreign financial institution that not required to comply with FATCA pursuant to applicable fo

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors stock, and the entities through which they hold our common stock applicable requirements to prevent the imposition of this 30%

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

We must report annually to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to the distribution to establish that the holder is not a United States person (as determined applicable rate, currently 28%, with respect to dividends on our withholding tax, as described above under the section titled " withholding.

Information reporting and backup withholding will generally Holder effected by or through the U.S. office of any broker, U satisfies certain other requirements, or otherwise establishes a apply to a payment of disposition proceeds to a Non-U.S. Holder office of a broker. However, for information reporting purposes ownership or operations generally will be treated in a manner investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the

Copies of information returns may be made available to the Non-U.S. Holder is incorporated, under the provisions of

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount Holder can be refunded or credited against the Non-U.S. Holder timely filed with the IRS.

Federal Estate Tax

Common stock owned (or treated as owned) by an individual federal estate tax purposes) at the time of death will be included applicable estate or other tax treaty provides otherwise, and th

Table of Contents

Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Leerink Partners LLC are the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, each underwriter named below has severally agreed to purchase, and to sell, the securities named below at the underwriter's name.

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Leerink Partners LLC	
Piper Jaffray & Co.	
JMP Securities LLC	
 Total	 2,030,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligation to purchase securities is subject to the approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions, including the option to purchase additional shares described below.

Shares sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be sold to the public. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be resold to the public. If all the shares are not sold at the initial offering price, the underwriters and their representatives have advised us that the underwriters do not intend to purchase any of the unsold shares.

We have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable at the discretion of the underwriters, to purchase up to 203,000 additional shares at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. The number of additional shares approximately proportionate to that underwritten by each underwriter will be issued and sold on the same terms and conditions as the shares initially sold.

We, and our officers and directors have agreed that, for a period of 90 days after the date of this offering, we will not, without the prior written consent of Citigroup and Leerink, dispose of any of our common stock. Citigroup and Leerink in their sole discretion may, at their option, which, in the case of officers and directors, shall be with notice to us, purchase up to 203,000 additional shares.

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise of the option to purchase additional shares of common stock.

	Paid by Acceleron	
	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per share	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

We estimate that our portion of the total expenses of this offering is approximately \$1.0 million.

Table of Contents

We have also agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses under the underwriting agreement.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase additional shares, may include short sales, purchases to cover short positions, purchases of additional shares, and stabilizing purchases.

Short sales involve secondary market sales of shares of the Company and the purchase in the offering.

"Covered" short sales are sales of shares of the Company with the benefit of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of the Company.

"Naked" short sales are sales of shares of the Company without the benefit of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of the Company.

Covering transactions involve purchases of shares of the Company in the open market in order to cover short positions.

To close a naked short position, the underwriters may purchase shares of the Company in the open market and it is more likely to be created if the price of the shares in the open market at the time of the short sale is higher than the offering price.

To close a covered short position, the underwriters may exercise their option to purchase additional shares of the Company. The underwriters will consider, among other things, the current market price of the shares compared to the price at which the underwriters are offering the shares.

Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase shares of the Company.

Purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the shares that would otherwise exist in the open market in the NASDAQ Global Market, in the over-the-counter market or in any other market. The underwriters may discontinue them at any time.

Other Relationships

Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in securities transactions and other dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates during the period from 2013, for which they received, or may in the future receive, customary compensation.

Conflicts of Interest

The underwriters are full service financial institutions engaged in a variety of securities, investment banking, financial advisory, investment management and other financial services. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may, from time to time, be involved in other businesses of their business for which they may receive customary compensation.

Table of Contents

fees and reimbursement of expenses. In the ordinary course of business, we may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities and instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) and at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments of ours or our affiliates. The underwriters and the issuer have independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain payments the underwriters may be required to make because of the offering.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

In relation to each member state of the European Economic Area (the "member state"), with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive (the "implementation date"), an offer of shares described in this prospectus is made

to any legal entity which is a qualified investor in the member state;

to fewer than 100 or, if the relevant member state has implemented the Prospectus Directive, 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors) in the member state, under the Prospectus Directive, subject to any restrictions on the number of investors in any such offer; or

in any other circumstances falling within the scope of the Prospectus Directive;

provided that no such offer of shares shall require us or any underwriter to register the offer in the member state.

For purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of shares" means an offer of shares in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms and conditions of the purchase or subscribe for the shares, as the expression may be defined in the law of the member state in that member state, and the expression "Prospectus Directive" means the Prospectus Directive, the Prospectus Directive Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the relevant member state. The expression 2010 PD Amending Directive means the Prospectus Directive Amending Directive.

The sellers of the shares have not authorized and do not authorize any person to make any offer of shares on their behalf, other than offers made by the underwriters with their written consent. Accordingly, no purchaser of the shares, other than the underwriters, should rely on any statement or the underwriters.

Table of Contents

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom

This prospectus is only being distributed to, and is only of the meaning of Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive that are Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to of prospectus and its contents are confidential and should not be to any other persons in the United Kingdom. Any person in the document or any of its contents.

Notice to Prospective Investors in France

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering material or procedures of the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* or of the notified to the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers*. The shares have the public in France. Neither this prospectus nor any other offer

released, issued, distributed or caused to be

used in connection with any offer for subscription

Such offers, sales and distributions will be made in France

to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) in each case investing for their own account under D.734-1, D.744-1, D.754-1 and D.764-1 of

to investment services providers authorized

in a transaction that, in accordance with article 211-2 of the General Regulations of public offer (*appel public à l'épargne*).

The shares may be resold directly or indirectly, only in compliance of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined in the common stock has been or will be lodged with the Australian lodged with ASIC and is only directed to certain categories of

- (a) you confirm and warrant that you are either
 - (i) a "sophisticated investor" under
 - (ii) a "sophisticated investor" under accountant's certificate to us which

Table of Contents

- of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of
- (iii) a person associated with the cor
- (iv) a "professional investor" within that you are unable to confirm o professional investor under the of acceptance; and
- (b) you warrant and agree that you will not o common stock being issued unless any su section 708 of the Corporations Act.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The shares may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ord meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, I which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" with advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares m each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is dire Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Ho of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professiona Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Japan

The shares offered in this prospectus have not been and The shares have not been offered or sold and will not be offer Japan (including any corporation or other entity organized un requirements of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus v other document or material in connection with the offer or sal distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institut Singapore (the SFA), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Sec conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherw provision of the SFA, in each case subject to compliance with

Table of Contents

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Sec

a corporation (which is not an accredited
investments and the entire share capital o
investor; or

a trust (where the trustee is not an accredi
trust is an individual who is an accredited

shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that c
trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corp
Section 275 of the SFA except:

to an institutional investor (for corporatio
of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to a
debentures of that corporation or such rig
\$0.2 million (or its equivalent in a foreign
exchange of securities or other assets, and
of the SFA;

where no consideration is or will be given

where the transfer is by operation of law.

Table of Contents

The validity of the issuance of our common stock offered hereunder is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Certain legal matters in connection with this offering have been reviewed by the law firm of Glovsky and Popeo, P.C., Boston, Massachusetts.

The financial statements of Acceleron Pharma Inc. at December 31, 2010 and 2009 included in the Prospectus and Registration Statement have been audited by the independent accountants of Deloitte & Touche LLP, their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included herein for information and accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 for the common stock offered hereby. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement or the exhibits and schedules filed therewith, and hereby, reference is made to the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed therewith regarding the contents of any contract or any other document referred to herein, and each such statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the registration statement. A copy of the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed therewith is available for inspection and copying at the public reference room maintained by the SEC, located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. A copy of the registration statement may be obtained from such offices upon payment of the fee therefor. For further information about the public reference room, call 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room and other information regarding registration.

We are subject to the information and periodic reporting requirements of the SEC, including reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC, and to the inspection and copying at the public reference room and website.

Table of Contents

Inde

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2012

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and S

Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31,

Notes to Financial Statements

Table of Contents

Report of Indepen

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Acceleron Pharma Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Ac
related statements of operations and comprehensive income (C
flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are
an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standar
standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain
misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the
consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a
not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness
express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, o
statements, assessing the accounting principles used and signi
statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a r

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above
Pharma Inc. at December 31, 2011 and 2012, and the results o
generally accepted accounting principles.

Boston, Massachusetts
July 3, 2013, except for Note 16,
as to which the date is
September 5, 2013

Table of Contents

(amounts in thou

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents

Collaboration receivables (includes related party amounts of \$3,000 and \$1,000 for 2012, respectively)

Related party receivable

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Total current assets

Property and equipment, net

Restricted cash

Related party receivables

Other assets

Total assets

Liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficit

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable

Accrued expenses (includes related party amounts of \$833 and \$1,000 for 2012, respectively)

Deferred revenue

Deferred rent

Notes payable, net of discount

Total current liabilities

Deferred revenue, net of current portion

Deferred rent, net of current portion

Notes payable, net of current portion and discount

Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock

Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)

Redeemable convertible preferred stock (Note 8)

Stockholders' deficit:

Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 104,013,161 shares authorized and 104,013,161 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit

Total stockholders' deficit

Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficit

Table of Contents

Statements of Oper

(amounts in

Revenue:
Collaboration revenue:
License and milestone
Cost-sharing, net
Contract manufacturing
Total revenue ⁽¹⁾
Costs and expenses:
Research and development
General and administrative
Cost of contract manufacturing revenue
Total costs and expenses
Income (loss) from operations
Other (expense) income:
Other expense, net
Interest income
Interest expense
Total other expense, net
Net income (loss)
Comprehensive income (loss)
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net income (loss) appli
Net income (loss)
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuan
Net income (loss) applicable to participating securities
Net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders basic
Net income (loss)
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuan
Net income (loss) applicable to participating securities
Net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders diluted
Net income (loss) per share applicable to common stockholder
Basic
Diluted

Weighted-average number of common shares used in computation of earnings per share for the periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

Basic

Diluted

⁽¹⁾ Includes related party revenue (Note 15)

\$ 64,2

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents

Statements of Redeemable Co			
(amounts			
	Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series Redeem Conver Preferred
	Number of Shares	Value	Number of Shares
Balance at December 31, 2010	6,410,976	\$ 57,433	4,204,185
Sale of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock net of issuance costs of \$92			
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		4,616	
Compensation expense associated with stock options			
Grant of stock options to nonemployees			
Exercise of stock options			
Exercise of common warrants			
Net loss			
Balance at December 31, 2011	6,410,976	62,049	4,204,185
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		4,616	
Compensation expense associated with stock options			
Exercise of stock options			
Net loss			
Balance at December 31, 2012	6,410,976	\$ 66,665	4,204,185

See accompa

Table of Contents

Statements of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock
(amounts in thousands)

	Series E Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	
	Number of Shares	Value
Balance at December 31, 2010	816,060	\$ 8,423
Sale of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock net of issuance costs of \$92		
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		2,511
Compensation expense associated with stock options		
Grant of stock options to nonemployees		
Exercise of stock options		
Exercise of common warrants		
Net loss		
Balance at December 31, 2011	816,060	10,934
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred stock		2,459
Compensation expense associated with stock options		
Exercise of stock options		
Net loss		
Balance at December 31, 2012	816,060	\$ 13,393

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

Operating Activities

Net income (loss)
 Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:
 Depreciation and amortization
 Stock-based compensation
 Amortization of debt discount
 Accretion of deferred interest
 Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs
 Change in fair value of warrants
 Changes in assets and liabilities:
 Prepaid expenses and other current assets
 Collaboration receivables
 Related party receivable
 Accounts payable
 Accrued expenses
 Deferred revenue
 Deferred rent
 Restricted cash

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

Investing Activities

Purchases of property and equipment

Net cash used in investing activities

Financing Activities

Proceeds from issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock
 Proceeds from long-term debt, net of issuance costs
 Payments of long-term debt
 Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid for interest

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:

Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value, and issuance of common stock

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

Notes

Years Ended

1. Nature of Business

Acceleron Pharma Inc. (Acceleron or the Company) was previously known as Acceleron Pharmaceuticals Inc. The Company subsequently changed its name to Acceleron Pharmaceuticals Inc. in 2012. The Company is a Cambridge, Massachusetts-based biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery and development of protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. The Company's research is focused on a novel protein superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are involved in a wide range of biological processes. By coupling its discovery and development expertise, including its deep understanding of protein structure and function, with its engineering and manufacturing capabilities, the Company has developed a pipeline of novel protein therapeutics with numerous innovative protein therapeutics with novel mechanisms of action. The Company has several products that are currently being studied in 12 ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the early stages of development. If the Company never achieves profitability, the need for substantial additional financing, the loss of key personnel, and dependence on key personnel, protection of proprietary technology, and other risks may result in the Company's stock price declining significantly.

Liquidity

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$10.1 million, which is primarily due to its research and development. The Company believes that its current cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to fund its current operating plan through January 1, 2013. The Company does not have any operations beyond this time. As the Company continues to invest in research and development, the approval and commercialization of its product candidates and the need for additional capital. The Company may never achieve profitability, and the Company may require additional capital. Management intends to fund future operations through a combination of cash and capital. There can be no assurances, however, that additional financing will be available on favorable terms or at all.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements reflect the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These notes to the financial statements. The Company believes that the financial statements provide a fair view of the Company's financial condition and results, and requires management to make estimates about the effect of matters that are uncertain.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Any reference in these notes to applicable accounting principles is to GAAP.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

principles as found in the Accounting Standards Codification Standards Board (FASB).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of amounts expensed during the reporting period. Actual results

Management considers many factors in selecting appropriate assumptions that are used in the preparation of these financial statements. In addition, other factors may affect estimates, including: expected future events, assumptions used in developing estimates, and whether historical results often may yield a range of potentially reasonable estimates of results within that range of reasonable estimates. This process may result in the preparation of the financial statements if these results differ from actual results, even if such assumptions are reasonable when made. The following areas, among others: revenue recognition, stock options, awards, the fair value of liability-classified warrants, accrued liabilities, and related valuation allowance.

The Company utilizes significant estimates and assumptions. The directors (the Board) determined the estimated fair value of the Company's convertible preferred stock, the superior rights and preferences of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering.

The Company utilized various valuation methodologies including the Accountants' Technical Practice Aid, *Valuation of Privately-Held* of its common stock. Each valuation methodology includes estimates. The assumptions include a number of objective and subjective factors, including the sector, the prices at which the Company sold shares of preferred Stock at the time and the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event. Different valuations could result in different fair values of common stock.

Reclassifications

The Company has reclassified certain prior period amounts of deferred rent from long-term to short-term to

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

conform to the current period presentation. This reclassification of the year ended December 31, 2011.

Collaboration Receivable

Credit is extended to customers based upon an evaluation of the realizable value. The Company does not charge interest on past due payment due date is exceeded. The Company utilizes a specific reserve on outstanding balances and previous activities to determine the realizable value of receivables at the time the Company determines the realizable value of accounts at December 31, 2011 or 2012.

Segment Information

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise that are evaluated by the chief operating decision maker, or decision maker, for performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's operations and manage its business as one operating segment in the United States. The Company does use contract research organization. All research expenses are subject to collaboration reimbursement which is recorded as a component of comprehensive income (loss).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts and are carried at cost, which approximates their fair market value.

Concentrations of Credit Risk and Off-Balance Sheet

The Company has no off-balance sheet risk, such as foreign currency derivatives. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. The Company's policy is to diversify its cash and financial instruments and defines allowable investments to be in financial institutions.

The Company routinely assesses the creditworthiness of its customers. The Company does not require collateral. Due to these factors, no additional credit risk is probable in the Company's accounts receivable.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred IPO Issuance Costs

Deferred issuance costs, which primarily consist of direct costs of the offering, are recorded as deferred issuance costs. Deferred issuance costs will be offset against IPO proceeds upon completion of the offering. If the offering is delayed more than 90 days, deferred offering costs will be expensed.

Disclosure of Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable, approximated their fair values. For the notes payable, the interest rates and terms are disclosed in the discussion below on the determination of the fair value of the notes payable.

The Company has evaluated the estimated fair value of its financial instruments. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimates could result in different fair value amounts.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC 820), distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and assumptions based on unobservable inputs (unobservable inputs) that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and are developed by the Company.

ASC 820 identifies fair value as the exchange price, or the price that would be received to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. For fair value measurements, ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy.

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

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, through market data, rates, and yield curves.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs developed by the Company that a market participant would use.

To the extent that the valuation is based on models or inputs that are not observable, fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment required to determine fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. A financial instrument's level in the hierarchy is not necessarily indicative of its significance to the fair value measurement.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis include purchase common stock (Note 6). During the periods presented that are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs.

The following tables set forth the Company's financial instrument as of December 31, 2011 and 2012 (in the

Assets:
 Money market funds
 Restricted cash

Total assets

Liabilities:
 Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock
 Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

Assets:
 Money market funds
 Restricted cash

Total assets

Liabilities:
 Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock
 Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the represents a recurring measurement that is classified within

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, wherein fair value is estim

	Year Ended December	
	2011	2012
Beginning balance	\$ 3,912	\$
Change in fair value	481	
Exercises		
Repurchases		
Ending balance	\$ 4,393	\$

The money market funds noted above are included in cash and equivalents. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2012.

The fair value of the warrants on the date of issuance and subsequent valuation is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This method of valuation requires the use of several classes of preferred stock, stock price volatility, the contractual terms of the warrants, the nature of these inputs, the valuation of the warrants is considered subjective. The Company has provided the warrants, as well as for a summary of the significant inputs used in the valuation.

The Company measures eligible assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company has elected either upon initial recognition of an eligible asset or liability to measure at fair value. The Company did not elect to remeasure any of its eligible assets and liabilities. The Company has provided any financial assets and liabilities transacted in the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2012.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Maintenance and repairs are expensed to operations as incurred. Upon disposal, retirement or impairment, and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations. Depreciation is over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Asset

Computer equipment and software
Office and laboratory equipment
Leasehold improvements

The Company reviews long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated fair value less costs to sell.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

book values of the assets to future net undiscounted cash flow impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the measured based on the projected discounted future net cash flow years ended December 31, 2011 or 2012.

Revenue Recognition

The company has primarily generated revenue through development and commercialization of protein therapeutics.

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with FA each unit of accounting when all of the following criteria are services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed or determinat

Amounts received prior to satisfying the revenue recogn Amounts expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 portion. Amounts not expected to be recognized as revenue w revenue, net of current portion.

Multiple Element Revenue Arrangements

The Company enters into collaboration agreements from generally contain multiple elements or deliverables, which ma (2) research and development activities performed for the col (4) manufacturing clinical or preclinical material. Payments p milestone payments upon achieving significant development on future product sales.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted ASU N amends Topic 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple Element* arrangements as well as existing agreements that are significa the Company determines the estimated selling price for the re allocates arrangement consideration based upon the estimated

The application of the multiple element guidance require individual deliverables, and whether such deliverables are sep considered separate units of accounting provided that: (1) the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the c

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered. In units of accounting, management evaluates certain criteria, including the nature of the relevant facts and circumstances for each arrangement, the nature of the collaboration partner and the availability of the associated expected deliverable(s). A collaboration partner can use the other deliverable(s) for their own purposes if the value of the deliverable is dependent on the undelivered item(s) and the arrangement consideration that is fixed or determinable is all-inclusive. Management uses the method, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria, as determined by the appropriate period or pattern of recognition.

The Company determines the estimated selling price for the unit of accounting (VSOE) of selling price, if available, third-party evidence (TPE) of selling price (BESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. To estimate the selling price of the deliverables, the Company considers applicable market conditions. For a BESP for a unit of accounting, the Company considers applicable market conditions were contemplated in negotiating the agreement with the customer. Management evaluates the BESP by evaluating whether changes in the key assumptions used to determine the selling price consideration between multiple units of accounting.

The Company typically receives up-front, non-refundable consideration for a collaboration agreement. When management believes the likelihood of the deliverables to be provided in the arrangement, the Company recognizes the contractual or estimated performance period, which is typically the term of the obligations. The Company continually evaluates these periods. If management believes the license to its intellectual property has expired, the Company recognizes the license upon delivery.

Research and development funding is recognized as revenue when the principal under its collaboration agreements, it records its share of cost-sharing revenue in the statements of operations and compares the revenue to the collaborator for costs incurred, the Company records these costs as an expense.

The Company's agreements may contain options which are not considered substantive if, at the inception of the arrangement, management does not expect to exercise the option. Factors considered in evaluating whether

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

arrangement, the benefit the collaborator might obtain from the likelihood that the option will be exercised. For arrangements the item underlying the option to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement consideration, assuming the option is not priced at an option is not considered substantive or if an option is priced to be a deliverable at the inception of the arrangement consideration.

Effective January 1, 2011, the Company adopted ASU No. 2010-24, which requires the Company to evaluate the substance of each arrangement that includes milestone payments to determine if the milestone payments are substantive and at-risk. This evaluation includes an assessment of (1) the likelihood of the collaborator's performance to achieve the milestone, or (2) the enhancement of the value of the arrangement, at least in part from the entity's performance to achieve the milestone. The Company also considers the consideration is reasonable relative to all of the deliverables at risk, the scientific, regulatory, commercial, and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestone, and the investment required to achieve the respective milestone, and the payment terms in the arrangement in making this assessment. Milestones that are met and the milestone is deemed substantive and at-risk, the milestone is deemed substantive and at-risk, where the milestone is not met over the remaining service period.

Sales and commercial milestones and royalties will be recognized

Contract Manufacturing Revenue

Contract manufacturing revenue is recognized upon delivery of the product when transfer of title and risk of loss occurs.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs include all direct costs, including salaries and wages, outside consultants, costs of clinical trials, sponsored research, and other costs related to the development of drug candidates. The Company records research and development costs made in advance of services performed or goods being delivered when the goods are delivered.

Table of Contents

Notes to Financial Statements

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Certain research and development projects are, or have been, the subject of license agreements. License fees and other activities are included in research and development costs. The Company does not recognize license fees as revenue, as more fully described above.

Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2012, the Company had one stock-based compensation plan. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the fair value method, which requires the recognition of expense related to the fair value of the award at the time of grant, less comprehensive income (loss).

For stock options issued to employees and members of the Company, the Company determines the fair value of each option using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Company makes assumptions with respect to the expected term of the option, the volatility of the stock price, the risk-free interest rates and expected dividend yield. For restricted stock awards, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the term of the award. For performance-based vesting conditions, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, if it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. For awards with graded vesting, the Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense over the requisite service period if actual forfeitures differ from those estimated.

Share-based payments issued to non-employees are recorded at fair value and are recognized as expense over the related service period. For stock-based awards granted to non-employees, the Company uses the fair value method.

See Note 11 for a discussion of the assumptions used by the Company in the Black-Scholes option pricing model, as well as a summary of the results of the model for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC Topic 740, the liability method and liability approach. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates in effect for the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the liability method. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. The Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that it is more likely than not that the tax benefit will be realized based on the available facts and circumstances. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company has no uncertain tax positions.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Net income (loss) per share information is determined using the two-class method. Net income (loss) is divided by the sum of common stock outstanding during the period and other securities that participate in the Company's earnings. Convertible preferred stock are participating securities as defined in ASC 260.

Under the two-class method, basic net income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed using the more dilutive of basic net income (loss) per share or diluted net income (loss) per share based on ownership interests. Net losses are allocated to common stockholders based on ownership interests. Net losses are allocated to common stockholders based on ownership interests. Net losses are allocated to common stockholders based on ownership interests. Net losses are allocated to common stockholders based on ownership interests. Net losses are allocated to common stockholders based on ownership interests.

Diluted net income (loss) per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and options. For the years ended 2011 and 2012, the Company has excluded the effects of all potentially dilutive convertible preferred stock, warrants for common stock, and options for common stock from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share as their inclusion in the computation would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Outstanding stock options		3,730
Common stock warrants	874	88
Preferred stock		18,160
Preferred stock warrants		24
	874	23,022

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (excluding contributions from and distributions to non-owner sources) from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (excluding contributions from and distributions to non-owner sources) from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (excluding contributions from and distributions to non-owner sources) from non-owner sources.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Comprehensive income (loss) has been determined by adding other comprehensive income (loss) to net income (loss) and equals the Company's net income (loss) for the period.

Subsequent Events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued that provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Application of New or Revised Accounting Standards

On April 5, 2012, the Jump-Start Our Business Startups Act, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for non-emerging growth companies. The Company has elected to not take advantage of the extended transition period provided for in the Act and, as a result, will comply with new or revised accounting standards required for non-emerging growth companies.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued. The Company evaluates the impact of these pronouncements as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the adoption of these pronouncements effective will not have a material impact on its financial position.

3. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following (in millions):

Computer equipment and software	\$ 2
Office equipment	
Laboratory equipment	
Leasehold improvements	
Construction in progress	
Total property and equipment	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	
Property and equipment, net	\$

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$3.1 million for the period.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

4. Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company maintained an account as collateral for the Company's facility lease obligations.

5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 2011
Collaboration expense	\$ 1,042
Research and development related	570
Employee compensation	1,963
Professional services	368
Other	570
	\$ 4,513

6. Warrants

Below is a summary of the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants (in thousands, except per share data):

	Warrants December 31, 2011
Warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock	107
Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock	32
Warrants to purchase Series C-1 Preferred Stock	46
Warrants to purchase Series D-1 Preferred Stock	64
Warrants to purchase common stock	872
Warrants to purchase common stock	13
All warrants	1,134

(1) On February 6, 2013, the warrant holder exercised a warrant for 47 shares of Series A Preferred Stock.

(2)

Warrants to purchase common stock were issued in connection with the Company's financing activities during the quarter ended December 31, 2011. See discussion below for further details.

In connection with various financing transactions that were completed during the quarter, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of up to 106,500 shares of the Company's common stock. The warrants are exercisable for 31,891 shares of the Company's Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series B Preferred Stock), 31,891 shares of the Company's Series C-1 redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series C-1 Preferred Stock), and 42,718 shares of the Company's Series D-1 Preferred Stock. Each Series B Preferred Stock expires seven years from the original date of issuance and each Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series D-1 Preferred Stock expires ten years from the original date of issuance. The exercise price of the warrants is \$10.00 per share.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

6. Warrants (continued)

equal to the original issuance price of the underlying instrument on a settlement basis and the redemption provisions are outside the scope of the and/or Series B Preferred Stock and/or Series C-1 Preferred Stock. The warrants to purchase shares of the Company's preferred stock

The Company follows the provisions of ASC Topic 480, *Shares that Are Redeemable*, which requires that warrants to purchase shares of the Company's preferred stock, using current fair value of the warrants is remeasured to the then-current fair value (expense), net. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company purchased shares of the Company's preferred stock, using current fair value of \$0.4 million, respectively, which was recorded in other expense (loss). The Company will continue to re-measure the fair value of the Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock, and Series D-1 Preferred Stock at the expiration of the applicable warrants or until such time that the

In December 2012, the Company modified the warrant to extend the expiration date from December 21, 2012 to February 28, 2013. On February 28, 2013, the Company issued 46,668 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. The resulting increase in fair value of \$0.1 million as other expense

In connection with the Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock issued in June 2010 and July 2010, the Company issued warrants to purchase shares of the Company's preferred stock, which are exercisable and expires ten years from the original date of issuance. The exercise price equal to the estimated fair value of the underlying common stock, exercisable on either a physical settlement or net share settlement, requiring an adjustment to the number of shares in the event the price of common stock, at a price per share lower than the warrant exercise price, is to be classified as liabilities under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, and measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for each reporting period thereafter. The Company preferred stock issued of \$3.0 million, and the preferred stock issued of \$1.9 million, respectively, which was recorded in other expense (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012. The Company the warrants to

Table of Contents

Notes to F

6. Warrants (continued)

purchase common stock at the end of each reporting period until March 31, 2013, the Company retired 13,994 warrants to purchase common stock. All remaining outstanding warrants were fully vested and exercisable.

In connection with various financing transactions that were completed during the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 12,634 shares of common stock. These warrants are equity instruments. The warrants are exercisable at any time until the expiration date of the warrants, and were valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was charged to expense.

The Company issued warrants to purchase up to 41,388 shares of common stock in connection with consulting services provided by a third party pursuant to standstill agreements. The warrants were fully vested upon achievement of four milestones and were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2011, the holder exercised 41,388 warrants to purchase 41,388 shares of common stock. There were no exercises, cancellations or forfeitures of warrants during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Fair Value

The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock classified as liabilities, is estimated using inputs such as the fair value of the Company's various common stock, the fair value of the warrants, risk free interest rates, and dividend yields. The Company re-measures the fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock on each re-measurement date for those warrants to purchase common stock. The Company uses a Monte Carlo simulation framework, which incorporated three future financial forecasts, to estimate the fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock. The fair value of the warrants to purchase common stock is considered a Level 3 measurement (Note 2).

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the Company's common stock is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year December 2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 6.76
Expected volatility	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	1.16
Risk-free interest rate	0.12%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%

(1) During December 2012, the expiration date of the warrant to purchase common stock was extended to March 31, 2013. The warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock was not affected.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

6. Warrants (continued)

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Decem 2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 7.56
Expected volatility	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	1.98
Risk-free interest rate	0.25%
Expected dividend yield	

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Decem 2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 8.84
Expected volatility	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	7.46
Risk-free interest rate	1.35%
Expected dividend yield	

The fair value of each warrant to purchase shares of the option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Decem 2011
Fair value of underlying instrument	\$ 8.84
Expected volatility	66.0%
Expected term (in years)	8.22
Risk-free interest rate	1.62%
Expected dividend yield	

Fair Value of Underlying Instrument

The Company estimated the fair value of its shares of Series D-1 Preferred Stock as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Expected Volatility

The Company estimated the expected volatility based on publicly-traded equity securities. The Company calculated the period of the expected term of the associated award. The Company used the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to determine that volatility would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

6. Warrants (continued)*Expected Term*

The Company based the expected term on the actual term of the award. A decrease in the actual term would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The Company estimated the risk-free interest rate in reference to the award with the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the risk-free interest rate would decrease the fair value of the instrument.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company estimated the expected dividend yield based on current market expectations. The Company has not historically declared or paid dividends in the future, but instead expects to retain any earnings to invest in the business. The Company has an expected dividend yield of 0.0%.

7. Commitments and Contingencies*Operating Leases*

The Company leases its facilities under non-cancelable operating leases. These leases contain escalating rent clauses, which require higher rents over the term of the lease, including any rent-free periods. Incentives are recorded as deferred rent, which is amortized over the term of the lease. Approximately \$3.6 million and \$3.5 million were incurred during the periods ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Future annual minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2013:

2013	\$	4,522
2014		4,522
2015		4,106
2016		3,938
2017		3,938
2018		2,953
Total	\$	23,979

In February 2011, the Company entered into a sublease agreement for office space. The sublease term is from February 28, 2011 until May 30, 2015. The Company

Table of Contents

Notes to F

7. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Future annual minimum sublease payments as of December

2013	\$	583
2014		583
2015		241
Total	\$	1,407

Legal Proceedings

On October 18, 2012, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies ("Salk") filed a complaint in San Diego County, alleging that the Company breached one of the Company's license agreements. Salk provides the Company with a license with respect to certain of the Company's patents. Pursuant to that, under the licensing agreement, the Company owed Salk certain royalties. Pursuant to an agreement with Shire AG regarding ACE-031 and a share of future royalties, the Company received under its ongoing collaboration agreement with Celgene ("Celgene") a 15% interest in payment and a 15% share of future development milestones. The Company contends that no additional amounts are due to Salk under the applicable Salk license agreement.

The Company moved to dismiss the complaint on December 11, 2012. On March 14, 2013, Acceleron answered the complaint and asserted a counterclaim. On March 28, 2013, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts removed the action on March 28, 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The parties entered into an agreement on a stipulation as to certain patent issues raised in the complaint. The parties had a scheduling conference on May 30, 2013, and the parties have agreed to a settlement. The Company intends to defend its position vigorously.

The Company evaluated the suit under ASC Topic 450, and the Company's estimate of the amount of loss shall be accrued if information available before the financial statements, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If the amount of loss is unfavorable outcome is not probable, it has not established a liability.

The Company's estimates can be affected by various factors, including the outcome of legal proceedings, if possible. Although the Company believes it would successfully defend the suit, the Company has had discussions with Salk. Accordingly, the Company has estimated a potential loss of \$10.5 million plus interest.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

7. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Other

The Company is also party to various agreements, principally for the payment of royalties on future milestones not met at December 31, 2012, or royalties on future milestones not met at December 31, 2012, or royalties on future milestones not met at December 31, 2012. These agreements are expected to be payable in the immediate future.

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements with its business partners and customers. The Company indemnifies, holds harmless, and agrees to reimburse the indemnitee for damages, including reasonable attorneys' fees, incurred by the Company's business partners or customers, in connection with the execution of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of damages that the Company may be required to pay under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company has not incurred any significant costs under these indemnification agreements.

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2012 the authorized capital stock of the Company is 100,000,000 shares, of which: (1) 26,069,980 shares have been designated as Series A Preferred Stock, (2) 11,923,077 shares have been designated as Series B Preferred Stock, (3) 11,923,077 shares have been designated as Series C-1 Preferred Stock, (4) 955,400 shares have been designated as Series C-2 Preferred Stock, (5) 955,400 shares have been designated as Series D Preferred Stock, (6) 2,802,548 shares have been designated as Series E Preferred Stock, and (7) 9,704,756 shares have been designated as Series F Preferred Stock, and all collectively the Preferred Stock).

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

The Company's Preferred Stock consisted of the following:

Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 26,069,980 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012 and 6,457,644 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value
 Series B Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 16,944,378 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value
 Series C Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 11,923,077 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value
 Series C-1 Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 2,014,652 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value
 Series D Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 955,414 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value(2)
 Series D-1 Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 2,802,548 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value
 Series E Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 3,662,422 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value(2)
 Series F Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value: 9,704,756 shares outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2012, at redemption value(2)

Total redeemable convertible preferred stock

-
- (1) On February 6, 2013, the warrant holder exercised a warrant for the issuance of 46,668 shares of Series A Preferred Stock.
- (2) On March 13, 2013, the Company retired 139,741 shares of Series D Preferred Stock, 13,103 shares of Series E Preferred Stock and 13,103 shares from an investor.

The holders of the Company's Preferred Stock have rights

Dividends

The holders of the Company's Preferred Stock are entitled to dividends at the rate of 8% per share per annum of the stated value thereof whether or not earned or declared, and whether or not in any fiscal year in such fiscal year. No dividends or other distributions will be paid to the holders of Preferred Stock have been paid. Additionally, if the Board of Directors declares a dividend at the same time, a dividend to the holders of the Preferred Stock had been converted into shares of common stock. No dividends

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

Liquidation

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, the holders of Series F Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an amount equal to the amount of any dividends accrued or declared but unpaid, or (b) an amount per share as would have been payable had the company not liquidated, dissolved, or wound up immediately prior to the liquidation event. No payment shall be made to the holders of Series D-1 and Series E Preferred Stock or common stock until the holders of Series F Preferred Stock have received their full payment.

After payment has been made to the holders of Series F Preferred Stock, the holders of Series E Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an amount equal to the greater of (a) the Special Series E Liquidation Payment and (b) an amount per share as would have been payable had the company not liquidated, dissolved, or wound up immediately prior to the liquidation event. No payment shall be made to the holders of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series D, Series D-1, Series E Preferred Stock or common stock unless and until full payment has been made to the holders of Series E Preferred Stock.

The Special Series E Liquidation Payment is equal to a pro rata share of the net assets of the company, less the investment amount of \$12.56 per share from the date of issuance of Series E Preferred Stock.

After payment has been made to the holders of Series F Preferred Stock, the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an amount equal to the greater of (a) \$10.40 per share and (b) an amount per share as would have been payable had the company not liquidated, dissolved, or wound up immediately prior to the liquidation event. No payment shall be made to the holders of Series A, Series B, Series C, Series D, Series E Preferred Stock or common stock unless and until full payment has been made to the holders of Series D-1 Preferred Stock.

After payment has been made to the holders of Series F Preferred Stock, the holders of Series C-1 Preferred Stock are entitled to receive an amount equal to the greater of (a) \$10.40 per share and (b) an amount per share as would have been payable had the company not liquidated, dissolved, or wound up immediately prior to the liquidation event. No payment shall be made to the holders of Series A, Series B, Series D, Series D-1, Series E Preferred Stock or common stock until full payment has been made to the holders of Series C and Series C-1 Preferred Stock.

After payment has been made to the holders of Series F Preferred Stock, the holders of Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, an amount equal to the greater of (a) any dividends accrued or declared but unpaid, or (b) an amount per share as would have been payable had the company not liquidated, dissolved, or wound up immediately prior to the liquidation event. No payment shall be made to the holders of Series A, Series C, Series C-1, Series D, Series D-1, Series E Preferred Stock or common stock until full payment has been made to the holders of Series B Preferred Stock.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

After payment has been made to the holders of Series F, the holders of Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive (a) \$4.00 per share, subject to appropriate adjustment, plus any amount that would have been payable had each share been converted to common stock at the time of conversion. The holders of common stock unless and until full payment has been made.

The remaining assets of the Company available for distribution to the holders of Series C, Series C-1, Series B and Series A Preferred Stock shall be distributed to the holders of such series of Preferred Stock.

Voting

The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to vote, and each share is entitled to one vote for a vote. The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to the same vote as the holders of a share of the Preferred Stock is convertible at the time of such conversion. The holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to separate votes.

Conversion

Voluntary

Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible at the option of the holder of such share by dividing \$4.00 in the case of Series A Preferred Stock, \$7.40 in the case of Series C-1 Stock, \$12.56 in the case of Series D Stock, and \$12.56 in the case of Series F Stock by the conversion prices in effect at the time of conversion. The conversion of Preferred Stock is 1:1, but is subject to adjustment in the future.

Mandatory

Each share of Preferred Stock shall be automatically converted into common stock upon conversion, upon (1) the closing of an IPO of the Company's common stock, and certain dilutive events, and which results in gross proceeds of the Company's common stock.

Each share of Preferred Stock shall be automatically converted into common stock upon conversion, upon (1) the closing of an IPO of the Company's common stock, and for certain dilutive events, and which results in gross proceeds of the Company's common stock of the outstanding shares of the respective series of Series B Preferred Stock, Series C Preferred Stock, Series D Preferred Stock, Series E Preferred Stock, Series F Preferred Stock, and Series F Preferred Stock, voting as a single class.

Each share of Preferred Stock shall be automatically converted into common stock upon conversion, upon (1) the closing of an IPO of the Company's common stock, and certain dilutive events, and which results in gross proceeds of the Company's common stock.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

which results in gross proceeds of at least \$50.0 million, and Series B Preferred Stock, and (3) the election by the holders of Preferred Stock, Series D Preferred Stock, Series E Preferred

In the event of a closing of an IPO of the Company's common stock of at least two thirds of the outstanding shares of the respective Preferred Stock, Series E Preferred Stock, and Series F Preferred Stock converted into shares of common stock at the conversion price.

In the event of an automatic conversion of the Preferred Stock, adjusted for certain dilutive events, each share of Series E Preferred Stock shares which would be received under the conversion price in an IPO or (2) a ratio determined by dividing the Special Series E Liquidation price per share of the Company's common stock in an IPO.

Special Mandatory

In the event that any holder of shares of Preferred Stock, in the aggregate, in such Qualified Financing and within the time period, shares of preferred stock will automatically convert into common

The Company evaluated each series of its Preferred Stock under Section 815. In making this determination, the Company's analysis focused on the entire preferred stock instrument which includes that features, characteristics and risks of each series of Preferred Stock. More specifically, the terms and features, including: (1) whether the Preferred Stock was exercised, (3) whether the holders of Preferred Stock were entitled to, and nature of any conversion rights. As a result of the Company's analysis, the feature of all series of Preferred Stock is considered to be clear. Accordingly, the conversion feature of all series of Preferred

The Company accounts for potential beneficial conversion features as *Options*. At the time of each of the issuances of Preferred Stock, Preferred Stock is convertible had an estimated fair value less than the carrying value on the respective commitment dates.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

As noted above, in certain events, the Series E Preferred formula driven by the date on which the Company completes the provisions of ASC 470, that as the changes to the conversion control, this represents a contingent conversion option, and, the Company evaluated whether a beneficial conversion feature is triggered if a triggering event occurs, measured based on the number of shares multiplied by the commitment date fair value of the common stock. In its assessment, the Company determined that no beneficial conversion

Redemption

The Company shall be required to redeem all, but not less than three equal installments at the written election of holders of 80% of the date that is 90 days before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of 2016. The redemption price per share of Series F Preferred Stock (Base Redemption Price) adjusted for certain dilutive events, plus any dividends accrued or declared but unpaid on such share on the redemption date, plus (2) an additional amount computed similar to simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of issuance of the

After full redemption of the Series F Preferred Stock, the Company shall be required to redeem all, but not less than three equal installments of the Series E Preferred Stock, in three equal installments at the written election of holders of 80% of the Series E Preferred Stock at any time on or after the date that is 90 days before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of the Series E Preferred Stock. The redemption price per share of Series E Preferred Stock (Base Redemption Price) adjusted for certain dilutive events, plus any dividends accrued or declared but unpaid on such share on the applicable redemption date, plus (2) an additional amount computed similar to simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of issuance of the

After full redemption of the Series F and Series E Preferred Stock, the Company shall be required to redeem all, but not less than 85% of the outstanding shares of the Series D and Series D-1 Preferred Stock at any time on or after the date that is 90 days before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of the Company's Series D and Series D-1 Preferred Stock. The redemption price per share of Series D and Series D-1 Preferred Stock (Base Redemption Price) adjusted for certain dilutive events, plus any dividends accrued or declared but unpaid on such share on the applicable redemption date, plus (2) an additional amount computed similar to simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of issuance of the

Table of Contents

Notes to F

8. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (continued)

Redemption Price at the rate equal to simple interest of 10% p

After full redemption of the Series F, Series E, Series D, not less than all, of the outstanding shares of the Series C Preferred Stock, holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series C and before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of the Company (1) \$10.40 in the case of Series C Preferred Stock and \$10.92 in the case of Series D Preferred Stock, plus all dividends accrued and unpaid, plus an additional amount computed similar to interest payable on the Series C Preferred Stock, per annum from the date of issuance of such shares.

After full redemption of the Series F, Series E, Series D, required to redeem all, but not less than all, of the outstanding shares of the Series B Preferred Stock, at the written election of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series B Preferred Stock, before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of the Company (1) \$7.40 for the Series B Preferred Stock (the Series B Base Redemption Price) plus all dividends declared but unpaid on such share on the applicable redemption date, plus an additional amount computed similar to interest payable on the Series B Base Redemption Price at the rate equal to simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of issuance of such shares.

After full redemption of the Series F, Series E, Series D, required to redeem all, but not less than all, of the outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, at the written election of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock, before the fifth anniversary of the original issue date of the Company (1) \$4.00 for the Series A Preferred Stock (the Series A Base Redemption Price) plus all dividends declared but unpaid on such share on the applicable redemption date, plus an additional amount computed similar to interest payable on the Series A Base Redemption Price at the rate equal to simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of issuance of such shares.

As the Preferred Stock may become redeemable upon an event of default, it is classified outside of permanent equity.

9. Common Stock

As of December 31, 2012, the authorized capital stock of the Company is 100,000,000 shares.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

9. Common Stock (continued)

General

The voting, dividend and liquidation rights of the holder preferences of the holders of the Preferred Stock. The commo

Voting

The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to or written actions in lieu of meetings.

Dividends

The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to re declared or paid to holders of shares of common stock until p terms. No dividends have been declared or paid by the Compa

Liquidation

After payment to the holders of shares of Preferred Stock to share ratably in the Company's remaining assets available f liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company or upo

Reserved for Future Issuance

There were 2,393,458 and 2,432,155 common shares iss has reserved for future issuance the following number of shar

Conversion of Series A Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series B Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series C Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series C-1 Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series D Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series D-1 Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series E Preferred Stock
Conversion of Series F Preferred Stock
Warrants to purchase Preferred Stock
Outstanding stock options to purchase common stock
Shares available for future issuance under stock option plan
Warrants to purchase common stock
Additional shares reserved for unissued, but designated, Prefe

Total shares of authorized common stock reserved for future

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements

Celgene

Overview

On February 20, 2008 the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Celgene Corporation (Celgene) relating to sotatercept. On August 2, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with Celgene for ACE-536 (the ACE-536 Agreement), and also entered into an agreement with Celgene for exclusive licenses for Sotatercept and ACE-536 in all other countries. Celgene is a global biopharmaceutical company that develops and commercializes innovative therapies designed to treat cancer and immune-inflammatory diseases.

Sotatercept Agreement

Under the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company will be responsible for the commercialization of sotatercept. The Company also granted Celgene a license under the agreement, the Company and Celgene will jointly develop sotatercept. Celgene will make nonrefundable, upfront license and option payments to the Company.

The Company retained responsibility for research, development and manufacturing of clinical supplies for these trials. These activities were substantially completed. Celgene will conduct myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), chronic kidney disease, and other Phase 2 clinical trials, and will be responsible for contract manufacturing organizations. Under the agreement, the Company will make regulatory milestones of up to \$272.0 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$272.0 million, triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical research, upon acceptance of the marketing application and upon the approval of the marketing application by other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments will be based on defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of the United States. The Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments based on sales in different geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions.

Additionally, for three named discovery-stage option programs, the Company will make clinical milestones of up to \$53.3 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$53.3 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$53.3 million for each option program. Clinical milestone payments are triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical research. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the acceptance of the marketing application by the FDA or other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments are based on defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of the United States. The Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments based on sales in different geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

product reaches certain defined levels of net sales by Celgene or the Company exercises its option to purchase the license of any of the option programs by Celgene. In addition, the Company is entitled to receive tiered royalty payments in the low-to-mid tier. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry into clinical development. The Company has advanced to the stage to achieve payment of a milestone.

In connection with entering into the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company received an aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million. The Series C-1 Preferred Stock was purchased at the time of purchase. In the event that the Company's IPO results in a private offering concurrently with the IPO, shares of common stock received from the gross proceeds from the IPO are greater than \$50.0 million or more, the Company will receive \$50.0 million.

Commensurate with the execution of the ACE-536 Agreement, the Company modified the Sotatercept Agreement. The modified terms included: (1) a change in the Sotatercept Agreement, with Celgene responsible for more than half of the costs of the program thereafter, (2) future contingent development milestones for solid tumor (various cancer indications) structure and, (3) future contingent development milestones for non-oncology (various cancer indications) structure with potential future clinical milestones for a four-category (various cancer indications) structure, and (4) a one-time \$25.0 million payment on or prior to January 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, the Company has received \$34.2 million under the original and modified agreements. The next likely clinical milestone is the Phase 2b clinical trial in chronic kidney disease.

The Sotatercept Agreement will expire on a country-by-country basis on a royalty term with respect to all license products in such countries. The royalty term for each licensed product is the term of the commercial sale of the applicable licensed product in the applicable country plus a specified period of years. The royalty term for each licensed product in North America and ending, on a licensed product and country-by-country basis, has ceased. The term for each option compound runs for a specified period of years. If a compound becomes a licensed product, or forfeits its option to purchase the license in early clinical development of the option compound.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

Celgene has the right to terminate the agreement with re 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to meet certa The agreement may also be terminated in its entirety by either the event of a bankruptcy filing of the other party. There are n material financial consequences to the Company.

ACE-536 Agreement

Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement, the Compa commercialization of ACE-536. The Company also granted C application for the treatment of anemia. Celgene paid \$25.0 m

The Company retains responsibility for research, developo manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene manufacture ACE-536 for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical tri commercial supplies by third party contract manufacturing or \$32.5 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$105.0 million a receive additional, lower development, regulatory, and comm Celgene exercises an option. Clinical milestone payments are candidate. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon therapeutic candidate by the FDA or other global regulatory a pharmaceutical product reaches certain defined levels of net s ACE-536 is commercialized, the Company would be entitled sales from sales generated from all geographies. Royalty paym the market. Through December 31, 2012, the Company has re for ACE-536. The next likely clinical milestone payment wou β -thalassemia. The Company has not yet identified additional Company will generate future value from additional program

The ACE-536 Agreement will expire on a country-by-co royalty term with respect to all license products in such count each country outside North America is the period commencing country and ending on the latest of expiration of specified pat product in North America is the period commencing with the

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

country-by-country basis on the date which commercialization activities commence; (1) the date on which no development or commercialization activities are undertaken under the ACE-536 Agreement; (2) the date on which no development or commercialization activities are undertaken for licensed products under the Sotatercept Agreement and all option compounds where Celgene has made a payment with respect to the ACE-536 Agreement and the Sotatercept Agreement has ended; and (3) the date on which no development or commercialization activities are undertaken for compounds under the ACE-536 Agreement are in clinical development. The option to buy down either exercised or forfeited.

Celgene has the right to terminate the ACE-536 Agreement with 30 days' notice (or 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to reach Phase 3 clinical activities), provided that Celgene may not terminate the ACE-536 Agreement and ACE-536 MDS Phase 2 clinical trials, except under certain circumstances. Celgene or the Company in the event of a material breach by either party of the cancellation, termination or refund provisions in this arrangement.

Both Agreements

The Company and Celgene shared development costs until January 1, 2013, after which Celgene is responsible for paying 100% of worldwide commercialization costs worldwide. The Company has the option to buy down development costs for agreements in North America. Celgene's option to buy down development costs for the Company will receive tiered royalties in the low-to-mid twenties. The royalty structure for sotatercept and ACE-536 are the same.

Accounting Analysis

Prior to 2011, the Company accounted for the Sotatercept arrangement in accordance with the amendments of ASU 2009-13. The Company identified the following as the five components of the arrangement: (1) the right to license option program compounds, (2) right to license option program compounds, (3) right to license option program compounds, (4) commercialization committee and (5) research and development. The Company determined that since the Company could not establish VSOE for the undelivered option program compounds consisting of the \$45.0 million of nonrefundable upfront license fee, the Company determined that the \$34.7 million of deferred revenue under the arrangement.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

As a result of the material modifications to the cost sharing arrangement, the Company concluded the modification represented a significant change in the updated provisions of ASU 2009-13 subsequent to the modification.

Because the ACE-536 Agreement and the amendment to the arrangement, the Company had not yet completed all of its obligations pursuant to the arrangement for accounting purposes. The deliverables under the combined arrangement include (1) ACE-536, (2) performance of research and development services, and (3) manufacturing services to provide clinical material to Celgene for the treatment of anemia represents a substantive option. The Company has the right to modulate anemia and Celgene is not contractually obligated to exercise the option.

All of these deliverables identified in the arrangement were accounted for as separate units of accounting under ASC 605-25. Factors considered in determining the licenses, the nature of the research and development services,

The total arrangement consideration of \$77.7 million under the arrangement includes (1) the \$25.0 million up-front payment for the license of ACE-536, (2) \$34.7 million, and (3) estimated payments for development activities for each of the undelivered elements as the Company did not have a development plan for the compounds, expected to be completed more than half of development expenses through December 31, 2013. The Company's undelivered elements under the arrangements as of the arrangement

\$18.8 million for research and development

\$2.9 million for the sotatercept joint development

\$3.7 million for the ACE 536 joint development

\$2.8 million for the manufacturing services

After determining the Best Estimate of the Undelivered Elements (BESPE) of the undelivered elements, the difference between the estimated payment for the undelivered elements using BESPE, for undelivered elements was \$10.2 million. This difference represents the elements are delivered, using the proportional performance method.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

During 2011, the Company achieved a \$7.5 million clinical milestone in a multiple-dose clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone based on the uncertainty to achieving the milestone upon execution of the milestone agreement based on the allocation of arrangement consideration determined under the milestone Agreement. Based on this allocation, the Company recognized the milestone as revenue as the undelivered elements are delivered. During 2012, the Company achieved a \$7.0 million clinical milestone under its Phase 2 clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and deemed it to be a milestone under ASU 2010-17 and, accordingly, recognized the \$7.0 million milestone. During 2013, the Company achieved a \$10.0 million clinical milestone under its Phase 2 clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and deemed it to be a milestone included in ASU 2010-17. The remaining development milestones are not considered substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone in ASU 2010-17 related to the achievement of such milestones, if any, when such milestones are subject to scientific and regulatory risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestone, and the monetary value attributed to each milestone. The Company's total deferred revenue was \$54.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, of the total deferred revenue at operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Celgene and the Company will share more than half of the costs for sotatercept and ACE-536 until December 31, 2012. From December 31, 2012, the Company will reimburse Celgene for research and development costs incurred by Celgene. From the Company to Celgene for research and development costs incurred by Celgene in the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 the Company recorded expense of \$2.8 million includes payments to Celgene of \$2.8 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

Other Agreements

Shire License

In September 2010, the Company entered into a license agreement with Shire to manufacture and commercialize ActRIIB compounds in territories where Shire does not manufacture commercial supplies in North America for ActRIIB. Under the initial development plan, the companies share the costs associated with the development of ActRIIB for Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy. In September 2010, Shire

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

made a nonrefundable, up-front license payment to the Company prior to the adoption of ASU 2009-13, the up-front license payment was over three years, which represented the original period over which the Company provides manufacturing services. On February 8, 2011, the FDA placed certain deliverables under the license agreement and estimated the net deferred revenue accounting estimate with the remaining deferred revenue of \$228.8 million for research and development and manufacturing services. In April 2013, ACE-031 and Shire sent the Company a notice of termination of the Shire Agreement. At December 31, 2012, the Company had classified the net deferred revenue from upfront non-refundable payments received from the Shire Agreement in the second quarter of 2013. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded income (loss) of the up-front, non-refundable payments as license and milestone revenue.

The agreement also included contingent milestone payments and commercial milestones of \$228.8 million for ActRIIB compounds and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in the Shire Agreement. Achievement of such milestones, if any, when such milestone is achieved, regulatory risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestone, and the monetary value attributed to each milestone.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Shire and the Company share the costs of ACE-031 and 55% of the costs for licensed compounds other than ACE-031. Costs incurred by the Company are recorded as cost-sharing revenue and costs incurred by Shire are recorded as a reduction to cost-sharing revenue. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded net cost-sharing revenue of \$4.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, and \$0.7 million, respectively, which are recorded as contra-revenue.

Alkermes License

In December 2009, the Company entered into a Collaboration Agreement with Alkermes, Inc. for extending the circulating proprietary technology platform for extending the circulating Company an up-front cash payment of \$2.0 million in December 2009 for an estimated research and development term. In addition, Alkermes

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

636,942 shares of Series D-1 Preferred Stock at a per share price of \$12.56. The Company determined that the price of \$12.56 paid by Alkermes for the Series D-1 Preferred Stock of \$10.24 as calculated by the Company in its financial statements plus a premium of \$1.5 million as additional license revenue on a straight-line basis over the discontinued development of the compounds being investigated, leaving remaining \$2.4 million of the up-front payment as revenue, as follows:

As the principal in the collaboration, Acceleron recognized revenue of \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized net revenue of \$2.4 million for the periods.

ImmunoGen Services Agreement

In October 2010, the Company entered into a Biopharmaceutical Services Agreement and manufacture an ImmunoGen product. The Company determined the value of the services using a proportional performance method. Accordingly, the Company's share of the costs associated with the services were charged to operations as incurred. The Company recorded revenue of \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Other

The Company entered into a license agreement with a non-exclusive, non-transferable license to certain patents developed by the institution (Primary License) and a non-sub-licensable license for Secondary Licensed Products. The Company received common stock to the institution, the fair value of which was \$0.5 million. The Company also agreed to pay specified development milestones. In addition, the Company is obligated to pay milestone fees based on net sales revenue ranging from 10%-25%, as well as a royalty ranging from 10%-25%. In 2011 and 2012, the Company paid and expensed milestones of \$0.5 million and zero, respectively. The Company also paid \$0.5 million and zero in 2011 and 2012, respectively, recorded as research and development expense.

The Company entered into another license agreement with a non-exclusive, non-transferable license to certain patents developed by the individuals. The Company received royalties aggregating up to \$1.0 million relating to the development and commercialization of royalties in the low single-digits on worldwide net product sales for a certain period of time after patent expiration. If the Company sublicenses

Table of Contents

Notes to F

10. Significant Agreements (continued)

sublicensing revenue, excluding payments based on the level of sales. For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company did not reach any milestones or expensed.

During 2012, the Company executed a license agreement for a royalty-bearing license. The Company is obligated to pay development costs. Under the agreement, if the Company uses the inventors in the future, the milestones shall change to \$0.8 million plus any waived milestones. The Company will also pay royalties of 1.5% of net sales on any products developed. If the Company does not reach any milestones defined under the agreement and, therefore, does not

11. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's 2003 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock awards, and restricted stock to employees, officers, directors, and independent contractors. As of December 31, 2012, the total number of shares of common stock underlying unexercised options available for future grant was 119,542 at December 31, 2012. The total number of shares of common stock underlying restricted stock awards is 1,000 shares.

The Company has not granted unrestricted stock awards since its inception. The estimated fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant is used to determine the fair value of stock options and restricted stock awards typically vest over a period of three to four years.

Shares of the Company's common stock underlying any award to cover the exercise price or tax withholding requirements of shares of the Company's common stock, or otherwise terminate the award. Shares available for issuance under the 2003 Plan. Shares available for future grant are based on the Company's common stock or shares of the Company's common stock.

During 2010, the Company modified the awards of three non-employee stock options that were vested options post termination. The changes ranged from 3.5% to 10.0% of the fair value of the unvested options that were modified. The fair value of the unvested options that were modified was \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, non-employee stock options.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million for the years ended 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

11. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Total compensation cost recognized for all stock-based compensation (loss) is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Research and development	\$ 686	\$ 1,427
General and administrative	741	1,427
	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,427

The fair value of each option issued to employees was estimated using the following weighted-average assumptions (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2012
Expected volatility	66.0%	69.0%
Expected term (in years)	6.0	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	1.1%	0.9%
Expected dividend yield		%

Fair Value of Underlying Instrument

The Company estimates the fair value of its stock-based compensation awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Expected Volatility

The Company estimated the expected volatility based on the historical volatility of publicly-traded equity securities. The Company calculated the expected volatility over a period of the expected term of the associated award. The Company used the volatility of the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to determine that volatility would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Expected Term

The Company estimates the expected life of its employee stock options based on the Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, whereby, the expected life equals the term of the option due to its lack of sufficient historical data.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

11. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The Company estimated the risk-free interest rate in reference to the award with the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the risk-free interest rate would result in a decrease in the fair value of the instrument.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company estimated the expected dividend yield based on current market expectations. The Company has not historically declared or paid dividends in the future, but instead expects to retain any earnings to invest in the business. The expected dividend yield of 0.0%.

Stock Options

The following table summarizes the stock option activity

Outstanding at December 31, 2011
Granted
Exercised
Canceled or forfeited

Outstanding at December 31, 2012

Exercisable at December 31, 2012

Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2012(2)

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the fair market value of common stock for the options that were in the money at December 31, 2012 and the exercise price of the options.

(2) This represents the number of vested options at December 31, 2012, less the number of unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2012.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company issued 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 shares of its common stock, respectively, with a weighted-average exercise price of \$0.20 and \$0.20, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the Company exercised 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 options, respectively, resulting in total proceeds of \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, was \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

11. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

As of December 31, 2012, there was \$4.4 million of unrecognition to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.9 years.

12. 401(k) Savings Plan

In 2004, the Company established a defined-contribution The 401(k) Plan covers all employees who meet defined minimum their annual compensation on a pretax basis. The Company has

13. Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes under ASC 740. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and la

For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, the C

The Company's income (loss) before income taxes was \$ respectively, and was generated entirely in the United States.

Deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences purposes. The significant components of the Company's defere

Deferred tax assets:	
U.S. and state net operating loss carryforwards	\$
Research and development credits	
Deferred revenue	
Accruals and other temporary differences	
Total deferred tax assets	
Less valuation allowance	
Net deferred tax assets	\$

The Company has evaluated the positive and negative ev Company's history of operating losses, the Company has conc be realized. Accordingly, the Company has provided a full va valuation allowance increased by \$11.2 million during the ye during the period. The valuation allowance decreased by \$14. of net operating losses during the period.

Table of Contents

Notes to F

13. Income Taxes (continued)

Company's research and development credit carryforwards; h
being presented as an uncertain tax position for these two year
and development credits and, if an adjustment is required, thi
for the research and development credit carryforwards and the

The Company files income tax returns in the United Stat
generally subject to tax examinations for the tax years ended
attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the attribute w
Service, state or foreign tax authorities to the extent utilized in

14. Long-Term Debt

On June 26, 2009, the Company entered into a Senior L
for a total funding commitment of \$10.0 million. The Compan
were interest only, and the principal balance plus accrued inte
annum. The Company was not subject to any financial covenan
substantially all of the assets of the Company other than intell
In accordance with the 2009 Senior Loan Agreement, the Com
a fair value at issuance of \$0.3 million. The fair value of the v
the date of issue was treated as a discount to the debt and acc
2011 and 2012, the outstanding balance under the 2009 Senior

On March 18, 2010, the Company entered into a loan me
lenders as the 2009 Senior Loan Agreement. The 2010 Loan
\$10.0 million. As of December 31, 2011 and 2012, the outsta
zero, respectively. The Company was required to make paym
principal balance plus accrued interest was payable over the r
subject to any financial covenants under this arrangement. Th
of the Company other than intellectual property and certain po
Loan Modification Agreement, the Company issued warrants
issuance of \$0.5 million. The fair value of the warrants, which
was treated as a discount to the debt and accreted to interest e

On June 7, 2012, the Company entered into a loan and so
which the Company received a loan in the aggregate principa
balance under the Loan Agreement in 42 months. The first 12

Table of Contents

Notes to F

14. Long-Term Debt (continued)

are equal monthly installments of principal plus interest. The certain circumstances. The Company did not trigger the requi

Per annum interest is payable at the 8.5%. The Loan Ag cost over the 42 months of loan. The Loan Agreement is also payment. The Company is recording the deferred payment to interest rate is approximately 11.8%. The company is not sub the Company's personal property as of, or acquired after, the

The Loan Agreement defines events of default, including Company's business operations, properties, assets or condition accordance with the terms of the Loan Agreement, or upon th obligations, or upon the collateral under the Loan Agreement. The lenders also received a right, to purchase at fair value, up parties of equity securities resulting in at least \$5.0 million in December 31, 2012, there have been no events of default und \$20.0 million.

At December 31, 2012, future minimum payments relate

Year ending December 31:	
2013	\$
2014	
2015	
Less amounts representing interest	
Less Deferred Fee	
Future minimum principal payments	
Less current portion	
Noncurrent financing obligations	\$

15. Related Party Transactions**Celgene Corporation (Celgene)**

In connection with its entry into the collaboration agreeer its Series C-1 Preferred Stock. As part of the Company's June Stock and received warrants to purchase 38,979 shares of con purchased 1,990,446 shares of Series F Preferred Stock. As a equity as of December 31, 2012. Refer to Note 10 for addition

Table of Contents

Notes to F

15. Related Party Transactions (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company arrangement and, as of December 31, 2012, had \$10.3 million

The Company recognized revenue from Celgene during

	Year Ended December	
	2011	2012
License and milestone	\$ 63,607	\$
Cost sharing, net	(121)	
	\$ 63,486	\$

Alkermes

One of the Company's directors is also the Chairman, Pr Alkermes, with which the Company entered into a collaborati

As of December 31, 2012, Alkermes held 695,250 share common stock. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Alker the Company during 2012.

Related-Party Receivable

On January 28, 2008, the Company issued a secured pro chief executive officer of the Company (the CEO). The Note repayable on the earlier of January 28, 2011, or the date prior shares of its common stock. The Note Receivable is secured b 2010, the term was extended until January 28, 2014, or the da covering shares of its common stock.

In November 2012, the Company further modified the te or the company files a registration statement with the SEC on Company evaluated the forgiveness provisions and determine continued to record the Note Receivable as an asset at Decem SEC on August 6, 2013 which triggered the forgiveness of the totaling \$0.2 million as compensation expense during 2013.

16. Subsequent Events

The Company has completed an evaluation of all subsequ September 5, 2013, to ensure that this filing includes appropri December 31, 2012,

Table of Contents

Notes to F

16. Subsequent Events (continued)

and events which occurred subsequently but were not recognized at the end of the reporting period. All subsequent events have occurred that require disclosure, except as disclosed below.

On September 4, 2013, the Board approved the following:

A 1-for-4 reverse stock split of the Company's common stock, effective on September 5, 2013. All share-based compensation notes have been retroactively revised to reflect the split.

The adoption of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, which provides for the issuance of up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock under the Plan, (i) an amount reserved and available for issuance under the Plan, and (ii) a lesser of (i) 3,150,000 shares, or (ii) 4% of the number of shares of common stock immediately preceding December 31st. There was no other change in the Company's capitalization.

The adoption of the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The Company's common stock will be available for purchase by employees of its common stock at the beginning of the purchase period to the end of the purchase period. The Board has approved the ESPP under the 2013 ESPP, although the initial purchase period has not yet begun.

On September 4, 2013, the Board also approved for filing in connection with its IPO, the Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which increases the number of authorized shares of common stock from 104,013,161 to 175,000,000, to authorize 25,000,000 shares of common stock, and references to the previously designated Series Preferred Stock in the Restated Certificate of Incorporation. The Restated Certificate of Incorporation was filed on September 4, 2013.

Table of Contents

Index to Unaudited

Condensed Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2013 and Dec
Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Inc
2012

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months E

Notes to Unaudited Interim Condensed Financial Statements

Table of Contents

(amounts in thou

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents

Collaboration receivables (includes related party amounts of \$0 and \$0 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Total current assets

Property and equipment, net

Restricted cash

Related party receivables

Other assets

Total assets**Liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)**

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable

Accrued expenses (includes related party amounts of \$0 and \$0 at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively)

Deferred revenue

Deferred rent

Notes payable, net of discount

Total current liabilities

Deferred revenue, net of current portion

Deferred rent, net of current portion

Notes payable, net of current portion and discount

Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock

Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)

Redeemable convertible preferred stock

Stockholders' equity (deficit):

Undesignated preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 25,000,000 shares authorized, 25,000,000 shares outstanding at September 30, 2013; No shares authorized, issued or outstanding at December 31, 2012

Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 175,000,000 and 104,013,100 shares authorized, 175,000,000 and 104,013,100 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively; 28,069,579, and 2,432,000 shares authorized, 28,069,579, and 2,432,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively

Additional paid-in capital

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit

Total stockholders' equity (deficit)

Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and s

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

Condensed Statement

(amounts in

Revenue:
Collaboration revenue:
License and milestone
Cost-sharing, net
Total revenue(1)
Costs and expenses:
Research and development
General and administrative
Total costs and expenses
(Loss) income from operations
Other (expense) income:
Other (expense) income, net
Interest income
Interest expense
Total other expense, net
Net loss
Comprehensive loss
Reconciliation of net loss to net loss applicable to common stockholders:
Net loss
Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value and issuance of
convertible preferred stock
Gain on extinguishment of redeemable convertible preferred stock
Net loss applicable to common stockholders - basic and diluted
Net loss per share applicable to common stockholders: (Note 18)
Basic and diluted
Weighted-average number of common shares used in computation of net loss per share
applicable to common stockholders:
Basic and diluted

(1) Includes related party revenue (Note 18) \$ 4,270

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

Condensed

Operating Activities

Net loss
 Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:
 Depreciation and amortization
 Stock-based compensation
 Amortization of debt discount
 Accretion of deferred interest
 Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs
 Change in fair value of warrants
 Gain on retirement of warrants
 Forgiveness of related party receivable
 Changes in assets and liabilities:
 Prepaid expenses and other current assets
 Collaboration receivables
 Related party receivable
 Accounts payable
 Accrued expenses
 Deferred revenue
 Deferred rent

Net cash used in operating activities

Investing Activities

Purchases of property and equipment

Net cash used in investing activities

Financing Activities

Proceeds from issuance of common stock from initial public offering
 Proceeds from issuance of common stock from private placements
 Proceeds from long-term debt, net of issuance costs
 Payments of long-term debt
 Payments made to repurchase redeemable convertible preferred common stock
 Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants to purchase common stock

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:

Cash paid for interest

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financial

Accretion of dividends, interest, redemption value, and issuance

Cashless exercise of warrants

Initial public offering costs included in accounts payable and

Reclassification of warrant liability to additional paid-in capital

Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited

1. Nature of Business

Accelaron Pharma Inc. (Accelaron or the Company) was previously known as URSTADT BIDDLE PROPERTIES INC. The Company subsequently changed its name to Accelaron Pharmaceuticals Inc. The Company is a Cambridge, Massachusetts-based biopharmaceutical company focused on the discovery and development of protein therapeutics for cancer and rare diseases. The Company's research focuses on a novel protein superfamily, a large and diverse group of molecules that are involved in a wide range of biological processes. By coupling its discovery and development expertise, including its deep understanding of protein structure and function, with its engineering and manufacturing capabilities, the Company has developed a pipeline of numerous innovative protein therapeutics with novel mechanisms of action that are currently being studied in 12 ongoing Phase 2 clinical trials.

The Company is subject to risks common to companies in the early stages of development. If the Company never achieves profitability, the need for substantial additional financing, the loss of key personnel, and dependence on key personnel, protection of proprietary technology, and other risks may materially and adversely affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles of the United States of America (GAAP). Any reference in these notes to applicable accounting principles as found in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is intended to refer to the Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

The accompanying interim balance sheet as of September 30, 2013 and 2012 and statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and statements of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and statements of stockholders' equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and financial data and other information disclosed in these notes are unaudited. The accompanying audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, and, in the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, and, in the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements present the fair presentation of the Company's financial position as of September 30, 2013 and 2012 and the results of its operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

The results for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year ended December 31, 2013, any other interim periods, or any future year. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the Prospectus that forms a part of the Company's Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3).

On September 24, 2013 the Company completed its initial public offering of common stock (including 837,000 shares of common stock sold by

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

the Company pursuant to the full exercise of an over-allotment option of 175,000 shares of common stock. The shares began trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on September 10, 2013. The net proceeds from the offering of the Company from the offering were \$86.8 million, net of underwriting fees and expenses. Upon the closing of the IPO, all outstanding shares of common stock and warrants exercisable for convertible preferred stock were converted into common stock, resulting in the reclassification of the related convertible preferred stock to common stock. Additionally, the Company is now authorized to issue 175,000 shares of common stock.

On September 24, 2013 the Company also completed the offering of common stock of the Corporation at the IPO price of \$15.00 per share concurrent with the offering of common stock of the Company from the concurrent private placement were \$10.00 per share.

On August 23, 2013, the board of directors (the Board) approved a reverse stock split of the Company's outstanding common stock, which was effective on September 10, 2013. The reverse stock split will receive a cash payment in lieu of receiving the reverse stock split. The reverse stock split will have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to this reverse stock split. All outstanding equity instruments were proportionately reduced and the reverse stock split is consistent with the terms of the agreements governing such securities.

The accompanying condensed financial statements reflect the results of operations and financial position elsewhere in these notes to the financial statements. As of September 30, 2013, the condensed financial statements, which are detailed in the Company's Prospectus, have not been audited.

3. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates. Reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and income tax amounts expensed during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management considers many factors in selecting appropriate assumptions that are used in the preparation of these financial statements. In addition, other factors may affect estimates, including: expected future events, the assumptions used in developing estimates, and whether historical results are representative of the future. This process may result in a range of potentially reasonable estimates of the results of operations within that range of reasonable estimates. This process may result in the preparation of the financial statements if these results differ from management's estimates, even if such assumptions are reasonable when made.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

3. Use of Estimates (continued)

management used significant estimates in the following areas: the determination of the fair value of stock-based awards, the fair value of the Company's net deferred tax assets and related valuation allowances.

The Company utilized significant estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of the Company's common stock at the time of the IPO. The Board determined the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock, including external market conditions affecting the biotechnology industry, convertible preferred stock, the superior rights and preferences of the convertible preferred stock, and the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an IPO or sale of the Company.

4. Segment Information

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise that are evaluated by the chief operating decision maker, or decision maker responsible for the performance of the Company, for the purpose of assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's operations and manages its business as one operating segment. The Company does not use contract research organizations. All research and development expenses are subject to collaboration reimbursement which is recorded as a comprehensive loss.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Restricted cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts, money market funds, and letters of credit totaling \$0.9 million held in the form of a money order and credit cards.

6. Concentrations of Credit Risk and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company has no off-balance sheet risk, such as foreign currency contracts. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk include accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financial instruments and defines allowable investments to include cash and cash equivalents.

The Company routinely assesses the creditworthiness of its customers and does not require collateral. Due to the short-term nature of the Company's receivables, the Company does not expect any material losses related to receivables from individual customers.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

6. Concentrations of Credit Risk and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

these factors, no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for on accounts receivable.

7. Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC 820), establishes a framework for distinguishing between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and assumptions based on unobservable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that the Company would use in pricing the asset or liability, and are developed based on the best information available.

ASC 820 identifies fair value as the exchange price, or the price that would be received to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. For fair value measurements, ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, through market data such as rates, and yield curves.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs developed by the Company that are based on assumptions that a market participant would use.

To the extent that the valuation is based on models or inputs that are not observable, fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment required is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. A financial instrument's level in the hierarchy is not necessarily indicative of its risk or liquidity.

Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis include common stock held by the Company, purchase common stock (Note 7). During the periods presented, there were no items that are measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following tables set forth the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Assets:
Money market funds
Restricted cash

Total assets

Liabilities:
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock
Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

Assets:
Money market funds
Restricted cash

Total assets

Liabilities:
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock
Warrants to purchase common stock

Total liabilities

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock (in thousands) that have been classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,
	2013	2012	
Beginning balance	\$ 7,390	\$ 5,089	\$ 12,479
Change in fair value	11,149	(132)	10,987
Exercises			
Repurchases			
Conversions	(2,013)		(2,013)
Ending balance	\$ 16,526	\$ 4,957	\$ 21,483

The money market funds noted above are included in cash and cash equivalents. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy only if they occur during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 or the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock as described below.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011, certain shares of the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted to warrants to purchase common stock. The warrants are classified as permanent equity and are no longer required to be measured at fair value.

The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock is determined using a binomial pricing model at the date of issuance and on each re-measurement date. The Company's various classes of preferred stock, stock price, interest rate and yields. Due to the nature of these inputs, the valuation of the warrants is classified as Level 3 of the accounting for the warrants, as well as for a summary of the Company's warrants.

The fair value of warrants to purchase common stock is determined using a binomial valuation involves using inputs such as the fair value of a share of common stock. Due to the nature of these inputs, the valuation for the warrants is classified as Level 3.

The Company measures eligible assets and liabilities at fair value if they are elected either upon initial recognition of an eligible asset or liability or at the end of the reporting period. The Company did not elect to remeasure any of its eligible assets and liabilities transacted in the nine months ended September 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Interim****7. Fair Value Measurements (continued)**

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. The Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that it is more likely than not that the tax benefit will be realized based on the available facts and circumstances. As of September 30, 2013, the Company has no uncertain tax positions.

8. Net Loss Per Share

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the calculation of net loss per share as including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Outstanding stock options	3,667	3,352
Common stock warrants	881	884
Preferred stock	16,658	18,166
Preferred stock warrants	130	248
	21,336	22,650

9. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity (excluding distributions to owners) from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income (loss) includes certain changes in equity that are excluded from the calculation of net income (loss) in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss).

10. Subsequent Events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the reporting period but before the financial statements are issued to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to determine if any subsequent events and determined that there are no material subsequent events.

11. Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Unless otherwise discussed, the adoption of these pronouncements effective as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the adoption of these pronouncements effective will not have a material impact on its financial position.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

12. Warrants

Below is a summary of the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of the outstanding warrants (in thousands, except per share data):

	Warrants as of	
	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Warrant to purchase Series A Preferred Stock		
Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock		
Warrants to purchase Series C-1 Preferred Stock		
Warrants to purchase Series D-1 Preferred Stock		
Warrants to purchase Common Stock	32	
Warrants to purchase Common Stock	46	
Warrants to purchase Common Stock	64	
Warrants to purchase Common stock	858	
Warrants to purchase Common stock	13	
All warrants	1,013	1,013

(1) On February 6, 2013, the warrant holder exercised a warrant for the purchase of 47 shares of Series A Preferred Stock.

(2) Warrants to purchase Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series D-1 Preferred Stock were issued in connection with the IPO of common stock at the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2013.

(3) Warrants to purchase common stock were issued in connection with the IPO of common stock on December 31, 2012. See discussion below for further details.

In connection with various financing transactions that were completed by the Company, the Company issued warrants for the purchase of up to 106,500 shares of the Company's common stock, 31,891 shares of the Company's Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock, 64,000 shares of the Company's Series C-1 redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series C-1 Preferred Stock), 13,000 shares of the Company's Series D-1 Preferred Stock. Each of the Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series D-1 Preferred Stock expire seven years from the original date of issuance. The Series C-1 Preferred Stock expire ten years from the original date of issuance. The exercise price of the warrants is equal to the original issuance price of the underlying common stock on a per share settlement basis and the redemption provisions are outstanding. As of September 24, 2013, the outstanding warrants to purchase common stock were 1,013,000.

Stock were converted into warrants to purchase common stock.

The Company follows the provisions of ASC Topic 480, *Shares that Are Redeemable*, which requires that warrants to purchase common stock whose value of the warrants is remeasured to the then-current fair value (expense), net. For the three months ended September 30, 2019,

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Interim****12. Warrants (continued)**

months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the Company reclassified the fair value of the Company's preferred stock up until the conversion of such warrants to common stock with a fair value of \$1.0 million, \$0.0 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, in the accompanying statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company's decision to purchase preferred shares into warrants to purchase common stock was a result of the warrants being reclassified to permanent equity and therefore, is no longer subject to

In December 2012, the Company modified the warrant to extend the expiration date from December 21, 2012 to February 28, 2013. During the period, the Company exercised the warrant on a net basis, resulting in the issuance of 46,668 shares of common stock. The fair value of the warrant and recorded the resulting increase in fair value of the warrant in the accompanying statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the nine months ended

In connection with the Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock issued in June 2010 and July 2010, the Company issued warrants to purchase common stock that are exercisable and expires ten years from the original date of issuance. The warrants have an exercise price equal to the estimated fair value of the underlying common stock at the time of exercise, exercisable on either a physical settlement or net share settlement. The warrants require an adjustment to the number of shares in the event the fair value of the common stock, at a price per share lower than the warrant exercise price, to be classified as liabilities under ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. The warrants are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the accompanying statements of comprehensive income (loss) for each reporting period thereafter. The fair value of the preferred stock issued of \$3.0 million, and the preferred stock issued of \$10.1 million, the Company remeasured the fair value of the outstanding warrants at the end of each reporting period until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants. The fair value of the warrants was \$10.1 million, (\$0.1 million), \$11.3 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively, in the accompanying statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012. The Company will continue to re-measure the fair value of the warrants at the end of each reporting period until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants. The Company has 13,994 warrants to purchase common stock as a consequence of the exercise of the warrants were fully vested and exercisable as of September 30, 2013 and

In connection with various financing transactions that were completed, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 12,634 shares of common stock. The warrants are equity instruments.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

12. Warrants (continued)

The warrants are exercisable at any time through their respective expiration dates. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and was charged to interest expense.

The Company issued warrants to purchase up to 41,388 shares of common stock pursuant to standstill agreements for consulting services provided by a third party pursuant to standstill agreements. The warrants vest upon achievement of four milestones and were subject to no exercises, cancellations, or expirations of warrants during the reporting period.

Fair Value

The fair value of the warrants to purchase preferred stock was estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of the purchase preferred stock classified as liabilities, was estimated using inputs such as the fair value of the Company's various classes of common stock, the fair value of the warrants, risk free interest rates, and dividend yields. The fair value of the warrants was estimated on each re-measurement date for those warrants to purchase common stock using a Monte Carlo simulation framework, which incorporated three future financial forecasts. The fair value of the warrants was determined based on the nature of these inputs and the valuation techniques utilized. The fair value of the warrants was considered a Level 3 measurement (Note 7).

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

On October 18, 2012, the Salk Institute for Biological Studies ("Salk") filed a complaint in San Diego County, alleging that the Company breached one of the Company's license agreements. The Company provides the Company with a license with respect to certain of its intellectual property. That, under the licensing agreement, the Company owed Salk certain amounts. The Company's agreement with Shire AG regarding ACE-031 and a share of future development costs received under its ongoing collaboration agreement with Celgene Corporation ("Celgene") is of interest in payment and a 15% share of future development costs. The Company contends that no additional amounts are due to Salk under the applicable Salk license agreement.

The Company moved to dismiss the complaint on December 11, 2012. On March 14, 2013, Acceleron answered the complaint and asserted that the Company's motion to dismiss was premature. The Court removed the action on March 28, 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The Company entered into an agreement on a stipulation as to certain patent issues raised in the complaint. A scheduling conference was held on March 28, 2013.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

on May 30, 2013, and the parties have begun fact discovery. The Company will defend its position vigorously.

The Company evaluated the suit under ASC Topic 450, and a liability shall be accrued if information available before the financial statement date of the financial statements, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If an unfavorable outcome is not probable, it has not established a liability.

The Company's estimates can be affected by various factors. The Company has determined a loss is reasonably possible. Although the Company participated in settlement discussions with Salk. Accordingly, the estimated loss as of and December 31, 2012 to be between \$0 and \$10.5 million plus interest.

Other

The Company is also party to various agreements, principally related to the milestones not met at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. Payments under these agreements are expected to be payable over the next 12 months.

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements with its vendors. The Company indemnifies, holds harmless, and agrees to reimburse the indemnified party for the Company's business partners or customers, in connection with their business with the Company by any third party with respect to the Company's products. The maximum potential amount of payments under the indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company has no other indemnification agreements.

14. Significant Agreements

Celgene

Overview

On February 20, 2008 the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Celgene Corporation (Celgene) relating to sotatecept. On August 2, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with Celgene for ACE-536 (the ACE-536 Agreement), and also entered into an agreement with Celgene exclusive licenses for Sotatecept and ACE-536 in all territories. Celgene is a global biopharmaceutical company focused on developing innovative therapies designed to treat cancer and immune-infl

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

Sotatercept Agreement

Under the terms of the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company is responsible for the commercialization of sotatercept. The Company also granted Celgene a license under the agreement, the Company and Celgene will jointly develop sotatercept. Celgene will make nonrefundable, upfront license and option payments to the Company.

The Company retained responsibility for research, development and manufacturing of clinical supplies for these trials. These activities were substantial for the treatment of myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), chronic kidney disease, and other hematologic diseases. Celgene will be responsible for conducting additional Phase 2 clinical trials, and will be responsible for conducting Phase 3 clinical trials, contract manufacturing organizations. Under the agreement, Celgene will make regulatory milestones of up to \$272.0 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$272.0 million, triggered upon initiation of a defined phase of clinical research, upon regulatory acceptance of the marketing application and upon the approval of the product by other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments will be based on defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of the United States. The Company would be entitled to receive tiered royalty payments based on sales in all geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions.

Additionally, for three named discovery-stage option programs, Celgene will make clinical milestones of up to \$53.3 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$53.3 million, and commercial milestones of up to \$53.3 million for each option program. Clinical milestone payments are triggered upon the initiation of a defined phase of clinical research. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the acceptance of a clinical trial candidate by the FDA or other global regulatory authorities. Commercial milestone payments are triggered upon the product reaching certain defined levels of net sales by Celgene in countries outside of the United States. Celgene will license any of the option programs by Celgene. In addition to the regulatory milestones, the Company is entitled to receive tiered royalty payments in the low-to-mid tiered sales. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry into new geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions, including for entry into new geographies. Royalty payments are subject to certain reductions.

In connection with entering into the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company received an aggregate purchase price of \$5.0 million. The Series C-1 Preferred Stock was purchased at the time of purchase. Concurrent with the IPO, Celgene purchased the Series C-1 Preferred Stock.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements****14. Significant Agreements (continued)**

Commensurate with the execution of the ACE-536 Agreement and the Sotatercept Agreement. The modified terms included: (1) the ACE-536 Agreement, with Celgene responsible for more than half of the costs of the ACE-536 program thereafter, (2) future contingent development milestones for ACE-536 (various cancer indications) structure and, (3) future contingent development milestones for Sotatercept (non-oncology) structure with potential future clinical milestones for Sotatercept (various cancer indications) structure, and (4) a one-time \$25.0 million payment on or prior to January 31, 2013. As of September 30, 2013, the Company has received \$34.5 million under the original and modified agreements. The next likely clinical trial is a Phase 2b clinical trial in chronic kidney disease.

The Sotatercept Agreement will expire on a country-by-country basis. The royalty term with respect to all license products in such country will be the term of the option compound. The royalty term for each licensed product will be the term of the commercial sale of the applicable licensed product in the applicable country for a specified period of years. The royalty term for each licensed product in North America and ending, on a licensed product and country-by-country basis, has ceased. The term for each option compound runs for a specified period of years. The option compound becomes a licensed product, or forfeits its option benefit, upon the start of early clinical development of the option compound.

Celgene has the right to terminate the agreement with respect to a licensed product 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to meet certain commercial milestones. The agreement may also be terminated in its entirety by either party in the event of a bankruptcy filing of the other party. There are no material financial consequences to the Company.

ACE-536 Agreement

Under the terms of the ACE-536 Agreement, the Company is responsible for the commercialization of ACE-536. The Company also granted Celgene a New Drug application for the treatment of anemia. Celgene is

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

The Company retains responsibility for research, development and manufacturing the clinical supplies for these studies. Celgene will manufacture ACE-536 for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials and commercial supplies by third party contract manufacturing organization. Celgene will receive up to \$32.5 million, regulatory milestones of up to \$105.0 million and will receive additional, lower development, regulatory, and commercial milestones if Celgene exercises an option. Clinical milestone payments are made to Celgene upon the approval of a therapeutic candidate. Regulatory milestone payments are triggered upon the approval of a therapeutic candidate by the FDA or other global regulatory agency. Royalty payments to Celgene are based on net sales of pharmaceutical product reaches certain defined levels of net sales. If ACE-536 is commercialized, the Company would be entitled to receive royalties on net sales from sales generated from all geographies. Royalty payments will be paid quarterly in arrears on the first day of the month following the end of the market.

Through September 30, 2013, the Company has received no milestone payments for ACE-536. The next likely clinical milestone payment would be upon the approval of ACE-536 for the treatment of β -thalassemia. The Company has not yet identified additional milestones. The Company will generate future value from additional programs.

The ACE-536 Agreement will expire on a country-by-country basis. The royalty term with respect to all license products in such country will be the period commencing on the date of commercialization in each country outside North America is the period commencing on the date of commercialization in that country and ending on the latest of expiration of specified patents for that product in North America is the period commencing with the date of commercialization in that country-by-country basis on the date which commercialization activities have commenced; (1) the date on which no development or commercialization activities have commenced under the ACE-536 Agreement; (2) the date on which no development or commercialization activities have commenced under the Sotatercept Agreement and all option compounds where Celgene has made a payment with respect to the ACE-536 Agreement and the Sotatercept Agreement has ended; and (3) the date on which no development or commercialization activities have commenced under the ACE-536 Agreement are in clinical development. The royalty term for option compounds either exercised or forfeited.

Celgene has the right to terminate the ACE-536 Agreement upon 90 days' notice (or 45 days' notice if the licensed product has failed to meet certain sales activities), provided that Celgene may not terminate the ACE-536 Agreement if the licensed product has failed to meet certain sales activities.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

ACE-536 β -thalassemia and ACE-536 MDS Phase 2 clinical trial will be owned and controlled entirely by either Celgene or the Company in the event of a material adverse change in ownership of either party. There are no cancellation, termination or refund provisions in either agreement with the Company.

Both Agreements

The Company and Celgene shared development costs until January 1, 2013, Celgene is responsible for paying 100% of worldwide commercialization costs worldwide. The Company has similar agreements in North America. Celgene's option to buy down development costs for ACE-536 and Sotatercept. The Company will receive tiered royalties in the low-to-mid twenties. The royalty structure for Sotatercept and ACE-536 are the same.

Accounting Analysis

Prior to 2011, the Company accounted for the Sotatercept arrangement in accordance with the amendments of ASU 2009-13. The Company identified the following factors: (1) right to license option program compounds, (2) right to license option program compounds, (3) commercialization committee and (5) research and development services. Since the Company could not establish VSOE for the undelivered compounds, the Company concluded that the arrangement consisting of the \$45.0 million of nonrefundable upfront license fee and the \$34.7 million of deferred revenue under the arrangement.

As a result of the material modifications to the cost sharing arrangement, the Company concluded the modification represented a significant change in accounting and updated provisions of ASU 2009-13 subsequent to the modification.

Because the ACE-536 Agreement and the amendment to the Sotatercept Agreement, the Company had not yet completed all of its obligations pursuant to the combined agreements for accounting purposes. The deliverables under the combined agreements include: (1) ACE-536, (2) performance of research and development services, (3) performance of manufacturing services to provide clinical material to Celgene for the treatment of anemia represents a substantive option. The Company's option to modulate anemia and Celgene is not contractually obligated to exercise the option.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

All of these deliverables identified in the arrangement were accounted for as separate units of accounting under ASC 605-25. Factors considered in the determination of the units of accounting include the nature of the licenses, the nature of the research and development services, and the nature of the deliverables.

The total arrangement consideration of \$77.7 million under the arrangements includes (1) the \$25.0 million up-front payment for the license of ACE-536, (2) \$34.7 million, and (3) estimated payments for development activities for each of the undelivered elements as the Company did not have a firm development plan for the compounds, expected to be completed in more than half of development expenses through December 31, 2011. The Company's estimate of undelivered elements under the arrangements as of the arrangement date is as follows:

\$18.8 million for research and development services

\$2.9 million for the sotatercept joint development arrangement

\$3.7 million for the ACE 536 joint development arrangement

\$2.8 million for the manufacturing services arrangement

After determining the Best Estimate Selling Price (BESP) of the undelivered elements, the Company determined the difference between the estimated payment to be received for the arrangements using BESP, for undelivered elements was \$10.2 million. This difference is recognized as revenue when the elements are delivered, using the proportional performance method.

As noted above, the total arrangement consideration includes the up-front payment identified at the outset of the ACE-536 Agreement and amended agreement. The Company reassesses the estimated payments to be received related to the arrangements based on current estimates. The Company accounts for such changes as adjustments to revenue reflected in the period of change.

During 2011, the Company achieved a \$7.5 million clinical milestone under the ACE-536 Agreement in a multiple-dose clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone based on the uncertainty to achieving the milestone upon execution of the trial. The Company based on the allocation of arrangement consideration determined under the ACE-536 Agreement. Based on this allocation, the Company recognized \$7.5 million as revenue recognized as revenue as the undelivered elements are delivered. The Company achieved a \$10.0 million clinical milestone under the ACE-536 Agreement in a clinical trial. The Company evaluated the milestone and deemed it probable that the Company would receive the milestone payment.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

consistent with the definition of a milestone included in ASU 2010-10, the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The remaining deferred revenue is deemed to be substantive and consistent with the definition of a milestone. We do not recognize payments related to the achievement of such milestones until the determination included scientific and regulatory risks that must be met in order to achieve each milestone, and the monetary value attributed to each milestone for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of the total deferred revenue as license and milestone revenue, net of loss.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Celgene and the Company will bear more than half of the costs for sotatercept and ACE-536 until December 31, 2013. From December 1, 2013, the Company will reimburse Celgene with respect to research and development costs for the Company to Celgene for research and development costs incurred for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, of cost-sharing revenue of \$3.6 million, \$0.8 million, \$9.0 million, \$0.6 million, zero and \$1.9 million, respectively, which were

Other Agreements

Shire License

In September 2010, the Company entered into a license agreement with Shire to manufacture and commercialize ActRIIB compounds in territories outside of the United States. The Company will manufacture commercial supplies in North America for ActRIIB. Under the initial development plan, the companies share the costs associated with the development of ActRIIB for Duchenne's Dystrophy. In September 2010, Shire made a nonrefundable, up-front payment to the Company. The Company's revenue recognition policy prior to the adoption of ASU 2010-10 will be recognized as revenue ratably over three years, which includes the cost to deliver research and development and manufacturing services. In December 2012, the Company re-assessed the duration of its deliverables under the license agreement and the adjustment was treated as a change in accounting estimate with effect from January 1, 2013 prospectively over the new period of research and development. The Company decided not to further pursue development of ACE-031 and Shire sent a letter to the Company that the collaboration terminated effective June 30, 2013. At December 31, 2013, the Company has a liability in the balance sheet. Upon the effectiveness of the termination

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

Shire Agreement in the second quarter of 2013, the Company recognized upfront non-refundable payments received under the Shire Agreement. During the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized zero, \$1.9 million, \$24.3 million and \$5.7 million of revenue in the accompanying statements of operations and condensed balance sheets.

The agreement also included contingent milestone payments and commercial milestones of \$228.8 million for ActRIIB compounds and consistent with the definition of a milestone included in the agreement. The achievement of such milestones, if any, when such milestone payments are earned, after regulatory risks that must be overcome to achieve the milestone, are recorded as monetary value attributed to each milestone.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Shire and the Company share the costs of ACE-031 and 55% of the costs for licensed compounds other than ACE-031. Costs incurred by the Company are recorded as cost-sharing revenue and costs incurred by Shire are recorded as a reduction to cost-sharing revenue. During the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized zero and \$1.9 million, respectively, which includes payments to Shire of zero and \$1.9 million of contra-revenue in the accompanying statements of operations and condensed balance sheets.

Other

The Company entered into a license agreement with a certain institution for a license to certain patents developed by the institution (Primary License) and a non-sub-licensable license for Secondary Licensed Products. In connection with the license, the Company issued common stock to the institution, the fair value of which was \$25,000, and the Company also agreed to pay specified development milestone payments to the institution. In addition, the Company is obligated to pay milestone fees based on net revenue ranging from 10%-25%, as well as a royalty ranging from 10%-25% of the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the Company expensed milestones and fees defined under the agreement to the institution.

The Company entered into another license agreement with a certain institution for a license to certain patents developed by the individuals. The Company aggregated up to

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim

14. Significant Agreements (continued)

\$1.0 million relating to the development and commercialization of single-digits on worldwide net product sales of dalantercept, until patent expiration. If the Company sublicenses its patent rights, the fee based on the level of sales, profits or other levels of commercial activity. If the Company did not reach any milestones defined under the agreement, the Company will pay the fee.

During 2012, the Company executed a license agreement for a non-royalty-bearing license. The Company is obligated to pay development milestones. Under the agreement, if the Company uses the inventors in the future, the milestones shall change to \$0.8 million plus any waived milestones. The Company will also pay royalties of 1.5% of net sales on any products developed by the inventors. If the Company did not reach any milestones defined under the agreement, the Company will pay the fee.

15. Stock-Based Compensation

At September 30, 2013, the Company had two stock-based compensation plans:

The Company's 2003 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Award Plan provides for awards, and restricted stock to employees, officers, directors, and consultants. In conjunction with the effectiveness of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, no new stock options or other equity-based awards may be granted under the 2003 Plan.

On September 4, 2013, the Company adopted the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, which provides for the issuance of common stock under the 2013 Plan, which is comprised of (i) 1,500,000 shares and (ii) an additional 1,344,116 shares. The 2013 Plan provides that the number of shares available will automatically increase each January 1, beginning in 2014, by the lesser of (i) 1% of the Company's common stock on the immediately preceding December 31, and (ii) the number of shares of common stock dividend or other change in the Company's capitalization. As of September 30, 2013, 1,500,000 shares were available for issuance under the 2013 Plan.

The Company has not granted unrestricted stock awards. The exercise price of stock options is equal to the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Stock options and restricted stock awards are granted by the Board.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements****15. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)**

Shares of the Company's common stock underlying any settlement of an award to cover the exercise price or tax with shares of the Company's common stock, or otherwise terms available for issuance under the 2013 Plan. Shares available for the Company's common stock or shares of the Company's common stock.

Additionally, on September 4, 2013, the company adopted a plan that allows employees to purchase up to 275,000 shares of the Company's common stock will be available to purchase common stock during pre-specified purchase periods at a price no less than 85% of the fair market value at the beginning of the purchase period or 85% of the fair market value on September 30, 2013, the initial purchase period under the 2013 Plan.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$493,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Total compensation cost recognized for all stock-based compensation for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 (loss) is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Research and development	\$ 149	\$ 137
General and administrative	344	196
	\$ 493	\$ 332

The fair value of each option issued to employees was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted-average assumptions (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		September 30,
	2013	2012	2012
Expected volatility	%	66.9%	70%
Expected term (in years)		6.0	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	%	0.9%	1.0%
Expected dividend yield	%	%	%

Fair Value of Underlying Instrument

The Company estimates the fair value of its stock-based compensation using the Black-Scholes model.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

15. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Expected Volatility

The Company estimated the expected volatility based on the volatility of publicly-traded equity securities. The Company calculated the expected volatility over the period of the expected term of the associated award. The Company used the volatility of the industry, and with historical share price information sufficient to determine that volatility would decrease the fair value of the underlying instrument.

Expected Term

The Company estimates the expected life of its employee stock options based on the expected life of the option under the provisions of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, whereby, the expected life equals the term of the option due to its lack of sufficient historical data.

Risk-Free Interest Rate

The Company estimated the risk-free interest rate in reference to the yield curve with the expected term of the associated award. A decrease in the risk-free interest rate would increase the fair value of the instrument.

Expected Dividend Yield

The Company estimated the expected dividend yield based on the Company's dividend expectations. The Company has not historically declared or paid dividends in the future, but instead expects to retain any earnings to invest in the business. The Company's expected dividend yield of 0.0%.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

15. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options

The following table summarizes the stock option activity (in thousands):

Outstanding at December 31, 2012
Granted
Exercised
Canceled or forfeited
Outstanding at September 30, 2013
Exercisable at September 30, 2013
Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2013(2)

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the market price of common stock for the options that were in the money at September 30, 2013 and the exercise price of the options.

(2) This represents the number of vested options at September 30, 2013, plus the number of unvested options outstanding at September 30, 2013, that are expected to vest.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued 1,000 shares of common stock, with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$50,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company issued 1,000 shares of common stock, resulting in total proceeds of \$50,000.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, was \$0.

As of September 30, 2013, there was \$3.3 million of unrecognized compensation cost to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

16. Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes under ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes." The Company uses the liability method in accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and differences are expected to reverse.

For the three and nine months end September 30, 2013 a
benefit.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

16. Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has evaluated the positive and negative effects of its Company's history of operating losses, the Company has concluded that no tax benefits be realized. Accordingly, the Company has provided a full valuation allowance as of December 31, 2012.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States. Tax returns are generally subject to tax examinations for the tax years in which the Company has tax attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the Company has tax attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the Company has tax attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the Internal Revenue Service, state or foreign tax authorities to the extent of the tax attribute carryforwards.

17. Long-Term Debt

On June 7, 2012, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement. The Company received a loan in the aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 million under the Loan Agreement in 42 months. The first 12 payments are deferred payments of principal plus interest. The Loan Agreement provided that the Company did not trigger the requirements and began paying principal and interest on the loan on June 7, 2013.

Per annum interest is payable at the 8.5%. The Loan Agreement provides for a cost over the 42 months of loan. The Loan Agreement is also subject to a deferred payment of principal plus interest. The Company is recording the deferred payment to the Loan Agreement at an interest rate is approximately 11.8%. The company is not subject to the Company's personal property as of, or acquired after, the date of the Loan Agreement.

The Loan Agreement defines events of default, including the Company's business operations, properties, assets or conditions of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the Loan Agreement, or upon the Company's obligations, or upon the collateral under the Loan Agreement. As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there have been no events of default. As of December 31, 2012, the principal balance outstanding was \$1.0 million.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

17. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The roll-forward of the notes payable balance during the

Total notes payable (current and long -term portions) balance
Interest accrued
Repayment of long-term debt

Less current portion

Noncurrent financing obligations as of September 30, 2013

18. Related Party Transactions

Celgene Corporation (Celgene)

In connection with its entry into the collaboration agreement with Celgene, the Company issued 1,990,446 shares of its Series C-1 Preferred Stock. As part of the Company's June 2012 offering, the Company also issued 38,979 shares of common stock and received warrants to purchase 38,979 shares of common stock. In connection with the collaboration agreement, the Company purchased 1,990,446 shares of Series F Preferred Stock. In connection with the collaboration agreement, the Company also purchased 666,667 shares of common stock. As a result of the collaboration agreement, the Company's ownership of equity as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, is as follows:

During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Company's revenue from the collaboration arrangement and, as of September 30, 2013, had the following components:

The Company recognized revenue from Celgene during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,
	2013	2012	
License and milestone	\$ 638	\$ 535	\$ 1,811
Cost sharing, net	3,632	846	4,270
	\$ 4,270	\$ 1,381	\$ 6,081

Alkermes

One of the Company's directors is also the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Alkermes, Inc. (Alkermes), with which the Company entered into a collaboration agreement.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

18. Related Party Transactions (continued)

As of December 31, 2012, Alkermes held 695,250 shares of common stock. Upon the closing of the IPO on September 24, 2012, Alkermes' shares were converted into 718,655 shares of common stock. No research

Related-Party Receivable

On January 28, 2008, the Company issued a secured promissory note to its chief executive officer of the Company (the CEO). The Note is repayable on the earlier of January 28, 2011, or the date prior to the expiration of 100,000 shares of its common stock. The Note Receivable was secured by 100,000 shares of common stock. On January 28, 2010, the term was extended until January 28, 2014, or the date prior to the expiration of 100,000 shares of its common stock.

In November 2012, the Company further modified the terms of the Note. The Company or the company files a registration statement with the SEC on or before November 15, 2012. The Company evaluated the forgiveness provisions and determined that the Note Receivable continued to record the Note Receivable as an asset at December 31, 2012. On August 6, 2013 which triggered the forgiveness of the Note, the Company recorded a total of \$0.2 million as compensation expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

19. Supplementary Financial Data

The following table presents certain unaudited quarterly financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. This information has been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements (including normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

19. Supplementary Financial Data (continued)

herein. Net income (loss) per share for all periods presented herein is based on the number of shares outstanding on September 5, 2013.

	March 31	(in thousands)
2013:		
Total revenue	\$ 15,012	\$
Total costs and expenses	(11,876)	
Income (loss) from operations	3,136	
Net income (loss)	1,647	
Basic net income (loss) per share*	\$ (0.24)	\$
Diluted net income (loss) per share*	\$ (0.24)	\$
2012:		
Total revenue	\$ 3,324	\$
Total costs and expenses	(10,257)	
Loss from operations	(6,933)	
Net loss	(7,588)	
Basic net loss per share*	\$ (1.50)	\$
Diluted net loss per share*	\$ (1.50)	\$
2011:		
Total revenue	\$ 6,260	\$
Total costs and expenses	(11,442)	
Income (loss) from operations	(5,182)	
Net income (loss)	(5,725)	
Basic net income (loss) per share*	\$ (4.88)	\$
Diluted net income (loss) per share*	\$ (4.88)	\$

(1) The amounts were computed independently for each quarter.

* Applicable to common stockholders

2,0

C

Citigroup

F

JM



Table of Contents

INFORMATION

Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than the SEC registration fee, in connection with the sale of common stock being registered. A portion of the costs and expenses, including the SEC, registration fee, the FINRA filing fee and NASDAQ listing

Item	Amount
SEC registration fee	
FINRA filing fee	
Blue Sky fees and expenses	
Printing and engraving expenses	
Legal fees and expenses	
Accounting fees and expenses	
Transfer Agent fees and expenses	
Miscellaneous expenses	
Total	

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Maryland

A corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation (including any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, or other enterprise) by reason of the fact that the person is or was acting in that capacity and in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation and, with respect to any action, suit or proceeding, the person's conduct was not unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by a court of competent jurisdiction shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person acted in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation. The fact that a person is or was acting in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person's conduct was not unlawful. The fact that a person is or was acting in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person's conduct was not unlawful.

A corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation (including any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, or other enterprise) by reason of the fact that the person is or was acting in that capacity and in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation and, with respect to any action, suit or proceeding, the person's conduct was not unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by a court of competent jurisdiction shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person acted in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation. The fact that a person is or was acting in good faith and in the best interest of the corporation shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person's conduct was not unlawful.

Table of Contents

only to the extent that the Court of Chancery or the court in which the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances and expenses which the Court of Chancery or such other court shall

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, we have adopted provisions to eliminate the personal liability of our directors for monetary damages in certain exceptions. In addition, our restated certificate of incorporation provides for the advance expenses to our officers and directors as incurred in connection with the

We have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors, those provided under the Delaware General Corporation Law, and we would not benefit from derivative recoveries against them, and we would not be offset by our obligations to the director or officer under the indemnification

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriter, its affiliates, and controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the agreement filed as Exhibit 1.1 hereto.

We maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance for

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In the three years preceding the filing of this registration statement under the Securities Act. Unless otherwise indicated, the following information relates to preferred stock effected on September 5, 2013.

Sales of Capital Stock

On September 24, 2013, we issued 666,667 shares of common stock as a result of a reverse split of our common stock and preferred stock on September 5, 2013.

On December 22, 2011, we issued 9,704,756 shares of S

On June 10, 2010 and July 9, 2010, we issued 2,660,962 shares of common stock for consideration of \$8,355,421 and \$1,894,585 respectively.

The foregoing issuances of common stock and preferred stock were made under the 1933.

Table of Contents

Conversion of Preferred Stock

On September 24, 2013, we issued 18,516,993 shares of common stock after giving effect to the 1-for-4 reverse split of our common stock.

The issuance of the common stock upon conversion of the preferred stock is governed by the Securities Act of 1933.

Sales of Warrants

On June 10, 2010, in connection with the issuance of our common stock, we sold warrants to purchase common stock.

Sales of warrants were exempt pursuant to Rule 506 and Rule 505.

Grants and Exercises of Stock Options

From January 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013, we granted options to our employees at a weighted-average price of \$9.64 per share. During the period, we issued 154,791 shares of common stock upon the exercise of options to purchase such shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$9.64 per share.

In 2012, we granted options to purchase a total of 2,888,000 shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$1.01 per share. In 2012, we issued 154,791 shares of common stock upon the exercise of options to purchase such shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$1.01 per share.

In 2011, we granted options to purchase a total of 1,336,000 shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$0.50 per share. In 2011, we issued 378,992 shares of common stock upon the exercise of options to purchase such shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$0.50 per share.

In 2010, we granted options to purchase a total of 4,249,000 shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$0.56 per share. In 2010, we issued 155,252 shares of common stock upon the exercise of options to purchase such shares of common stock at a weighted-average price of \$0.56 per share.

Option grants and the issuances of common stock upon the exercise of options are governed by the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)

Exhibits

**Exhibit
number**

- 1.1 Form of Underwriting Agreement
- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Form 10-Q (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Form 10-Q (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Form 10-Q (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)

Table of Contents

**Exhibit
number**

- 4.2 Form of Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417)
 - 4.3 Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock, issued to Serengeti, incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417)
 - 4.4 Form of Common Stock Warrant Certificate, issued to Serengeti, incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417)
 - 5.1 Opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP
 - 10.1 Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
 - 10.2 Form of Amended and Restated Voting Agreement, incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013
 - 10.3 Amended and Restated Right of First Refusal and Co-Sale Agreement, incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013
 - 10.4 Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement, incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013
 - 10.5 Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2010, between the Company and Valley Bank, MidCap Financial SBIC, LP, and AIA, incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013
 - 10.6+ Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between the Company and Serengeti, dated August 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
 - 10.7+ Amended and Restated License Agreement between the Company and Serengeti, dated August 6, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
 - 10.8+ Exclusive License Agreement between Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
 - 10.9+ Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between the Company and Serengeti, dated August 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
 - 10.10 Exclusive License Agreement between Salk Institute and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
-

Table of Contents

**Exhibit
number**

- 10.11 Amended and Restated License Agreement between August 11, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.12 Indenture of Lease between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement)
- 10.13 Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan on Form S-8 (333-192789), filed on December 12, 2013
- 10.14 Form of Acceleron Pharma Inc. Cash Incentive Plan Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013
- 10.15 Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417)
- 10.16 Promissory Note by and between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.17 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement to exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement
- 10.18 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement to exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement
- 10.19 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement to exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Registration Statement
- 10.20 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Registration Statement filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.21 Form of Non-statutory Stock Option Agreement under the Company's 2003 Stock Option Plan
- 10.22 Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under the Company's 2003 Stock Option Plan
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries (previously filed)
- 23.1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
- 23.2 Consent of Ropes & Gray LLP (included in Exhibit 10.1)
- 24.1 Power of Attorney (previously filed)

+ Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been submitted separately to the SEC.

Table of Contents

(b)

Financial Statement Schedules

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the financial statements or notes thereto.

Item 17. Undertakings

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes to provide certificates in such denominations and registered in such names

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the securities laws shall be applicable to the undersigned registrant and its directors, officers, and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against payment of a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than a claim for indemnification against such liabilities) by or for the undersigned registrant or any controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit, or proceeding, in connection with the securities being registered, the undersigned registrant, its directors, officers, and Exchange Commission, shall, to the extent not prohibited by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction a motion for summary judgment or to the appropriate appellate court for review of any final judgment rendered in the action, suit, or proceeding, and will be governed by the final adjudication of the court.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes: (1) That the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of the registration statement filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) shall be deemed to be a new registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.

(2) That for the purpose of determining any liability under the securities laws, the date of the filing of the prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement as of the time it was declared effective and that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering time.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant has filed this Registration Statement on Form S-1 to be signed on its behalf by the Registrant, a Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on January 21, 2014.

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this A
following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated

Signature

/s/ JOHN L. KNOPF, PH.D.

John L. Knopf, Ph.D.

/s/ KEVIN F. MCLAUGHLIN

Kevin F. McLaughlin

*

Anthony B. Evinin, Ph.D.

*

Jean M. George

*

George Golumbeski, Ph.D.

*

Edwin M. Kania, Jr.

Table of Contents

Signature

*

Tom Maniatis, Ph.D.

*

Terrance G. McGuire

*

Richard F. Pops

*

Joseph S. Zakrzewski

*By: /s/ KEVIN F. MCLAUGHLIN

Kevin F. McLaughlin
Attorney-in-Fact

Table of Contents

**Exhibit
number**

- 1.1 Form of Underwriting Agreement

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (001-36065), filed on September 24, 2013)

- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 4.2 Form of Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 4.3 Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock, issued to Security Holders (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 4.4 Form of Common Stock Warrant Certificate, issued to Security Holders (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)

- 5.1 Opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP

- 10.1 Form of Director Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.2 Form of Amended and Restated Voting Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Right of First Refusal and Pro Rata Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.4 Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.5 Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 7, 2010, between the Company and Valley Bank, MidCap Financial SBIC, LP, and AIA (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.6+ Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between the Company and AIA (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013) and amended August 2, 2011 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.6+ to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.7+ Amended and Restated License Agreement between the Company and AIA (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013) and amended August 6, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.7+ to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.8+ Exclusive License Agreement between Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)

Table of Contents

**Exhibit
number**

- 10.9+ Collaboration, License and Option Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.10 Exclusive License Agreement between Salk Institute for Biological Studies and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.10 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.11 Amended and Restated License Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies, dated August 11, 2010 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.12 Indenture of Lease between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.13 Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.13 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (333-192789), filed on December 10, 2013)
- 10.14 Form of Acceleron Pharma Inc. Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.14 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.15 Acceleron Pharma Inc. 2003 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.15 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.16 Promissory Note by and between Acceleron Pharma Inc. and the Company, dated August 11, 2012 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on August 7, 2013)
- 10.17 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.18 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.19 Form of Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.20 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.21 Form of Non-statutory Stock Option Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.21 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 10.22 Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement between the Company and Salk Institute for Biological Studies (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.22 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-190417), filed on September 6, 2013)
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries (previously filed)
- 23.1 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
- 23.2 Consent of Ropes & Gray LLP (included in Exhibit 10.1)
- 24.1 Power of Attorney (previously filed)

+

Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have
been submitted separately to the SEC.
