

ATHERSYS, INC / NEW
Form 424B3
April 30, 2013
Table of Contents

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-178418

PROSPECTUS

8,000,000 Shares

Athersys, Inc.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to a common stock purchase agreement that we entered into with Aspire Capital Fund, LLC (referred to in this prospectus as "Aspire Capital" or the "selling stockholder") and the potential sale of up to 8,000,000 shares of our common stock by Aspire Capital, consisting of 5,416,666 shares that we may issue at our option to Aspire Capital in the future pursuant to the terms of that purchase agreement, 2,316,667 shares that we previously sold to Aspire Capital pursuant to that purchase agreement, and 266,667 shares that we previously issued to Aspire Capital as consideration for entering into that purchase agreement. The prices at which Aspire Capital may sell the shares pursuant to this prospectus will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of our shares by Aspire Capital. However, we may receive proceeds of up to an additional \$16.5 million from the sale of our common stock to Aspire Capital pursuant to that purchase agreement we entered into with Aspire Capital.

Aspire Capital is an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "ATHX". The last sale price of our common stock on April 4, 2013, as reported by The NASDAQ Capital Market, was \$1.71 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risk. Please read carefully the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 7 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| <u>Prospectus Summary</u> | 1 |
| <u>Risk Factors</u> | 7 |
| <u>Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u> | 22 |
| <u>Use of Proceeds</u> | 23 |
| <u>Common Stock Price Range</u> | 24 |
| <u>Dividend Policy</u> | 24 |
| <u>Dilution</u> | 25 |
| <u>Selected Consolidated Financial Data</u> | 26 |
| <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> | 27 |
| <u>Business</u> | 40 |
| <u>Management</u> | 60 |
| <u>Certain Relationships and Related-Party Transactions</u> | 76 |
| <u>Beneficial Ownership of Common Stock</u> | 77 |
| <u>Selling Stockholder</u> | 79 |
| <u>The Aspire Capital Transaction</u> | 80 |
| <u>Description of Capital Stock</u> | 84 |
| <u>Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders</u> | 85 |
| <u>Plan of Distribution</u> | 88 |
| <u>Legal Matters</u> | 90 |
| <u>Experts</u> | 90 |
| <u>Where You Can Find More Information</u> | 90 |
| <u>Index to Financial Statements</u> | F-1 |

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information other than that contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. Neither we, nor the selling stockholder, are making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects may have changed since that date.

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our securities. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the section entitled Risk Factors and the documents that we incorporate by reference into this prospectus, before making an investment decision.

The Company

We are an international biotechnology company that is focused primarily in the field of regenerative medicine. We are committed to the discovery and development of best-in-class therapies designed to extend and enhance the quality of human life. We have established a portfolio of therapeutic product development programs to address significant unmet medical needs in multiple disease areas. We are developing our lead platform product, MultiStem[®], a patented and proprietary allogeneic stem cell product that has been evaluated in two completed Phase I clinical trials and is currently being evaluated in two ongoing Phase II clinical trials. Our current clinical development programs are focused on treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. These represent major areas of clinical need, as well as substantial commercial opportunities.

We believe MultiStem represents a breakthrough in the field of regenerative medicine and stem cell therapy and could be used to treat a range of disease indications. MultiStem is a patented and proprietary product that enhances tissue repair and healing in multiple ways, including reducing inflammatory damage, protecting tissue that is at risk following acute or ischemic injury, and promoting formation of new blood vessels in regions of ischemic injury. The cells comprising MultiStem appear to be responsive to the environment in which they are administered, homing to sites of injury, providing active disease response while producing proteins that may provide benefit in both acute and chronic conditions. In contrast to traditional pharmaceutical products or biologics that generally act through a single biological mechanism of action, MultiStem can enhance healing and tissue repair through multiple distinct mechanisms acting in parallel, such as by producing a range of therapeutic factors, dynamically responding to the needs of the body resulting in a more effective therapeutic response.

The MultiStem product is unique among regenerative medicine approaches, because it can be manufactured on a large scale, may be administered in an off-the-shelf manner with minimal processing, and can augment healing in multiple ways, providing biological potency and therapeutic effects that other cell therapy approaches may not be able to achieve. Additionally, MultiStem has demonstrated a consistent safety profile in both preclinical and clinical studies. Like drugs and biologics, the product is cleared from the body over time, enhancing product safety relative to other types of stem cell therapy. While the product does not permanently engraft in the patient, the therapeutic effects of treatment with MultiStem appear to be quite durable.

We believe the therapeutic and commercial potential for MultiStem to be very broad, applying to multiple areas of significant unmet medical need. We are pursuing opportunities in several potential multi-billion dollar markets. While traditional pharmaceuticals or traditional biologic therapies typically may be used to treat only a single disease or narrowly defined set of related conditions, MultiStem appears to have far broader potential and could be developed in different formulations and with different delivery approaches to effectively treat a range of disease indications.

We have evaluated the use of MultiStem as a potential treatment in multiple disease areas. Working with an international network of leading investigators and prominent research and clinical institutions, and through our own internal efforts, we have explored the potential for MultiStem to be used in acute and chronic forms of inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, certain pulmonary conditions, and other areas.

Table of Contents

To date, we have successfully advanced MultiStem into five clinical stage programs, each of which addresses a significant area of medical need and represents a large commercial market opportunity. MultiStem has been evaluated in two completed clinical trials, one exploring the potential to treat patients that have suffered a heart attack and the other evaluating the potential to prevent or reduce graft-versus-host disease, or GvHD, as well as other complications, and to provide supportive care to patients being treated for leukemia or related conditions. MultiStem is currently being evaluated in two additional clinical programs in the inflammatory and immune disease and neurological areas. In one study, which is being conducted with our partner, Pfizer Inc, or Pfizer, MultiStem is being administered to patients with ulcerative colitis, a common form of inflammatory bowel disease, or IBD. In another ongoing study, we are evaluating the potential to treat patients that have suffered neurological damage from a stroke. In addition, a leading clinical center in Europe that is a research collaborator has recently received authorization to conduct an initial clinical trial evaluating administration of MultiStem in patients that have received a liver transplant.

In addition to our MultiStem programs, we have applied our pharmaceutical discovery capabilities to identify and develop novel pharmaceuticals to treat obesity, related metabolic conditions such as diabetes, and certain neurological indications such as schizophrenia. Further, small molecule compounds that may be used to enhance the production or therapeutic effectiveness of MultiStem or related products are under development. These compounds may increase biological potency for certain indications and lead to second or third generation products in the regenerative medicine area. Our 5HT2c agonist program for obesity works by the same mechanism as Lorcaserin[®], which was recently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, for the treatment of obesity. We believe our compounds may have the potential for providing superior weight loss performance, while also achieving a superior safety and tolerability profile. In addition, we have demonstrated that our compounds are complementary with other agents that have been approved by the FDA for treating obesity. Furthermore, certain compounds that we developed may also have relevance in other disease areas, such as the treatment of schizophrenia. We are actively exploring partnership opportunities for our 5HT2c program in both the obesity and schizophrenia areas, as well as for certain programs involving MultiStem.

Recent Developments

In October 2012, we completed a public offering generating net proceeds of approximately \$18.3 million through the issuance of 19,802,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$1.01 per share. In November 2012, the underwriters exercised in full their right to purchase an additional 2,970,300 shares of common stock, solely to cover over-allotments. The exercise of the full over-allotment option generated an additional \$2.8 million of net proceeds.

On March 9, 2012, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain investors pursuant to which we completed an offering of 4,347,827 shares of our common stock. We refer to this offering throughout this prospectus as the private placement. Investors in the private placement also received five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,347,827 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share. The exercise price of the warrants is subject to adjustment upon certain transactions, including stock splits, stock dividends, consolidations, reclassifications or similar events effecting our common stock. As a result of our October 2012 public offering and in accordance with those terms of the warrants, we sought and obtained stockholder approval in February 2013 to reduce the exercise price of the warrants to \$1.01 per share. We received net proceeds of approximately \$8.1 million from the private placement.

Risks Related to Our Business

Investing in our common stock involves substantial risk. You should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus prior to investing in our common stock. There are numerous risk factors related to our business that are described under **Risk Factors** and elsewhere in this prospectus. Among these important risks are the following:

our clinical trials may not be successful, and clinical results may not reflect results seen in previously conducted preclinical studies;

Table of Contents

we do not have adequate funding to complete development in some areas, and may not be able to access additional capital on reasonable terms or at all to complete development;

our current or future partners may not be able to adequately support development in designated areas, or they may elect to change their strategic or business priorities, and these changes may have an adverse impact on us, our development plans, or our business;

we may encounter unexpected regulatory changes that delay or impede our development and commercialization efforts;

there may be unexpected changes in intellectual property law;

product reimbursement challenges;

we may encounter manufacturing and distribution challenges; and

we may not be able to recruit or retain well qualified personnel that are necessary for us to conduct our business.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1995 and our headquarters are located at 3201 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Our telephone number is (216) 431-9900. Our website is <http://www.athersys.com>. The information contained on or accessible through our website is not part of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

The Offering

| | |
|---|--|
| Common stock being offered by the selling stockholder | 8,000,000 shares |
| Common stock outstanding | 53,908,632 shares (as of March 22, 2013) |
| Use of proceeds | The selling stockholder will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares offered for sale by it under this prospectus. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholder. However, we may receive up to an additional \$16.5 million in proceeds from the sale of our common stock to the selling stockholder under the common stock purchase agreement described below, which we currently intend to use for working capital and general corporate purposes. See Use of Proceeds. |
| Risk factors | See Risk Factors beginning on page 7 and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding whether to invest in our common stock. |
| NASDAQ symbol | Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market, or NASDAQ, under the symbol ATHX. |
| Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus reflects or assumes as of December 31, 2012: | |

the exclusion of 4,127,923 shares of common stock authorized and reserved for future issuance under outstanding awards under our equity incentive plans;

the exclusion of 1,362,258 shares of common stock authorized and reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans;

the exclusion of 1,075 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of additional outstanding stock options; and

the exclusion of 5,806,853 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants.

On November 11, 2011, we entered into a common stock purchase agreement (the agreement, as amended, is referred to in this prospectus as the Purchase Agreement), with Aspire Capital Fund, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company (referred to in this prospectus as Aspire Capital or the selling stockholder), which provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth therein, Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock over the approximately 24-month term of the Purchase Agreement, should we elect to sell shares to Aspire Capital. In consideration for entering into the Purchase Agreement, concurrently with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, we issued to Aspire Capital 266,667 shares of our common stock, which we refer to as the Commitment Shares, as a commitment fee. Upon execution of the Purchase Agreement, we sold to Aspire Capital 666,667 shares of common stock, which we refer to as the Initial Purchase Shares, for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,000,000. Also, in 2012, we sold 800,000 shares of common stock to Aspire Capital at an average price of \$1.57 per share. In 2013, we sold 850,000 shares to Aspire Capital through March 22, 2013 at an average price of \$1.52 per share. Concurrently with entering into the Purchase Agreement, we also entered into a registration rights agreement with Aspire Capital, which we refer to as the Registration Rights Agreement, pursuant to which we agreed to file one or more registration statements, including the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, as permissible and necessary to register under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, the sale of the shares of our common stock that have been and may be issued to Aspire

Capital under the Purchase Agreement.

Table of Contents

As of March 22, 2013, there were 53,908,632 shares of our common stock outstanding. The 8,000,000 shares of our common stock offered hereby represent approximately 14.8% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 22, 2013. The number of shares of our common stock ultimately offered for sale by Aspire Capital is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, we are registering under the Securities Act 8,000,000 shares of our common stock, which includes the Commitment Shares, the Initial Purchase Shares and the 1,650,000 shares that have already been issued to Aspire Capital and an additional 5,416,666 shares of common stock that we may issue to Aspire Capital. All 8,000,000 shares of common stock are being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

We have the right, in our sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a purchase notice (each, a Purchase Notice), directing Aspire Capital (as principal) to purchase up to 100,000 shares of our common stock per trading day, provided that the aggregate price of such purchase shall not exceed \$500,000 per trading day, up to an additional \$16.5 million of our common stock in the aggregate at a per share price (the Purchase Price) calculated by reference to the prevailing market price of our common stock (as more specifically described below).

In addition, on any date on which we submit a Purchase Notice to Aspire Capital in an amount equal to 100,000 shares, we also have the right, in our sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a volume-weighted average price purchase notice (each, a VWAP Purchase Notice) directing Aspire Capital to purchase an amount of stock equal to up to 30% of the aggregate shares of the Company's common stock traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market on the next trading day (the VWAP Purchase Date), subject to a maximum number of shares we may determine (the VWAP Purchase Share Volume Maximum) and a minimum trading price (the VWAP Minimum Price Threshold) (as more specifically described below). The purchase price per Purchase Share pursuant to such VWAP Purchase Notice (the VWAP Purchase Price) is calculated by reference to the prevailing market price of our common stock (as more specifically described below).

The Purchase Agreement provides that in no event will any shares of common stock be sold at a Purchase Price less than \$1.45, or the Floor Price, unless and until such time as the stockholders of the Company approve the transaction contemplated by the Purchase Agreement. This Floor Price and the respective prices and share numbers in the preceding paragraphs shall be appropriately adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other similar transaction. Additionally, the Purchase Agreement provides that the Company and Aspire Capital shall not effect any sales under the Purchase Agreement if such shares proposed to be issued and sold, when aggregated with all other shares of the Company's common stock that Aspire Capital and its affiliates beneficially own, would result in Aspire Capital and its affiliates beneficially owning more than 19.99% of the Company's then issued and outstanding common stock.

There are no trading volume requirements or restrictions under the Purchase Agreement, and we will control the timing and amount of any sales of our common stock to Aspire Capital. Aspire Capital has no right to require any sales by us, but is obligated to make purchases from us as we direct in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. There are no limitations on use of proceeds, financial or business covenants, restrictions on future fundings, rights of first refusal, participation rights, penalties or liquidated damages in the Purchase Agreement. The Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time, at our discretion, without any penalty or cost to us.

On January 17, 2012, the SEC declared effective the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, and on January 26, 2012 all conditions to commencement were satisfied and we may now sell shares of our common stock to Aspire Capital pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. In 2012, we sold 800,000 shares to Aspire Capital at an average price of \$1.57 per share. In 2013, we sold 850,000 shares to Aspire Capital through March 22, 2013 at an average price of \$1.52 per share.

Table of Contents**Summary Consolidated Financial Data**

The following is a summary of our results of operations and financial position. The summary consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Selected Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | | |
| Consolidated Statement of Operations Data: | | | |
| Contract and grant revenues | \$ 8,708 | \$ 10,344 | \$ 8,939 |
| Operating expenses | 24,709 | 24,124 | 20,450 |
| Loss from operations | (16,001) | (13,780) | (11,511) |
| Other income, net | 1,266 | 34 | 134 |
| Net loss | \$ (14,735) | \$ (13,746) | \$ (11,377) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per common share | \$ (0.45) | \$ (0.59) | \$ (0.60) |

Weighted average shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share 32,557 23,239 18,930

Please see Note A to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus for an explanation of the method used to calculate net loss attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted net loss per common share, and the number of shares used in the computation of per share amounts.

| | December 31, | December 31, |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | |
| Cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities | \$ 25,533 | \$ 12,784 |
| Working capital | 21,831 | 7,014 |
| Total assets | 27,603 | 15,701 |
| Warrant liabilities and note payable | 2,878 | 983 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 20,247 | 7,298 |

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Accordingly, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before making an investment in our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occurs, we may not be able to conduct our business as currently planned, and our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed. In that case, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or a part of your investment.

Risks Related To Our Business and Our Industry

We have incurred losses since inception and we expect to incur significant net losses in the foreseeable future and may never become profitable.

Since our inception in 1995, we have incurred significant losses and negative cash flows from operations. We incurred net losses of \$15 million in 2012, \$14 million in 2011 and \$11 million in 2010. As of December 31, 2012, we had an accumulated deficit of \$234 million, and anticipate incurring additional losses for at least the next several years. We expect to spend significant resources over the next several years to enhance our technologies and to fund research and development of our pipeline of potential products. To date, substantially all of Athersys' revenue has been derived from corporate collaborations, license agreements and government grants. In order to achieve profitability, we must develop products and technologies that can be commercialized by us or through our existing or future collaborations. Our ability to generate revenues and become profitable will depend on our ability, alone or with potential collaborators, to timely, efficiently and successfully complete the development of our product candidates. We have never earned revenue from selling a product and we may never do so, as none of our product candidates have been approved for sale, since they are currently being tested in humans and animal studies. We cannot assure you that we will ever earn revenue or that we will ever become profitable. If we sustain losses over an extended period of time, we may be unable to continue our business.

We will need substantial additional funding to develop our products and for our future operations. If we are unable to obtain the funds necessary to do so, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate our product development activities or may be unable to continue our business.

The development of our product candidates will require a commitment of substantial funds to conduct the costly and time-consuming research, which may include preclinical and clinical testing, necessary to obtain regulatory approvals and bring our products to market. Net cash used in our operations was \$18 million in 2012, \$14 million in 2011 and \$11 million in 2010.

At December 31, 2012, we had \$26 million of cash, cash equivalent and investments, and we will need substantially more to advance our product candidates through development. Furthermore, we will need to add additional capital to fund our operations through the completion of our current clinical trials. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

our ability to raise capital to fund our operations;

the progress and costs of our research and development programs, including our ability to develop our current portfolio of therapeutic products, or discover and develop new ones;

our ability, or our partners ability and willingness, to advance partnered products or programs, and the speed in which they are advanced;

the cost of prosecuting, defending and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights;

the progress, scope, costs, and results of our preclinical and clinical testing of any current or future pharmaceutical or MultiStem-related products;

Table of Contents

the time and cost involved in obtaining regulatory approvals;

the cost of manufacturing our product candidates;

expenses related to complying with GMP of therapeutic product candidates;

costs of financing the purchases of additional capital equipment and development technologies;

competing technological and market developments;

our ability to establish and maintain collaborative and other arrangements with third parties to assist in bringing our products to market and the cost of such arrangements;

the amount and timing of payments or equity investments that we receive from collaborators or changes in or terminations of future or existing collaboration and licensing arrangements and the timing and amount of expenses we incur to supporting these collaborations and license agreements;

costs associated with the integration of any new operation, including costs relating to future mergers and acquisitions with companies that have complementary capabilities;

expenses related to the establishment of sales and marketing capabilities for products awaiting approval or products that have been approved;

the level of our sales and marketing expenses; and

our ability to introduce and sell new products.

The extent to which we utilize our existing equity Purchase Agreement with Aspire Capital Fund, LLC, or Aspire Capital, as a source of funding will depend on a number of factors, including the prevailing market price of our common stock, the volume of trading in our common stock and the extent to which we are able to secure funds from other sources. The number of shares that we may sell to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement on any given day and during the term of the agreement is limited. Additionally, we and Aspire Capital may not effect any sales of shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement during the continuance of an event of default or at a purchase price of less than \$1.45. Even if we are able to access the remaining \$16.5 million under the Purchase Agreement as of March 22, 2013, we will still need additional capital to fully implement our business, operating and development plans.

We have secured capital historically from grant revenues, collaboration proceeds, and debt and equity offerings. We will need to secure substantial additional capital to fund our future operations. We cannot be certain that additional capital will be available on acceptable terms or at all. In recent years, it has been difficult for companies to raise capital due to a variety of factors, which may or may not continue. To the extent we raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities, including to Aspire Capital, the ownership position of our existing stockholders could be substantially diluted. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of preferred stock or debt securities, these securities are likely to have rights, preferences and privileges senior to our common stock. Fluctuating interest rates could also increase the costs of any debt financing we may obtain.

Edgar Filing: ATHERSYS, INC / NEW - Form 424B3

Failure to successfully address ongoing liquidity requirements will have a material adverse effect on our business. If we are unable to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms when needed, we may be required to take actions that harm our business and our ability to achieve cash flow in the future, including possibly the surrender of our rights to some technologies or product opportunities, delaying our clinical trials or curtailing or ceasing operations.

We are heavily dependent on the successful development and commercialization of MultiStem products, and if we encounter delays or difficulties in the development of this product candidate, our business could be harmed.

Our success is heavily dependent upon the successful development of MultiStem products for certain diseases and conditions involving acute or ischemic injury or immune system dysfunction. Our business could be materially harmed if we encounter difficulties in the development of this product candidate, such as:

delays in the ability to manufacture the product in quantities or in a form that is suitable for any required preclinical studies or clinical trials;

Table of Contents

delays in the design, enrollment, implementation or completion of required preclinical studies and clinical trials;

an inability to follow our current development strategy for obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA because of changes in the regulatory approval process;

less than desired or complete lack of efficacy or safety in preclinical studies or clinical trials; and

intellectual property constraints that prevent us from making, using, or commercializing the product candidate.

Our product candidates are in an early stage of development and we currently have no therapeutic products approved for sale. If we are unable to develop, obtain regulatory approval or market any of our product candidates, our financial condition will be negatively affected, and we may have to curtail or cease our operations.

Many factors, known and unknown, can adversely affect clinical trials and the ability to evaluate a product's efficacy. During the course of treatment, patients can die or suffer other adverse events for reasons that may or may not be related to the proposed product being tested. Even if unrelated to our product, certain events can nevertheless adversely impact our clinical trials. As a result, our ability to ultimately develop and market the products and obtain revenues would suffer.

Even promising results in preclinical studies and initial clinical trials do not ensure successful results in later clinical trials, which test broader human use of our products. Many companies in our industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, despite promising results in earlier trials.

We are in the early stage of product development, and we are dependent on the application of our technologies to discover or develop therapeutic product candidates. We currently do not sell any approved therapeutic products and do not expect to have any products commercially available for several years, if at all. You must evaluate us in light of the uncertainties and complexities affecting an early stage biotechnology company. Our product candidates require additional research and development, preclinical testing, clinical testing and regulatory review and/or approvals or clearances before marketing. To date, no one to our knowledge has commercialized any therapeutic products using our technologies and we might never commercialize any product using our technologies and strategy. In addition, we may not succeed in developing new product candidates as an alternative to our existing portfolio of product candidates. If our current product candidates are delayed or fail, or we fail to successfully develop and commercialize new product candidates, our financial condition may be negatively affected, and we may have to curtail or cease our operations.

We may not successfully maintain our existing collaborative and licensing arrangements, or establish new ones, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates.

A key element of our business strategy is to commercialize some of our product candidates through collaborations with other companies. Our strategy includes establishing collaborations and licensing agreements with one or more pharmaceutical, biotechnology or device companies, preferably after we have advanced product candidates through the initial stages of clinical development. However, we may not be able to establish or maintain such licensing and collaboration arrangements necessary to develop and commercialize our product candidates. Even if we are able to maintain or establish licensing or collaboration arrangements, these arrangements may not be on favorable terms and may contain provisions that will restrict our ability to develop, test and market our product candidates. Any failure to maintain or establish licensing or collaboration arrangements on favorable terms could adversely affect our business prospects, financial condition or ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates.

Table of Contents

Our agreements with our collaborators and licensees may have provisions that give rise to disputes regarding the rights and obligations of the parties. These and other possible disagreements could lead to termination of the agreement or delays in collaborative research, development, supply, or commercialization of certain product candidates, or could require or result in litigation or arbitration. Moreover, disagreements could arise with our collaborators over rights to intellectual property or our rights to share in any of the future revenues of products developed by our collaborators. These kinds of disagreements could result in costly and time-consuming litigation. Any such conflicts with our collaborators could reduce our ability to obtain future collaboration agreements and could have a negative impact on our relationship with existing collaborators.

Currently, our material collaborations and licensing arrangements are our collaboration with Pfizer to develop and commercialize MultiStem for the treatment of IBD, and our collaboration with RTI to develop and commercialize Multipotent Adult Progenitor Cell, or MAPC[®], technology-based biologic implants for certain orthopedic applications in the bone graft substitutes market, and our license with the University of Minnesota pursuant to which we license certain aspects of the MultiStem technology. These arrangements do not have specific termination dates; rather, each arrangement terminates upon the occurrence of certain events.

If our collaborators do not devote sufficient time and resources to successfully carry out their contracted duties or meet expected deadlines, we may not be able to advance our product candidates in a timely manner or at all.

Our success depends on the performance by our collaborators of their responsibilities under our collaboration arrangements. Some potential collaborators may not perform their obligations in a timely fashion or in a manner satisfactory to us. Typically, we cannot control the amount of resources or time our collaborators may devote to our programs or potential products that may be developed in collaboration with us. We are currently involved in multiple research and development collaborations with academic and research institutions. These collaborators frequently depend on outside sources of funding to conduct or complete research and development, such as grants or other awards. In addition, our academic collaborators may depend on graduate students, medical students, or research assistants to conduct certain work, and such individuals may not be fully trained or experienced in certain areas, or they may elect to discontinue their participation in a particular research program, creating an inability to complete ongoing research in a timely and efficient manner. As a result of these uncertainties, we are unable to control the precise timing and execution of any experiments that may be conducted.

Additionally, our current or future corporate collaborators will retain the ability to pursue other research, product development or commercial opportunities that may be directly competitive with our programs. If these collaborators elect to prioritize or pursue other programs in lieu of ours, we may not be able to advance product development programs in an efficient or effective manner, if at all. If a collaborator is pursuing a competitive program and encounters unexpected financial or capability limitations, they may be motivated to reduce the priority placed on our programs or delay certain activities related to our programs or be unwilling to properly fund their share of the development expenses for our programs. Any of these developments could harm our product and technology development efforts, which could seriously harm our business.

We may experience delays in clinical trials and regulatory approval relating to our products that could adversely affect our financial results and our commercial prospects for our pharmaceutical or stem cell products.

In addition to the regulatory requirements for our pharmaceutical programs, we will also require regulatory approvals for each distinct application of our stem cell product. In each case, we will be required to conduct clinical trials to demonstrate safety and efficacy of MultiStem, or various products that incorporate or use MultiStem. For product candidates that advance to clinical testing, we cannot be certain that we or a collaborator will successfully complete the clinical trials necessary to receive regulatory product approvals. This process is lengthy and expensive.

Table of Contents

We intend to seek approval for our product candidates through the FDA approval process. To obtain regulatory approvals, we must, among other requirements, complete clinical trials showing that our products are safe and effective for a particular indication. Under the approval process, we must submit clinical and non-clinical data to demonstrate the medication is safe and effective. For example, we must be able to provide data and information, which may include extended pharmacology, toxicology, reproductive toxicology, bioavailability and genotoxicity studies to establish suitability for Phase II or large scale Phase III clinical trials.

All of our product candidates are at an early stage of development. As these programs enter and progress through early stage clinical development, or complete additional non-clinical testing, an indication of a lack of safety or lack of efficacy may result in the early termination of an ongoing trial, or may cause us or any of our collaborators to forego further development of a particular product candidate or program. The FDA or other regulatory agencies may require extensive clinical trials or other testing prior to granting approval, which could be costly and time consuming to conduct. Any of these developments would hinder, and potentially prohibit, our ability to commercialize our product candidates. We cannot assure you that clinical trials will in fact demonstrate that our products are safe or effective.

Additionally, we may not be able to find acceptable patients or may experience delays in enrolling patients for our currently planned or any future clinical trials. The FDA or we may suspend our clinical trials at any time if either believes that we are exposing the subjects participating in the trials to unacceptable health risks. The FDA or institutional review boards and/or institutional biosafety committees at the medical institutions and healthcare facilities where we seek to sponsor clinical trials may not permit a trial to proceed or may suspend any trial indefinitely if they find deficiencies in the conduct of the trials.

Product development costs to us and our potential collaborators will increase if we have delays in testing or approvals or if we need to perform more or larger clinical trials than planned. We expect to continue to rely on third-party clinical investigators at medical institutions and healthcare facilities to conduct our clinical trials, and, as a result, we may face additional delaying factors outside our control. Significant delays may adversely affect our financial results and the commercial prospects for our product candidates and delay our ability to become profitable.

The results seen in animal testing of our product candidates may not be replicated in humans.

This annual report discusses the safety and efficacy seen in preclinical testing of our lead product candidates, including MultiStem, in animals, but we may not see positive results when our other product candidates undergo clinical testing in humans in the future. Preclinical studies and Phase I clinical trials are not primarily designed to test the efficacy of a product candidate in humans, but rather to:

test short-term safety and tolerability;

study the absorption, distribution, metabolism and elimination of the product candidate;

study the biochemical and physiological effects of the product candidate and the mechanisms of the drug action and the relationship between drug levels and effect; and

understand the product candidate's side effects at various doses and schedules.

Success in preclinical studies or completed clinical trials does not ensure that later studies or trials, including continuing non-clinical studies and large-scale clinical trials, will be successful nor does it necessarily predict future results. The rate of failure in drug development is quite high, and many companies in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after promising results in earlier trials. Product candidates may fail to show desired safety and efficacy in larger and more diverse patient populations in later stage clinical trials, despite having progressed through early stage trials. Negative or inconclusive results from any of our ongoing preclinical studies or clinical trials could result in delays, modifications, or abandonment of ongoing or future clinical trials and the termination of our development of a product candidate. Additionally, even if we are able to successfully complete pivotal Phase III clinical trials, the FDA still may not approve our product candidates.

Table of Contents

Even if we obtain regulatory approval of any of our product candidates, the approved products may be subject to post-approval studies and will remain subject to ongoing regulatory requirements. If we fail to comply, or if concerns are identified in subsequent studies, our approval could be withdrawn and our product sales could be suspended.

If we are successful at obtaining regulatory approval for MultiStem or any of our other product candidates, regulatory agencies in the United States and other countries where a product will be sold may require extensive additional clinical trials or post-approval clinical studies that are expensive and time consuming to conduct. In particular, therapeutic products administered for the treatment of persistent or chronic conditions, such as obesity, are likely to require extensive follow-up studies and close monitoring of patients after regulatory approval has been granted, for any signs of adverse effects that occur over a long period of time. These studies may be expensive and time consuming to conduct and may reveal side effects or other harmful effects in patients that use our therapeutic products after they are on the market, which may result in the limitation or withdrawal of our drugs from the market. Alternatively, we may not be able to conduct such additional trials, which might force us to abandon our efforts to develop or commercialize certain product candidates. Even if post-approval studies are not requested or required, after our products are approved and on the market, there might be safety issues that emerge over time that require a change in product labeling or that require withdrawal of the product from the market, which would cause our revenue to decline.

Additionally, any products that we may successfully develop will be subject to ongoing regulatory requirements after they are approved. These requirements will govern the manufacturing, packaging, marketing, distribution, and use of our products. If we fail to comply with such regulatory requirements, approval for our products may be withdrawn, and product sales may be suspended. We may not be able to regain compliance, or we may only be able to regain compliance after a lengthy delay, significant expense, lost revenues and damage to our reputation.

We may rely on third parties to manufacture our MultiStem product candidate.

Our current business strategy relies on third parties to manufacture our MultiStem product candidates in accordance with good manufacturing practices established by the FDA, or similar regulations in other countries. These third parties may not deliver sufficient quantities of our MultiStem product candidates, manufacture MultiStem product candidates in accordance with specifications, or comply with applicable government regulations. Additionally, if the manufactured products fail to perform as specified, our business and reputation could be severely impacted.

We expect to enter into additional manufacturing agreements for the production of product materials. If any manufacturing agreement is terminated or any third party collaborator experiences a significant problem that could result in a delay or interruption in the supply of product materials to us, there are very few contract manufacturers who currently have the capability to produce our MultiStem product on acceptable terms, or on a timely and cost-effective basis. We cannot assure you that manufacturers on whom we will depend will be able to successfully produce our MultiStem product on acceptable terms, or on a timely or cost-effective basis. We cannot assure you that manufacturers will be able to manufacture our products in accordance with our product specifications or will meet FDA or other requirements. We must have sufficient and acceptable quantities of our product materials to conduct our clinical trials and ultimately to market our product candidates, if and when such products have been approved by the FDA for marketing. If we are unable to obtain sufficient and acceptable quantities of our product material, we may be required to delay the clinical testing and marketing of our products.

If we do not comply with applicable regulatory requirements in the manufacture and distribution of our product candidates, we may incur penalties that may inhibit our ability to commercialize our products and adversely affect our revenue.

Our failure or the failure of our potential collaborators or third party manufacturers to comply with applicable FDA or other regulatory requirements including manufacturing, quality control, labeling, safety surveillance, promoting and reporting may result in criminal prosecution, civil penalties, recall or seizure of our

Table of Contents

products, total or partial suspension of production or an injunction, as well as other regulatory action against our product candidates or us. Discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, supplier, manufacturer or facility may result in restrictions on the sale of our products, including a withdrawal of such products from the market. The occurrence of any of these events would negatively impact our business and results of operations.

If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel and advisors, it may adversely affect our ability to obtain financing, pursue collaborations or develop our product candidates.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers Gil Van Bokkelen, Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, as well as other executive and scientific officers, including William Lehmann, J.D., M.B.A., President and Chief Operating Officer, John Harrington, Ph.D., Chief Scientific Officer and Executive Vice President, Robert Deans, Ph.D., Executive Vice President, Regenerative Medicine, and Laura Campbell, CPA, Vice President of Finance, as well as other personnel.

These individuals are integral to the development and integration of our technologies and to our present and future scientific collaborations, including managing the complex research processes and the product development and potential commercialization processes. Given their leadership, extensive technical, scientific and financial expertise and management and operational experience, these individuals would be difficult to replace. Consequently, the loss of services of one or more of these named individuals could result in product development delays or the failure of our collaborations with current and future collaborators, which, in turn, may hurt our ability to develop and commercialize products and generate revenues.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified management and scientific, development and commercial personnel and advisors. If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel and advisors, it may negatively affect our ability to successfully develop, test and commercialize our product candidates.

Our ability to compete may decline if we are not successful in adequately protecting our patented and other proprietary technologies.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property that protects our technologies and our products. Patent positions may be highly uncertain and may involve complex legal and factual questions, including the ability to establish patentability of compounds and methods for using them for which we seek patent protection. We cannot predict the breadth of claims that will ultimately be allowed in our patent applications, if any, including those we have in-licensed or the extent to which we may enforce these claims against our competitors. We have filed multiple patent applications that seek to protect the composition of matter and method of use related to our programs. In addition, we are prosecuting numerous distinct patent families directed to composition, methods of production, and methods of use of MultiStem and related technologies. If we are unsuccessful in obtaining and maintaining these patents related to products and technologies, we may ultimately be unable to commercialize products that we are developing or may elect to develop in the future.

The degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is therefore highly uncertain and we cannot assure you that:

we were the first to file patent applications or to invent the subject matter claimed in patent applications relating to the technologies or product candidates upon which we rely;

others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;

others did not publicly disclose our claimed technology before we conceived the subject matter included in any of our patent applications;

Table of Contents

any of our pending or future patent applications will result in issued patents;

any of our patent applications will not result in interferences or disputes with third parties regarding priority of invention;

any patents that may be issued to us, our collaborators or our licensors will provide a basis for commercially viable products or will provide us with any competitive advantages or will not be challenged by third parties;

we will develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;

the patents of others will not have an adverse effect on our ability to do business; or

new proprietary technologies from third parties, including existing licensors, will be available for licensing to us on reasonable commercial terms, if at all.

In addition, patent law outside the United States is uncertain and in many countries intellectual property laws are undergoing review and revision. The laws of some countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as domestic laws. It may be necessary or useful for us to participate in opposition proceedings to determine the validity of our competitors' patents or to defend the validity of any of our or our licensor's future patents, which could result in substantial costs and would divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business. With respect to certain of our inventions, we have decided not to pursue patent protection outside the United States, both because we do not believe it is cost effective and because of confidentiality concerns. Accordingly, our international competitors could develop and receive foreign patent protection for gene sequences and functions for which we are seeking United States patent protection, enabling them to sell products that we have developed.

Technologies licensed to us by others, or in-licensed technologies, are important to our business. The scope of our rights under our licenses may be subject to dispute by our licensors or third parties. Our rights to use these technologies and to practice the inventions claimed in the licensed patents are subject to our licensors abiding by the terms of those licenses and not terminating them. In particular, we depend on certain technologies relating to our MultiStem technology licensed from the University of Minnesota, and the termination of this license could result in our loss of some of the rights that enable us to utilize this technology, and our ability to develop products based on MultiStem could be seriously hampered.

In addition, we may in the future acquire rights to additional technologies by licensing such rights from existing licensors or from third parties. Such in-licenses may be costly. Also, we generally do not control the patent prosecution, maintenance or enforcement of in-licensed technologies. Accordingly, we are unable to exercise the same degree of control over this intellectual property as we do over our internally developed technologies. Moreover, some of our academic institution licensors, collaborators and scientific advisors have rights to publish data and information to which we have rights. If we cannot maintain the confidentiality of our technologies and other confidential information in connection with our collaborations, our ability to protect our proprietary information or obtain patent protection in the future may be impaired, which could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not have adequate protection for our unpatented proprietary information, which could adversely affect our competitive position.

In addition to patents, we will substantially rely on trade secrets, know-how, continuing technological innovations and licensing opportunities to develop and maintain our competitive position. However, others may independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or disclose our technology. To protect our trade secrets, we may enter into confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants and potential collaborators. However, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection of our trade secrets or adequate remedies in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of

Table of Contents

such information. Likewise, our trade secrets or know-how may become known through other means or be independently discovered by our competitors. Any of these events could prevent us from developing or commercializing our product candidates.

We may be sued for product liability, which could adversely affect our business.

Because our business strategy involves the development and sale by either us or our collaborators of commercial products, we may be sued for product liability. We may be held liable if any product we develop and commercialize, or any product our collaborators commercialize that incorporates any of our technology, causes injury or is found otherwise unsuitable during product testing, manufacturing, marketing, sale or consumer use. In addition, the safety studies we must perform and the regulatory approvals required to commercialize our pharmaceutical products, will not protect us from any such liability.

We carry product liability insurance that includes coverage for human clinical trials. Currently, we carry a \$5 million per event, \$5 million annual aggregate coverage for both our products liability policy and our clinical trials protection. We also intend to seek product liability insurance for any approved products that we may develop or acquire. However, in the event there are product liability claims against us, our insurance may be insufficient to cover the expense of defending against such claims, or may be insufficient to pay or settle such claims. Furthermore, we may be unable to obtain adequate product liability insurance coverage for commercial sales of any of our approved products. If such insurance is insufficient to protect us, our results of operations will suffer. If any product liability claim is made against us, our reputation and future sales will be damaged, even if we have adequate insurance coverage.

Many potential competitors, including those who have greater resources and experience than we do, may develop products or technologies that make ours obsolete or noncompetitive.

We face significant competition with respect to our product candidates. With regard to our efforts to develop MultiStem as a novel stem cell therapy, currently, there are a number of companies that are actively developing stem cell products, which encompass a range of different cell types, including embryonic stem cells, adult-derived stem cells, and processed bone marrow derived cells. Our future success will depend on our ability to maintain a competitive position with respect to technological advances. Technological developments by others may result in our MultiStem product platform and technologies, as well as our pharmaceutical formulations, becoming obsolete.

We are subject to significant competition from pharmaceutical, biotechnology and diagnostic companies, academic and research institutions, and government or other publicly funded agencies that are pursuing or may pursue the development of therapeutic products and technologies that are substantially similar to our proposed therapeutic products and technologies, or that otherwise address the indications we are pursuing. Our most significant competitors include major pharmaceutical companies such as Pfizer, F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., or Roche, Johnson & Johnson, Sanofi U.S., or Sanofi, and GlaxoSmithKline plc, or GlaxoSmithKline, as well as smaller biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies such as Celgene Corporation, or Celgene, Osiris Therapeutics, Inc., or Osiris, Aastrom Biosciences, Inc., or Aastrom Biosciences, Stem Cells Inc., Cytori Therapeutics, Inc., or Cytori, Mesoblast, Pluristem, Arena Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc. and Vivus, Inc., or Vivus. Most of our current and potential competitors have substantially greater research and development capabilities and financial, scientific, regulatory, manufacturing, marketing, sales, human resources, and experience than we do. Many of our competitors have several therapeutic products that have already been developed, approved and successfully commercialized, or are in the process of obtaining regulatory approval for their therapeutic products in the United States and internationally.

Many of these companies have substantially greater capital resources, research and development resources and experience, manufacturing capabilities, regulatory expertise, sales and marketing resources, established relationships with consumer products companies and production facilities.

Table of Contents

Universities and public and private research institutions are also potential competitors. While these organizations primarily have educational objectives, they may develop proprietary technologies related to stem cells or secure patent protection that we may need for the development of our technologies and products. We may attempt to license these proprietary technologies, but these licenses may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. Our competitors, either alone or with their collaborative partners, may succeed in developing technologies or products that are more effective, safer, more affordable or more easily commercialized than ours, and our competitors may obtain intellectual property protection or commercialize products sooner than we do. Developments by others may render our product candidates or our technologies obsolete.

Our current product discovery and development collaborators are not prohibited from entering into research and development collaboration agreements with third parties in any product field. Our failure to compete effectively would have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The availability, manner, and amount of reimbursement for our product candidates from government and private payers are uncertain, and our inability to obtain adequate reimbursement for any products could severely limit our product sales.

We expect that many of the patients who seek treatment with any of our products that are approved for marketing will be eligible for Medicare benefits. Other patients may be covered by private health plans. If we are unable to obtain or retain adequate levels of reimbursement from Medicare or from private health plans, our ability to sell our products will be severely limited. The application of existing Medicare regulations and interpretive coverage and payment determinations to newly approved products is uncertain and those regulations and interpretive determinations are subject to change. The Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act, enacted in December 2003, provides for a change in reimbursement methodology that reduces the Medicare reimbursement rates for many drugs, which may adversely affect reimbursement for any products we may develop. Medicare regulations and interpretive determinations also may determine who may be reimbursed for certain services, and may limit the pool of patients our product candidates are being developed to serve.

Federal, state and foreign governments continue to propose legislation designed to contain or reduce health care costs. Legislation and regulations affecting the pricing of products like our potential products may change further or be adopted before any of our potential products are approved for marketing. Cost control initiatives by governments or third-party payers could decrease the price that we receive for any one or all of our potential products or increase patient coinsurance to a level that make our products under development become unaffordable. In addition, government and private health plans persistently challenge the price and cost-effectiveness of therapeutic products. Accordingly, these third parties may ultimately not consider any or all of our products under development to be cost effective, which could result in products not being covered under their health plans or covered only at a lower price. Any of these initiatives or developments could prevent us from successfully marketing and selling any of our products that are approved for commercialization.

Public perception of ethical and social issues surrounding the use of adult-derived stem cell technology may limit or discourage the use of our technologies, which may reduce the demand for our therapeutic products and technologies and reduce our revenues.

Our success will depend in part upon our ability to develop therapeutic products incorporating or discovered through our adult-derived stem cell technology. For social, ethical, or other reasons, governmental authorities in the United States and other countries may call for limits on, or regulation of the use of, adult-derived stem cell technologies. Although we do not use the more controversial stem cells derived from embryos or fetuses, claims that adult-derived stem cell technologies are ineffective, unethical or pose a danger to the environment may influence public attitudes. The subject of stem cell technologies in general has received negative publicity and aroused public debate in the United States and some other countries. Ethical and other concerns about our adult-derived stem cell technology could materially hurt the market acceptance of our therapeutic products and technologies, resulting in diminished sales and use of any products we are able to develop using adult-derived stem cells.

Table of Contents

Even if we or our collaborators receive regulatory approval for our products, those products may never be commercially successful.

Even if we develop pharmaceuticals or MultiStem related products that obtain the necessary regulatory approval, and we have access to the necessary manufacturing, sales, marketing and distribution capabilities that we need, our success depends to a significant degree upon the commercial success of those products. If these products fail to achieve or subsequently maintain market acceptance or commercial viability, our business would be significantly harmed because our future royalty revenue or other revenue would be dependent upon sales of these products. Many factors may affect the market acceptance and commercial success of any potential products that we may discover, including:

health concerns, whether actual or perceived, or unfavorable publicity regarding our obesity drugs, stem cell products or those of our competitors;

the timing of market entry as compared to competitive products;

the rate of adoption of products by our collaborators and other companies in the industry;

any product labeling that may be required by the FDA or other United States or foreign regulatory agencies for our products or competing or comparable products;

convenience and ease of administration;

pricing;

perceived efficacy and side effects;

marketing;

availability of alternative treatments;

levels of reimbursement and insurance coverage; and

activities by our competitors.

If we are unable to create and maintain sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or enter into agreements with third parties to perform those functions, we will not be able to commercialize our product candidates.

We currently have no sales, marketing or distribution capabilities. Therefore, to commercialize our product candidates, if and when such products have been approved and are ready for marketing, we expect to collaborate with third parties to perform these functions. We will either need to share the value generated from the sale of any products and/or pay a fee to the contract sales organization. If we establish any such relationships, we will be dependent upon the capabilities of our collaborators or contract service providers to effectively market, sell, and distribute our product. If they are ineffective at selling and distributing our product, or if they choose to emphasize other products over ours, we may not achieve the level of product sales revenues that we would like. If conflicts arise, we may not be able to resolve them easily or effectively, and we may suffer financially as a result. If we cannot rely on the sales, marketing and distribution capabilities of our collaborators

Edgar Filing: ATHERSYS, INC / NEW - Form 424B3

or of contract service providers, we may be forced to establish our own capabilities. We have no experience in developing, training or managing a sales force and will incur substantial additional expenses if we decide to market any of our future products directly. Developing a marketing and sales force is also time consuming and could delay launch of our future products. In addition, we will compete with many companies that currently have extensive and well-funded marketing and sales operations. Our marketing and sales efforts may be unable to compete successfully against these companies.

Table of Contents

We will use hazardous and biological materials in our business. Any claims relating to improper handling, storage or disposal of these materials could be time consuming and costly.

Our products and processes will involve the controlled storage, use and disposal of certain hazardous and biological materials and waste products. We and our suppliers and other collaborators are subject to federal, state and local regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of materials and waste products. Even if we and these suppliers and collaborators comply with the standards prescribed by law and regulation, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from hazardous materials cannot be completely eliminated. In the event of an accident, we could be held liable for any damages that result, and any liability could exceed the limits or fall outside the coverage of any insurance we may obtain and exceed our financial resources. We may not be able to maintain insurance on acceptable terms, or at all. We may incur significant costs to comply with current or future environmental laws and regulations.

Disputes concerning the infringement or misappropriation of our proprietary rights or the proprietary rights of others could be time consuming and extremely costly and could delay our research and development efforts.

Our commercial success, if any, will be significantly harmed if we infringe the patent rights of third parties or if we breach any license or other agreements that we have entered into with regard to our technology or business.

We are aware of other companies and academic institutions that have been performing research in the areas of adult derived stem cells. In particular, other companies and academic institutions have announced that they have identified nonembryonic stem cells isolated from bone marrow or other tissues that have the ability to form a range of cell types, or display the property of pluripotency. To the extent any of these companies or academic institutions currently have, or obtain in the future, broad patent claims, such patents could block our ability to use various aspects of our discovery and development process and might prevent us from developing or commercializing newly discovered applications of our MultiStem technology, or otherwise conducting our business. In addition, it is possible that some of the pharmaceutical product candidates we are developing may not be patentable or may be covered by intellectual property of third parties.

We are not currently a party to any litigation, interference, opposition, protest, reexamination or any other potentially adverse governmental, ex parte or inter-party proceeding with regard to our patent or trademark positions. However, the life sciences and other technology industries are characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. Many life sciences and other technology companies have employed intellectual property litigation as a way to gain a competitive advantage. If we become involved in litigation, interference proceedings, oppositions, reexamination, protest or other potentially adverse intellectual property proceedings as a result of alleged infringement by us of the rights of others or as a result of priority of invention disputes with third parties, we might have to spend significant amounts of money, time and effort defending our position and we may not be successful. In addition, any claims relating to the infringement of third-party proprietary rights or proprietary determinations, even if not meritorious, could result in costly litigation, lengthy governmental proceedings, divert management's attention and resources, or require us to enter into royalty or license agreements that are not advantageous to us. If we do not have the financial resources to support such litigation or appeals, we may forfeit or lose certain commercial rights. Even if we have the financial resources to continue such litigation or appeals, we may lose. In the event that we lose, we may be forced to pay very substantial damages; we may have to obtain costly license rights, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all; or we may be prohibited from selling products that are found to infringe the patent rights of others.

Should any person have filed patent applications or obtained patents that claim inventions also claimed by us, we may have to participate in an interference proceeding declared by the relevant patent regulatory agency to determine priority of invention and, thus, the right to a patent for these inventions in the United States. Such a

Table of Contents

proceeding could result in substantial cost to us even if the outcome is favorable. Even if successful on priority grounds, an interference action may result in loss of claims based on patentability grounds raised in the interference action. Litigation, interference proceedings or other proceedings could divert management's time and efforts. Even unsuccessful claims could result in significant legal fees and other expenses, diversion of management's time and disruption in our business. Uncertainties resulting from initiation and continuation of any patent proceeding or related litigation could harm our ability to compete and could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

An adverse ruling arising out of any intellectual property dispute, including an adverse decision as to the priority of our inventions, could undercut or invalidate our intellectual property position. An adverse ruling could also subject us to significant liability for damages, including possible treble damages, prevent us from using technologies or developing products, or require us to negotiate licenses to disputed rights from third parties. Although patent and intellectual property disputes in the technology area are often settled through licensing or similar arrangements, costs associated with these arrangements may be substantial and could include license fees and ongoing royalties. Furthermore, necessary licenses may not be available to us on satisfactory terms, if at all. Failure to obtain a license in such a case could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To the extent we enter markets outside of the United States, our business will be subject to political, economic, legal and social risks in those markets, which could adversely affect our business.

There are significant regulatory and legal barriers in markets outside the United States that we must overcome to the extent we enter or attempt to enter markets in countries other than the United States. We will be subject to the burden of complying with a wide variety of national and local laws, including multiple and possibly overlapping and conflicting laws. We also may experience difficulties adapting to new cultures, business customs and legal systems. Any sales and operations outside the United States would be subject to political, economic and social uncertainties including, among others:

changes and limits in import and export controls;

increases in custom duties and tariffs;

changes in currency exchange rates;

economic and political instability;

changes in government regulations and laws;

absence in some jurisdictions of effective laws to protect our intellectual property rights; and

currency transfer and other restrictions and regulations that may limit our ability to sell certain products or repatriate profits to the United States.

Any changes related to these and other factors could adversely affect our business to the extent we enter markets outside the United States.

Foreign governments often impose strict price controls on approved products, which may adversely affect our future profitability in those countries, and the re-importation of drugs to the United States from foreign countries that impose price controls may adversely affect our future profitability.

Frequently foreign governments impose strict price controls on newly approved therapeutic products. If we obtain regulatory approval to sell products in foreign countries, we may be unable to obtain a price that provides an adequate financial return on our investment. Furthermore,

Edgar Filing: ATHERSYS, INC / NEW - Form 424B3

legislation in the United States may permit re-importation of drugs from foreign countries into the United States, including re-importation from foreign countries where the drugs are sold at lower prices than in the United States due to foreign government-mandated

Table of Contents

price controls. Such a practice, especially if it is conducted on a widespread basis, may significantly reduce our potential United States revenues from any drugs that we are able to develop.

If we elect not to sell our products in foreign countries that impose government mandated price controls because we decide it is uneconomical to do so, a foreign government or patent office may attempt to terminate our intellectual property rights in that country, enabling competitors to make and sell our products.

In some cases we may choose not to sell a product in a foreign country because it is uneconomical to do so under a system of government-imposed price controls, or because it could severely limit our profitability in the United States or other markets. In such cases, a foreign government or patent office may terminate any intellectual property rights we may obtain with respect to that product. Such a termination could enable competitors to produce and sell our product in that market. Furthermore, such products may be exported into the United States through legislation that authorizes the importation of drugs from outside the United States. In such an event, we may have to reduce our prices, or we may be unable to compete with low-cost providers of our drugs, and we could be financially harmed as a result.

We may encounter difficulties managing our growth, which could adversely affect our business.

At various times we have experienced periods of rapid growth in our employee numbers as a result of a dramatic increase in activity in technology programs, genomics programs, collaborative research programs, discovery programs, and scope of operations. At other times, we have had to reduce staff in order to bring our expenses in line with our financial resources. Our success will also depend on the ability of our officers and key employees to continue to improve our operational capabilities and our management information and financial control systems, and to expand, train and manage our work force.

If we acquire products, technologies or other businesses, we will incur a variety of costs, may have integration difficulties and may experience numerous other risks that could adversely affect our business.

To remain competitive, we may decide to acquire additional businesses, products and technologies. We currently have no commitments or agreements with respect to, and are not actively seeking, any material acquisitions. We have limited experience in identifying acquisition targets, successfully acquiring them and integrating them into our current infrastructure. We may not be able to successfully integrate any businesses, products, technologies or personnel that we might acquire in the future without a significant expenditure of operating, financial and management resources, if at all. In addition, future acquisitions could require significant capital infusions and could involve many risks, including, but not limited to the following:

we may have to issue convertible debt or equity securities to complete an acquisition, which would dilute our stockholders and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock;

an acquisition may negatively impact our results of operations because it may require us to incur large one-time charges to earnings, amortize or write down amounts related to goodwill and other intangible assets, or incur or assume substantial debt or liabilities, or it may cause adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges;

we may encounter difficulties in assimilating and integrating the business, technologies, products, personnel or operations of companies that we acquire;

certain acquisitions may disrupt our relationship with existing collaborators who are competitive to the acquired business;

acquisitions may require significant capital infusions and the acquired businesses, products or technologies may not generate sufficient revenue to offset acquisition costs;

Table of Contents

an acquisition may disrupt our ongoing business, divert resources, increase our expenses and distract our management;

acquisitions may involve the entry into a geographic or business market in which we have little or no prior experience; and

key personnel of an acquired company may decide not to work for us.

Any of the foregoing risks could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to this Offering and our Common Stock

The sale of our common stock to Aspire Capital or issuance of common stock to our warrant holders may cause substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and the sale of the shares of common stock acquired by Aspire Capital or our warrant holders could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We are registering for sale the Commitment Shares that we have issued, the Initial Purchase Shares and an additional 1,650,000 shares previously sold to Aspire Capital and an additional 5,416,666 shares that we may sell to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement. It is anticipated that shares registered in this offering will be sold by Aspire Capital over a period ending upon the expiration of the 24-month term of the Purchase Agreement. The number of shares of common stock that we may sell under the Purchase Agreement may exceed 8,000,000 shares, depending on the sales price, which can be no less than the Floor Price. If we elect to sell more than the 8,000,000 shares of common stock offered hereby, we must first register under the Securities Act the sale by Aspire Capital of any additional shares we may elect to sell to Aspire Capital before we can put such additional shares to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement. Additionally, the number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Aspire Capital under this prospectus is dependent upon the number of shares we elect to sell to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement. Further, in our March 2012 private placement financing we sold 4,347,827 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 4,347,827 shares of our common stock to certain investors, including Aspire Capital, and we have filed a registration statement for the resale of all 8,695,654 shares by those investors. Depending upon market liquidity at the time, sales of shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement or issuance of shares upon the exercise of the warrants may cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

In addition to the Initial Purchase Shares, Aspire Capital may ultimately purchase all, some or none of the remaining \$16.5 million of common stock that, together with the Commitment Shares, is the subject of this prospectus. Aspire Capital may sell all, some or none of our shares that it holds or comes to hold under the Purchase Agreement. Sales by Aspire Capital of shares acquired pursuant to the Purchase Agreement under the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, or by the investors who participated in the private placement financing, may result in dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by Aspire Capital in this offering or by the private placement investors, or anticipation of such sales, could make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and at a price that we might otherwise wish to effect sales. However, we have the right to control the timing and amount of sales of shares issued to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement, and the Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time at our discretion without any penalty or cost to us.

If we do not continue to meet the listing standards established by The NASDAQ Capital Market, the common stock may not remain listed for trading.

The NASDAQ Capital Market has established certain quantitative criteria and qualitative standards that companies must meet in order to remain listed for trading on these markets. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain all necessary requirements for listing; therefore, we cannot guarantee that our common stock will remain listed for trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market or other similar markets.

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including the sections entitled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business, contains forward-looking statements that represent our beliefs, projections and predictions about future events or our future performance. You can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, will, would, could, should, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, predict, potential, continue or the negative of these terms or other similar terms or phrases. These forward-looking statements are necessarily subjective and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause our actual results, performance or achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievement described in or implied by such statements.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from expected results described in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

uncertainty regarding market acceptance of our product candidates and our ability to generate revenues, including MultiStem for the treatment of IBD, acute myocardial infarction, or AMI, stroke and other disease indications, and the prevention of GvHD;

our ability to raise capital to fund our operations;

final results from our MultiStem clinical trials;

the possibility of delays in, adverse results of and excessive costs of the development process;

our ability to successfully initiate and complete clinical trials and obtain at necessary regulatory approvals to commercialize our product candidates;

changes in external market factors;

changes in our industry's overall performance;

changes in our business strategy;

our ability to protect our intellectual property portfolio;

our possible inability to realize commercially valuable discoveries in our collaborations with pharmaceutical and other biotechnology companies;

our ability to meet milestones under our collaboration agreements;

our collaborators' ability to continue to fulfill their obligations under the terms of our collaboration agreement;

our possible inability to execute our strategy due to changes in our industry or the economy generally;

changes in productivity and reliability of suppliers; and

the success of our competitors and the emergence of new competitors.

See **Risk Factors** for a more complete discussion of these risks and uncertainties and for other risks and uncertainties. Any forward-looking statement you read in this prospectus reflects our current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, operating results, growth strategy and liquidity. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements because such statements speak only as to the date when made. We assume no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

This prospectus also contains statistical data and estimates we obtained from industry publications and reports generated by third parties. Although we believe that the publications and reports are reliable, we have not independently verified their data.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholder will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares offered for sale by it under this prospectus. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholder. However, we may receive up to an additional \$16.5 million in proceeds from the sale of our common stock to the selling stockholder under the Purchase Agreement, for a total of \$20.0 million in proceeds. We will bear all reasonable expenses incident to the registration of the shares of our common stock under federal and state securities laws other than expenses incident to the delivery of the shares to be sold by Aspire Capital. Any transfer taxes payable on these shares and any commissions and discounts payable to underwriters, agents, brokers or dealers will be paid by Aspire Capital.

Assuming the sale by us of all of an additional \$16.5 million of shares of our common stock to Aspire Capital and estimated expenses of \$0.2 million, the total net proceeds to us, giving effect to our sales to date of \$3.5 million of common stock to Aspire Capital, would be \$19.8 million, which we currently intend to use for working capital and general corporate purposes.

This anticipated use of net proceeds from the sale of our common stock to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement represents our intentions based upon our current plans and business conditions. As a result, our management will retain broad discretion over the allocation of the net proceeds from the sale of our common stock to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement.

Table of Contents**COMMON STOCK PRICE RANGE**

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol ATHX. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported on The NASDAQ Capital Market.

| | High | Low |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Year ending December 31, 2013: | | |
| Second Quarter (through April 4, 2013) | \$ 1.83 | \$ 1.54 |
| First Quarter | \$ 1.89 | \$ 1.07 |
| Year ended December 31, 2012: | | |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 1.47 | \$ 0.95 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 1.75 | \$ 1.35 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 1.71 | \$ 1.25 |
| First Quarter | \$ 2.33 | \$ 1.49 |
| Year ended December 31, 2011 | | |
| Fourth Quarter | \$ 2.42 | \$ 1.13 |
| Third Quarter | \$ 2.86 | \$ 1.00 |
| Second Quarter | \$ 3.10 | \$ 2.50 |
| First Quarter | \$ 3.08 | \$ 2.35 |

The last reported sales price for our common stock on April 4, 2013 is set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. As of March 1, 2013, there were approximately 613 holders of record of our common stock. Shares of common stock that are held by financial institutions as nominees for beneficial owners are deposited into participant accounts at DTC, and are considered to be held of record by Cede & Co., as one stockholder.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We would have to rely upon dividends and other payments from our wholly-owned subsidiary, ABT Holding Company, to generate the funds necessary to make dividend payments, if any, on our common stock. ABT Holding Company, however, is legally distinct from us and has no obligation to pay amounts to us. The ability of ABT Holding Company to make dividend and other payments to us is subject to, among other things, the availability of funds and applicable state laws. However, there are no restrictions such as government regulations or material contractual arrangements that restrict the ability of ABT Holding Company to make dividend and other payments to us. We did not pay cash dividends on our common stock during the past three years ended December 31, 2012. We do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Rather, we anticipate that we will retain earnings, if any, for use in the development of our business.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you acquire shares of our common stock from the selling stockholder in this offering, your ownership interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the public offering price per share of our common stock and the pro forma net tangible book value per share of our common stock after this offering. Our historical net tangible book value of common stock as of December 31, 2012 was \$20.2 million, or \$0.38 per share of common stock. Historical net tangible book value per share represents the amount of our total tangible assets less total liabilities, divided by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding.

After giving effect to the sale of 850,000 shares to Aspire Capital through March 22, 2013 at an average price of \$1.52 per share for an aggregate amount of \$1.3 million, and the sale of an additional 5,416,666 shares of common stock at \$1.45 per share, and after deducting estimated offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma net tangible book value as of December 31, 2012 would have been \$29.3 million, or \$0.49 per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma net tangible book value of \$0.11 per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of \$0.96 per share to investors participating in this offering. The following table illustrates this per share dilution:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Assumed public offering price per share | \$ 1.45 |
| Historical net tangible book value per share as of December 31, 2012 | \$ 0.38 |
| Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to this offering | 0.11 |
| Pro forma net tangible book value per share after this offering | 0.49 |
| Dilution per share to investors participating in this offering | \$ 0.96 |

The shares sold in this offering, if any, in addition to the Commitment Shares and the Initial Purchase Shares may be sold from time to time at various prices.

Each \$0.25 increase in the per share price at which we sell shares to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement from the assumed offering price of \$1.45 per share would increase our pro forma net tangible book value by \$1.3 million, our pro forma net tangible book value per share by \$0.02 and dilution per share to new investors purchasing shares of common stock in this offering by \$0.23, assuming that the number of shares of common stock offered, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated aggregate offering expenses payable by us. This information is supplied for illustrative purposes only.

The table and calculations set forth above are based on the number of shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and assumes no exercise of any outstanding options or warrants. To the extent that options or warrants are exercised, there will be further dilution to new investors.

The above information excludes the following, as of December 31, 2012:

4,127,923 shares of common stock authorized and reserved for future issuance under outstanding awards under our equity incentive plans;

1,362,258 shares of common stock authorized and reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans;

1,075 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of additional outstanding stock options; and

5,806,853 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

| | 2012 | Year Ended December 31, | | | 2008 |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | |
| | | (in thousands, except per share data) | | | |
| Consolidated Statement of Operations Data: | | | | | |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Contract revenue | \$ 7,380 | \$ 9,015 | \$ 6,685 | \$ 1,079 | \$ 1,880 |
| Grant revenue | 1,328 | 1,329 | 2,254 | 1,080 | 1,225 |
| Total revenues | 8,708 | 10,344 | 8,939 | 2,159 | 3,105 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | | |
| Research and development | 19,636 | 18,930 | 14,779 | 11,920 | 16,500 |
| General and administrative | 4,753 | 4,916 | 5,387 | 5,621 | 5,479 |
| Depreciation | 320 | 278 | 284 | 233 | 218 |
| Loss from operations | (16,001) | (13,780) | (11,511) | (15,615) | (19,092) |
| Other income (expense): | | | | | |
| Other income (expense), net | 1,232 | (51) | (69) | (126) | (46) |
| Interest income | 34 | 85 | 203 | 375 | 1,146 |
| Net loss | \$ (14,735) | \$ (13,746) | \$ (11,377) | \$ (15,366) | \$ (17,992) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share | \$ (0.45) | \$ (0.59) | \$ (0.60) | \$ (0.81) | \$ (0.95) |
| Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted | 32,557 | 23,239 | 18,930 | 18,928 | 18,928 |
| | 2012 | 2011 | December 31, | | 2008 |
| | | | 2010 | 2009 | |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 25,533 | \$ 8,785 | \$ 2,105 | \$ 11,167 | \$ 12,552 |
| Available-for-sale securities, short-term | | 3,999 | 13,076 | 10,135 | 15,460 |
| Working capital | 21,831 | 7,014 | 9,106 | 16,291 | 26,789 |
| Available-for-sale securities, long-term | | | | 5,080 | 3,601 |
| Total assets | 27,603 | 15,701 | 19,106 | 28,331 | 33,877 |
| Warrant liabilities and note payable | 2,878 | 983 | | | |
| Total stockholders' equity | 20,247 | 7,298 | 9,005 | 18,957 | 31,563 |

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs and involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below, under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and in other parts of this prospectus.

Overview

We are an international biotechnology company that is focused primarily on the field of regenerative medicine. We have established a portfolio of therapeutic product development programs to address significant unmet medical needs in multiple disease areas. We are developing our lead platform product, MultiStem[®], a patented and proprietary allogeneic stem cell product that has been evaluated in two completed Phase I clinical trials and is currently being evaluated in two ongoing Phase II clinical trials. Our current clinical development programs are focused on treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. We are also applying our pharmaceutical discovery capabilities to identify and develop small molecule compounds with potential applications in indications such as obesity, related metabolic conditions and certain neurological conditions. These represent major areas of clinical need, as well as substantial commercial opportunities.

Current Programs

By applying our proprietary MultiStem cell therapy product, we have established therapeutic product development programs treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. To date, we have advanced five programs to the clinical development stage, including the following:

Inflammatory Bowel Disease: MultiStem is being evaluated in an ongoing Phase II clinical study involving administration of MultiStem to patients suffering from UC, the most common form of IBD. This study is being conducted with our partner, Pfizer, in UC patients who have an inadequate response or are refractory to current treatment, and is a double blind, placebo controlled trial that began enrolling patients in 2011. Enrollment of the trial is ongoing and designed to include approximately 130 patients, with initial results expected to be reported in the second half of 2013.

Ischemic Stroke: In an ongoing Phase II clinical study, we are evaluating the administration of MultiStem to patients who have suffered an ischemic stroke. In contrast to treatment with thrombolytics, which must be administered within 3 to 4 hours after a stroke, we are treating patients one to two days after the stroke has occurred. In preclinical studies, administration of a single dose of MultiStem, even several days after a stroke, resulted in significant and durable improvements. This double blind, placebo-controlled trial is being conducted at leading stroke centers across the United States and may include sites in Europe. The study is expected to enroll approximately 136 patients. We completed the first patient cohorts, and the independent safety monitoring committee found in 2012 that MultiStem was safe and well tolerated at both of the doses evaluated. Patient enrollment is ongoing and for the remainder of the trial, patients are being randomized to receive either high dose MultiStem or placebo. We anticipate announcing initial results for the study in the first half of 2014.

Acute Myocardial Infarction: We have evaluated the administration of MultiStem in a Phase I clinical study to patients who have suffered an AMI. In 2010, we announced preliminary results for this study, demonstrating a favorable safety profile and encouraging signs of improvement in heart function among patients that exhibited severely compromised heart function prior to treatment. This data was

Table of Contents

published in a leading peer reviewed scientific journal in 2012. One-year follow-up data suggested that the benefit observed was sustained over time. We completed preliminary planning for a Phase II trial, and a 150 patient study has been authorized by the FDA. Our plans to move the AMI program forward into subsequent development will depend on the availability of capital resources, progress in our other clinical studies and our business development activities.

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant / GvHD: We completed a Phase I clinical study of the administration of MultiStem to patients suffering from leukemia or certain other blood-borne cancers in which patients undergo radiation therapy and then receive a HSC transplant. Such patients are at significant risk for serious complications, including GvHD, an imbalance of immune system function caused by transplanted immune cells that attack various tissues and organs in the patient. In 2011 and in 2012, we released data from the study, which demonstrated the safety of MultiStem in this indication and suggested that MultiStem may have a beneficial effect in reducing the incidence and severity of GvHD, as well as providing other benefits. This program has been assigned orphan drug designation from the FDA, which provides us with seven years of market exclusivity upon approval and certain other benefits. We met with the FDA to discuss the results of the clinical study and our proposed plans for the next phase of clinical development in this area. Based on current plans, we intend to be ready to start this study in the second half of 2013, but the initiation will depend on the progress in our other clinical trials and the achievement of certain business development and financial objectives.

We are also collaborating with a leading transplant group at the University of Regensburg in Germany that has recently obtained authorization to initiate an institutional sponsored clinical trial exploring the administration of MultiStem in patients following a liver transplant. We plan to provide limited financial support for this investigator-sponsored Phase I study and provide the product to conduct the trial.

In addition to our current and anticipated clinical development activities, we are engaged in preclinical development and evaluation of MultiStem in other inflammatory and immune, neurological and cardiovascular disease areas, as well as certain other indications. We conduct such work both through our own internal research efforts and through a broad network of collaborations we have established with investigators at leading research institutions across the United States and in Europe.

We are in discussions with third parties about collaborating in the development of MultiStem for certain programs and may enter into one or more business partnership(s) to advance these programs.

We have also collaborated with RTI on the development of products for certain orthopedic applications in the bone graft substitutes market using our stem cell technologies. RTI's product development activities are progressing, and in 2012, we amended our agreement to accelerate \$2.0 million of contingent milestone payments into 2012 in connection with technical support to assist RTI in its development efforts. We will also receive royalty revenue from product sales should they occur, as well as potential additional milestone payments.

We are also engaged in the development of novel small molecule therapies to treat obesity and other conditions, such as schizophrenia. Currently, we are focused on the development of potent, highly selective compounds that act through stimulation of a specific receptor in the brain, the 5HT_{2c} serotonin receptor. We are conducting preclinical evaluation of novel compounds that we have developed that exhibit favorable attributes, including outstanding receptor selectivity, as well as greater potency and activity than other 5HT_{2c} agonists. We have also demonstrated our compounds are complementary with other agents and believe these compounds could achieve best in class weight loss, as well as a superior safety and tolerability profile. Furthermore, we have evaluated certain compounds in preclinical models of schizophrenia that exhibit an attractive selectivity profile and also observed that these compounds exhibit potent effects. We are in discussions with interested companies and may elect to enter into a partnership to advance the development of our 5HT_{2c} agonist program, either for the treatment of obesity, schizophrenia, or both indications.

Table of Contents

Financial

We have incurred losses since inception of operations in 1995 and had an accumulated deficit of \$234 million at December 31, 2012. Our losses have resulted principally from costs incurred in research and development, clinical and preclinical product development, acquisition and licensing costs, and general and administrative costs associated with our operations. We have used the financing proceeds from private equity and debt offerings and other sources of capital to develop our technologies, to discover and develop therapeutic product candidates, develop business collaborations and to acquire certain technologies and assets.

In October 2012, we completed a public offering generating net proceeds of approximately \$18.3 million through the issuance of 19,802,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$1.01 per share. In November 2012, the underwriters exercised in full their right to purchase an additional 2,970,300 shares of common stock, solely to cover over-allotments. The exercise of the full over-allotment option generated an additional \$2.8 million of net proceeds.

In March 2012, we completed a private placement financing generating net proceeds of approximately \$8.1 million through the issuance of 4,347,827 shares of common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 4,347,827 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share. The securities were sold in multiples of a fixed combination of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an offering price of \$2.07 per fixed combination. The warrants have anti-dilution price protection, subject to certain exceptions. As a result of the October 2012 public offering and in accordance with the terms of the warrants, we sought and obtained stockholder approval in February 2013 to reduce the exercise price of these warrants to \$1.01 per share.

In November 2011, we entered into the Purchase Agreement, which provides that Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock over a two-year term, subject to our election to sell any such shares. Under the agreement, we have the right to sell shares, subject to certain volume limitations and a minimum floor price, at a modest discount to the prevailing market price. During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, we sold no shares under the Aspire Purchase Agreement, and during the year ended December 31, 2012, we sold 800,000 shares to Aspire Capital at an average price of \$1.57 per share. As of March 22, 2013, we received aggregate proceeds of approximately \$3.5 million under the Purchase Agreement since its inception.

In February 2011, we completed a registered direct offering with net proceeds of \$11.8 million through the issuance of 4,366,667 shares of common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 1,310,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$3.55 per share. The securities were sold in multiples of a fixed combination of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.3 of a share of common stock at an offering price of \$3.00 per fixed combination.

In 2012, we were awarded grant funding aggregating \$3.6 million to further advance our MultiStem programs and cell therapy platform, including further development of MultiStem for the treatment of TBI and further development of our cell therapy formulations and manufacturing capabilities. The sources of funding including federal, state and European organizations and are generally focused on the advancement of our preclinical MultiStem programs, as well as process development and manufacturing activities.

Results of Operations

Since our inception, our revenues have consisted of license fees, contract revenues and milestone payments from our collaborators, and grant proceeds primarily from federal, state and foundation grants. We have derived no revenue from the commercial sale of therapeutic products to date. Research and development expenses consist primarily of external clinical and preclinical study fees, manufacturing costs, salaries and related personnel costs, legal expenses resulting from intellectual property prosecution processes, facility costs, and laboratory supply

Table of Contents

and reagent costs. We expense research and development costs as they are incurred. We expect to continue to make significant investments in research and development to enhance our technologies, advance clinical trials of our product candidates, expand our regulatory affairs and product development capabilities, conduct preclinical studies of our product and manufacture our product candidates. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related personnel costs, professional fees and other corporate expenses. We expect to continue to incur substantial losses through at least the next several years.

The following table sets forth our revenues and expenses for the periods indicated. The following tables are stated in thousands.

Revenues

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Contract revenue | \$ 7,380 | \$ 9,015 | \$ 6,685 |
| Grant revenue | 1,328 | 1,329 | 2,254 |
| | \$ 8,708 | \$ 10,344 | \$ 8,939 |

Research and development expenses

| Type of expense | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Personnel costs | \$ 5,097 | \$ 4,641 | \$ 4,124 |
| Research supplies | 1,435 | 1,316 | 1,218 |
| Facilities | 964 | 944 | 870 |
| Clinical and preclinical development costs | 8,053 | 7,495 | 4,394 |
| Sponsored research | 1,381 | 1,408 | 1,149 |
| Patent legal fees | 1,373 | 1,703 | 1,477 |
| Other | 1,183 | 1,218 | 1,002 |
| Stock-based compensation | 150 | 205 | 545 |
| | \$ 19,636 | \$ 18,930 | \$ 14,779 |

General and administrative expenses

| Type of expense | Year ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Personnel costs | \$ 2,162 | \$ 1,927 | \$ 1,897 |
| Facilities | 280 | 270 | 279 |
| Legal and professional fees | 798 | 1,008 | 1,007 |
| Other | 1,182 | 1,364 | 1,283 |
| Stock-based compensation | 331 | 347 | 921 |
| | \$ 4,753 | \$ 4,916 | \$ 5,387 |

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenues. Revenues decreased to \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$10.3 million for 2011. Contract revenue decreased \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 and reflects the impact of our arrangements with Pfizer and RTI. Our contract

Table of Contents

revenues reflect the amortization of Pfizer payments, including a \$6.0 million non-refundable up-front license fee, over the estimated performance period that ended in June 2012, as well as the amortization of a \$3.0 million guaranteed license fee from the RTI collaboration over the estimated performance period that ended in 2011, and also include the final \$2.0 million license payments from RTI that was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2012. Our contract revenues may also include license fees, milestone payments and royalties on compounds developed by Bristol-Myers Squibb using one of our technologies. As a result of the end of these performance periods and absent any new collaborations, we expect our contract revenues to decline significantly in 2013 and to be comprised of reimbursements from Pfizer for outsourced central processing costs for the clinical product, potential RTI royalty payments, and potential license and milestone payments from Bristol-Myers Squibb. Grant revenue remained consistent at \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 primarily due to expiring grants being replaced with new grants. Our grant revenues may fluctuate from period to period based on the timing of grant-related activities and the expiration and award of grants.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased to \$19.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase of \$0.7 million related to an increase in clinical and preclinical development costs of \$558,000, an increase in personnel costs of \$456,000 and an increase in research supplies of \$119,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in patent legal fees of \$330,000, a decrease in sponsored research costs of \$27,000, and a decrease in stock compensation expense of \$55,000. Our clinical and preclinical development costs relate primarily to costs associated with our MultiStem clinical trials, and include increases in contract research organization costs and clinical consulting costs in 2012, partially offset by less clinical manufacturing costs during the period. Also in 2012, we incurred less preclinical study costs and more process development costs for our MultiStem manufacturing process as compared to 2011. Lastly, our clinical costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 were net of the cost-sharing amount of \$312,000 under our now terminated collaboration with Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Angiotech. The increase in personnel costs related to an increase in salaries and bonus, and the impact over the past two years of the addition of personnel supporting our preclinical and clinical programs. This increase in research supplies related primarily to supplies for process development activities and increased personnel. The decrease in patent legal costs resulted from reduced patent prosecution costs during the period. Sponsored research costs decreased primarily due to a decrease in grant-funded programs that require collaboration with certain academic research institutions. We expect our 2013 annual research and development expenses to be higher than the 2012 expenses based on our planned clinical development and process development activities, and such costs will vary over time based on clinical manufacturing campaigns and the timing and stage of clinical trials underway. Other than external expenses for our clinical and preclinical programs, we do not track our research expenses by project; rather, we track such expenses by the type of cost incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased to \$4.8 million in 2012 from \$4.9 million in 2011. The \$163,000 decrease in 2012 compared to 2011 was due primarily to a decrease in legal and professional fees of \$210,000 and a decrease in other general and administrative costs of \$182,000 related to outside services, partially offset by an increase in personnel costs of \$235,000. We expect our general and administrative expenses to continue at similar levels in 2013.

Depreciation. Depreciation expense increased to \$320,000 in 2012 from \$278,000 in 2011 due to depreciation on new capital purchases.

Other Income (Expense), net. Other income (expense), net, includes increases and decreases in our warrant liabilities, cash and stock-based milestone payments to our former lenders in connection with our equity offerings that were completed in 2012, foreign currency gains and losses related to our activities in Europe, and any realized gains and losses on the sale of our assets. We recognized income of \$2.4 million and \$0.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively, from the valuation of our warrant liabilities. Cash and stock-based milestone payments to our former lenders were \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Also, in 2012, we recognized a gain of \$183,000 related to an equity-method investment that was liquidated.

Table of Contents

Interest Income. Interest income represents interest earned on our cash and available-for-sale securities. Interest income decreased to \$34,000 in 2012 from \$85,000 in 2011 due to the decline in our investment balances as they were used to fund our operations. We expect our 2013 interest income to reflect the impact of declining cash balances resulting from our ongoing and planned clinical and preclinical development, and interest earned on proceeds from any new financings or business transactions.

Year Ended December 31, 2011 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2010

Revenues. Revenues increased to \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 from \$8.9 million for 2010. Contract revenue increased \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily as a result of our arrangements with Pfizer and RTI. Our contract revenues reflect the amortization of Pfizer payments, including a \$6.0 million non-refundable up-front license fee, over the estimated performance period, as well as the amortization of a \$3.0 million guaranteed license fee from the RTI collaboration over the estimated performance period that ended in 2011. Our contract revenues may also include license fees, milestone payments and royalties on compounds developed by Bristol-Myers Squibb using one of our technologies. Grant revenue decreased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily due to the timing of expenditures that are reimbursed with grant proceeds and a grant received in October 2010 from the Internal Revenue Service under section 48D of the Internal Revenue Code aggregating \$733,000 for qualifying therapeutic discovery investments.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased to \$18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 from \$14.8 million in 2010. The increase of approximately \$4.1 million related primarily to an increase in clinical and preclinical development costs of \$3.1 million, an increase in personnel costs of \$517,000, an increase in sponsored research costs of \$259,000, an increase in patent legal fees of \$226,000, an increase in other costs of \$216,000, and an increase in research supply and facilities costs of \$172,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to 2010. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compensation expense of \$340,000, which declined as a result of a significant number of options becoming fully vested in 2010. The increase in clinical and preclinical development costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 related primarily to costs associated with our MultiStem clinical trials, including increased manufacturing and process development costs. Our clinical costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are reflected net of Angiotech's cost-sharing amount of \$312,000 and \$628,000, respectively. The Angiotech collaboration was terminated late in 2011. The increase in personnel costs related to the addition over the past twelve months of personnel supporting our preclinical and clinical programs, and annual merit increases in salaries. Sponsored research costs increased primarily due to an increase in grant-funded programs that require collaboration with certain academic research institutions. Patent legal fees increased related to international patent prosecution activities. Other than external expenses for our clinical and preclinical programs, we do not track our research expenses by project; rather, we track such expenses by the type of cost incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased to \$4.9 million in 2011 from \$5.4 million in 2010. The \$471,000 decrease in 2011 compared to 2010 was due primarily to a decrease in stock-based compensation expense of \$574,000 from a significant number of options becoming fully vested in 2010, partially offset by an increase in other expenses of \$81,000.

Depreciation. Depreciation expense remained fairly consistent at \$278,000 in 2011 and \$284,000 in 2010.

Other Income (Expense), net. Other income (expense), net, includes increases and decreases in our warrant liabilities, cash and stock-based milestone payments to our former lenders in connection with our equity offerings, foreign currency gains and losses related to our activities in Europe, and any realized gains and losses on the sale of our assets. We recognized income of \$0.8 million in 2011 from the valuation of our warrant liabilities. Cash and stock-based milestone payments to our former lenders were \$0.9 million in 2011.

Table of Contents

Interest Income. Interest income represents interest earned on our cash and available-for-sale securities. Interest income decreased to \$85,000 in 2011 from \$203,000 in 2010 due to the decline in our investment balances as they were used to fund our operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our sources of liquidity include our cash balances and available-for-sale securities. At December 31, 2012, we had \$25.5 million in cash and cash equivalents. We have primarily financed our operations through equity financings, business collaborations and grant funding. We conduct all of our operations through our subsidiary, ABT Holding Company. Consequently, our ability to fund our operations depends on ABT Holding Company's financial condition and its ability to make dividend payments or other cash distributions to us. There are no restrictions such as government regulations or material contractual arrangements that restrict the ability of ABT Holding Company to make dividend and other payments to us.

In October 2012, we completed a public offering generating net proceeds of approximately \$18.3 million through the issuance of 19,802,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$1.01 per share. In November 2012, the underwriters exercised in full their right to purchase an additional 2,970,300 shares of common stock, solely to cover over-allotments. The exercise of the full over-allotment option generated an additional \$2.8 million of net proceeds.

In March 2012, we completed a private placement financing generating net proceeds of approximately \$8.1 million through the issuance of 4,347,827 shares of common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 4,347,827 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share. The securities were sold in multiples of a fixed combination of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an offering price of \$2.07 per fixed combination. The warrants have anti-dilution price protection, subject to certain exceptions. As a result of the October 2012 public offering and in accordance with the terms of the warrants, we sought and obtained stockholder approval in February 2013 to reduce the exercise price of these warrants to \$1.01 per share.

In November 2011, we entered into the Purchase Agreement, which provides that Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock over a two-year term, subject to our election to sell any such shares. Under the agreement, we have the right to sell shares, subject to certain volume limitations and a minimum floor price, at a modest discount to the prevailing market price. As of March 22, 2013, we received aggregate proceeds of \$3.5 million under the equity purchase agreement since its inception (\$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012).

In February 2011, we completed a registered direct offering with net proceeds of \$11.8 million through the issuance of 4,366,667 shares of common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 1,310,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$3.55 per share. The securities were sold in multiples of a fixed combination of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.3 of a share of common stock at an offering price of \$3.00 per fixed combination.

In connection with our equity offerings, our former lenders were entitled to milestone payments until the remaining balance of an original \$2.25 million milestone was paid in cash and stock. We made cash and stock-based milestone payments of \$1.3 million to our former lenders during the year ended December 31, 2012, which settled the final balance of this contingent obligation, paying 75% of the milestone through the issuance of our common stock. The former lenders also received in 2007 seven-year warrants to purchase 149,026 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$5.00. The exercise of such warrants could provide us with cash proceeds. No warrants were exercised as of December 31, 2012.

Under the terms of our agreement with Pfizer, we are eligible to receive milestone payments of up to \$105 million upon the successful achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones, though there can be no assurance that we will achieve any milestones. No significant milestone payments have been

Table of Contents

received as of December 31, 2012. Pfizer pays us for manufacturing product for clinical development and commercialization purposes. Pfizer has responsibility for development, regulatory and commercialization and will pay us tiered royalties on worldwide commercial sales of MultiStem IBD products. Alternatively, in lieu of royalties and certain commercialization milestones, we may elect to co-develop with Pfizer and the parties will share development and commercialization expenses and profits/losses on an agreed basis beginning at Phase III clinical development.

In November 2011, we reached an agreement with Angiotech to terminate the collaboration agreement and license between the parties, reflecting a change in Angiotech's business and financial strategy. As a result of the termination, we regained ownership of all rights for developing our stem cell technologies and products for cardiovascular disease indications, including AMI, congestive heart failure, chronic ischemia, and peripheral vascular disease, and Angiotech no longer has any license rights or options with respect to our technologies and products. In the case of a new AMI collaboration, Angiotech will be entitled to a future payment from us equal to a percentage of cash license fee payments we receive within the first six months from a third-party related to such AMI collaboration, and is not entitled to other downstream payments, such as milestone payments, royalties or any profit-sharing payments. The future payment, if any, will be either (i) 15% of third-party license fees if an AMI collaboration is established after the initiation of enrollment in a Phase II AMI clinical trial, but before we have spent \$5.0 million on the clinical trial, and within 24 months of the termination agreement, or (ii) 10% of third-party license fees up to a maximum of \$5.0 million to Angiotech if an AMI collaboration is established after the initiation of enrollment in a Phase II AMI clinical trial, and after we have spent \$5.0 million on the clinical trial, and within 36 months of the termination agreement.

Under the terms of our RTI agreement, we received \$5.0 million of license fee payments. In accordance with the partnership agreement, we are also eligible to receive an additional \$35.5 million in cash payments upon the successful achievement of certain commercial milestones, though there can be no assurance that such milestones will be achieved, and no milestone payments have been received as of December 31, 2012. In addition, we will receive tiered royalties on worldwide commercial sales of implants using our technologies.

We remain entitled to receive license fees for targets that were delivered to Bristol-Myers Squibb under our completed 2001 collaboration, as well as milestone payments and royalties on compounds developed by Bristol-Myers Squibb using our technology, though there can be no assurance that we will achieve any such milestones or royalties.

In April 2012, we entered into an arrangement with the Global Cardiovascular Innovation Center and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in which we are entitled to proceeds of up to \$500,000 in the form of a forgivable loan to fund certain remaining preclinical work using MultiStem to treat congestive heart failure and for preparing the program for an investigational new drug application, or IND with the FDA. Interest on the loan accrues at a fixed rate of 4.25% per annum, and is added to the outstanding principal. The loan will be forgiven based on the achievement of a certain milestone, unrelated to the preclinical work, within three to four years. As of December 31, 2012, we had drawn \$166,000 of this financing.

In February 2012, we were awarded grant funding aggregating \$3.6 million to further advance our MultiStem product programs and cell therapy platform. Specifically, we were awarded a Small Business Innovation Research Fast-Track grant of up to \$1.9 million from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke to develop MultiStem for the treatment of TBI. In addition, our subsidiary based in Belgium was awarded a \$1.2 million (0.9 million) grant from Belgium's Agency for Innovation by Science and Technology to further develop cell therapy formulations and manufacturing capabilities, as well as the aforementioned \$0.5 million in funding from the Global Cardiovascular Innovation Center to work in other areas, such as using MultiStem to treat chronic cardiovascular disease.

In 2011, we entered into an alliance with Fast Forward, a nonprofit subsidiary of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, pursuant to which Fast Forward will fund the development of MultiStem for the treatment of

Table of Contents

multiple sclerosis through the filing of an IND. Fast Forward will commit up to \$640,000 to fund the advancement of the program to clinical development stage. In return, upon successful achievement of certain development and commercialization milestones, we would remit certain milestone payments to Fast Forward.

When we hold investments, our available-for-sale securities typically include United States government obligations and corporate debt securities. We have been investing conservatively due to the ongoing economic conditions and have prioritized liquidity and the preservation of principal in lieu of potentially higher returns. As a result, we have experienced no losses on the principal of our investments and have held our investments until maturity. All available-for-sale securities had matured as of December 31, 2012. Also, although the unfavorable market and economic conditions have resulted in a decrease to our market capitalization, there has been no impairment to the value of our assets. Our fixed assets are used for internal research and development and, therefore, are not impacted by these external factors.

We will require substantial additional funding in order to continue our research and product development programs, including preclinical evaluation and clinical trials of our product candidates. At December 31, 2012, we had available cash and cash equivalents of \$25.5 million, which included the net proceeds from our October 2012 public offering. As a result, we intend to meet our short-term liquidity needs with available cash. Over the longer term, we will make use of available cash, but will have to generate additional funding to meet our needs. We are actively exploring business development opportunities for certain of our MultiStem programs and our small molecule 5HT2c program, as well as grant-funding opportunities. Additionally, we are raising capital from time to time through the equity purchase agreement with Aspire Capital, subject to its volume and price limitations. We also manage our cash by deferring certain discretionary costs and stage certain development costs to extend our operational runway, as needed. Over time, we may consider the sale of additional equity securities, or possibly borrowing from financing institutions.

Our capital requirements over time depend on a number of factors, including progress in our clinical development programs, our clinical and preclinical pipeline of additional opportunities and their stage of development, additional external costs such as payments to contract research organizations and contract manufacturing organizations, additional personnel costs, and the costs in filing and prosecuting patent applications and enforcing patent claims. The availability of funds impacts our ability to advance multiple clinical programs concurrently, and any shortfall in funding could result in our having to delay or curtail research and development efforts. Further, these requirements may change at any time due to technological advances, business development activity or competition from other companies. We cannot assure you that adequate funding will be available to us or, if available, that it will be available on acceptable terms.

We expect to continue to incur substantial losses through at least the next several years and may incur losses in subsequent periods. The amount and timing of our future losses are highly uncertain. Our ability to achieve and thereafter sustain profitability will be dependent upon, among other things, successfully developing, commercializing and obtaining regulatory approval or clearances for our technologies and products resulting from these technologies.

Cash Flow Analysis

Net cash used in operating activities was \$17.7 million, \$14.5 million and \$10.6 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and represented the use of cash in funding preclinical and clinical development activities. We expect that net cash used in operating activities will increase in 2013 compared to 2012 in connection with increased research and development expenses of our MultiStem clinical trials and later stage clinical development. Net cash used in operating activities has fluctuated significantly over the past few years primarily due to the receipt of collaboration fees and payment of specific clinical trial costs, such as clinical manufacturing and contract research organization costs.

Table of Contents

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$3.9 million, \$8.6 million and \$1.5 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The fluctuations from period to period were due to the timing of purchases and maturity dates of investments and the purchase of equipment. Purchases of equipment were \$347,000, \$590,000 and \$390,000 in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We expect that our capital equipment expenditures will continue at similar levels in 2013 compared to 2012.

Financing activities provided cash of \$30.5 million in 2012 primarily related to the March private placement and the October 2012 public offering, \$12.6 million in 2011 related to the February 2011 registered direct offering and the initial Aspire Capital investment in November 2011, and financing activities neither used nor provided cash in 2010.

Investors in our March 2012 private placement received five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,347,827 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share, with anti-dilution price protection, subject to certain exceptions. As a result of the October 2012 public offering and in accordance with the terms of the warrants, we sought and obtained stockholder approval in February 2013 to reduce the exercise price of these warrants to \$1.01 per share. Also, investors in our February 2011 registered direct offering received five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 1,310,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$3.55 per share. The exercise of such warrants could provide us with cash proceeds. No warrants have been exercised at December 31, 2012.

Our contractual payment obligations as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Payment due by Period

| Contractual Obligations | Total | Less than 1 Year | 1 3 Years | 3 5 Years | More than 5 Years |
|--|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Operating leases for facilities and equipment leases | \$ 1,334,000 | \$ 444,000 | \$ 890,000 | \$ | \$ |

We lease office and laboratory space under operating leases. Our lease for our corporate offices and laboratories began in 2000 and currently expires in March 2016, and we have the option to renew annually through 2019. Our rent is \$267,000 per year and our rental rate has not changed since the lease inception in 2000. Also, we lease office and laboratory space for our Belgian subsidiary that currently expires in July 2015 and includes options to renew annually through July 2022, and the annual rent of \$159,000 is subject to adjustments based on an inflationary index. Our total rent expense for all properties was \$415,000 in 2012.

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Management Estimates

The SEC defines critical accounting policies as those that are, in management's view, important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operation and demanding of management's judgment. Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates on experience and on various assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents

A discussion of the material implications of uncertainties associated with the methods, assumptions and estimates underlying our critical accounting policies is as follows:

Revenue Recognition

Our license and collaboration agreements may contain multiple elements, including license and technology access fees, research and development funding, manufacturing revenue, cost-sharing, milestones and royalties. The deliverables under such an arrangement are evaluated under Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, 605-25, *Multiple-Element Arrangements*. Effective January 1, 2011, we adopted ASU 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, or ASU 2009-13, which amended the guidance in ASC 605-25 on the accounting for arrangements involving the delivery of more than one element. Pursuant to the new standard, each required deliverable is evaluated to determine whether it qualifies as a separate unit of accounting based on whether the deliverable has stand alone value to the customer. The arrangement's consideration that is fixed or determinable is then allocated to each separate unit of accounting based on the relative selling price of each deliverable. In general, the consideration allocated to each unit of accounting is recognized as the related goods or services are delivered, limited to the consideration that is not contingent upon future deliverables.

We adopted this new accounting standard on a prospective basis for agreements containing multiple elements entered into on or after January 1, 2011, and for any agreements entered into prior to January 1, 2011, but materially modified on or after that date.

The primary impact of adopting the new standard is expected to be the earlier recognition of revenue for multiple element arrangements. The adoption of ASU 2009-13 did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011, or on our financial position as of December 31, 2011. The impact of adopting this new accounting standard is dependent on the terms and conditions of any future arrangements that we may enter into that include multiple elements and arrangements entered into prior to January 1, 2011 that are materially modified. Depending on the terms of any such arrangements, the adoption of this accounting standard may have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial position as it may have the potential effect of less revenue deferral for new collaborations than we have historically experienced. We recognized revenue of \$7.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and deferred revenue of \$3.1 million as of December 31, 2011 pertaining to collaborations which were entered into prior to our adoption of ASU 2009-13 and which were not modified on or after January 1, 2011. The performance period for our multiple element arrangements has concluded.

For agreements entered into prior to January 1, 2011 and not materially modified thereafter, we continue to apply our prior accounting policy with respect to such arrangements. Under this policy, the deliverables under the arrangement are evaluated to assess whether they have standalone value and objective and reliable evidence of fair value, and if so, are accounted for as a single unit. We then recognize revenue for each unit based on the culmination of the earnings process under ASC 605-S25, issued as Staff Accounting Bulletin, or SAB, Topic 13, and our estimated performance period for the single units of accounting based on the specific terms of each collaborative agreement. We subsequently adjust the estimated performance periods, if appropriate, on a prospective basis based upon available facts and circumstances. Future changes in estimates of the performance period may materially impact the timing of future revenue recognized. Amounts received prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria for contract revenues are recorded as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheets. Reimbursement amounts (other than those accounted for using collaboration accounting) paid to us are recorded on a gross basis in the statements of operations as contract revenues.

Effective January 1, 2011, we adopted ASU 2010 17, *Revenue Recognition Milestone Method*. The adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 or on our financial position as of December 31, 2011 as we had been recognizing revenue from at-risk, performance milestones that are substantive in the period that the milestone is achieved, as defined in the respective contracts.

Table of Contents

We entered into collaboration agreements with Pfizer and RTI that contain multiple elements and deliverables. For a description of the collaboration agreement and the determination of contract revenues, see Note E to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Also included in contract revenue are license fees received from Bristol-Myers Squibb, which are specifically set forth in the license and collaboration agreement as amounts due to us based on our completion of certain tasks (e.g., delivery and acceptance of a cell line) and development milestones (e.g., clinical trial Phases), and as such, are not based on estimates that are susceptible to change. Such amounts are invoiced and recorded as revenue as tasks are completed and as milestones are achieved.

Similarly, grant revenue consists of funding under cost reimbursement programs primarily from federal and state sources for qualified research and development activities performed by us, and as such, are not based on estimates that are susceptible to change. Such amounts are invoiced (unless prepaid) and recorded as revenue as tasks are completed.

Collaborative Arrangements

Collaborative arrangements that involve cost or future profit sharing are reviewed to determine the nature of the arrangement and the nature of the collaborative parties' businesses. The arrangements are also reviewed to determine if one party has sole or primary responsibility for an activity, or whether the parties have shared responsibility for the activity. If responsibility for an activity is shared and there is no principal party, then the related costs of that activity are recognized by us on a net basis in the statement of operations (e.g., total cost less reimbursement from collaborator). If we are deemed to be the principal party for an activity, then the costs and revenues associated with that activity are recognized on a gross basis in the statement of operations. The accounting may be susceptible to change if the nature of a collaborator's business changes. Currently, our only collaboration accounted for on a net basis is our cost-sharing collaboration with Angiotech, which was terminated in 2011.

Clinical Trial Costs

Clinical trial costs are accrued based on work performed by outside contractors, who manage and perform the trials. We obtain initial estimates of total costs based on enrollment of subjects, project management estimates and other activities. Actual costs are typically charged to us and recognized as the tasks are completed by the contractor, and if we are invoiced based on progress payments as opposed to actual costs, we develop estimates of work completed to date. Accrued clinical trial costs may be subject to revisions as clinical trials progress, and any revisions are recorded in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revisions become known.

Investments in Available-for-Sale Securities

We determine the appropriate classification of investment securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluate such designation as of each balance sheet date. Our investments typically consist primarily of United States government obligations and corporate debt securities, which are classified as available-for-sale and are valued based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1). Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amortized cost of debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization or accretion is included in interest income. Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included in interest income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest earned on securities classified as available-for-sale is included in interest income. Since the elements related to accounting for these investments are reflected on monthly statements, the amounts are not based on estimates that are susceptible to change. None of our financial assets are in markets that are not active.

Table of Contents

Stock-Based Compensation

We recognize stock-based compensation expense on the straight-line method and use a Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the grant-date fair value of share-based awards. The expected term of options granted represent the period of time that option grants are expected to be outstanding. We use the simplified method to calculate the expected life of option grants given our limited history and determine volatility by using our historical stock volatility. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by persons who receive equity awards.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates and if our expectations on forfeitures changes. If actual forfeitures vary from the estimate, we will recognize the difference in compensation expense in the period the actual forfeitures occur or when options vest.

All of the aforementioned estimates and assumptions are evaluated on a quarterly basis and may change as facts and circumstances warrant. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the estimate of the fair value of our share-based payments and the related amount recognized in our financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk is related to our investment portfolio and our borrowings. Fixed rate investments and borrowings may have their fair market value adversely impacted from changes in interest rates. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fall short of expectations. Further, we may suffer losses in investment principal if we are forced to sell securities that have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates. We invest our excess cash primarily in debt instruments of the United States government and its agencies and corporate debt securities, and as of December 31, 2012, we had no investments. We have been investing conservatively due to the current economic conditions and have prioritized liquidity and the preservation of principal in lieu of potentially higher returns. As a result, we have experienced no losses on the principal of our investments.

We enter into loan arrangements with financial institutions when needed and when available to us. At December 31, 2012, we had no borrowings outstanding other than a forgivable note payable associated with local grant funding bearing fixed, forgivable interest of 4.25% per annum.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

We are an international biotechnology company that is focused primarily in the field of regenerative medicine. We are committed to the discovery and development of best-in-class therapies designed to extend and enhance the quality of human life. We have established a portfolio of therapeutic product development programs to address significant unmet medical needs in multiple disease areas. We are developing our lead platform product, MultiStem[®], a patented and proprietary allogeneic stem cell product that has been evaluated in two completed Phase I clinical trials and is currently being evaluated in two ongoing Phase II clinical trials. Our current clinical development programs are focused on treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. These represent major areas of clinical need, as well as substantial commercial opportunities.

We believe MultiStem represents a breakthrough in the field of regenerative medicine and stem cell therapy and could be used to treat a range of disease indications. MultiStem is a patented and proprietary product that enhances tissue repair and healing in multiple ways, including reducing inflammatory damage, protecting tissue that is at risk following acute or ischemic injury, and promoting formation of new blood vessels in regions of ischemic injury. The cells comprising MultiStem appear to be responsive to the environment in which they are administered, homing to sites of injury, providing active disease response while producing proteins that may provide benefit in both acute and chronic conditions. In contrast to traditional pharmaceutical products or biologics that generally act through a single biological mechanism of action, MultiStem can enhance healing and tissue repair through multiple distinct mechanisms acting in parallel, such as by producing a range of therapeutic factors, dynamically responding to the needs of the body resulting in a more effective therapeutic response.

The MultiStem product is unique among regenerative medicine approaches, because it can be manufactured on a large scale, may be administered in an off-the-shelf manner with minimal processing, and can augment healing in multiple ways, providing biological potency and therapeutic effects that other cell therapy approaches may not be able to achieve. Additionally, MultiStem has demonstrated a consistent safety profile in both preclinical and clinical studies. Like drugs and biologics, the product is cleared from the body over time, enhancing product safety relative to other types of stem cell therapy. While the product does not permanently engraft in the patient, the therapeutic effects of treatment with MultiStem appear to be quite durable.

We believe the therapeutic and commercial potential for MultiStem to be very broad, applying to multiple areas of significant unmet medical need. We are pursuing opportunities in several potential multi-billion dollar markets. While traditional pharmaceuticals or traditional biologic therapies typically may be used to treat only a single disease or narrowly defined set of related conditions, MultiStem appears to have far broader potential and could be developed in different formulations and with different delivery approaches to effectively treat a range of disease indications.

We have evaluated the use of MultiStem as a potential treatment in multiple disease areas. Working with an international network of leading investigators and prominent research and clinical institutions, and through our own internal efforts, we have explored the potential for MultiStem to be used in acute and chronic forms of inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, certain pulmonary conditions, and other areas.

To date, we have successfully advanced MultiStem into five clinical stage programs, each of which addresses a significant area of medical need and represents a large commercial market opportunity. MultiStem has been evaluated in two completed clinical trials, one exploring the potential to treat patients that have suffered a heart attack and the other evaluating the potential to prevent or reduce GvHD, as well as other complications, and to provide supportive care to patients being treated for leukemia or related conditions. MultiStem is currently being evaluated in two additional clinical programs in the inflammatory and immune disease and neurological areas. In one study, which is being conducted with our partner, Pfizer, MultiStem is being administered to patients with ulcerative colitis, a common form of inflammatory bowel disease, or IBD. In another ongoing

Table of Contents

study, we are evaluating the potential to treat patients that have suffered neurological damage from a stroke. In addition, a leading clinical center in Europe that is a research collaborator has recently received authorization to conduct an initial clinical trial evaluating administration of MultiStem in patients that have received a liver transplant.

In addition to our MultiStem programs, we have applied our pharmaceutical discovery capabilities to identify and develop novel pharmaceuticals to treat obesity, related metabolic conditions such as diabetes, and certain neurological indications such as schizophrenia. Further, small molecule compounds that may be used to enhance the production or therapeutic effectiveness of MultiStem or related products are under development. These compounds may increase biological potency for certain indications and lead to second or third generation products in the regenerative medicine area. Our 5HT2c agonist program for obesity works by the same mechanism as Lorcaserin[®], which was recently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, for the treatment of obesity. We believe our compounds may have the potential for providing superior weight loss performance, while also achieving a superior safety and tolerability profile. In addition, we have demonstrated that our compounds are complementary with other agents that have been approved by the FDA for treating obesity. Furthermore, certain compounds that we developed may also have relevance in other disease areas, such as the treatment of schizophrenia. We are actively exploring partnership opportunities for our 5HT2c program in both the obesity and schizophrenia areas, as well as for certain programs involving MultiStem.

We were incorporated in Delaware on October 24, 1995. On June 8, 2007, we merged with a wholly owned subsidiary of BTHC VI, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and, on August 31, 2007, BTHC VI, Inc. changed its name to Athersys, Inc.

Business Strategy

Our principal business objective is to discover, develop and commercialize novel therapeutic products for disease indications that represent significant areas of clinical need and commercial opportunity. The key elements of our strategy are outlined below:

Efficiently Conduct Clinical Development to Establish Clinical Proof of Concept and Biological Activity with our Lead Product Candidates. MultiStem represents a novel therapeutic modality for the treatment of inflammatory and immune system disorders, neurological conditions and cardiovascular disease, as well as in other areas. MultiStem may be administered like other biologics, intravenously, via catheter, or by local injection. The cells appear to be responsive to their environment, homing to sites of injury and producing proteins that may provide benefit in acute or chronic conditions. Additionally, MultiStem cell therapy may deliver therapeutic benefit through several distinct mechanisms of action, including reducing inflammatory damage, protecting tissue that is at risk following acute or ischemic injury, and promoting tissue repair, such as through formation of new blood vessels in regions of ischemic injury. We are conducting a number of clinical studies with the intent to establish proof of concept and/or proof of biological activity in a number of important disease areas where the cell therapies would be expected to have benefit in inflammatory and immune system dysfunctions, neurological conditions and cardiovascular disease. Our focus is on conducting well-designed studies early in the clinical development process to establish a robust foundation for subsequent development, partnering activity and expansion into complementary areas. We are committed to a rigorous clinical and regulatory framework, which we believe has helped us to advance our programs efficiently, providing high quality, transparent regulatory submissions. Our discussions with the FDA have resulted in a successful regulatory partnership that has helped to advance our programs efficiently.

Continue to Refine and Improve our Manufacturing and Related Processes and Deepen our Understanding of Therapeutic Mechanisms of Action. A key aspect of MultiStem is its substantial expansion capacity *ex vivo* relative to other cell types. This enables large scale production of the clinical product, which enables greater consistency, specificity and cost of goods advantages over other

Table of Contents

cell therapies. We plan to build on this intrinsic biological advantage by continuing to advance and optimize our production and process development approaches, further developing new manufacturing techniques including our bioreactor platform, and optimizing the plant-to-bedside supply chain to support late-stage development and commercialization of MultiStem. Additionally, we will continue to refine our understanding of our products' activities and mechanisms of action to enable optimization of administration and dosing and to prepare the foundation for product enhancements and next generation opportunities.

Enter into Licensing or Product Co-Development Arrangements in Core Areas, while Out-Licensing Opportunities in Non-Core Areas. In addition to our internal development efforts, an important part of our product development strategy is to work with collaborators and partners to accelerate product development, reduce our development costs, and broaden our commercial access. We have entered into licensing and product co-development arrangements with qualified commercial partners to achieve these objectives. We anticipate that this strategy will help us to develop a portfolio of high quality product development opportunities, enhance our clinical development and commercialization capabilities, and increase our ability to generate value from our proprietary technologies. Over the past decade, we have entered into technology licensing arrangements and established product commercialization and co-development partnerships with companies such as Pfizer, Angiotech, Bristol-Myers Squibb Johnson & Johnson, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and RTI. These partnerships generate revenue and provide capital that allows us to advance certain programs further in development.

Efficiently Explore New High Potential Therapeutic Applications, Leveraging Third-Party Research Collaborations and our Results from Related Areas. Our product candidates have shown promise in multiple disease areas, including in treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other areas. We are committed to exploring potential clinical indications where our therapies may achieve best-in-class profile, and where we can address significant unmet medical needs. In order to achieve this goal, over the past decade, we have established collaborative research relationships with investigators from many leading research and clinical institutions across the United States and Europe, including the Cleveland Clinic, Case Western Reserve University, University of Minnesota, the Medical College of Georgia, the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, or KUL, and other institutions. Through this network of collaborations, we have studied MultiStem in a range of preclinical models that reflect various types of human disease or injury in the cardiovascular, neurological, and immunological areas. These collaborative relationships have enabled us to cost effectively explore where MultiStem may have therapeutic relevance, and how it may be utilized to advance treatment over current clinical care. Additionally, we have shown that we can leverage clinical safety data and preclinical results from some programs to support accelerated clinical development efforts in other areas, saving substantial development time and resources compared to traditional drug development where generally each program is separately developed.

Continue to Expand our Intellectual Property Portfolio. We have a broad intellectual property estate that covers our proprietary products and technologies, as well as methods of production and methods of use. Our intellectual property is important to our business and we take significant steps to protect its value. We have ongoing research and development efforts, both through internal activities and through collaborative research activities with others, which aim to develop new intellectual property and enable us to file patent applications that cover new applications of our existing technologies or product candidates, including MultiStem and other opportunities.

Table of Contents

Our Current Programs

By applying our proprietary MultiStem cell therapy product, we have established therapeutic product development programs treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. To date, we have advanced five programs to the clinical development stage, including the following:

Inflammatory Bowel Disease: MultiStem is being evaluated in an ongoing Phase II clinical study involving administration of MultiStem to patients suffering from UC, the most common form of IBD. This study is a double blind, placebo controlled trial that began enrolling patients in 2011 and is being conducted with our partner, Pfizer, in UC patients who have an inadequate response or are refractory to current treatment. Enrollment of the trial is ongoing and designed to include approximately 130 patients, with initial results expected to be reported in the second half of 2013.

Ischemic Stroke: In an ongoing Phase II clinical study, we are evaluating the administration of MultiStem to patients who have suffered an ischemic stroke. In contrast to treatment with thrombolytics, which must be administered within 3 to 4 hours after a stroke, we are treating patients one to two days after the stroke has occurred. In preclinical studies, administration of a single dose of MultiStem, even several days after a stroke, resulted in significant and durable improvements. This double blind, placebo-controlled trial is being conducted at leading stroke centers across the United States and may include sites in Europe. The study is expected to enroll approximately 136 patients. We completed the first patient cohorts, and the independent safety monitoring committee found in 2012 that MultiStem was safe and well tolerated at both of the doses evaluated. Patient enrollment of the trial is ongoing, and patients are being randomized to receive either high dose MultiStem or placebo. We anticipate announcing initial results for the study in the first half of 2014.

Acute Myocardial Infarction: We have evaluated the administration of MultiStem to patients who have suffered an AMI in a Phase I clinical study. In 2010, we announced preliminary results for this study, demonstrating a favorable safety profile and encouraging signs of improvement in heart function among patients that exhibited severely compromised heart function prior to treatment. This data was published in a leading peer reviewed scientific journal in 2012. One-year follow-up data suggested that the benefit observed was sustained over time. We have completed preliminary planning for a 150 patient Phase II trial that has been authorized by the FDA. Our plans to move the AMI program forward into subsequent development will depend on the availability of capital resources, progress in our other clinical studies and our business development activities.

Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant / GvHD: We completed a Phase I clinical study of the administration of MultiStem to patients suffering from leukemia or certain other blood-borne cancers in which patients undergo radiation therapy and then receive a hematopoietic stem cell, or HSC, transplant. Such patients are at significant risk for serious complications, including GvHD, an imbalance of immune system function caused by transplanted immune cells that attack various tissues and organs in the patient. In 2011 and in 2012, we released data from the study, which demonstrated the safety of MultiStem in this indication and suggested that MultiStem may have a beneficial effect in reducing the incidence and severity of GvHD, as well as providing other benefits. This program has been assigned orphan drug designation from the FDA, which provides us with seven years of market exclusivity upon approval and certain other benefits. We have met with the FDA to discuss the results of the clinical study and our proposed plans for the next phase of clinical development in this area. Based on current plans, we intend to be ready to start this study in the second half of 2013, but the initiation will depend on the progress in our other clinical trials and the achievement of certain business development and financial objectives.

We are also collaborating with a leading transplant group at the University of Regensburg in Germany that has recently obtained authorization to initiate an institutional sponsored clinical trial exploring the administration of MultiStem in patients following a liver transplant. We plan to provide limited financial support for this investigator-sponsored Phase I study and provide the product to conduct the trial.

Table of Contents

In addition to our current and anticipated clinical development activities, we are engaged in preclinical development and evaluation of MultiStem in other inflammatory and immune, neurological and cardiovascular disease areas, as well as certain other indications. We conduct such work both through our own internal research efforts and through a broad network of collaborations we have established with investigators at leading research institutions across the United States and in Europe.

We are in discussions with third parties about collaborating in the development of MultiStem for certain programs and may enter into one or more business partnership(s) to advance these programs.

We have also collaborated with RTI on the development of products for certain orthopedic applications using our stem cell technologies in the bone graft substitutes market. RTI's product development activities are progressing, and we recently amended our agreement to accelerate \$2.0 million of contingent milestone payments into 2012 in connection with technical support to assist RTI in its development efforts. We will also receive royalty revenue from product sales should they occur, as well as potential additional milestone payments.

We are also engaged in the development of novel small molecule therapies to treat obesity and other conditions, such as schizophrenia. Currently, we are focused on the development of potent, highly selective compounds that act through stimulation of a specific receptor in the brain, the 5HT_{2c} serotonin receptor. We are conducting preclinical evaluation of novel compounds that we have developed that exhibit favorable attributes, including outstanding receptor selectivity, as well as greater potency and activity than other 5HT_{2c} agonists. We have also demonstrated our compounds are complementary with other agents and believe these compounds could achieve best in class weight loss, along with a superior safety and tolerability profile. Furthermore, we have evaluated certain compounds in preclinical models of schizophrenia that exhibit an attractive selectivity profile and also observed that these compounds exhibit potent effects. We are in discussions with interested companies and may elect to enter into a partnership to advance the development of our 5HT_{2c} agonist program, either for the treatment of obesity, schizophrenia, or both indications.

Regenerative Medicine Programs

MultiStem – A Novel Therapeutic Modality

We are developing a proprietary non-embryonic, allogeneic stem cell product candidate, MultiStem, that we believe has potential utility for treating a broad range of diseases and could have widespread application in the field of clinical regenerative medicine. Unlike traditional bone marrow transplants or other stem cell therapies, MultiStem may be manufactured on a large scale and may be administered without tissue matching or the need for immune suppression, analogous to type O blood. Potential applications of MultiStem include the treatment of cardiovascular disease, neurological disease or injury and conditions involving the immune system, including autoimmune disease and other conditions. We believe that MultiStem represents a significant advancement in the field of stem cell therapy and could have broad clinical application. We currently have open Investigational New Drug applications, or INDs, for the study of MultiStem in distinct clinical indications, and a collaborating institution recently obtained authorization in Europe to initiate a clinical program through an investigator sponsored clinical trial application, obtained with our permission and support.

MultiStem is a patented biologic product that is manufactured from human stem cells obtained from adult bone marrow, although these cells may alternatively be obtained from other tissue sources, which are also covered under our intellectual property. The product consists of a special class of human stem cells that have the ability to express a range of therapeutically relevant proteins and other factors, as well as form multiple cell types. Factors expressed by MultiStem have the potential to deliver a therapeutic benefit in several ways, such as the reduction of inflammation, regulation of immune system function, protection of damaged or injured tissue, the formation of new blood vessels in regions of ischemic injury and augmentation of tissue repair and healing in other ways. Like drugs, these cells may be stored for an extended period of time (in frozen form) and used off-the-shelf. Following administration, the cells have been shown to express multiple therapeutically relevant proteins, but unlike a traditional transplant, are subsequently cleared from the body over time, analogous to a drug or biologic.

Table of Contents

The therapeutic benefit of bone marrow transplantation has been recognized for decades, and its clinical use has grown since Congress passed the National Organ Transplant Act in 1984 and the National Marrow Donor Registry was established in 1990. However, widespread bone marrow or stem cell transplantation has yet to become a reality. Some of the limitations that have prevented broader clinical application of bone marrow or stem cell transplantation include the requirement for tissue matching between donor and recipient, the typical need for one donor for each patient (a reflection of the inability to expand cells in a controlled and reproducible manner), frequent use of immune suppressive drugs to avoid rejection or immune system complications, the inability to efficiently produce significant quantities of stem cells and a range of potential safety issues.

A stem cell therapy that has the potential to address the challenges mentioned above could represent a breakthrough in the field of regenerative medicine, since it could greatly expand the clinical application of stem cell therapy or other forms of regenerative medicine. In 2003, we acquired technology originally developed at the University of Minnesota related to a novel stem cell type, Multipotent Adult Progenitor Cell, or MAPC®, that may be isolated from adult bone marrow as well as other tissue sources. Over the past several years, we have further developed this technology and the manufacturing of these cells for use in ongoing clinical trials. We refer to the current product platform as MultiStem. During several years of preclinical work, MultiStem has demonstrated the potential to address many of the fundamental limitations observed with traditional bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cell transplants.

We believe that MultiStem represents a potential best-in-class stem cell therapy because it exhibits each of the following characteristics based on research and development conducted to date:

Broad plasticity and multiple potential mechanisms of action. MultiStem cells have a demonstrated ability in animal models to form a range of cell types and also appear to be able to deliver therapeutic benefit by producing factors that protect tissues against damage and inflammation, as well as enhancing or playing a direct role in revascularization or tissue regeneration.

Large scale production. Unlike conventional stem cells, such as blood-forming or hematopoietic stem cells, mesenchymal stem cells, or other cell types, MultiStem cells may be produced on a large scale, processed, and cryogenically preserved, and then used clinically in a rapid and efficient manner. Material obtained from a single donor may be used to produce hundreds of thousands or millions of individual doses, representing a yield far greater than other stem cells have been able to achieve.

Off-the-shelf utility. Unlike traditional bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cell transplants that require extensive genetic matching between donor and recipient, MultiStem is administered without tissue matching or the requirement for immune suppressive drugs. MultiStem is administered as a cryogenically preserved allogeneic product, meaning that these cells are not genetically matched between donor and recipient. This feature, combined with the ability to establish large MultiStem banks, could make it practical for clinicians to efficiently deliver stem cell therapy to a large number of patients.

Safety. Other stem cell types, such as undifferentiated embryonic stem cells or induced pluripotent stem cells have shown the capacity to form ectopic tissue or teratomas, which are tumor-like growths. These could pose serious safety risks to patients. In contrast, MultiStem cells have shown a consistent and outstanding safety profile that has been compiled over several years of preclinical study in a range of animal models by a variety of investigators and that is supported by emerging clinical data.

At each step of the MultiStem production process, cells are analyzed according to pre-established criteria to ensure that a consistent, well characterized product candidate is produced. Cells are harvested from a pre-qualified, healthy, consenting donor and these cells are then expanded to form a master cell bank from which we subsequently produce clinical grade material. We have demonstrated the ability to harvest cells that meet our rigorous criteria from healthy donors with a high degree of consistency. Furthermore, in multiple animal models, MultiStem has been shown to be non-immunogenic, and is administered without the genetic matching that is typically required for conventional bone marrow or stem cell transplantation.

Table of Contents

The distinctive profile of MultiStem allows us to pursue multiple high value commercial opportunities from a single product platform. Based upon work that we and independent collaborators have conducted over the past several years, we believe that MultiStem has the potential to treat a range of distinct disease indications, including ischemic injury and cardiovascular disease, certain types of neurological conditions or injury, autoimmune disease, transplant support (including in oncology patients and solid organ transplant areas), and a range of orphan disease indications. As a result, we believe we will be able to leverage our foundation of safety and efficacy data to add clinical indications efficiently, enabling us to reduce development costs and timelines substantially.

MultiStem for Treating Immune System Disorders, and Neurological Conditions and Cardiovascular Disease

Healthcare represents a significant part of the global economy. In the United States, it represented approximately 18% of all economic activity in 2009, or about \$2.49 trillion dollars annually. However, the United States, along with many other nations, is experiencing an unprecedented demographic shift that is resulting in a significantly expanded population of older individuals. According to United States Census data, in the next few years there will be a dramatic increase in the number of individuals over the age of 65, as this segment of the population increases from 40.2 million individuals in 2010 to more than 72 million people in 2030, representing an increase of approximately 80%. The aging of the population will create enormous financial pressure on the healthcare system in the United States and other countries around the world, resulting in significant clinical challenges, but also resulting in substantial commercial opportunities.

Data from the National Center for Health Statistics shows that as people get older, they are more susceptible to a variety of age related conditions, including heart disease, stroke, certain forms of cancer, diabetes, progressive neurological disorders, various chronic inflammatory and immune conditions, renal disease and a range of others. As a consequence, as people get older they spend far more on healthcare on average they spend three to seven times more on healthcare annually at age 65 than when they were younger and more healthy. According to the Alliance for Aging Research, 83% of healthcare spending is associated with chronic conditions, and other research shows that 62% of healthcare spending is associated with multiple chronic conditions. Traditional medical approaches have failed to adequately address this problem.

We have worked with independent investigators at a number of leading institutions, such as the Cleveland Clinic, University of Minnesota, the National Institutes of Health, the Medical College of Georgia, the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, KUL and other institutions. Through this network of collaborations, we have studied MultiStem in a range of preclinical models that reflect various types of human disease or injury in the cardiovascular, neurological, and immunological areas. To date, we and our collaborators have published research results illustrating the potential benefits of MultiStem in a range of indications including myocardial infarction, vascular disease, ischemic stroke, traumatic brain injury, or TBI, brain damage due to restricted blood flow in newborns, spinal cord injury, and bone marrow transplant support/GvHD. In addition, we have explored and intend to further explore, the potential application of MultiStem in the treatment of a range of other conditions, including other forms of cardiovascular disease, neurological conditions, and immune related disorders.

As stated above, we have consistently observed that MultiStem is safe and effective in animal models. As a result, we have advanced MultiStem to clinical development stage in four clinical indications or disease areas: treatment of IBD (initially focused on UC); support in the hematologic malignancy setting to reduce certain complications associated with traditional bone marrow or HSC transplantation; treatment for stroke caused by a blockage of blood flow in the brain; and treatment of damage caused by myocardial infarction. Additionally, in collaboration with a leading transplant center in Europe, a fifth program in the solid organ transplant area has been advanced to clinical development.

We may expand to other clinical indication areas as results warrant and resources permit.

Table of Contents**Immunological Disorders – MultiStem for IBD and HSC Transplant Support**

Inflammatory and immune disorders represent a significant burden to society. There are over 80 recognized autoimmune disorders, which are conditions caused by an acute or chronic imbalance in the immune system. In these conditions, cells of the immune system begin to attack certain tissues or organs in the body, resulting in tissue damage and loss of function. Some inflammatory and immune conditions are associated with age-related conditions (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis), but some are due to other causes that may be genetic, environmental or a combination of both (e.g., Type 1 diabetes, IBD). Still other conditions may reflect complications associated with the treatment of other conditions (e.g., GvHD, a frequent complication associated with transplant procedures used to treat leukemia or related blood-borne cancers). Each of these conditions shares certain biological characteristics, in that the immune system imbalance results from the inappropriate activation of certain populations of immune cells that subsequently results in significant tissue damage and destruction. This immune imbalance may result in a complex cascade of inflammation that can result in pain, progressive tissue deterioration and loss of function. While currently available immunomodulatory drugs have proven to be effective for many patients, they have failed to adequately address the needs of many other patients that suffer from inflammatory and immune disorders.

In multiple studies, MultiStem has shown potent immunomodulatory properties, including the ability to reduce active inflammation through various modes of action, stimulate tissue repair and restore immune system balance. Accordingly, we believe that MultiStem could have broad application in the area of treating immune system disorders, including certain autoimmune diseases and other conditions, including GvHD, which is a frequent immunological complication associated with bone marrow or HSC transplantation.

In 2009, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Pfizer to develop and commercialize MultiStem for the treatment of IBD for the worldwide market. IBD is a group of inflammatory and autoimmune conditions that affect the colon and small intestine, typically resulting in severe abdominal pain, weight loss, vomiting and diarrhea. The most common forms of the disease include UC and Crohn's disease, which are estimated to affect four million people or more in the United States, five major European markets (United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Spain) and Japan. Chronic IBD can be a severely debilitating condition, and advanced cases may require surgery to remove the affected region of the bowel, and may also require temporary or permanent colostomy or ileostomy. In many cases, surgery does not achieve a permanent cure, and patients suffer a return of the disease. In 2011, enrollment commenced in our Phase II clinical study being conducted with our partner, Pfizer, to administer MultiStem to patients suffering from UC, and we anticipate reporting initial trial results in the second half of 2013.

Another area of focus is the use of MultiStem as adjunctive treatment for HSC/bone marrow transplant used as therapy in hematologic malignancy. For many types of cancer, such as leukemia or other blood-borne cancers, treatment typically involves radiation therapy or chemotherapy, alone or in combination. Such treatment can substantially deplete the cells of the blood and immune system, by reducing the number of stem cells in the bone marrow from which they arise. The more intense the radiation treatment or chemotherapy, the more severe the resulting depletion is of the bone marrow, blood, and immune system. Other tissues may also be affected, such as cells in the digestive tract and in the pulmonary system. The result may be severe anemia, immunodeficiency, substantial reduction in digestive capacity, and other problems that may result in significant disability or death.

One strategy for treating the depletion of bone marrow is to perform a peripheral blood stem cell transplant or a bone marrow transplant. This approach may augment the patient's ability to form new blood and immune cells and provide a significant survival advantage. However, finding a closely matched donor is frequently difficult or even impossible. Even when such a donor is found, in many cases there are immunological complications, such as GvHD, which may result in serious disability or death.

Working with leading experts in the stem cell and bone marrow transplantation field, we have studied MultiStem in animal models of radiation therapy and GvHD. In multiple animal models, MultiStem has been

Table of Contents

shown to be non-immunogenic, even when administered without the genetic matching that is typically required for conventional bone marrow or stem cell transplantation. Furthermore, in animal model systems testing immune reactivity of T-cells against unrelated donor tissue, MultiStem has been shown to suppress the T-cell-mediated immune responses that are an important factor in causing GvHD. MultiStem-treated animals also displayed a significant increase in survival relative to controls. As a result, we believe that the administration of MultiStem in conjunction with or following standard HSC transplantation may have the potential to reduce the incidence or severity of complications and may enhance gastrointestinal function, which is frequently compromised as a result of radiation treatment or chemotherapy.

We completed a Phase I clinical trial examining the safety and tolerability of a single dose or repeat dosing of MultiStem administered intravenously to patients receiving a bone marrow or hematopoietic stem cell transplant as part of their treatment of leukemia or other hematological condition. The trial was an open label, multicenter trial that involved leading experts in the field of bone marrow transplantation. In February 2012, we announced the top-line results from the trial. We observed a consistent safety profile in both the single and multiple dose arms of the study, and at all dose levels tested. Although the trial was not specifically designed to demonstrate efficacy, we also observed clinically meaningful improvement in medically important parameters relative to historical clinical experience, including reduced incidence and severity of acute GvHD, improved relapse free survival, no graft failures, and enhanced engraftment rates relative to other forms of treatment.

In 2010, we announced that we had been granted orphan drug designation by the FDA for MultiStem in the prevention of GvHD. In April 2012, we met with the FDA to review the results from the Phase I trial and discuss plans for the next phase of clinical development, which could include a Phase II/III study of MultiStem for GvHD prophylaxis and HSC transplant support. We have submitted our proposed plan for such a study, which is currently under consideration by the FDA. Based on current plans, we intend to be ready to start this study in the second half of 2013, but the initiation will depend on the progress in our clinical trials and the achievement of certain business development and financial objectives.

Neurological Injury and Disease – MultiStem for Ischemic Stroke

Another focus of our regenerative medicine program is the use of MultiStem for the treatment of neurological injury as a result of acute or chronic conditions. Neurological injury and disease represents an area of significant unmet medical need, a major burden on the healthcare system, and also represents a huge commercial opportunity.

Many neurological conditions require extensive long-term therapy, and many require extended hospitalization and/or institutional care, creating an enormous cost burden. Stroke represents an area where the clinical need is particularly significant, since it represents a leading cause of death and significant long term disability. Currently, there are approximately 800,000 individuals in the United States that suffer a stroke each year, more than two million stroke victims in the United States, Europe and Japan combined, and approximately 15 million people that suffer a stroke each year globally. The vast majority of these (approximately 85% to 90%) are ischemic strokes, that are caused by a blockage of blood flow in the brain, that cuts off the supply of oxygen and nutrients, and can result in tissue loss and neurological damage, as well as long term or permanent disability. The remaining 10% to 15% are hemorrhagic strokes, which occur when a blood vessel bursts and bleeding into the brain ensues.

Studies show that in recent years there has been a dramatic rise in ischemic strokes among young adults (i.e., individuals in the 25 to 45 age group), which is likely due to a combination of rising rates of obesity and other factors. Unfortunately, current therapeutic options for ischemic stroke victims are limited, as the only available therapy, a clot dissolving agent or thrombolytic, must be administered within several hours of the occurrence of the stroke. As a consequence of this limited time window, only a small percentage of stroke victims are treated with the currently available therapy – most simply receive supportive or palliative care. The long-term costs of stroke are substantial, with many patients requiring extended hospitalization, extended

Table of Contents

physical therapy or rehabilitation (for those patients that are capable of entering such programs), and many require long-term institutional or family care. Similarly, there are other acute and progressive neurological conditions that require substantial healthcare resources, with limited existing treatment options that are only marginally clinically effective.

We have published research with independent collaborating investigators that demonstrates that MultiStem conveys biological benefits in preclinical models of ischemic stroke, as well as other models of neurological damage and injury, including TBI, neonatal hypoxic ischemia (a cause of neurological damage in infants), and spinal cord injury. We have also conducted preclinical work in other neurological areas, and have been awarded grants to support work in areas such as the indications described above and for evaluating the potential of MultiStem to treat chronic conditions such as Multiple Sclerosis, or MS, or Parkinson's disease. Our research has shown that MultiStem conveys benefits through distinct mechanisms, including reducing inflammatory damage, protecting at risk tissue at the site of injury, and through direct neurotrophic effects that stimulate the recovery of damaged neurons. As a result, we believe that MultiStem may have relevance to multiple forms of neurological injury and disease.

Our initial clinical focus in the neurological area involves evaluating administration of MultiStem to treat ischemic stroke. Ischemic stroke is a leading cause of death and disability globally, and accounts for approximately 85% of all strokes. Recent progress toward the development of safer and more effective treatments for ischemic stroke has been disappointing. Despite the fact that ischemic stroke is one of the leading causes of death and disability in the United States, there has been little progress toward the development of treatments that improve the prognosis for stroke victims. The only FDA-approved drug currently available for ischemic stroke is the anti-clotting factor, tPA. According to current clinical guidelines, tPA must be administered to stroke patients within several hours after the occurrence of the ischemic stroke to remove the clot while minimizing potential risks, such as bleeding into the brain. Administration of tPA after three to four hours is not recommended, since it can cause cerebral bleeding or even death. Given this limited therapeutic window, it is estimated that less than 5% of ischemic stroke victims in the United States currently receive treatment with tPA.

In preclinical studies conducted by investigators, including at both the University of Minnesota, the Medical College of Georgia, and the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, significant functional improvements have been observed in rodents that have undergone an experimentally induced stroke, or that have incurred significant neurological damage due to similar types of ischemic events, such as a result of neonatal hypoxic ischemia or TBI, and then received treatment with MultiStem. Published research has demonstrated that administration of MultiStem even one week after a surgically induced stroke results in substantial long-term therapeutic benefit, as evidenced by the improvement of treated animals compared with controls in a battery of tests examining mobility, strength, fine motor skills, and other aspects of neurological functional improvement.

Based on the research conducted by us and our collaborators, we believe MultiStem conveys significant benefits through several mechanisms, including reduction of inflammation and immune system modulation in the ischemic area, and the protection and rescue of damaged or injured cells, including neuronal tissue. Research results presented at the 2011 and 2012 American Heart Association International Stroke Conference by collaborators from the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston demonstrated that administration of MultiStem 24 hours following a stroke reduced inflammatory damage in the brain and resulted in significant functional improvement, and that some of these results were achieved by reducing the inflammatory response emanating from the spleen. These results confirm that MultiStem treatment is well tolerated, does not require immunosuppression and results in a robust and durable therapeutic benefit, and are consistent with prior results that show MultiStem can provide significant benefits even when administered up to one week after the initial stroke event.

We are currently enrolling patients in a 136-patient Phase II clinical trial exploring the administration of MultiStem to patients that have suffered an ischemic stroke. In this trial, MultiStem is administered 24 to 36

Table of Contents

hours after a stroke has occurred. If shown to be safe and effective, this would represent a significant extension of the treatment window relative to existing standard of care and could provide an important new therapeutic option for stroke patients. We believe that the potential market for a new therapy to treat stroke could be \$15 to \$20 billion or more annually.

We are also interested in the application of MultiStem for other neurological indications that represent areas of significant unmet medical need, such as TBI, which represents the leading cause of disability among children and young adults, and a leading cause of death. Approximately 1.7 million cases of TBI are seen in the United States each year, nearly half a million cases of which are children age 0 to 14 years old. The United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC, estimates that more than 5.3 million individuals are living with a disability and have a long-term or lifelong need for help to perform activities of daily living as a result of a TBI. The annual direct and indirect costs for TBI are approximately \$60 billion a year, according to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, which is part of the National Institutes of Health. In preclinical studies of TBI, administration of MultiStem dramatically reduced the extent of damage caused by a TBI, and promoted accelerated healing of the blood-brain barrier. Early in 2012, we announced grant funding aggregating \$3.6 million to further advance our MultiStem programs and cell therapy platform, including further development of MultiStem for the treatment of TBI and further development of our cell therapy formulations and manufacturing capabilities.

We are also conducting preclinical work exploring the application of MultiStem in other neurological indications. In 2010, we announced that we and collaborators at the Center for Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine and Case Western Reserve University were awarded \$1.0 million through the Ohio Third Frontier Biomedical Program to support preclinical and translational research into the treatment of spinal cord injury, or SCI, with MultiStem. In October 2012, we presented data at the Annual Society for Neuroscience meeting that demonstrated that intravenous administration of MultiStem one day after SCI results in statistically significant and sustained improvements in gross locomotor function, fine locomotor function and bladder control compared to control treated animals.

In 2011, we announced the award of grant funding of up to \$640,000 to investigate the potential for MultiStem to treat chronic progressive MS based on initial results in preclinical models. In October 2012, in collaboration with scientists from Case Western Reserve University, and with the support of Fast Forward and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, we reported research results that demonstrate the potential benefits of MultiStem therapy for treating MS. In standard preclinical models of MS, researchers observed that MultiStem administration results in sustained behavioral improvements, arrests the demyelination process that is central to the pathology of MS, and supports remyelination of affected axons.

Cardiovascular Disease *Evaluating MultiStem for Treating Damage from a Heart Attack*

Cardiovascular disease is an area of significant clinical need that is expected to expand significantly in the years ahead. Despite treatment advances in recent years, cardiovascular disease remains the leading cause of death, and represents one of the leading causes of disability around the world. In the United States, approximately 1,255,000 patients suffer a heart attack each year, and approximately 5.7 million individuals in the United States are currently suffering from heart failure. Another eight million suffer from peripheral arterial disease, which is associated with significant morbidity and mortality. According to projections published recently by the American Heart Association in February 2011 in the journal *Circulation*, aggregate costs for treating heart disease in the United States are expected to soar in the coming years. In 2010, annual direct costs for treating cardiovascular disease were \$273 billion, but by 2030 these are expected to nearly triple, to a projected \$818 billion per year. This increase will occur primarily as a result of the aging population, and may not fully reflect the impact of the dramatic escalation in obesity rates that has occurred for both adults and children in recent years, which could further exacerbate the long-term challenges and increase costs associated with cardiovascular disease and other conditions.

Table of Contents

In a Phase I clinical trial, we have explored the use of MultiStem as a treatment for damage caused by AMI. Myocardial infarction is one of the leading causes of death and disability in the United States. Myocardial infarction is caused by the blockage of one or more arteries that supply blood to the heart. Such blockages can be caused, for example, by the rupture of an atherosclerotic plaque deposit. According to the American Heart Association 2012 Statistical Update, there were approximately 935,000 cases of myocardial infarction that occurred in the United States in 2008 and approximately 7.9 million individuals living in the United States that had previously suffered a heart attack. In addition, there were approximately 812,000 deaths that occurred from all forms of cardiovascular disease, including 462,000 individuals that died as a result of coronary heart disease or heart failure. A variety of risk factors are associated with an elevated risk of myocardial infarction or atherosclerosis, including age, high blood pressure, smoking, sedentary lifestyle and genetics. While advances in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of heart disease have had a positive impact, there is clearly room for improvement – myocardial infarction remains a leading cause of death and disability in the United States and the rest of the world.

MultiStem has been studied in validated animal models of AMI, including at both the Cleveland Clinic and the University of Minnesota. Investigators demonstrated that the administration of allogeneic MultiStem into the hearts of animals damaged by experimentally induced heart attacks resulted in significant functional improvement in cardiac output and other functional parameters compared with animals that received placebo or no treatment. Furthermore, the administration of immunosuppressive drug was not required and provided no additional benefit in this study, and supports the concept of using MultiStem as an allogeneic product.

Working with a contract research organization, we completed additional preclinical studies in established pig models of AMI using catheter delivery and examining various factors such as the route and method of MultiStem administration, dose ranging, and timing of treatment. In 2008, we initiated a multicenter, open-label Phase I clinical trial in this indication, and the study is now completed. In July 2010, we announced the preliminary results from this trial, which showed that MultiStem was well tolerated at all dose levels and exhibited a favorable safety profile. In addition, patients that received treatment with MultiStem exhibited meaningful improvements in cardiovascular function, including left ventricular ejection fraction, wall motion scores, and other parameters. These results were published electronically by *Circulation Research* in November 2011.

Pharmaceutical Programs

Novel 5HT2c agonists for the treatment of obesity and other conditions

Obesity is a substantial contributing factor to a range of diseases that represent the major causes of death and disability in the developed world today. Individuals who are clinically obese have elevated rates of cardiovascular disease, stroke, certain types of cancer and diabetes. According to the CDC, the incidence of obesity in the United States has increased at an epidemic rate during the past 20 years. CDC now estimates that almost 70% of all Americans are overweight, including more than one-third that are considered clinically obese. The percentage of young people who are overweight has more than tripled since 1980. There has also been a dramatic rise in the rate of obesity in Europe and Asia. Despite the magnitude of this problem, current approaches to clinical obesity are largely ineffective, and we are aware of relatively few new therapeutic approaches in clinical development.

We are developing novel pharmaceutical treatments for obesity, which are compounds designed to act by stimulating a key receptor in the brain that regulates appetite and food intake – the 5HT2c receptor. The role of this receptor in regulating food intake is well understood in both animal models and humans. In 1996, Wyeth launched the anti-obesity drug Redux® (dexfenfluramine), a non-specific serotonin receptor agonist that was used with the stimulant phentermine in a combination commonly known as fen-phen. This diet drug combination gained rapid and widespread acceptance in the clinical marketplace and was shown to be highly effective at regulating appetite, reducing food intake, and causing significant weight loss. Unfortunately, in addition to

Table of Contents

stimulating the 5HT2c receptor, Redux also stimulated the 5HT2b receptor that is found in the heart. The activation of 5HT2b by Redux is believed to have caused significant cardiovascular problems in a number of patients and, as a result, Redux was withdrawn from the market in 1997.

Since the withdrawal of Redux from the market, several groups have published research and clinical data that implicate stimulation of the 5HT2b receptor as the underlying cause of the cardiovascular problems. These findings suggest that highly selective compounds that stimulate the 5HT2c receptor, but that do not appreciably stimulate the 5HT2b receptor, could be developed that maintain the desired appetite suppressive effects without the cardiovascular toxicity. Recent clinical data supports this hypothesis and also suggests that the 5HT2c agonists may also cause a statistically significant reduction in the amount of sugar in the blood, as measured by fasting blood glucose and HbA1c levels, which are both clinically relevant measures for patients suffering from diabetes.

Recently, the FDA approved Lorcaserin, a 5HT2c agonist, for the treatment of obesity. We believe this represents a significant event for our program because it illustrates that the FDA recognizes and agrees with the concept that 5HT2c agonists that display appropriate selectivity, biological activity and clinical safety are approvable for indications such as obesity.

Our drug development program is focused on creating potent and selective orally administered compounds that stimulate the 5HT2c receptor, but that avoid the 5HT2b receptor and other receptors, such as 5HT2a, or other receptors that could cause adverse side effects. Based on extensive preclinical studies that we have conducted with compounds that we have generated, we have demonstrated the ability to develop compounds that are highly potent and selective for the 5HT2c receptor, and that lack activity at either 5HT2a or 5HT2b. We believe that clinical trials will demonstrate that this achievement represents a significant advance in the field, and that the potency and selectivity profile displayed by compounds we are developing will result in substantially better efficacy and a cleaner safety and tolerability profile, as well as a more convenient dosing schedule than other 5HT2c agonist programs including Lorcaserin. We also evaluated certain of our compounds when administered as a monotherapy or in conjunction with other weight loss agents, and have observed effectiveness with both approaches. We are conducting preclinical evaluation of novel compounds that we have developed that exhibit outstanding receptor selectivity and are working toward the selection of a clinical development candidate for this program.

Certain potent and highly selective compounds that we have developed display a profile that we believe may have utility in treating schizophrenia. We evaluated some of these compounds in preclinical models of schizophrenia and have observed that they exhibit efficacy in these models.

We are currently exploring partnering opportunities for this program and may elect to enter into a partnership to advance the development of this program for the treatment of obesity and related indications, schizophrenia, or multiple indications.

Other Small Molecule Programs & Key Technologies

In addition to our other programs, we believe that there are significant opportunities for synergy between our small molecule platform and related capabilities and our MultiStem technology. Specifically, we believe that substantial opportunities exist for identifying and utilizing small molecule modulators of therapeutically relevant biological activity exhibited by MultiStem or other stem cell types. We believe that applying our capabilities in both areas could lead to next generation product development opportunities, including more potent stem cell based therapies that have been optimized for use in specific indication areas.

In addition to our current product development programs, we developed our patented RAGE® technology that provides us with the ability to produce human cell lines that express specific, biologically well validated drug targets without relying upon cloned and isolated gene sequences. While our RAGE technology is not a

Table of Contents

therapeutic product, it is a commercial technology that we have successfully applied for the benefit of our partners and that we have also used for our own internal drug development programs. Modern drug screening approaches typically require the physical isolation and structural modification of a gene of interest, an approach referred to as gene cloning, in order to create a cell line that expresses a drug target of interest. Researchers may then use the genetically modified cell line to identify pharmaceutical compounds that inhibit or stimulate the target of interest. The RAGE technology enables us to turn on or amplify the expression of a drug target without having to physically clone or isolate the gene. In effect, the technology works through the random insertion of tiny, proprietary genetic switches that randomly turn genes on without requiring their physical isolation, or any advance knowledge of their structure. This technology provides us with broad freedom to work with targets that may be otherwise unavailable as a result of intellectual property restrictions on the use of specific cloned and isolated genes. In recent years, we have produced cell lines that express drug targets in a range of disease areas such as metabolic disease, infectious disease, oncology, cardiovascular disease, inflammation, and central nervous system disorders. Many of these were produced for drug development programs at major pharmaceutical companies that we have collaborated with, such as Bristol-Myers Squibb, and some have been produced for our internal drug development programs.

Collaborations and Partnerships***Pfizer***

In 2009, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Pfizer to develop and commercialize MultiStem for the treatment of IBD for the worldwide market. Under the terms of the agreement, we received a non-refundable up-front cash payment of \$6.0 million from Pfizer and research funding and support during the initial phase of the collaboration that ended in 2012. In addition, we are also eligible to receive milestone payments of up to \$105 million upon the successful achievement of certain development, regulatory and commercial milestones, though there can be no assurance that we will achieve these milestones, and no significant milestone payments were received as of December 31, 2012. We are responsible for manufacturing and Pfizer pays us for manufacturing product for clinical development and commercialization purposes. Pfizer has responsibility for development, regulatory and commercialization and will pay us tiered royalties on worldwide commercial sales of MultiStem IBD products. Alternatively, in lieu of royalties and certain commercialization milestones, we may elect to co-develop with Pfizer and the parties will share development and commercialization expenses and profits/losses on an agreed basis beginning at Phase III clinical development.

The Pfizer collaboration does not have a specific termination date, but will terminate upon the last to expire royalty term, unless terminated earlier by either party. Either party can terminate the agreement for an uncured material breach or default. Pfizer is permitted to terminate the agreement upon advance written notice to us if we sustain certain turnover levels for employees working on the program, if our license with the University of Minnesota is terminated, if we experience a specified change of control event, or in its sole discretion. We can terminate the agreement if a certain milestone event has not occurred by a defined period of time, or if we reasonably believe that Pfizer has failed to satisfy its obligations to progress the development of the program. Following termination of the agreement by us, all licenses granted to Pfizer to develop and commercialize MultiStem for IBD will terminate, other than certain more limited research licenses, and ownership of regulatory and clinical data will revert to us. Following termination of the agreement by Pfizer, the licenses granted to Pfizer will remain in effect according to their terms, unless the termination is due to our breach, employee turnover or termination of the license with University of Minnesota, in which case payments to us will be reduced from what was otherwise payable. Also, if Pfizer terminates in its sole discretion, then Pfizer retains its obligation to fund our research and development costs as set forth in the agreement.

RTI

In 2010, we entered into an agreement with RTI to develop and commercialize MAPC technology-based biologic implants for certain orthopedic applications in the bone graft substitutes market. Under the terms of our

Table of Contents

RTI agreement, we received a \$5.0 million license fee in installments, of which \$3.0 million was received in 2010 and 2011, and \$2.0 million was received in 2012 in connection with an amendment that accelerated these payments in connection with our providing certain technical support to RTI. In accordance with the agreement, we are also eligible to receive an additional \$35.5 million in cash payments upon the successful achievement of certain commercial milestones, though there can be no assurance that such milestones will be achieved, and no significant milestone payments were received as of December 31, 2012. In addition, we will receive tiered royalties on worldwide commercial sales of implants using our technologies.

Angiotech

In 2011, we reached an agreement with Angiotech to terminate the collaboration agreement and license between the parties, reflecting a change in Angiotech's business and financial strategy. As a result of the termination, we regained ownership of all rights for developing our stem cell technologies and products for cardiovascular disease indications, including AMI, congestive heart failure, chronic ischemia, and peripheral vascular disease, and Angiotech no longer has any license rights or options with respect to our technologies and products. Angiotech made its final cost-sharing payment in 2011 in connection with collaboration activities and has no further obligations to us. Though the termination will affect our future costs of development for ongoing cardiovascular programs, such as AMI, it significantly improves our ability to explore cardiovascular and more comprehensive collaborative development and commercialization arrangements with other pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical products companies. In the case of a new AMI collaboration, Angiotech will be entitled to a future payment from us equal to a percentage of cash license fee payments we receive within the first six months from a third-party related to such AMI collaboration, and is not entitled to other downstream payments, such as milestone payments, royalties or any profit-sharing payments. The future payment, if any, will be either (i) 15% of third-party license fees if an AMI collaboration is established after the initiation of enrollment in a Phase II AMI clinical trial, but before we have spent \$5.0 million on the clinical trial, and within 24 months of the termination agreement, or (ii) 10% of third-party license fees up to a maximum of \$5.0 million to Angiotech if an AMI collaboration is established after the initiation of enrollment in a Phase II AMI clinical trial, and after we have spent \$5.0 million on the clinical trial, and within 36 months of the termination agreement.

Bristol-Myers Squibb

In 2000, we entered into a collaboration with Bristol-Myers Squibb to provide cell lines expressing well validated drug targets produced using our RAGE technology for compound screening and development. This initial collaboration was expanded in 2002 and again in 2006, and was in its final phase as amended in 2009. Bristol-Myers Squibb uses the cell lines in its internal drug development programs and, in exchange, we receive license fee and milestone payments and will be entitled to receive royalties on the sale of any approved products. Depending on the use of a cell line by Bristol-Myers Squibb and the progress of drug development programs benefiting from the use of such a cell line, we may receive as much as approximately \$5.5 million per cell line in additional license fees and milestone payments, though we cannot assure you that any further milestones will be achieved or that we will receive any additional milestone payments. In 2008, Bristol-Myers Squibb successfully advanced into Phase II clinical development a drug candidate discovered using a target provided by us, thereby triggering a clinical development milestone payment to us.

We remain entitled to receive license fees for targets that were delivered to Bristol-Myers Squibb under our completed collaboration, as well as milestone payments and royalties on compounds developed by Bristol-Myers Squibb using our technology, though there can be no assurance that we will achieve any such milestones or royalties. As of December 31, 2012, we received an aggregate amount of \$1.8 million in milestone payments and \$9.7 million in license fees since the inception of our collaboration with Bristol-Myers Squibb.

The Bristol-Myers Squibb collaboration does not have a specific termination date, but will terminate when Bristol-Myers Squibb no longer has an obligation to pay us royalties, which obligation generally continues until

Table of Contents

the later of the expiration of the Bristol-Myers Squibb patent covering an approved product and ten years after commercial sales of that product began. Though we expect Bristol-Myers Squibb to file for and be issued patents for products developed under the collaboration, we are not aware of any patents issued to Bristol-Myers Squibb covering any potential products related to the collaboration. If either party breaches its material obligations and fails to cure that breach within 60 days after notice from the non-breaching party, the non-breaching party may terminate the collaboration.

Competition

We face significant competition with respect to the various dimensions of our business. With regard to our efforts to develop MultiStem as a novel stem cell therapy, currently, there are a number of companies that are actively developing stem cell products, which encompass a range of different cell types, including embryonic stem cells, umbilical cord stem cells, adult-derived stem cells and processed bone marrow derived cells.

Osiris is currently engaged in Phase II and Phase III clinical trials involving Prochymal, an allogeneic stem cell product based on mesenchymal stem cells, or MSCs, that are obtained from healthy consenting donors, and are administered without tissue matching. However, in contrast to MultiStem, MSCs display greater donor to donor variability, limited expansion potential, and limited biological plasticity. In 2008, Osiris announced a partnership in which Genzyme acquired development rights to Prochymal and Chondrogen for certain markets outside the United States and Canada in exchange for \$130 million in license fees, up to \$1.25 billion in clinical and sales milestones, and royalties. In 2011, Sanofi acquired Genzyme, and in October 2012, Sanofi announced that the partnership had been terminated, and Osiris had regained commercial development rights to Prochymal and Chondrogen.

Mesoblast Limited, or Mesoblast, is currently engaged in clinical trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of Revascor, an allogeneic stem cell product based on mesenchymal stem cell precursors that are obtained from healthy consenting donors. These cells also appear to display limited expansion potential and biological plasticity. In 2010, Mesoblast announced a partnership with Cephalon, Inc., or Cephalon, in which Cephalon paid an upfront license fee of \$130 million, and agreed to invest an additional \$220 million in equity for a 19.9% stake in Mesoblast. In addition, total regulatory milestone payments to Mesoblast could reach \$1.7 billion, assuming that the agreement results in commercial treatments for conditions including congestive heart failure, AMI, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. In 2011, Teva Pharmaceuticals announced that it had acquired Cephalon.

Other public companies are developing stem-related therapies, including Aastrom Biosciences, Stem Cells Inc., Johnson & Johnson, Celgene, Advanced Cell Technology, Inc., CRYO-CELL International, Inc., Pluristem, and Cytori. In addition, private companies, such as Gamida Cell Ltd., Plureon Corporation, NeoStem, Inc., Tigenix NV and others, are also developing cell therapy related products or capabilities. Given the magnitude of the potential opportunity for stem cell therapy, we expect competition in this area to intensify in the coming years.

We also face competition in our efforts to develop compounds for the treatment of obesity. Recently, two new treatments were approved by the FDA for the treatment of obesity, Belviq (Lorcaserin), which was developed by Arena Pharmaceuticals, Inc., or Arena, and Qsymia (a proprietary combination of phentermine and topiramate), which was developed by Vivus. Prior to these recent approvals, there was one approved therapeutic product on the market for obesity, Xenical (also known as Alli), which is marketed by Roche. Potential side effects associated with taking Xenical / Alli include cramping, intestinal discomfort, flatulence, diarrhea, and leakage of oily stool. Another obesity drug, Meridia, was approved for clinical use and marketed by Abbott Pharmaceuticals, but was withdrawn from the market due to concerns regarding increased risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke among patients taking the drug.

Table of Contents

There are many other companies that have previously attempted or are attempting to develop novel treatments for obesity, and a wide range of approaches are being taken. Some of these companies include large, multinational pharmaceutical companies such as Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck & Co., Inc., Roche, Sanofi, GlaxoSmithKline plc, or GlaxoSmithKline, Eli Lilly and Company and others. There are also a variety of biotechnology companies developing treatments for obesity, including Orexigen Therapeutics, Neurosearch, Amgen Inc., or Amgen, Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Nastech Pharmaceutical Company, Alizyme plc, Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Neurocrine Biosciences, Inc., Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Metabolic Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kyorin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and others. It is likely that, given the magnitude of the market opportunity, many companies will continue to focus on the obesity area, and that competition will remain high. If we are successful at developing a 5HT_{2c} agonist as a safe and effective treatment for obesity, it is likely that other companies will attempt to develop safer and more effective compounds in the same class, or will attempt to combine therapies in an effort to establish a safer and more effective therapeutic product.

We believe our most significant competitors are fully integrated pharmaceutical companies and biotechnology companies that have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing, and human resources than we do. These companies may succeed in obtaining regulatory approval for competitive products more rapidly than we can for our products. In addition, our competitors may develop technologies and products that are cheaper, safer or more effective than those being developed by us or that would render our technology obsolete. Furthermore, some of these companies may feel threatened by our activities and attempt to delay or impede our efforts to develop our products or apply our technologies.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent applications, patents, trademarks, and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights. We believe that to have a competitive advantage, we must develop and maintain the proprietary aspects of our technologies. Currently, we require our officers, employees, consultants, contractors, manufacturers, outside scientific collaborators and sponsored researchers, and other advisors to execute confidentiality agreements in connection with their employment, consulting, or advisory relationships with us, where appropriate. We also require our employees, consultants, and advisors who we expect to work on our products to agree to disclose and assign to us all inventions conceived during the work day, developed using our property, or which relate to our business. We currently have over 130 patents for our technologies.

We have a broad patent estate with claims directed to compositions, methods of production, and methods of use of certain non-embryonic stem cells and related technologies. We acquired ownership of part of our stem cell technology and intellectual property as a result of our 2003 acquisition of a holding company, which held the rights to the technology originally discovered at the University of Minnesota. We also have an exclusive license to additional MAPC-related inventions (or in other words, improvements) developed by the University of Minnesota through May 2009, and, under a collaborative research agreement with KUL, we have an exclusive license to MAPC-related inventions developed at KUL using the MAPC technology or intellectual property or that result from sponsored research funded by us. We also own and license additional intellectual property developed by us and others. Our broad intellectual property portfolio consists of more than 80 issued patents (of which twelve are United States patents) and more than 170 global patent applications around our stem cell technology and MultiStem product platform. This includes nine United States patents and more than 40 international patents that apply to MAPC and related products, such as MultiStem. The current intellectual property estate, which incorporates additional filings and may broaden over time, could provide coverage for our stem cell product candidates, manufacturing processes and methods of use through 2030 and beyond. Furthermore, an extended period of market exclusivity may apply for certain products (e.g., exclusivity periods for orphan drug designation or biologics).

We have established a broad intellectual property portfolio related to our functional genomics technologies and small molecule product candidates. We have a broad patent estate with claims directed to compositions, methods of making, and methods of using our small molecule drug candidates. We have six United States patents

Table of Contents

and two patent applications with broad claims directed to selective 5HT_{2c} agonists discovered at Athersys that currently provide patent coverage through as late as 2029. From our Histamine H₃ program, we have six United States patents with broad claims directed to compounds discovered at Athersys from two distinct chemical series that currently provide patent coverage through as late as 2028. In addition, we currently have 35 issued patents (sixteen United States patents and nineteen international patents) and three patent applications relating to compositions and methods for the RAGE technology that currently provide patent coverage through as late as 2017, and four United States patents and four patent applications relating to human proteins and candidate drug targets that we identified through the application of RAGE and our other technologies that currently provide patent coverage through as late as 2022. The RAGE technology was developed by Dr. John Harrington and other Athersys scientists internally in the mid-1990s.

We believe that we have broad freedom to use and commercially develop our technologies and product candidates. However, if successful, a patent infringement suit brought against us may force us or any of our collaborators or licensees to stop or delay developing, manufacturing, or selling potential products that are claimed to infringe a third party's intellectual property, unless that party grants us rights to use its intellectual property. In such cases, we may be required to obtain licenses to patents or proprietary rights of others to continue to commercialize our products. However, we may not be able to obtain any licenses required under any patents or proprietary rights of third parties on acceptable terms, or at all. Even if we were able to obtain rights to the third party's intellectual property, these rights may be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors access to the same intellectual property. Ultimately, we may be unable to commercialize some of our potential products or may have to cease some of our business operations as a result of patent infringement claims, which could severely harm our business.

Research and Development

Our research and development costs, which consist primarily of costs associated with external clinical trial costs, preclinical study fees, manufacturing costs, salaries and related personnel costs, legal expenses resulting from intellectual property application processes, and laboratory supply and reagent costs, were \$19.6 million in 2012, \$18.9 million in 2011 and \$14.8 million in 2010.

Government Regulation

Any products we may develop and our research and development activities are subject to stringent government regulation in the United States by the FDA and, in many instances, by corresponding foreign and state regulatory agencies. The European Union, or EU, has vested centralized authority in the European Medicines Agency and Committee on Proprietary Medicinal Products to standardize review and approval across EU member nations.

These regulatory agencies enforce comprehensive statutes, regulations and guidelines governing the drug development process. This process involves several steps. Initially, a company must generate preclinical data to show safety before human testing may be initiated. In the United States, a drug company must submit an IND to the FDA prior to securing authorization for human testing. The IND must contain adequate data on product candidate chemistry, toxicology and metabolism and, where appropriate, animal research testing to support initial safety.

A Clinical Trial Agreement, or CTA, is the European equivalent of the IND. CTA requirements are issued by each competent authority within the European Union and are enacted by local laws and Directives.

Any of our product candidates will require regulatory approval and compliance with regulations made by United States and foreign government agencies prior to commercialization in such countries. The process of obtaining FDA or foreign regulatory agency approval has historically been extremely costly and time consuming. The FDA regulates, among other things, the development, testing, manufacture, safety, efficacy, record keeping, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of biologics and new drugs.

Table of Contents

The standard process required by the FDA before a pharmaceutical agent may be marketed in the United States includes:

preclinical tests in animals that demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of safety and effectiveness in human patients;

submission to the FDA of an IND, which must become effective before clinical trials in humans can commence. If Phase I clinical trials are to be conducted initially outside the United States, a different regulatory filing is required, depending on the location of the trial;

adequate and well controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the drug or biologic in the intended disease indication;

for drugs, submission of a New Drug Application, or NDA, or a Biologic License Application, or BLA, with the FDA; and

FDA approval of the NDA or BLA before any commercial sale or shipment of the drug.

Preclinical studies can take several years to complete, and there is no guarantee that an IND based on those studies will become effective to permit clinical trials to begin. The clinical development phase generally takes five to seven years, or longer, to complete (i.e., from the initiation of Phase I through completion of Phase III studies), and such sequential studies may overlap or be combined. After successful completion of clinical trials for a new drug or biologic product, FDA approval of the NDA or BLA must be obtained. This process requires substantial time and effort and there is no assurance that the FDA will accept the NDA or BLA for filing and, even if filed, that the FDA will grant approval. In the past, the FDA's approval of an NDA or BLA has taken, on average, one to two years, but in some instances may take substantially longer. If questions regarding safety or efficacy arise, additional studies may be required, followed by a resubmission of the NDA or BLA. Review and approval of an NDA or BLA can take up to several years.

In addition to obtaining FDA approval for each product, each drug manufacturing facility must be inspected and approved by the FDA. All manufacturing establishments are subject to inspections by the FDA and by other federal, state, and local agencies, and must comply with good manufacturing practices, or GMP, requirements. We do not currently have any GMP manufacturing capabilities, and will rely on contract manufacturers to produce material for any clinical trials that we may conduct.

We must also obtain regulatory approval in other countries in which we intend to market any drug. The requirements governing conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing, and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. FDA approval does not ensure regulatory approval in other countries. The current approval process varies from country to country, and the time spent in gaining approval varies from that required for FDA approval. In some countries, the sale price of the drug must also be approved. The pricing review period often begins after market approval is granted. Even if a foreign regulatory authority approves a drug product, it may not approve satisfactory prices for the product.

In addition to regulations enforced by the FDA, we are also subject to regulation under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Environmental Protection Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and other present and potential future federal, state, or local regulations. Our research and development involves the controlled use of hazardous materials, chemicals, biological materials, and various radioactive compounds. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of such materials currently comply in all material respects with the standards prescribed by state and federal regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be completely eliminated. In the event of such an accident, we could be held liable for any damages that result and any such liability could exceed our available resources.

Table of Contents

Employees

We believe that our success will be based on, among other things, the quality of our clinical programs, our ability to invent and develop superior and innovative technologies and products, and our ability to attract and retain capable management and other personnel. We have assembled a high quality team of scientists, clinical development managers, and executives with significant experience in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries.

As of December 31, 2012, we employed 48 full-time employees, including 16 with Ph.D. degrees. In addition to our employees, we also use the service and support of outside consultants and advisors. None of our employees is represented by a union, and we believe relationships with our employees are good.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become subject to various legal proceedings that are incidental to the ordinary conduct of our business. Currently, there are no such proceedings.

Properties

Our principal offices are located at 3201 Carnegie Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio. We currently lease approximately 45,000 square feet of space for our corporate offices and laboratories, with state-of-the-art laboratory space. The lease began in 2000 and currently expires in March 2016, and we expect to extend the lease option periods. Our rent is \$267,000 per year and our rental rate has not changed since the lease inception in 2000. Also, we currently lease office and laboratory space for our Belgian subsidiary. The lease currently expires in July 2015, and we have an option to renew annually through July 2022. The annual rent in Belgium is \$159,000 subject to adjustments based on an inflationary index. Our total rent expense for all properties was \$415,000 in 2012.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers and directors as of December 31, 2012.

| Name | Age | Position |
|---------------------------------|------------|---|
| Gil Van Bokkelen, Ph.D. | 51 | Chief Executive Officer and Chairman |
| William (BJ) Lehmann, Jr., J.D. | 46 | President and Chief Operating Officer |
| John J. Harrington, Ph.D. | 45 | Chief Scientific Officer, Executive Vice President and Director |
| Robert J. Deans, Ph.D. | 61 | Executive Vice President, Regenerative Medicine |
| Laura K. Campbell, CPA | 48 | Vice President of Finance |
| Lee E. Babiss, Ph.D. | 56 | Director |
| Ismail Kola, Ph.D. | 55 | Director |
| Lorin J. Randall | 69 | Director |
| Kenneth H. Traub | 51 | Director |
| Jack L. Wyszomierski | 57 | Director |

Dr. Van Bokkelen Dr. Van Bokkelen co-founded Athersys in October 1995 and has served as our Chief Executive Officer and Director since Athersys founding. Prior to May 2006, he also served as Athersys President. Dr. Van Bokkelen served as the Chairman of the Alliance for Regenerative Medicine from 2010 through 2012, a Washington D.C. based consortium of companies, patient advocacy groups, disease foundations, and clinical and research institutions that are committed to the advancement of the field of regenerative medicine, and now serves *ex officio*. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Governors for the National Center for Regenerative Medicine, and has served on a number of other boards, including the Biotechnology Industry Organization's ECS board of directors (from 2001 to 2004, and from 2008 to present). He received his Ph.D. in Genetics from Stanford University, his B.A. in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley, and his B.A. in Molecular Biology from the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Van Bokkelen brings to the Board of Directors leadership, extensive business, operating, financial and scientific experience, and tremendous knowledge of our Company and the biopharmaceutical industry. In addition, Dr. Van Bokkelen brings his broad strategic vision for our Company to the Board of Directors and his service as the Chairman and CEO of Athersys creates a critical link between management and the Board, enabling the Board to perform its oversight function with the benefits of management's perspectives on the business. In addition, having the CEO, and Dr. Van Bokkelen, in particular, on our Board of Directors provides our Company with ethical, decisive and effective leadership.

Mr. Lehmann joined Athersys in September 2001 and has served as our President and Chief Operating Officer since June 2006. Prior to that time, Mr. Lehmann was Athersys Executive Vice President of Corporate Development and Finance from August 2002 until June 2006, when he became Athersys President and Chief Operating Officer. From 1994 to 2001, Mr. Lehmann was with McKinsey & Company, Inc., an international management consulting firm, where he worked extensively with new technology and service-based businesses in the firm's Business Building practice. Prior to joining McKinsey, he worked at Wilson, Sonsini, Goodrich & Rosati, a Silicon Valley law firm, and worked with First Chicago Corporation, a financial institution. Mr. Lehmann received his J.D. from Stanford University, his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago, and his B.A. from the University of Notre Dame.

Dr. Harrington co-founded Athersys in October 1995 and has served as our Chief Scientific Officer, Executive Vice President and Director since our founding. Dr. Harrington led the development of the RAGE technology as well as its application for gene discovery, drug discovery and commercial protein production applications. He is a listed inventor on over 20 issued or pending United States patents, has authored numerous scientific publications, and has received numerous awards for his work, including being named one of the top international young scientists by MIT Technology Review in 2002. Dr. Harrington has overseen the therapeutic product development programs at Athersys since their inception, and during his career, he has also held positions

Table of Contents

at Amgen and Scripps Clinic. He received his B.A. in Biochemistry and Cell Biology from the University of California at San Diego and his Ph.D. in Cancer Biology from Stanford University. Dr. Harrington's scientific experience and deep understanding of our Company, combined with his drive for innovation and excellence, position him well to serve on the Board of Directors.

Dr. Deans has led Athersys' regenerative medicine research and development activities since February 2003, initially as Vice President of Regenerative Medicine, until he was named Senior Vice President of Regenerative Medicine in June 2006, and Executive Vice President in June 2011. Dr. Deans is highly regarded as an expert in stem cell therapeutics, with over twenty years of experience in this field. Dr. Deans has served on a number of FDA advising committees, and is currently chair of the Commercialization Committee of the International Society for Cellular Therapy, or ISCT, and co-chair of the Science and Technology Committee for the Alliance for Regenerative Medicine. From 2001 to 2003, Dr. Deans worked for early-stage biotechnology companies. Dr. Deans was formerly the Vice President of Research at Osiris, a biotechnology company, from 1998 to 2001 and Director of Research and Development with the Immunotherapy Division of Baxter International, Inc., a global healthcare company, from 1992 to 1998. Dr. Deans was also previously on faculty at USC Medical School in Los Angeles, between 1981 and 1998, in the departments of Microbiology and Neurology at the Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center. Dr. Deans was an undergraduate at MIT, received his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, and did his post-doctoral work at UCLA in Los Angeles.

Ms. Campbell has served as our Vice President of Finance since June 2006. Ms. Campbell joined Athersys in January 1998 as Controller and has served as Vice President of Finance since June 2006. Prior to joining Athersys, she was at Ernst & Young LLP, a public accounting firm, for 11 years in the audit practice. During her tenure with Ernst & Young LLP, Ms. Campbell specialized in entrepreneurial services and the biotechnology industry sector and participated in several initial public offerings. Ms. Campbell received her B.S., with distinction, in Business Administration from The Ohio State University.

Dr. Babiss has served as our Director since August 2010. Dr. Babiss is currently Chief Scientific Officer, Executive Vice President of Discovery Innovation and Chief Executive Officer of X-Rx of PPD, Inc., a contract research organization, where he has served since February 2010, providing strategic direction and scientific leadership in support of drug discovery. Dr. Babiss was formerly President and Director of Pharmaceutical Research at Roche, a pharmaceutical company, from 1998 until his appointment at PPD, Inc. Prior to Roche, Dr. Babiss spent seven years with Glaxo, Inc., now GlaxoSmithKline, a pharmaceutical company, where he held senior positions, including Vice President of Biological Sciences and Genetics. Dr. Babiss received his doctorate in Microbiology from Columbia University and completed his postdoctoral fellowship at The Rockefeller University, where he served as an assistant and associate professor. Dr. Babiss has received numerous fellowship awards and grants and serves on several scientific advisory committees and boards. Dr. Babiss has published over 60 peer-reviewed scientific papers. Dr. Babiss brings over 20 years of experience developing and leading research and drug development programs. His strategic leadership and product development knowledge provide a valuable perspective to our Board of Directors.

Dr. Kola has served as our Director since October 2010. Dr. Kola is currently Executive Vice President of UCB S.A. in Belgium, a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the development of innovative medicines focused on the fields of central nervous system and immunology disorders, and President of UCB New Medicines, UCB's discovery research through proof-of-concept organization, since November 2009. Dr. Kola was formerly Senior Vice President, Discovery Research and Early Clinical Research & Experimental Medicine at Schering-Plough Research Institute, the pharmaceutical research arm of Schering-Plough Corporation, a pharmaceutical company, and Chief Scientific Officer at Schering-Plough Corporation, from March 2007 until his appointment at UCB. Prior to Schering-Plough, Dr. Kola held senior positions from January 2003 to March 2007 at Merck, a pharmaceutical company, where he was Senior Vice President and Site Head, Basic Research, and responsible for atherosclerosis and cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases, immunology and rheumatology, animal pharmacology and basic and medicinal chemistry. From 2000 to 2003, Dr. Kola was Vice President, Research, and Global Head, Genomics Science and Biotechnology, with Pharmacia

Table of Contents

Corporation. Prior to his position with Pharmacia, Dr. Kola spent 15 years as Professor of Human Molecular Genetics and was Director of the Centre for Functional Genomics and Human Disease at Monash Medical School in Melbourne, Australia. Dr. Kola received his Ph.D. in Medicine from the University of Cape Town, South Africa, his B.Sc. from the University of South Africa, and his B.Pharm. from Rhodes University, South Africa. Dr. Kola currently serves on the boards of directors of Astex Therapeutics since May 2010, Biotie (and previously Synosia who merged with Biotie) since February 2011, and previously served on the board of directors of Ondek from 2009 to 2011 and Promega Corporation from 2003 to 2007. Dr. Kola has authored 160 technical publications in scientific and medical journals and is the named inventor on at least a dozen patents. Dr. Kola holds Adjunct Professorships of Medicine at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and Monash University Medical School; a Foreign Adjunct Professorship at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden; and was elected William Pitt Fellow at Pembroke College, Cambridge University, United Kingdom in 2008, among many other awards and distinctions. For more than 20 years, Dr. Kola has created a bridge between the scientific and academic worlds through various projects funded by renowned institutes, such as the National Health & Medical Research Council in Australia, the National Institutes of Health in the USA, and Monash University in Australia. Dr. Kola's experience and leadership in taking numerous drugs from the research stage to market or late stage development brings a unique and valuable perspective to our Board of Directors.

Mr. Randall has served as our Director since September 2007. Mr. Randall is an independent financial consultant and previously was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Eximias Pharmaceutical Corporation, a development-stage drug development company, from 2004 to 2006. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Randall served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of i-STAT Corporation, a publicly-traded manufacturer of medical diagnostic devices that was acquired by Abbott Laboratories in 2004. From 1995 to 2001, Mr. Randall was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of CFM Technologies, Inc., a publicly-traded manufacturer of semiconductor manufacturing equipment. Mr. Randall currently serves on the boards of directors of Acorda Therapeutics, Inc. (NASDAQ: ACOR) since 2006, Nanosphere, Inc. since 2008 (NASDAQ: NSPH) and Tengion, Inc. (NASDAQ: TNGN) since 2008, and previously served on the board of directors of Opexa Therapeutics, Inc. (NASDAQ: OPXA) from 2007 to 2009. Mr. Randall received a B.S. in accounting from The Pennsylvania State University and an M.B.A. from Northeastern University. Mr. Randall's strong financial and human resources background and his service on the audit and compensation committees of other companies provides financial and human resources expertise to the Board of Directors, including an understanding of financial statements, compensation policies and practices, corporate finance, developing and maintaining effective internal controls, accounting, employee benefits, investments and capital markets.

Kenneth H. Traub has served as our Director since June 2012. Mr. Traub has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Ethos Management LLC, which specializes in investing in and advising undervalued companies to execute strategies to build and unlock stockholder value, a position he has held since 2009. Mr. Traub served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of American Bank Note Holographics, Inc., or ABNH, a global leader in product and document security, from 1999 until its sale in 2008 to JDS Uniphase Corporation, or JDSU, a provider of optical products and measurement solutions for the communications industry. Mr. Traub managed the turnaround, growth and sale of ABNH, and under his leadership, ABNH's stockholders achieved a gain exceeding 1000 percent. Following the sale of ABNH, Mr. Traub served as Vice President of JDSU in 2008. In 1994, Mr. Traub co-founded Voxware, Inc., a pioneer in Voice over IP communication technologies, and acted as its Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and director until June 1998. Prior to Voxware, he was Vice President of Finance of Trans-Resources, Inc. Mr. Traub currently serves on the boards of the following publicly traded companies: (i) MRV Communications, Inc. (OTC: MRVC) since November 2011 and as chairman since January 2012, where he is a member of the audit committee, compensation committee and nominating and governance committee; (ii) iPass Inc. (NASDAQ: IPAS) since June 2009, where he is a member of the compensation committee and corporate governance and nominating committee; (iii) DSP Group, Inc. (NASDAQ: DSPG) since May 2012; and (iv) Vitesse Semiconductor Corp. (NASDAQ: VTSS) since March 2013, where he is a member of the compensation

Table of Contents

committee. Mr. Traub also served on the board of Phoenix Technologies Ltd. (NASDAQ: PTEC) from November 2009 through its sale in December 2010, where he was a member of the audit committee and compensation committee, and served on the board of MIPS Technologies, Inc. (NASDAQ: MIPS) from November 2011 through its sale in February 2013, where he was a member of the audit and governance committee. Mr. Traub has also served on the board of directors of privately held Omnego, Inc. since 2009 and Tix Incorporated since 2011. He also served as the chairman of the board of the New Jersey chapter of the Young Presidents Organization in 2010 and 2011. Mr. Traub received a Master's in Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1988 and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Emory University in 1983. As a director for Athersys, Mr. Traub contributes his extensive experience and expertise in managing and growing companies to maximize shareholder value.

Mr. Wyszomierski has served as our Director since June 2010 and is currently retired. From 2004 until his retirement in June 2009, Mr. Wyszomierski served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of VWR International, LLC, a supplier and distributor of laboratory supplies, equipment and supply chain solutions to the global research laboratory industry. From 1982 to 2004, Mr. Wyszomierski held positions of increasing responsibility within the finance group at Schering-Plough Corporation, a pharmaceutical company, culminating with his appointment as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in 1996. Prior to joining Schering-Plough, he was responsible for capitalization planning at Joy Manufacturing Company, a producer of mining equipment, and was a management consultant at Data Resources, Inc., a distributor of economic data. Mr. Wyszomierski currently serves on the board of directors of Xoma, Ltd. (NASDAQ: XOMA) since 2010, where he also serves as chairman of the compensation committee and as a member of the audit committee, Unigene Laboratories, Inc. (OTC: UGNE) since 2012, where he serves as chairman of the audit committee, and Exelixis, Inc. (NASDAQ: EXEL) since 2004, where he serves as chairman of the audit committee. Mr. Wyszomierski holds a M.S. in Industrial Administration and a B.S. in Administration, Management Science and Economics from Carnegie Mellon University. Mr. Wyszomierski's extensive financial reporting, accounting and finance experience and his service on the audit committee of another public company, as well as his experience in the healthcare and life sciences industries provides financial expertise to the Board of Directors, including an understanding of financial statements, corporate finance, developing and maintaining effective internal controls, accounting, investments and capital markets.

Director Independence

The Board of Directors reviews the independence of each Director at least annually. During these reviews, the Board of Directors will consider transactions and relationships between each Director (and his or her immediate family and affiliates) and our company and our management to determine whether any such transactions or relationships are inconsistent with a determination that the Director was independent. The Board of Directors conducted its annual review of Director independence to determine if any transactions or relationships exist that would disqualify any of the individuals who serve as a Director under the rules of the NASDAQ Capital Market or require disclosure under SEC rules. Based upon the foregoing review, the Board of Directors determined the following individuals are independent under the rules of the NASDAQ Capital Market: Lee E. Babiss, Ismail Kola, Lorin J. Randall, Kenneth H. Traub and Jack L. Wyszomierski. Currently, we have two members of management who also serve on the Board of Directors: Dr. Van Bokkelen, who is also our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Dr. Harrington, who is our Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer. Neither Dr. Van Bokkelen nor Dr. Harrington is considered independent under the independence rules of the NASDAQ Capital Market.

Committees of Our Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board of Directors adopted a written charter for each of the committees of the Board of Directors. These charters, as well as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, are posted and available under the Investor page on our website at www.athersys.com. Stockholders may request copies of these corporate governance documents, free of charge, by writing to Athersys, Inc., 3201 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

Table of Contents

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company and the audits of the financial statements of the Company. The Audit Committee is also directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the Company's independent auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting. Additionally, the Audit Committee approves all related-party transactions that are required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K. The current members of the Audit Committee are Lorin J. Randall, Jack L. Wyszomierski and Kenneth H. Traub. The Board of Directors has determined that each of Mr. Randall, Mr. Traub and Mr. Wyszomierski is an audit committee financial expert, as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K, and an independent director, as defined in the NASDAQ listing standards. The Audit Committee held five meetings during fiscal year 2012.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is responsible for, among other things, annually reviewing and recommending to the Board of Directors the salaries and other compensation, including stock incentives, of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer. The Compensation Committee is also responsible for reviewing and recommending to the Board of Directors, with guidance from independent compensation consultants, as appropriate, the compensation of our non-employee Directors, engaging and determining the fees of compensation consultants, if any, and overseeing regulatory compliance with respect to compensation matters. The Compensation Committee reviews and recommends corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the executive officers and evaluates the performance of the executive officers in light of those corporate goals and objectives. The Compensation Committee also considers the duties and responsibilities of the executive officers and recommends to the Board of Directors the compensation levels for those executive officers based on those evaluations and any other factors as it deems appropriate. In recommending incentive compensation, the Compensation Committee also considers the Company's performance and relative stockholder return, the value of similar awards to executive officers of comparable companies, and the awards given to the Company's executive officers in past years. The current members of the Compensation Committee are Lorin J. Randall, Jack L. Wyszomierski and Lee E. Babiss. The Compensation Committee held three meetings during fiscal year 2012.

Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for, among other things, evaluating and recommending to the Board of Directors qualified nominees for election as Directors and qualified Directors for committee membership, as well as developing and recommending to the Board corporate governance principles applicable to the Company. The current members of the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee are Lee E. Babiss, Lorin J. Randall and Jack L. Wyszomierski. The Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee held one meeting during fiscal year 2012.

The Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee shall identify individuals qualified to become members of the Board of Directors and recommend candidates to the Board to fill new or vacant positions. Except as may be required by rules promulgated by NASDAQ or the SEC, there are currently no specific, minimum qualifications that must be met by each candidate for the Board of Directors, nor are there specific qualities or skills that are necessary for one or more of the members of the Board of Directors to possess. In recommending candidates, the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee considers such factors as it deems appropriate, consistent with criteria approved by the Board of Directors. These factors may include judgment, skill, diversity, integrity, experience with businesses and other organizations of comparable size, experience in corporate governance, experience in business and human resource management, the interplay of the candidate's experience with the experience of other members of the Board of Directors, and the extent to which the candidate would be a desirable addition to the Board of Directors and any committees of the Board. When considering diversity, the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee considers the breadth and diversity of experience brought by the various nominees for Director in functional areas including pharmaceutical, capital

Table of Contents

markets, biotechnology, clinical and financial. The Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee recommends candidates to the Board of Directors based on these factors and also considers possible conflicts of interest when making its recommendations to the Board.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

In 2012, none of our Directors was a member of the board of directors of any other company where the relationship would be construed to constitute a committee interlock within the meaning of the rules of the SEC.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Executive Summary

This section discusses the principles underlying our executive compensation policies and decisions and the most important factors relevant to an analysis of these policies and decisions. It provides qualitative information regarding the manner and context in which compensation is awarded to and earned by our named executive officers, which include Dr. Gil Van Bokkelen, our Chief Executive Officer, Laura Campbell, our Vice President of Finance, William (B.J.) Lehmann, Jr., our President and Chief Operating Officer, Dr. John Harrington, our Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer, and Dr. Robert Deans, our Executive Vice President of Regenerative Medicine, and places in perspective the data presented in the compensation tables and narratives that follow.

We are an international biopharmaceutical company that is focused in the field of regenerative medicine. We are committed to the discovery and development of best-in-class therapies designed to extend and enhance the quality of human life. We have established a portfolio of therapeutic product development programs to address significant unmet medical needs in multiple disease areas. We are developing our lead platform product, MultiStem[®], a patented and proprietary allogeneic stem cell product that has been evaluated in two completed Phase I clinical trials and is currently being evaluated in two ongoing Phase II clinical trials. Our current clinical development programs are focused on treating inflammatory and immune disorders, neurological conditions, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions. These represent major areas of clinical need, as well as substantial commercial opportunities. As further discussed in this section, our compensation and benefit programs help us attract, retain and motivate individuals who will maximize our business results by working to meet or exceed established company or individual objectives. In addition, we reward our executive officers for meeting certain developmental milestones, such as completing advancements in product candidate development, strategic partnerships or other financial transactions that add to the capital resources of the Company or create value for stockholders.

The following are the highlights of our 2012 compensation and benefit programs:

increased the base salaries of our named executive officers; and

paid cash bonuses to our named executive officers.

The following discussion and analysis of our compensation and benefit programs for 2012 should be read together with the compensation tables and related disclosures that follow this section. This discussion includes forward-looking statements based on our current plans, considerations, expectations and determinations about our compensation program. Actual compensation decisions that we may make for 2013 and beyond may differ materially from our recent past.

Compensation Objectives and Philosophy

Our compensation programs are designed to:

Recruit, retain, and motivate executives and employees that can help us achieve our core business goals;

Table of Contents

Provide incentives to promote and reward superior performance throughout the organization;

Facilitate stock ownership and retention by our executives and other employees; and

Promote alignment between executives and other employees and the long-term interests of stockholders.

The Compensation Committee seeks to achieve these objectives by:

Establishing a compensation program that is market competitive and internally fair;

Linking performance with certain elements of compensation through the use of equity grants, cash performance bonuses or other means of compensation, the value of which is substantially tied to the achievement of our company goals; and

When appropriate, given the nature of our business, rewarding our executive officers for both company and individual achievements with discretionary bonuses.

Components of Compensation

Our executive compensation program includes the following elements:

Base salary;

Cash bonuses;

Long-term equity incentive plan awards; and

Retirement and health insurance benefits.

Our Compensation Committee has not adopted any formal or informal policies or guidelines for allocating compensation between long-term and currently paid-out compensation, between cash and non-cash compensation or among different forms of non-cash compensation. We consider competitive practices, relative management level and operating responsibilities of each executive officer when determining the compensation elements to reward his or her ability to impact short-term and long-term results.

Role of the Chief Executive Officer

Historically, our Chief Executive Officer has taken the lead in providing our Board of Directors with advice regarding executive compensation. For 2012, the Compensation Committee considered recommendations from our Chief Executive Officer regarding the compensation for and performance of our executive officers in relation to company-specific goals that were established by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. These achievements related to potential bonus payments and salary increases. The Compensation Committee considers the recommendations made by our Chief Executive Officer because of his knowledge of the business and the performance of the other executive officers. The Compensation Committee is not bound by the input it receives from our Chief Executive Officer. Instead, the Compensation Committee exercises independent discretion when making executive compensation decisions. We describe and discuss the particular compensation decisions made by the Compensation Committee regarding the 2012 compensation of our named executive officers below under Elements of Executive Compensation.

Elements of Executive Compensation

Base Salary. We pay base salaries to provide executive officers with a competitive basic level of financial security. We establish base salaries for our executives based on the scope of their responsibilities, taking into account competitive market compensation paid by other companies for similar positions. Base salaries are generally reviewed annually, with adjustments based on the individual's responsibilities, performance and experience during the year. This review generally occurs each year following an annual review of individual performance.

Table of Contents

For 2012, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors awarded the Chief Executive Officer a 6.30% increase in salary for 2012 as compared to 2011, a change based primarily on competitive information provided to the Compensation Committee by its independent compensation consultant, Arnosti Consulting, Inc. Also for 2012, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors approved increases for each of the other named executive officers based primarily on Company performance for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increases were as follows: Mr. Lehmann 3.5%; Dr. Harrington 3.0%; Dr. Deans 2.5% (taking into consideration an adjustment that was made to his salary in April 2011); and Ms. Campbell 2.75%.

For 2013, The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors approved an increase in base salary of 4.65% for 2013 as compared to 2012 for the Chief Executive Officer, an adjustment based on both performance and on competitive information provided to the Compensation Committee by its independent compensation consultant. Also for 2013, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors approved increases for each of the other named executive officer's salaries for 2013 as compared to 2012 based primarily on Company performance for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increases are as follows: Mr. Lehmann 3.5%; Dr. Harrington 3.45%; Dr. Deans 3.42%; and Ms. Campbell 3.33%.

Cash Bonuses. Given the nature of our business, when appropriate, we reward our executive officers with discretionary bonuses. We utilize annual incentive bonuses to reward officers and other employees for achieving specific corporate financial and operational goals, and for achieving individual annual performance objectives. These objectives relate generally to strategic factors, including advancement of our product candidates, identification and advancement of additional programs or product candidates, establishment and maintenance of key strategic relationships, and to financial factors, including raising capital, adherence to budgets and cash management.

The Compensation Committee recommended and the Board of Directors approved a cash bonus incentive program for the year ended December 31, 2012 for our named executive officers. Under the 2012 incentive program, each participant was eligible to earn a target bonus of a specified percentage of the named executive officer's salary during the award term, weighted on the achievement of specified corporate goals, with the remainder based on individual/functional performance, as set forth below:

| | Target Bonus | Corporate Goals | Weighted on Functional Performance |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dr. Van Bokkelen | 40% | 100% | 0% |
| Dr. Harrington | 33% | 80% | 20% |
| Mr. Lehmann | 33% | 80% | 20% |
| Dr. Deans | 30% | 60% | 40% |
| Ms. Campbell | 25% | 60% | 40% |

The evaluation of goal achievement is at the discretion of Compensation Committee and Board of Directors based on input from the Chief Executive Officer (with respect to the named executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer). The 2012 corporate goals included program and collaborative development goals, progress on MultiStem clinical development, and execution against the established budget and operating plan. However, any bonus ultimately paid under the 2012 incentive program was to be at the discretion of the Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, after good faith consideration of executive officer performance, overall company performance, market conditions and cash availability. There was no formally adopted plan document for the 2012 incentive program, although the Compensation Committee recommended and the Board of Directors approved the specific corporate goals, target bonus levels and weightings between corporate and functional performance. The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors agreed that each of the named executive officers would be entitled to a bonus under the 2012 incentive program as a result of individual performance and the achievement of operational and strategic objectives in 2012, specifically the achievement of patient enrollment goals for the Company's clinical trials and other

Table of Contents

program development and sector leadership goals, resulting in the payment of bonuses based on a percentage of such officers' 2012 base salaries as follows:

| | Bonus Achieved | Cash Bonus Paid |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dr. Van Bokkelen | 25.0% | \$ 107,500 |
| Dr. Harrington | 21.8% | \$ 77,800 |
| Mr. Lehmann | 21.5% | \$ 77,000 |
| Dr. Deans | 20.3% | \$ 62,300 |
| Ms. Campbell | 17.5% | \$ 40,500 |

For the year ending December 31, 2013, the Compensation Committee recommended and the Board of Directors approved a similar cash bonus incentive plan for our named executive officers. The 2013 plan has no change to the target bonus percentage or functional performance weightings for our named executive officers. The 2013 corporate goals include advancing and achieving enrollment goals for our clinical programs for MultiStem, advancing strategic partnership and program activities, and executing against the established operating plan and capital acquisition objectives.

Long-Term Incentive Program. We believe that we can encourage superior long-term performance by our executive officers and employees through encouraging them to own, and assisting them with the acquisition of, our Common Stock. Our equity compensation plans provide our employees, including named executive officers, with incentives to help align their interests with the interests of our stockholders. We believe that the use of Common Stock and stock-based awards offers the best approach to achieving our objective of fostering a culture of ownership, which we believe will, in turn, motivate our named executive officers to create and enhance stockholder value. We have not adopted stock ownership guidelines, but our equity compensation plans provide a principal method for our executive officers to acquire equity in our company.

Our equity compensation plans authorize us to grant, among other types of awards, options, restricted stock and restricted stock units to our employees, Directors and consultants. Historically, we elected to use stock options as our primary long-term equity incentive vehicle. To date, we have not granted any restricted stock or restricted stock units under our equity compensation plans to our named executive officers or Directors. However, in 2012, we granted restricted stock units to our other employees. We expect to continue to use equity-based awards as a long-term incentive vehicle because we believe:

Equity-based awards align the interests of our executives with those of our stockholders, support a pay-for-performance culture, foster an employee stock ownership culture and focus the management team on increasing value for our stockholders;

The value of equity-based awards is based on our performance, because the value received by the recipient of equity-based awards is based on the growth of our stock price;

Equity-based awards help to provide a balance to the overall executive compensation program because, while base salary and our discretionary annual bonus program focus on short-term performance, equity-based awards reward increases in stockholder value over the longer term; and

The vesting period of equity-based awards encourages executive retention and efforts to preserve stockholder value. In the past, in determining the number of stock options to be granted to executives, we took into account the individual's position, scope of responsibility, ability to affect results and stockholder value, the individual's historic and recent performance and the value of equity-based awards in relation to other elements of the individual executive's total compensation. Currently, awards of equity-based awards are granted from time to time under the guidance and approval of the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors periodically review and approve equity-based awards to executive officers based upon a review of competitive compensation data, an assessment of individual performance, a review of each executive's existing long-term incentives, retention considerations and a

Table of Contents

subjective determination of the individual's potential to positively impact future stockholder value. No equity-based awards were granted to our named executive officers in 2012.

In 2005, in connection with a restructuring of the Company's internal programs, the Board established an incentive program designed to retain and motivate five of our executives. The program provided for payments to these executives upon the occurrence of certain business transactions and time-limited financing milestones. The only remaining portion of this program continues to provide these five named executive officers financial participation in the event of certain merger or acquisition or asset sale transactions. In the event of such a defined transaction, we would be obligated to make an aggregate payment to these named executive officers equal to five percent of the consideration received from the transaction, and in the event of a stock-based transaction, the executives would receive fifty percent of any payments due to them in stock. There were no payments under this program in 2012. The 2005 incentive program for our named executive officers provides substantial equity participation in the event of the sale of the Company or substantially all of its assets. The Compensation Committee believes that this program coupled with existing, vested stock option holdings provides strong equity incentives to our named executive officers.

Retirement and Health Insurance Benefits. Consistent with our compensation philosophy, we maintain benefits for our executive officers, including medical, dental, vision, life and disability insurance coverage and the ability to contribute to a 401(k) retirement plan. The executive officers and employees have the ability to participate in these benefits at the same levels. We began making employer contributions to our 401(K) retirement plan in 2011 and contributed approximately \$97,700 in 2012. We provide such retirement and health insurance benefits to our employees to retain qualified personnel. In addition, Dr. Van Bokkelen, Dr. Harrington, Mr. Lehmann, Dr. Deans and Ms. Campbell also receive Company-paid life insurance benefits in the amounts of \$2.0 million for Dr. Van Bokkelen, Dr. Harrington and Mr. Lehmann, and \$1.0 million for Dr. Deans and Ms. Campbell. These additional life insurance policies are provided to these officers due to their extensive travel requirements and contributions to the Company. We have no current plans to change the level of these benefits provided to our named executive officers.

Severance Arrangements

See the disclosure under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control" for more information about severance arrangements with our named executive officers. We provide such severance arrangements to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Employment Agreements and Arrangements

We believe that entering into employment agreements with each of our named executive officers was necessary for us to attract and retain talented and experienced individuals for our senior level positions. In this way, the employment agreements help us meet the initial objective of our compensation program. Each agreement contains terms and arrangements that we agreed to through arms-length negotiation with our named executive officers. We view these employment agreements as reflecting the minimum level of compensation that our named executive officers require to remain employed with us, and thus the bedrock of our compensation program for our named executive officers. For more details of our employment agreements and arrangements, see the disclosure under "2012 Summary Compensation Table."

General Tax Deductibility of Executive Compensation

We structure our compensation program to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). Under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, there is a limitation on tax deductions of any publicly-held corporation for individual compensation to certain executives of such corporation exceeding \$1.0 million in any taxable year, unless the compensation is performance-based. The Compensation Committee manages our incentive programs to qualify for the performance-based exemption; however, it also reserves the right to provide compensation that does not meet the exemption criteria if, in its sole discretion, it determines that doing so advances our business objectives.

Table of Contents**2012 Summary Compensation Table**

The following table and narrative set forth certain information with respect to the compensation earned during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 by our named executive officers.

| Name and Principal Position (a) | Year (b) | Salary (\$)(c) | Bonus (\$)(d) | Option Award (\$) (1) (f) | All Other Compensation (\$)(i) | Total (4) (j) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Gil Van Bokkelen, Chief Executive Officer (2) | 2012 | \$ 430,000 | \$ 107,500 | \$ 0 | \$ 12,620 | \$ 550,120 |
| | 2011 | \$ 404,500 | \$ 40,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 12,620 | \$ 457,120 |
| | 2010 | \$ 390,741 | \$ 52,750 | \$ 0 | \$ 9,620 | \$ 453,111 |
| Laura Campbell, Vice President of Finance | 2012 | \$ 231,562 | \$ 40,500 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,109 | \$ 277,171 |
| | 2011 | \$ 225,365 | \$ 15,300 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,109 | \$ 245,774 |
| | 2010 | \$ 217,699 | \$ 29,389 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,109 | \$ 249,197 |
| William (BJ) Lehmann, Jr., President and Chief Operating Officer | 2012 | \$ 358,849 | \$ 77,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,673 | \$ 440,522 |
| | 2011 | \$ 346,714 | \$ 27,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,673 | \$ 378,387 |
| | 2010 | \$ 334,921 | \$ 45,214 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,673 | \$ 381,808 |
| John Harrington, Chief Scientific Officer and Executive Vice President (2) | 2012 | \$ 357,116 | \$ 77,800 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,355 | \$ 439,271 |
| | 2011 | \$ 346,714 | \$ 27,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,355 | \$ 378,069 |
| | 2010 | \$ 334,921 | \$ 45,214 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,355 | \$ 381,490 |
| Robert Deans, Executive Vice President, Regenerative Medicine | 2012 | \$ 307,500 | \$ 62,300 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,620 | \$ 375,420 |
| | 2011 | \$ 292,898 | \$ 24,300 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,620 | \$ 322,818 |
| | 2010 | \$ 262,355 | \$ 35,418 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,620 | \$ 303,393 |

- (1) Amounts in column (f) do not necessarily reflect compensation actually received by Athersys named executive officers.
(2) Drs. Van Bokkelen and Harrington also served as our Directors for 2012, 2011 and 2010, but did not receive any compensation as our Directors.

Employment Agreements and Arrangements

Dr. Gil Van Bokkelen. On December 1, 1998, we entered into a one-year employment agreement, effective April 1, 1998, with Dr. Gil Van Bokkelen, to serve initially as President and Chief Executive Officer. The agreement automatically renews for subsequent one-year terms on April 1 of each year unless either party gives notice of termination at least thirty days before the end of any term. Under the terms of the agreement, Dr. Van Bokkelen was entitled to an initial base salary of \$150,000, which may be increased at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and an annual discretionary incentive bonus of up to 33% of his base salary. His salary for 2013 is \$450,000 and his target annual incentive bonus is 40% of his base salary. Dr. Van Bokkelen also received options to purchase shares of Common Stock upon his employment that were terminated in 2007, and his current stock options are described in the table below. Per the agreement, Dr. Van Bokkelen is also entitled to life insurance coverage for the benefit of his family in the amount of at least \$1.0 million (which is \$2.0 million for 2013) and is provided the use of a company automobile for business use. For more information about severance arrangements under the agreement, see the disclosure under Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control. Dr. Van Bokkelen has also entered into a non-competition and confidentiality agreement with us under which, during his employment and for a period of 18 months thereafter, he is restricted from, among other things, competing with us.

Dr. John J. Harrington. On December 1, 1998, we entered into a one-year employment agreement, effective April 1, 1998, with Dr. John J. Harrington to serve initially as Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer. The agreement automatically renews for subsequent one-year terms on April 1 of each year unless either party gives

Table of Contents

notice of termination at least thirty days before the end of any term. Under the terms of the agreement, Dr. Harrington was entitled to an initial base salary of \$150,000, which may be increased at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and an annual discretionary incentive bonus of up to 33% of his base salary. His salary for 2013 is \$369,400 and his target annual incentive bonus is 33% of his base salary. Dr. Harrington also received options to purchase shares of Common Stock upon his employment that were terminated in 2007, and his current stock options are described in the table below. Per the agreement Dr. Harrington is also entitled to life insurance coverage for the benefit of his family in the amount of at least \$1.0 million (which is \$2.0 million for 2013). For more information about severance arrangements under the agreement, see the disclosure under Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control. Dr. Harrington has also entered into a non-competition and confidentiality agreement with us under which, during his employment and for a period of 18 months thereafter, he is restricted from, among other things, competing with us.

Laura K. Campbell. On May 22, 1998, we entered into a two-year employment agreement with Laura K. Campbell to serve initially as Controller. The agreement automatically renews for subsequent one-year terms on May 22 of each year unless either party gives notice of termination at least thirty days before the end of any term. Under the terms of the agreement, Ms. Campbell was entitled to an initial base salary of \$70,200, which may be increased at the discretion of our Board of Directors. Her salary for 2013 is \$239,300 and her target annual incentive bonus is 25% of her base salary. Ms. Campbell also received options to purchase shares of Common Stock upon her employment that were terminated in 2007, and her current stock options are described in the table below. For more information about severance arrangements under the agreement, see the disclosure under Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control.

William (B.J.) Lehmann, Jr. On January 1, 2004, we entered into a four-year employment agreement with Mr. Lehmann to serve initially as Executive Vice President of Corporate Development and Finance. The agreement automatically renews for subsequent one-year terms on January 1 of each year unless either party gives notice of termination at least thirty days before the end of any term. Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Lehmann was entitled to an initial base salary of \$250,000, which may be increased at the discretion of our Board of Directors. His salary for 2013 is \$371,400 and his target annual incentive bonus is 33% of his base salary. Mr. Lehmann also received options to purchase shares of Common Stock upon his employment that were terminated in 2007, and his current stock options are described in the table below. For more information about severance arrangements under the agreement, see the disclosure under Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control. Mr. Lehmann has also entered into a non-competition and confidentiality agreement with us under which, during his employment and for a period of six months thereafter, he is restricted from, among other things, competing with us.

Dr. Robert Deans. On October 3, 2003, we entered into a four-year employment agreement with Dr. Robert Deans to serve initially as Vice President of Regenerative Medicine. The agreement automatically renews for subsequent one-year terms on October 3 of each year unless either party gives notice of termination at least thirty days before the end of any term. Under the terms of the agreement, Dr. Deans was entitled to an initial base salary of \$200,000, which may be increased at the discretion of our Board of Directors, and an annual discretionary incentive bonus of up to 30% of his base salary. His salary for 2013 is \$318,000 and his target annual incentive bonus is 30% of his base salary. Dr. Deans also received options to purchase shares of Common Stock upon his employment that were terminated in 2007, and his current stock options are described in the table below. For more information about severance arrangements under the agreement, see the disclosure under Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control. Dr. Deans has also entered into a non-competition and confidentiality agreement with us under which, during his employment and for a period of six months thereafter, he is restricted from, among other things, competing with us.

Equity Compensation Plans

In June 2007, we adopted two equity compensation plans, which authorize the Board of Directors, or a committee thereof, to provide equity-based compensation in the form of stock options, restricted stock, restricted

Table of Contents

stock units and other stock-based awards, which are used to attract and retain qualified employees, Directors and consultants. Equity awards are granted from time to time under the guidance and approval of the Compensation Committee. Total awards under these plans, as amended, are limited to 5,500,000 shares of Common Stock.

401(k) Plan

We have a tax-qualified employee savings and retirement plan, also known as a 401(k) plan that covers all of our employees. Under our 401(k) plan, eligible employees may elect to reduce their current compensation by up to the statutorily prescribed annual limit, which was \$17,000 and \$16,500 in 2012 and 2011, respectively, and have the amount of the reduction contributed to the 401(k) plan. The trustees of the 401(k) plan, at the direction of each participant, invest the assets of the 401(k) plan in designated investment options. We may make matching or profit-sharing contributions to the 401(k) plan in amounts to be determined by our Board of Directors. We made matching contributions to the 401(k) plan during fiscal 2012 and 2011 at a maximum rate of fifty cents for every dollar of the first 6% of participant contributions, up to a dollar maximum of \$3,000 per participant, which amounted to approximately \$97,700 in 2012 and \$88,000 in 2011. The 401(k) plan is intended to qualify under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, so that contributions to the 401(k) plan and income earned on the 401(k) plan contributions are not taxable until withdrawn, and so that any contributions we make will be deductible when made.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2012 Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth outstanding options held by our named executive officers at December 31, 2012.

| Name (a) | Option Awards | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Number | Number of | | | |
| | of | Securities | | | |
| | Securities | Underlying | | | |
| | Unexercised | Options | Options | Option | |
| | (#) | (#) | (#) | Exercise | |
| | Exercisable | Unexercisable | | Price | |
| | (b) | (c) | | (\$) (e) | |
| | | | | Option Expiration | |
| | | | | Date | |
| | | | | (f) | |
| Gil Van Bokkelen | 712,500 | 0 | | \$ 5.00 | June 8, 2017(1) |
| | 25,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.28 | December 23, 2019(2) |
| Laura Campbell | 200,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.00 | June 8, 2017(1) |
| | 17,500 | 0 | | \$ 5.28 | December 23, 2019(2) |
| William (BJ) Lehmann, Jr. | 400,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.00 | June 8, 2017(1) |
| | 22,500 | 0 | | \$ 5.28 | December 23, 2019(2) |
| John Harrington | 700,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.00 | June 8, 2017(1) |
| | 22,500 | 0 | | \$ 5.28 | December 23, 2019(2) |
| Robert Deans | 240,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.00 | June 8, 2017(1) |
| | 20,000 | 0 | | \$ 5.28 | December 23, 2019(2) |

- (1) These options were granted on June 8, 2007, vested at a rate of 40% on the grant date and vested 20% in each of the three years thereafter (on a quarterly basis), and were fully exercisable on June 8, 2010.
- (2) These options were granted on December 23, 2009, vested at a rate of 25% per quarter and were fully exercisable on December 24, 2010.

Table of Contents

2012 Options Exercised and Stock Vested

None of our named executive officers exercised any stock options during 2012. As of December 31, 2012, our named executive officers did not have any other stock awards other than options. The 2005 incentive program for our named executive officers provides substantial equity participation in the event of the sale of the Company or substantially all of its assets. The Compensation Committee believes that this program coupled with existing, vested stock option holdings provides strong equity incentives to our named executive officers.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

Under their employment agreements, the named executive officers may be entitled to certain potential payments upon termination. In the event that an executive officer is terminated without cause or terminates employment for good reason, as defined in the agreements, we would be obligated to pay full base salary and other benefits for a defined period, subject to mitigation related to other employment. For Dr. Gil Van Bokkelen and Dr. John Harrington, the defined payment period is 18 months and, for all other executive officers, the period is six months. We would also be obligated to continue the participation of Dr. Gil Van Bokkelen and Dr. John Harrington in all other medical, life and employee welfare benefit programs for a period of eighteen months at our expense, to the extent available and possible under the programs.

The agreements define cause to mean willful and continuous neglect of such executive officer's duties or responsibilities or willful misconduct by the executive officer that is materially and manifestly injurious to Athersys. Good reason includes, among other things, demotion, salary reduction, relocation, failure to provide an executive officer with adequate and appropriate facilities and termination by the executive officer within 90 days of a change in control. A change in control occurs when (1) a person or group of persons purchases 50% or more of our consolidated assets or a majority of our voting shares, or (2) if, following a public offering, the directors of Athersys immediately following the offering no longer constitute a majority of the Board of Directors. Upon a change in control, or if the named executive officer should die or become permanently disabled, all unvested stock options become immediately vested and exercisable. As of December 31, 2012, none of the named executive officers held unvested stock options.

In the event that an executive officer is terminated for cause or as a result of death, we would be obligated to pay full base salary and other benefits, including any unpaid expense reimbursements, through the date of termination, and would have no further obligations to the executive officer. In the event that an executive officer is unable to perform duties as a result of a disability, we would be obligated to pay full base salary and other benefits until employment is terminated and for a period of twelve months from the date of such termination.

Additionally, in 2005, in connection with the restructuring of the Company's internal programs, the Board established an incentive program intended to promote retention and motivation of our executives. The program provides the named executive officers financial participation in the event of certain merger or acquisition or asset sale transactions, obligating us to make a payment to the named executive officers representing five percent of the consideration received from the transaction.

Table of Contents

The table below reflects the amount of compensation payable to each named executive officer in the event of termination of such executive's employment, pursuant to such executive's employment agreement. The amounts shown assume that such termination was effective as of December 31, 2012 and thus includes amounts earned through such time and are estimates of the amounts that would be paid out to executives upon their termination.

| | Executive Benefit and Payments Upon Separation | Termination Without Cause or Voluntary For Good Reason(1) |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Gil Van Bokkelen | Cash Severance Payment | \$ 645,000 |
| | Continuation of Benefits | \$ 26,120 |
| | Total | \$ 671,120 |
| William (BJ) Lehmann, Jr. | Cash Severance Payment | \$ 179,425 |
| | Continuation of Benefits | |
| | Total | \$ 179,425 |
| John Harrington | Cash Severance Payment | \$ 535,674 |
| | Continuation of Benefits | \$ 26,120 |
| | Total | \$ 561,794 |
| Robert Deans | Cash Severance Payment | \$ 153,750 |
| | Continuation of Benefits | |
| | Total | \$ 153,750 |
| Laura Campbell | Cash Severance Payment | \$ 115,781 |
| | Continuation of Benefits | |
| | Total | \$ 115,781 |

- (1) Does not include any amounts payable upon a change in control pursuant to the incentive program established in 2005 as described on the preceding page.

Table of Contents**Director Compensation Table for 2012**

The following table summarizes compensation paid to our non-employee Directors in 2012:

| Name(a) | Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$(b) | Option Awards \$(1)(d) | Total \$(h) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Lee E. Babiss | \$ 51,000 | \$ 21,450 | \$ 72,450 |
| Ismail Kola | \$ 45,000 | \$ 21,450 | \$ 66,450 |
| George M. Milne, Jr. | \$ 27,750 | | \$ 27,750 |
| Lorin J. Randall | \$ 68,000 | \$ 21,450 | \$ 89,450 |
| Kenneth H. Traub | \$ 22,500 | \$ 42,900 | \$ 65,400 |
| Jack L. Wyszomierski | \$ 55,500 | \$ 21,450 | \$ 76,950 |

(1) Amounts in column (d) do not necessarily reflect compensation actually received by our Directors. The amounts in column (d) reflect the full grant date fair value of the equity awards made during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, in accordance with ASC 718.

Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in the notes to the 2012 audited consolidated financial statements. The Directors had option awards outstanding as of December 31, 2012 for shares of Common Stock as follows: Lee Babiss 105,000; Ismail Kola 105,000; Lorin Randall 75,000; Ken Traub 30,000; and Jack Wyszomierski 105,000.

Under our Director compensation program for non-employee Directors, new Directors receive an initial stock option grant to purchase 30,000 shares of Common Stock at fair market value on the date of grant, which vests at a rate of 50% in the first year (on a quarterly basis) and 25% in each of the two years (on a quarterly basis) thereafter.

Additionally, the non-employee Directors receive annually an option award to purchase 15,000 shares of Common Stock at fair market value on the date of grant, which vests quarterly over a one-year period, with such anniversary awards issued in June of each year in connection with our annual stockholder meeting. In June 2012, Directors Babiss, Kola, Randall and Wyszomierski each received an anniversary stock option award, and Mr. Traub received an initial stock option grant. All initial and anniversary stock option awards granted to non-employee Directors have a term of ten years and upon the termination of the Director's service, the Director has 18 months in which to exercise the vested portion of his options prior to forfeiture.

Our Directors receive annual cash compensation retainers as set forth below:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Board Member | \$ 40,000 |
| Audit Committee Chairman | \$ 15,000 |
| Audit Committee Member | \$ 7,500 |
| Compensation Committee Chairman | \$ 10,000 |
| Compensation Committee Member | \$ 5,000 |
| Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee Chairman | \$ 6,000 |
| Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee Member | \$ 3,000 |

These annual retainers are paid in quarterly installments and Directors are reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred while attending Board and committee meetings.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We give careful attention to related person transactions because they may present the potential for conflicts of interest. We refer to related person transactions as those transactions, arrangements, or relationships in which:

we were, are or are to be a participant;

the amount involved exceeds \$120,000; and

any of our Directors, Director nominees, executive officers or greater-than five percent stockholders (or any of their immediate family members) had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

To identify related person transactions in advance, we rely on information supplied by our executive officers, Directors and certain significant stockholders. We maintain a comprehensive written policy for the review, approval or ratification of related person transactions, and our Audit Committee reviews all related person transactions identified by us. The Audit Committee approves or ratifies only those related person transactions that are determined by it to be, under all of the circumstances, in the best interest of our company and its stockholders. No related person transactions occurred in the last three fiscal years that required a review by the Audit Committee.

In November 2011, we entered into a purchase agreement with Aspire Capital, which provides that Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock over a two-year term, subject to our election to sell any such shares, and the terms and conditions set forth therein. As part of the agreement, Aspire Capital made an initial investment of \$1.0 million in us through the purchase of 666,667 shares of our common stock at \$1.50 per share, and received 266,667 additional shares as compensation for its commitment. As a result of this transaction, combined with shares of our stock that Aspire held prior to the November 2011 transaction, Aspire Capital became one of our largest shareholders, owning more than 5% of our shares of common stock outstanding upon completion of the transaction.

In 2012, we sold an additional 800,000 shares to Aspire Capital pursuant to the purchase agreement at an average price of \$1.57 per share. In the first quarter of 2013 through March 22, 2013, we sold an additional 850,000 shares to Aspire Capital pursuant to the purchase agreement at an average price of \$1.52 per share. Also, in our March 2012 private placement, Aspire Capital purchased an additional 966,184 shares of common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 966,184 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share. The securities were sold in multiples of a fixed combination of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an offering price of \$2.07 per fixed combination, for a total purchase price to Aspire Capital of approximately \$2.0 million. Also, in our October 2012 public offering, Aspire Capital purchased an additional 750,000 shares of common stock for a total purchase price to Aspire Capital of approximately \$0.8 million. As a result of our October 2012 public offering and in accordance with the anti-dilution provisions of the March 2012 warrants, we sought and obtained stockholder approval in February 2013 to reduce the exercise price of the March 2012 warrants to \$1.01 per share.

Table of Contents**BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF COMMON STOCK**

The following table sets forth certain information known to us regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of December 31, 2012 by:

each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our Common Stock;

each of our directors;

each of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table in our proxy statement for our 2012 annual meeting of stockholders; and

all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, shares of Common Stock that could be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants held by that person that are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2012 are considered outstanding. These shares, however, are not considered outstanding when computing the percentage ownership of each other person.

Percentage ownership calculations for beneficial ownership for each person or entity are based on 53,058,632 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of December 31, 2012.

Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table and pursuant to state community property laws, each stockholder named in the table has sole voting and investment power for the shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

| Name of Beneficial Owner | Number of Shares | Percent of Class |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Greater Than 5% Stockholders | | |
| Sabby Healthcare Volatility Master Fund, Ltd. ⁽¹⁾ | 4,519,100 | 8.5% |
| Perceptive Advisors LLC ⁽²⁾ | 4,456,797 | 8.4% |
| First Eagle Investment Management, LLC ⁽³⁾ | 4,207,600 | 7.9% |
| Aspire Capital Fund, LLC ⁽⁴⁾ | 2,811,200 | 5.3% |
| AMP&A Management III, LLC and affiliates ⁽⁵⁾ | 2,767,900 | 5.2% |
| Directors, Director Nominees and Executive Officers | | |
| Gil Van Bokkelen ⁽⁶⁾ | 976,986 | 1.8% |
| Lee Babiss ⁽⁷⁾ | 88,125 | * |
| John Harrington ⁽⁸⁾ | 819,144 | 1.5% |
| Ismail Kola ⁽⁹⁾ | 83,438 | * |
| Lorin Randall ⁽¹⁰⁾ | 65,625 | * |
| Kenneth Traub ⁽¹¹⁾ | 7,500 | * |
| Jack Wyszomierski ⁽¹²⁾ | 88,125 | * |
| Laura Campbell ⁽¹³⁾ | 250,563 | * |
| Robert Deans ⁽¹⁴⁾ | 267,500 | * |
| William (BJ) Lehmann, Jr. ⁽¹⁵⁾ | 429,400 | * |
| All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons) | 3,076,406 | 5.5% |

* Less than 1%.

(1) A Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 28, 2013 reported that Sabby Healthcare Volatility Master Fund, Ltd., Sabby Management, LLC and Hal Mintz have shared voting power and shared dispositive power over 4,519,100 shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

- (2) A Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 13, 2013 reported that Perceptive Advisors LLC, as an investment manager to a private investment fund, and Joseph Edelman, managing member of Perceptive Advisors LLC, have shared voting power and shared dispositive power over 4,456,797 shares of common stock.
- (3) A Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 11, 2013 reported that First Eagle Investment Management, LLC, or FEIM, an investment adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, is deemed to be the beneficial owner of 4,207,600 shares of common stock as a result of acting as investment adviser to various FEIM clients.
- (4) A Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on January 23, 2013 reported that Aspire Capital has direct beneficial ownership of 2,811,200 shares of common stock. Aspire Capital also holds warrants to purchase 1,066,084 shares of common stock; however, these warrants are exercisable only if the holder beneficially owns less than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock and, therefore, the shares underlying these warrants are not beneficially owned by Aspire Capital as of the date hereof. Aspire Capital Partners, LLC, or Aspire Partners, as the managing member of Aspire Capital, SGM Holdings Corp., or SGM, as the managing member of Aspire Partners, Steven G. Martin, the president and sole shareholder of SGM and a principal of Aspire Partners, Erik J. Brown, the president and sole shareholder of Red Cedar Capital Corporation, or Red Cedar, and a principal of Aspire Partners, and Christos Komissopoulos, the president and sole shareholder of Chrisko Investors, Inc., or Chrisko, and a principal of Aspire Partners, may be deemed to have shared voting and investment power over shares of common stock owned by Aspire Capital. Each of Aspire Partners, SGM, Red Cedar, Chrisko, Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown and Mr. Komissopoulos disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by Aspire Capital. The address for Aspire Capital and its affiliates is 155 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1600, Chicago, Illinois 60606.
- (5) A Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on November 5, 2012 reported that AMP&A Management III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, or AMP&A Management, and A.M. Pappas & Associates, LLC, a North Carolina limited liability company, or Pappas, have shared voting and dispositive power over 2,767,900 shares of Common Stock. AMP&A Management is the general partner of each of two funds: A.M. Pappas Life Science Ventures III, LP, a Delaware limited partnership that directly owns 2,605,889 shares, and PV III CEO Fund, LP, a Delaware limited partnership that directly owns 162,011 shares. AMP&A Management has a management agreement with Pappas whereby Pappas provides management services for the funds. Due to its arrangements with the funds, Pappas's investment committee has sole power to vote or to direct the vote of, and sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of, all shares owned by the funds. By virtue of these relationships, each of AMP&A Management and Pappas may be deemed to beneficially own the 2,767,900 shares owned by the funds.
- (6) Includes vested options for 737,500 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.01 per share.
- (7) Includes vested options for 88,125 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.96 per share.
- (8) Includes vested options for 722,500 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.01 per share.
- (9) Includes vested options for 83,438 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.67 per share.
- (10) Includes vested options for 65,625 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.16 per share.
- (11) Includes vested options for 7,500 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$1.43 per share.
- (12) Includes vested options for 88,125 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.89 per share.
- (13) Includes vested options for 217,500 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.02 per share.
- (14) Includes vested options for 260,000 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.02 per share.
- (15) Includes vested options for 422,500 shares of Common Stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.01 per share.

Table of Contents**SELLING STOCKHOLDER**

The following table presents information regarding the selling stockholder as of the dates indicated. Neither the selling stockholder nor any of its affiliates has held a position or office, or had any other material relationship, with us.

| Selling Stockholder | Shares Beneficially Owned Before Offering (1) | Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned Before Offering | Shares to be Sold in the Offering | Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering (3) | Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering (4) |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Aspire Capital (2) | 1,266,334 | 5.2% | 8,000,000 | 1,077,866 | 1.8% |

- (1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. In general, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of (i) any shares of our common stock over which such person has sole or shared voting power or investment power, plus (ii) any shares which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of within 60 days, whether through the exercise of options, warrants or otherwise. The percentage of ownership set forth above for the time period before the offering is based on 24,487,260 shares of our common stock outstanding as of November 30, 2011. Prior to its acquisitions under the Purchase Agreement, Aspire Capital beneficially owned 333,000 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 99,900 shares of common stock; however, the warrants are exercisable only if the holder beneficially owns less than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock and, therefore, the shares underlying the warrants were not beneficially owned by Aspire Capital as of November 30, 2011.
- (2) Aspire Partners, as the managing member of Aspire Capital, SGM, as the managing member of Aspire Partners, Steven G. Martin, the president and sole shareholder of SGM and a principal of Aspire Partners, Erik J. Brown, a principal of Aspire Partners, and Christos Komissopoulos, a principal of Aspire Partners, may be deemed to have shared voting and investment power over shares owned by Aspire Capital. Each of Aspire Partners, SGM, Mr. Martin, Mr. Brown and Mr. Komissopoulos disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by Aspire Capital. Aspire Capital is not a registered broker-dealer or an affiliate of a registered broker-dealer.
- (3) A Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on January 23, 2013 reported that Aspire Capital had direct beneficial ownership of 2,811,200 shares of common stock. As of the date hereof, 2,583,334 shares of our common stock have been acquired by Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement, consisting of the Commitment Shares, the Initial Purchase Shares, an additional 800,000 shares purchased in 2012, and an additional 850,000 shares in 2013 through March 22, 2013. The Company may elect in its sole discretion to sell to Aspire Capital up to an additional number of shares under the Purchase Agreement equal to \$16.5 million in value, but Aspire Capital does not presently beneficially own those shares as determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Aspire Capital also holds warrants to purchase 1,066,084 shares of common stock; however, the warrants are exercisable only if the holder beneficially owns less than 4.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock and, therefore, the shares underlying the warrants are not beneficially owned by Aspire Capital.
- (4) The percentage of ownership for the time period after the offering is based on 53,908,632 shares of common stock outstanding as of the date hereof and assumes the issuance and sale by the Company to Aspire Capital of an additional 5,416,666 shares under the Purchase Agreement and the resale by Aspire Capital of all 8,000,000 shares being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

Table of Contents

THE ASPIRE CAPITAL TRANSACTION

General

On November 11, 2011, we entered into the Purchase Agreement, which provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth therein, Aspire Capital is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock over the 24-month term of the Purchase Agreement. In consideration for entering into the Purchase Agreement, concurrently with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, we issued to Aspire Capital the Commitment Shares and Aspire Capital purchased the Initial Purchase Shares. Concurrently with entering into the Purchase Agreement, we also entered into the Registration Rights Agreement, in which we agreed to file one or more registration statements, as permissible and necessary to register under the Securities Act, the sale of the shares of our common stock that have been and may be issued to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement. On November 17, 2011, we entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Purchase Agreement, which raised the Floor Price (as defined below) from \$1.40 to \$1.45 per share, as required by The NASDAQ Capital Market for compliance with its rules.

As of March 22, 2013, there were 53,908,632 shares of our common stock outstanding. The 8,000,000 shares of our common stock offered hereby represent approximately 14.8% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 22, 2013. The number of shares of our common stock ultimately offered for sale by Aspire Capital is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, we are registering under the Securities Act 8,000,000 shares of our common stock, which includes the Commitment Shares, the Initial Purchase Shares and the 1,650,000 shares that have already been issued to Aspire Capital and an additional 5,416,666 shares of common stock that we may issue to Aspire Capital (which includes 800,000 shares sold to Aspire Capital in 2012 and 850,000 shares sold to Aspire Capital in the first quarter of 2013 through March 22, 2013). All 8,000,000 shares of common stock are being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

We have the right, in our sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a Purchase Notice, directing Aspire Capital (as principal) to purchase up to 100,000 shares of our common stock per business day, up to \$16.5 million of our common stock in the aggregate at a Purchase Price calculated by reference to the prevailing market price of our common stock over a preceding 12-business day period (as more specifically described below); however, no sale pursuant to a Purchase Notice may exceed \$500,000 per trading day.

In addition, on any date on which we submit a Purchase Notice to Aspire Capital in an amount equal to 100,000 shares, we also have the right, in our sole discretion, to present Aspire Capital with a VWAP Purchase Notice directing Aspire Capital to purchase an amount of stock equal to up to 30% of the aggregate shares of the Company's common stock traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market on the next trading day, subject to the VWAP Purchase Share Volume Maximum and the VWAP Minimum Price Threshold. The VWAP Purchase Price is calculated by reference to the prevailing market price of our common stock (as more specifically described below).

The Purchase Agreement provides that in no event will any shares of common stock be sold at a Purchase Price less than \$1.45, or the Floor Price, unless and until such time as the stockholders of the Company approve the transaction contemplated by the Purchase Agreement. This Floor Price and the respective prices and share numbers in the preceding paragraphs shall be appropriately adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other similar transaction. Additionally, the Purchase Agreement provides that the Company and Aspire Capital shall not effect any sales under the Purchase Agreement if such shares proposed to be issued and sold, when aggregated with all other shares of the Company's common stock that Aspire Capital and its affiliates beneficially own, would result in Aspire Capital and its affiliates beneficially owning more than 19.99% of the Company's then issued and outstanding common stock.

Table of Contents

There are no trading volume requirements or restrictions under the Purchase Agreement, and we will control the timing and amount of any sales of our common stock to Aspire Capital. Aspire Capital has no right to require any sales by us, but is obligated to make purchases from us as we direct in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. There are no limitations on use of proceeds, financial or business covenants, restrictions on future fundings, rights of first refusal, participation rights, penalties or liquidated damages in the Purchase Agreement. The Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time, at our discretion, without any penalty or cost to us. The rights and obligations of Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement are not assignable or transferable.

On January 17, 2012, the SEC declared effective the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, and on January 26, 2012 all conditions to commencement were satisfied and we may now sell shares of our common stock to Aspire Capital pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. In 2012, we sold 800,000 shares to Aspire Capital at an average price of \$1.57 per share. In the first quarter of 2013 through March 22, 2013, we sold 850,000 shares to Aspire Capital at an average price of \$1.52 per share.

Purchase of Shares under the Purchase Agreement

Under the Purchase Agreement, we may direct Aspire Capital to purchase up to 100,000 shares of our common stock per trading day so long as no sale pursuant to such Purchase Notice may exceed \$500,000 per trading day. The Purchase Price of such shares is equal to the lesser of:

the lowest sale price of our common stock on the purchase date on the principal market of the common stock, or the Principal Market, during normal trading hours; or

the arithmetic average of the three lowest closing sale prices for our common stock on the Principal Market during the twelve consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the purchase date.

In addition, on any date on which we submit a Purchase Notice to Aspire Capital in an amount equal to 100,000 shares we also have the right to direct Aspire Capital to purchase an amount of stock equal to up to 30% of the aggregate shares of the Company's common stock traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market on the next trading day, subject to the VWAP Purchase Share Volume Maximum and the VWAP Minimum Price Threshold, which is equal to the greater of (a) 90% of the closing price on the Principal Market on the business day immediately preceding the VWAP Purchase Date or (b) such higher price as set forth by the Company in the VWAP Purchase Notice. The VWAP Purchase Price of such shares is the lower of (a) 95% of the volume-weighted average price for our common stock traded on the Principal Market during normal trading hours:

on the VWAP Purchase Date, if the aggregate shares traded on the Principal Market have exceeded the VWAP Purchase Share Volume Maximum; or

the portion of the VWAP Purchase Date until such time as the sooner to occur of (i) the time at which the aggregate shares traded on the Principal Market has exceeded the VWAP Purchase Share Volume Maximum or (ii) the time at which the sale price of the common stock falls below the VWAP Minimum Price Threshold;

or (b) the closing price on the VWAP Purchase Date.

The Purchase Price will be adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other similar transaction occurring during the period(s) used to compute the Purchase Price. We may deliver multiple Purchase Notices and VWAP Purchase Notices to Aspire Capital from time to time during the term of the Purchase Agreement, so long as the most recent purchase has been completed.

Table of Contents

Compliance with NASDAQ Capital Market Rules

The Purchase Agreement provides that, absent approval of the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement by our stockholders, we and Aspire Capital shall not effect any sales under the Purchase Agreement at a purchase price less than \$1.45 per share. We currently do not intend to seek stockholder approval of the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement.

Beneficial Ownership Limitation

Under the Purchase Agreement, the Company and Aspire Capital may not effect any sales of shares of our common stock if such shares proposed to be issued and sold, when aggregated with all other shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Aspire Capital and its affiliates, would result in the beneficial ownership by Aspire Capital and its affiliates of more than 19.99% of our then issued and outstanding shares of common stock.

Events of Default

Generally, Aspire Capital may terminate the Purchase Agreement upon the occurrence of any of the following events of default:

the effectiveness of any registration statement that is required to be maintained effective pursuant to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement between us and Aspire Capital lapses for any reason (including, without limitation, the issuance of a stop order) or is unavailable to Aspire Capital for sale of our shares of common stock, and such lapse or unavailability continues for a period of ten consecutive business days or for more than an aggregate of thirty business days in any 365-day period, which is not in connection with a post-effective amendment to any such registration statement; provided, however, that in connection with any post-effective amendment to such registration statement that is required to be declared effective by the SEC, such lapse or unavailability may continue for a period of no more than thirty consecutive business days, which such period shall be extended for an additional thirty business days if we receive a comment letter from the SEC in connection therewith;

the suspension from trading or failure of our common stock to be listed on a Principal Market (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) for a period of three (3) consecutive business days;

the delisting of our common stock from the NASDAQ Capital Market, provided our common stock is not immediately thereafter trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, the NASDAQ Global Market, the NYSE Amex Equities or the OTC Bulletin Board;

our transfer agent's failure to issue to Aspire Capital shares of our common stock which Aspire Capital is entitled to receive under the Purchase Agreement within five business days after an applicable purchase date;

any breach by us of the representations, warranties, covenants or other term or condition contained in the Purchase Agreement or any related agreements that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect except, in the case of a breach of a covenant which is reasonably curable, only if such breach continues for a period of at least five business days;

if we become insolvent or are generally unable to pay our debts as they become due; or

any participation or threatened participation in insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings by or against us.

Our Termination Rights

The Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time, at our discretion, without any cost to us.

Table of Contents**No Short-Selling or Hedging by Aspire Capital**

Aspire Capital has agreed that neither it nor any of its agents, representatives and affiliates shall engage in any direct or indirect short-selling or hedging, which establishes a net short position with respect to our common stock during any time prior to the termination of the Purchase Agreement.

Effect of Performance of the Purchase Agreement on Our Stockholders

The Purchase Agreement does not limit the ability of Aspire Capital to sell any or all of the 8,000,000 shares registered in this offering. It is anticipated that shares registered in this offering will be sold over a period of up to approximately 24 months from the date of this prospectus. The sale by Aspire Capital of a significant amount of shares registered in this offering at any given time could cause the market price of our common stock to decline or to be highly volatile. Sales to Aspire Capital by us pursuant to the Purchase Agreement also may result in dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. However, we have the right to control the timing and amount of sales of our shares to Aspire Capital, and the Purchase Agreement may be terminated by us at any time at our discretion without any penalty or cost to us.

Amount of Potential Proceeds to be Received under the Purchase Agreement

In connection with entering into the Purchase Agreement, we authorized the sale to Aspire Capital of up to \$20.0 million of shares of our common stock. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Aspire Capital in this offering is dependent upon the number of shares we elect to sell to Aspire Capital under the Purchase Agreement, which could exceed 8,000,000 shares, and is subject to daily limits. The following table sets forth the amount of proceeds we would receive from Aspire Capital from the sale of shares at varying purchase prices in addition to the 666,667 Initial Purchase Shares that were sold to Aspire Capital for \$1.0 million and the 1,650,000 shares that were sold to Aspire Capital for \$2.5 million in 2012 and 2013 through March 22, 2013:

| Assumed Average Purchase Price | Number of Additional Shares to be Sold if Full Purchase(1) | Percentage of Outstanding Shares After Giving Effect to the Aspire Capital Transaction(2) | Proceeds from the Sale of Shares to Aspire Capital Under the Common Stock Purchase Agreement | | |
|---|--|---|---|------------|------------|
| \$1.45 | 5,416,666 | 9.1% | \$ | 7,854,166 | |
| \$2.00 | 5,416,666 | 9.1% | \$ | 10,833,332 | |
| \$2.50 | 5,416,666 | 9.1% | \$ | 13,541,665 | |
| \$3.00 | 5,480,000 | 9.2% | \$ | 16,440,000 | |
| \$3.50 | | | | | |
| Goodwill related to acquisitions | 7.9 | (23.7) | 1.1 | - | (14.7) |
| Currency translation effect | - | (3.0) | (8.6) | 0.2 | (11.4) |
| Balances at September 30, 2016: | | | | | |
| Goodwill | 398.5 | 1,205.5 | 307.6 | 145.6 | 2,057.2 |
| Accumulated impairment losses | (358.1) | - | - | (114.7) | (472.8) |
| Goodwill, net at September 30, 2016 | \$ 40.4 | \$ 1,205.5 | \$ 307.6 | \$ 30.9 | \$ 1,584.4 |

We acquired Tridien, Welch Allyn and Trumpf during the fourth quarter of 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. All goodwill associated with Tridien, Welch Allyn and Trumpf was assigned to the North America Patient Support Systems segment, Front Line Care segment and Surgical Solutions segment, respectively. During fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015, we recorded adjustments to goodwill related to the Welch Allyn acquisition and the Trumpf acquisition. We also consolidated an investment made in fiscal 2015 that was determined to be a VIE in which we have a controlling financial interest. The consolidation resulted in \$12.1 million of goodwill being recorded within our Surgical Solutions segment. Refer to Note 2 of our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding these acquisitions.

As discussed in Note 11 of our Consolidated Financial Statements, we operate in four reportable business segments. Goodwill impairment testing is performed at the reporting unit level, which is one level below our operating segments. We have determined that we have eleven reporting units. Goodwill is assigned to reporting units at the date the goodwill is initially recorded and has been reallocated as necessary based on the restructuring of reporting units over time. Once goodwill has been assigned to reporting units, it no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or organically grown, are available to support the value of the goodwill.

Table of Contents

Testing for impairment must be performed annually, or on an interim basis upon the occurrence of a triggering event or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The annual evaluation of goodwill performed during the third quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015 did not result in any impairments.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets

We have various indefinite-lived intangible assets representing trade names with a carrying value of \$466.9 million at September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. Testing for impairment must be performed annually, or on an interim basis upon the occurrence of a triggering event or change in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset below its carrying amount. The annual evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets performed during the third quarter of fiscal 2016 and 2015 did not result in impairment.

NOTE 4. FINANCING AGREEMENTS

Total debt consists of the following:

| | September 30 | |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Revolving credit facilities | \$235.8 | \$- |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 73.2 | 58.0 |
| Senior secured Term Loan A, long-term portion | 1,372.3 | 931.7 |
| Senior secured Term Loan B, long-term portion | - | 778.3 |
| Senior unsecured 5.75% notes due on September 1, 2023 | 419.1 | 418.2 |
| Unsecured 7.00% debentures due on February 15, 2024 | 13.7 | 13.8 |
| Unsecured 6.75% debentures due on December 15, 2027 | 29.6 | 29.6 |
| Other | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Total debt | 2,148.5 | 2,233.2 |
| Less current portion of debt | 210.1 | 58.0 |
| Total long-term debt | \$1,938.4 | \$2,175.2 |

In September 2015, the Company entered into four credit facilities for the purposes of financing the Welch Allyn acquisition as well as refinancing our previously outstanding revolving credit facility. These facilities consisted of the following:

- \$1.0 billion senior secured Term Loan A facility, maturing in September 2020
- \$800 million senior secured Term Loan B facility, maturing in September 2022
- Senior secured Revolving Credit Facility, providing borrowing capacity of up to \$500.0 million, maturing in September 2020
- \$425.0 million of senior unsecured notes (“Senior Notes”), maturing in September 2023

In September 2016, the Company entered into an amended and restated senior credit agreement for purposes of refinancing our credit facilities entered into as part of the Welch Allyn acquisition and funding the payoff of the senior secured Term Loan B facility. The amended and restated senior credit agreement consisted of two facilities as follows:

- \$1,462.5 million senior secured Term Loan A facility (“TLA Facility”), maturing in September 2021
- Senior secured Revolving Credit Facility (“Revolving Credit Facility”), providing borrowing capacity of up to \$700.0 million, maturing in September 2021

The TLA Facility and Revolving Credit Facility (collectively, the “Senior Secured Credit Facilities”) bear interest at variable rates which are currently less than 3.0 percent. These interest rates are based primarily on the London

Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), but under certain conditions could also be based on the U.S. Federal Funds Rate or the U.S. Prime Rate, at the Company’s option.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the scheduled maturities of the TLA Facility for fiscal years 2017 through 2021:

| Amount |
|---------------|
| 2017 \$ 73.1 |
| 2018 \$ 109.7 |
| 2019 \$ 146.3 |
| 2020 \$ 146.3 |
| 2021 \$ 987.2 |

We will be able to voluntarily prepay the TLA Facility at any time without penalty or premium.

At September 30, 2016, there were \$235.8 million of borrowings on the Revolving Credit Facility, with available borrowing capacity of an additional \$456.6 million after giving effect to \$7.6 million of outstanding standby letters of credit. The availability of borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility is subject to our ability at the time of borrowing to meet certain specified conditions, including compliance with covenants contained in the governing credit agreement.

The Senior Secured Credit Facilities are held with a syndicate of banks, which includes over 30 institutions. The general corporate assets of the Company and its wholly-owned, domestic subsidiaries collateralize these obligations. The amended and restated credit agreement governing these facilities contains financial covenants which specify a maximum secured net leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio, as such terms are defined in the credit agreement. These financial covenants are measured at the end of each fiscal quarter. The required ratios vary through December 31, 2019 providing a gradually decreasing maximum secured net leverage ratio and a gradually increasing minimum interest coverage ratio, as set forth in the table below:

| Fiscal Quarter Ended | Maximum Secured Net Leverage Ratio | Minimum Interest Coverage Ratio |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| December 31, 2016 | 4.50x | 3.25x |
| December 31, 2017 | 4.00x | 3.50x |
| December 31, 2018 | 3.50x | 3.75x |
| December 31, 2019 and thereafter | 3.00x | 4.00x |

The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 5.75 percent annually. These notes were issued at par in a private placement offering and are not registered securities on any public market. All of the Senior Notes are outstanding as of September 30, 2016. We are not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes, other than in certain circumstances such as a change in control or material sale of assets. We may redeem the notes prior to maturity, but doing so prior to September 1, 2021 would require payment of a premium on any amounts redeemed, the amount of which varies based on the timing of the redemption. The indenture governing the Senior Notes contains certain covenants which impose limitations on the amount of dividends we may pay and the amount of common shares we may repurchase in the open market, but we do not expect these covenants to affect our current dividend policy or open share repurchase program. The terms of this indenture also impose certain restrictions on the amount and type of additional indebtedness we may obtain in the future, as well as the types of liens and guarantees we may provide.

We are in compliance with all applicable financial covenants as of September 30, 2016.

In conjunction with the amendment of the Senior Secured Credit Facilities, the Company recorded a \$10.8 million loss on extinguishment of debt related to a majority of the debt issuance costs previously capitalized for the Term Loan B facility. We also incurred \$6.5 million of costs related to the amendment of the credit facility, \$4.5 million of which were capitalized as part of the new Senior Secured Credit Facilities. As of September 30, 2016, we have cumulative \$17.1 million unamortized debt issuance costs recorded as a reduction of the carrying value of the related debt, in addition to \$9.6 million attributable to the Revolving Credit Facility recorded as a component of other long-term assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. These costs will amortize into interest expense over the terms of the related credit facilities.

We are exposed to market risk from fluctuations in interest rates. We sometimes manage our exposure to interest rate fluctuations through the use of interest rate swaps (cash flow hedges). As of September 30, 2016, we had five interest rate swap agreements, with notional amounts of \$600.0 million, in aggregate, to hedge the variability of cash flows associated with a portion of the variable interest rate payments for the period April 2016 to September 2020 on the Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The interest rate swaps have effective dates ranging between April 1, 2016 and December 31, 2019 and were designated as cash flow hedges. At September 30, 2016, these swaps were in a liability position with an aggregate fair value of \$5.0 million. We classify fair value measurements on our interest rate swaps as Level 2, as described in Note 1 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Unsecured debentures outstanding at September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 have fixed rates of interest. We have deferred gains included in the amounts above from the termination of previous interest rate swap agreements and those deferred gains amounted to less than \$1.0 million at both September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. The deferred gains on the termination of the swaps are being amortized and recognized as a reduction of interest expense over the remaining term of the related debt and as a result, the effective interest rates on that debt have been and will continue to be lower than the stated interest rates on the debt.

From August 2012 through April 2015, we had a credit facility that provided for revolving loans of up to \$500.0 million, plus a term loan in the aggregate amount of \$200.0 million. In May 2015, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement which provided for revolving loans of up to \$900.0 million and a term loan of \$165.0 million, which replaced the remaining unpaid principal balance of the term loan from the August 2012 credit facility. A portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Secured Credit Facility and the Senior Notes in September 2015 was used to fully repay the previously outstanding credit facility, which is now terminated.

The fair value of our debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to us for debt of the same remaining maturities. The book values of our short-term debt instruments approximate fair value. The estimated fair values of our long-term debt instruments are described in the table below:

| | September 30 | |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Senior secured Term Loan A | \$1,441.0 | \$990.7 |
| Senior secured Term Loan B | - | 780.7 |
| Senior unsecured 5.75% notes due on September 1, 2023 | 454.0 | 428.4 |
| Unsecured debentures | 45.8 | 43.4 |
| Total debt | \$1,940.8 | \$2,243.2 |

The estimated fair values of our long-term unsecured debentures were based on observable inputs such as quoted prices in markets that are not active. The estimated fair values of our term loans and the Senior Notes were based on quoted prices for similar liabilities. These fair value measurements were classified as Level 2, as described in Note 1 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

NOTE 5. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The following tables represent the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015:

| | Year Ended September 30, 2016 | | | | Accumulated other comprehensive loss | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Other comprehensive income (loss) | | Tax effect | Net of tax | Beginning balance | Net activity | Ending balance |
| | Prior to reclassification | Reclassification | | | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities and hedges | \$(4.9) | \$ (0.1) | \$(5.0) | \$ 1.9 | \$ (3.1) | \$ - | \$ (3.1) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (22.4) | - | (22.4) | - | (22.4) | (92.8) | (22.4) |
| Change in pension and postretirement defined benefit plans | (8.5) | 4.4 | (4.1) | 1.3 | (2.8) | (48.0) | (2.8) |
| Total | \$(35.8) | \$ 4.3 | \$(31.5) | \$ 3.2 | \$(28.3) | \$(140.8) | \$(28.3) |

| | Year Ended September 30, 2015 | | | | Accumulated other comprehensive loss | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Other comprehensive income (loss) | | Tax effect | Net of tax | Beginning balance | Net activity | Ending balance |
| | Prior to reclassification | Reclassification | | | | | |
| Available-for-sale securities and hedges | \$(0.6) | \$ 0.6 | \$- | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (58.6) | - | (58.6) | - | (58.6) | (34.2) | (58.6) |
| Change in pension and postretirement defined benefit plans | (28.7) | 15.5 | (13.2) | 5.1 | (8.1) | (39.9) | (8.1) |
| Total | \$(87.9) | \$ 16.1 | \$(71.8) | \$ 5.1 | \$(66.7) | \$(74.1) | \$(66.7) |

The following table represents the items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive loss and the related tax effects during fiscal 2016 and 2015:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | 2015 | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2015 | 2015 |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| | reclassified | reclassified | reclassified | reclassified |
| | Tax effect | Tax effect | Tax effect | Tax effect |
| | Net of tax | Net of tax | Net of tax | Net of tax |
| Available-for-sale securities and hedges (1) | \$(0.1) | \$ - | \$ (0.1) | \$ 0.6 |
| Change in pension and postretirement defined benefit plans (2) | \$4.4 | \$ (1.3) | \$ 3.1 | \$ 9.9 |

(1) Reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into other income (expense), net.

Reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into cost of goods sold and selling and administrative (2) expenses. These components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit expense.

NOTE 6. RETIREMENT AND POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Our retirement plans consist of defined benefit plans, postretirement healthcare plans and defined contribution savings plans. Plans cover certain employees both in and outside of the U.S.

Retirement Plans

We sponsor five defined benefit plans. Those plans include a master defined benefit retirement plan, a nonqualified supplemental executive defined benefit retirement plan and three defined benefit retirement plans covering employees in Germany and France. Benefits for such plans are based primarily on years of service and the employee's level of compensation during specific periods of employment. We contribute funds to trusts as necessary to provide for current service and for any unfunded projected future benefit obligation over a reasonable period of time. All of our plans have a September 30 measurement date.

Table of Contents

Effect on Operations

The components of net periodic benefit cost for our defined benefit retirement plans were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Service cost | \$ 5.0 | \$ 5.4 | \$ 5.0 |
| Interest cost | 10.9 | 14.6 | 14.4 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (13.0) | (16.7) | (16.7) |
| Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost, net | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Amortization of net loss | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| Net periodic benefit cost | 7.7 | 9.1 | 6.5 |
| Settlement charge | - | 9.6 | - |
| Special termination benefits | - | - | 2.4 |
| Net pension expense | \$ 7.7 | \$ 18.7 | \$ 8.9 |

Beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we elected to change the method we use to estimate the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost for our defined benefit pension plans to a spot yield curve approach. Previously, we estimated the service and interest cost components of pension expense using a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the benefit obligation at the beginning of the period. Under the new approach, we apply discounting using individual spot rates from a yield curve composed of the rates of return on several hundred high-quality, fixed income corporate bonds available at the measurement date. These spot rates align to each of the projected benefit obligations and service cost cash flows. The service cost component relates to the active participants in the plan, so the relevant cash flows on which to apply the yield curve are considerably longer in duration on average than the total projected benefit obligation cash flows, which also include benefit payments to retirees. Interest cost is computed by multiplying each spot rate by the corresponding discounted projected benefit obligation cash flows. The spot yield curve approach reduces any actuarial gains and losses based upon interest rate expectations (e.g., built-in gains in interest cost in an upward sloping yield curve scenario), or gains and losses merely resulting from the timing and magnitude of cash outflows associated with our benefit obligations. The change does not affect the measurement of the total benefit obligations as the change in service and interest costs offsets the actuarial gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income.

We made this change to improve the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and the corresponding yield curve spot rates and to provide a better measurement of service and interest costs. This change is considered a change in estimate and is accounted for on a prospective basis starting in fiscal year 2016.

In April, 2015, we offered all terminated vested participants of our domestic master defined benefit retirement plan an option to receive a lump sum cash payout in lieu of their right to future periodic benefit payments under the plan upon their retirement. Lump sums of \$42.3 million were paid to participants in September 2015, triggering a plan settlement charge of \$9.6 million, which is recorded as a component of Special charges on the Statements of Consolidated Income.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2014, we initiated a domestic early retirement program, which offered certain special termination benefits relating to our pension and postretirement health care plans. This program and the related special termination benefits resulted in a non-cash charge of \$3.2 million, of which \$2.4 million related to our master defined benefit retirement plan and \$0.8 million for our postretirement health care plan. The \$0.8 million postretirement healthcare charge also reflects a \$1.3 million reversal recorded as certain participants elected alternative coverage separate from the postretirement health care plan. The employee elections were not known until

the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2014. The reversal was recorded to the special charges caption and is offset by charges recorded to reflect our incremental cost associated with the alternative coverage. Refer to Note 8 of our Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.

Table of Contents

Obligations and Funded Status

The change in benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status, along with amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for our defined benefit retirement plans were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Change in benefit obligation: | | |
| Benefit obligation at beginning of year | \$ 315.5 | \$ 343.8 |
| Service cost | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Interest cost | 10.9 | 14.6 |
| Actuarial loss | 27.4 | 12.5 |
| Benefits paid | (11.9) | (54.0) |
| Plan settlement | - | (4.4) |
| Exchange rate loss (gain) | 0.2 | (2.4) |
| Benefit obligation at end of year | 347.1 | 315.5 |
| Change in plan assets: | | |
| Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year | 219.1 | 276.1 |
| Actual return on plan assets | 28.8 | (3.9) |
| Employer contributions | 31.0 | 0.9 |
| Benefits paid | (11.9) | (54.0) |
| Fair value of plan assets at end of year | 267.0 | 219.1 |
| Funded status and net amounts recognized | \$ (80.1) | \$ (96.4) |
| Amounts recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: | | |
| Accrued pension benefits, current portion | \$ (1.1) | \$ (1.0) |
| Accrued pension benefits, long-term | (79.0) | (95.4) |
| Net amount recognized | \$ (80.1) | \$ (96.4) |

In addition to the amounts above, net actuarial losses of \$85.7 million and prior service costs of \$0.8 million, less an applicable aggregate tax effect of \$32.2 million are included as components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2016. In addition to the amounts above, net actuarial losses of \$79.3 million and prior service costs of \$1.0 million, less an applicable aggregate tax effect of \$30.0 million are included as components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2015. The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service cost for our defined benefit retirement plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are \$6.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Accumulated Benefit Obligation

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$326.3 million and \$296.7 million at September 30, 2016 and 2015. Selected information for our plans, including plans with accumulated benefit obligations exceeding plan assets, was as follows:

| September 30 | | | 2015 | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|------|-----|-------------|
| 2016 | | Plan Assets | PBO | ABO | Plan Assets |
| PBO | ABO | | | | |

Edgar Filing: ATHERSYS, INC / NEW - Form 424B3

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Master plan | \$319.6 | \$300.7 | \$ 266.8 | \$292.5 | \$275.3 | \$ 218.9 |
| International plans | 22.2 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 0.2 |
| Supplemental executive plan | 5.3 | 5.3 | - | 5.1 | 5.1 | - |
| | \$347.1 | \$326.3 | \$ 267.0 | \$315.5 | \$296.7 | \$ 219.1 |

28

Table of Contents

Actuarial Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions used in accounting for our domestic pension plans were as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit obligations at the measurement date: | | | |
| Discount rate for obligation | 3.7% | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| Rate of compensation increase | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.0% |

Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit cost for the year:

| | | | |
|--|------|------|------|
| Discount rate for expense | 4.4% | 4.5% | 5.0% |
| Expected rate of return on plan assets | 5.8% | 6.8% | 7.0% |
| Rate of compensation increase | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.3% |

The discount rates used in the valuation of our defined benefit pension plans are evaluated annually based on current market conditions. In setting these rates we utilize long-term bond indices and yield curves as a preliminary indication of interest rate movements, and then make adjustments to the respective indices to reflect differences in the terms of the bonds covered under the indices in comparison to the projected outflow of our pension obligations. The overall expected long-term rate of return is based on historical and expected future returns, which are inflation adjusted and weighted for the expected return for each component of the investment portfolio, as well as taking into consideration economic and capital market conditions. The rate of assumed compensation increase is also based on our specific historical trends of past wage adjustments. The weighted average discount rate assumptions used for our international plans are lower than our domestic plan assumptions and do not significantly affect the consolidated net benefit obligation or net periodic benefit cost balances.

Plan Assets

The weighted average asset allocations of our master defined benefit retirement plan at September 30, 2016 and 2015, by asset category, along with target allocations, are as follows:

| | 2016 Target Allocation | 2015 Target Allocation | 2016 Actual Allocation | 2015 Actual Allocation |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Equity securities | 39 - 49% | 39 - 49% | 43% | 42% |
| Fixed income securities | 51 - 61% | 51 - 61% | 57% | 58% |
| Total | | | 100% | 100% |

We have a Plan Committee that sets investment guidelines with the assistance of an external consultant. These guidelines are established based on market conditions, risk tolerance, funding requirements and expected benefit payments. The Plan Committee also oversees the investment allocation process and monitors asset performance. As pension liabilities are long-term in nature, we employ a long-term total return approach to maximize the long-term rate of return on plan assets for a prudent level of risk. Target allocations are guidelines, not limitations, and plan fiduciaries may occasionally approve allocations above or below a target range or elect to rebalance the portfolio within the targeted range.

The investment portfolio contains a diversified portfolio of primarily equities and fixed income securities. Securities are also diversified in terms of domestic and international securities, short- and long-term securities, growth and value styles, large cap and small cap stocks. The primary investment strategy is a dynamic target allocation method that periodically rebalances among various investment categories depending on the current funded positions. This program is designed to actively move from return-seeking investments (such as equities) toward liability-hedging investments (such as long-duration fixed income) as funding levels improve.

Trust assets are invested subject to the following policy restrictions: short-term securities must be rated A2/P2 or higher; all fixed-income securities shall have a credit quality rating “BBB” or higher; investments in equities in any one company may not exceed 10 percent of the equity portfolio.

Table of Contents

Fair Value Measurements of Plan Assets

The following table summarizes the valuation of our pension plan assets by pricing categories:

| | Balance at September 30, 2016 | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Cash | \$ 3.7 | \$ 3.7 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Equities | | | | |
| U.S. companies | 59.3 | - | 59.3 | - |
| International companies | 56.4 | - | 56.4 | - |
| Fixed income securities | 147.6 | - | 147.6 | - |
| Total plan assets at fair value | \$ 267.0 | \$ 3.7 | \$ 263.3 | \$ - |

| | Balance at September 30, 2015 | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Cash | \$ 3.5 | \$ 3.5 | \$ - | \$ - |
| Equities | | | | |
| U.S. companies | 47.1 | - | 47.1 | - |
| International companies | 44.8 | - | 44.8 | - |
| Fixed income securities | 123.7 | - | 123.7 | - |
| Total plan assets at fair value | \$ 219.1 | \$ 3.5 | \$ 215.6 | \$ - |

The Level 2 investments are commingled funds and/or collective trusts valued using the net asset value (“NAV”) unit price provided by the fund administrator. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund. For further descriptions of the asset Levels used in the above chart, refer to Note 1 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash Flows

Our U.S. qualified defined benefit plan is funded in excess of 84 percent, as measured under the requirements of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, and therefore we expect that the plan will not be subject to the “at risk” funding requirements of this legislation.

During 2016 and 2015, we contributed cash of \$31.0 million and \$0.9 million to our defined benefit retirement plans. We will not be required to contribute to our master defined benefit retirement plan in fiscal year 2017 due to the current funding level; however, minimal contributions will be required for our unfunded plans.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The benefit payments, which are expected to be funded through plan assets and company contributions and reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid as follows:

Pension Benefits

| | | |
|-----------|----|------|
| 2017 | \$ | 13.3 |
| 2018 | \$ | 13.4 |
| 2019 | \$ | 14.0 |
| 2020 | \$ | 14.6 |
| 2021 | \$ | 15.4 |
| 2022-2026 | \$ | 88.6 |

Defined Contribution Savings Plans

We have defined contribution savings plans that cover substantially all U.S. employees and certain non-U.S. employees. The general purpose of these plans is to provide additional financial security during retirement by providing employees with an incentive to make regular savings. Company contributions to the plans are based on eligibility and employee contributions. Expense under these plans was \$26.8 million, \$17.4 million and \$15.0 million in fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

30

Table of Contents

Postretirement Health Care Plans

In addition to defined benefit retirement plans, we also offer two domestic postretirement health care plans, one of which was assumed in the acquisition of Welch Allyn, that provide health care benefits to qualified retirees and their dependents. The plans are closed to new participants and include retiree cost sharing provisions and generally extends retiree coverage for medical and prescription benefits beyond the COBRA continuation period to the date of Medicare eligibility. We use a measurement date of September 30 for these plans.

The expense related to postretirement health care plans, including the Welch Allyn plan on a post-acquisition basis, has not been significant during 2016, 2015 or 2014. The change in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Change in benefit obligation: | | |
| Benefit obligation at beginning of year | \$ 25.1 | \$ 11.2 |
| Service cost | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Interest cost | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Acquired obligation | - | 14.1 |
| Actuarial gain | (3.7) | (0.9) |
| Benefits paid | (1.5) | (0.2) |
| Retiree contributions | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Benefit obligation at end of year | \$ 21.6 | \$ 25.1 |
| Amounts recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets: | | |
| Accrued benefits obligation, current portion | \$ 1.6 | \$ 1.8 |
| Accrued benefits obligation, long-term | 20.0 | 23.3 |
| Net amount recognized | \$ 21.6 | \$ 25.1 |

We contributed approximately \$1.5 million to the plans in fiscal 2016, compared with less than \$0.2 million to the plans in fiscal 2015, including the post-acquisition period for the Welch Allyn plan.

In addition to the amounts above, net actuarial gains of \$5.9 million and prior service credits of \$0.5 million, less an applicable aggregate tax effect of \$2.4 million are included as components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2016. Net actuarial gains of \$2.4 million and prior service credits of \$1.4 million, less an applicable aggregate tax effect of \$1.5 million are included as components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at September 30, 2015.

The estimated net actuarial gain and prior service benefit for our postretirement health care plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are (\$0.4) million and (\$0.4) million.

The discount rate used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for the postretirement health care plans during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was 3.5, 3.7 and 4.1 percent, respectively. The discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation as of September 30, 2016 ranged from 2.9 to 3.0 percent. For fiscal years ended 2015 and 2014 the discount rate was 3.5 and 3.7 percent. As of September 30, 2016, the health care cost trend rates for the plans were generally assumed to be in the ranges of 5.25 to 9.0 percent, trending down to a rate between 4.5 and 5.0 percent over the long-term.

A one-percentage-point increase/decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rates as of September 30, 2016 would cause an increase/decrease in service and interest costs of less than \$0.1 million, along with an increase in the benefit obligation of \$1.4 million and a decrease of \$1.3 million.

We fund the postretirement health care plans as benefits are paid, and current plan benefits are expected to require net company contributions of approximately \$1.7 million in fiscal 2017 and approximately \$2.0 million per year thereafter.

31

Table of Contents

NOTE 7. COMMON STOCK

Share Repurchases

We did not repurchase shares in 2016 in the open market. We repurchased 1.2 million and 1.7 million shares of our common stock in the open market during fiscal years 2015 and 2014 valued at \$54.8 million and \$70.5 million. The common stock was acquired under a \$190 million share repurchase program approved by the Board of Directors in September 2013, which does not have an expiration date. There are no plans to terminate this program in the future. Repurchases may be made on the open market or via private transactions, and are used for general business purposes.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have stock-based compensation plans under which employees and non-employee directors may be granted options to purchase shares of Company common stock at the fair market value at the time of grant. In addition to stock options, we grant performance share units (“PSUs”) and RSUs to certain management level employees and vested deferred stock to non-employee directors. We also offer eligible employees the opportunity to buy shares of our common stock at a discount via an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”).

Our primary stock-based compensation program is the Stock Incentive Plan, which has been approved by our shareholders. Under the Stock Incentive Plan, we have a total of 15.3 million authorized shares. At September 30, 2016, 3.6 million shares were available for future grants under our stock-based compensation plans. We generally settle our stock-based awards with treasury shares. As of September 30, 2016, we had 22.8 million treasury shares available for use to settle stock-based awards.

The following table sets forth a summary of the annual stock-based compensation cost that was charged against income for all types of awards:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Total stock-based compensation cost (pre-tax) | \$ 23.1 | \$ 25.0 | \$ 18.0 |
| Total income tax benefit | (7.9) | (7.5) | (6.5) |
| Total stock-based compensation cost, net of tax | \$ 15.2 | \$ 17.5 | \$ 11.5 |

Stock Options

Stock options granted by our Compensation Committee of our Board under the Stock Incentive Plan are non-qualified stock options. These awards are generally granted with exercise prices equal to the average of the high and low prices of our common stock on the date of grant. They vest in equal annual installments over a three or four-year period and the maximum contractual term is ten years. We use a Binomial option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options, and compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

The following table sets forth the weighted average fair value per share of stock options and the related valuation assumptions used in the determination of those fair values:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Weighted average fair value per share | \$14.07 | \$12.83 | \$11.91 |

Valuation assumptions:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| Expected dividend yield | 1.2% | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| Expected volatility | 33.1% | 35.0% | 36.1% |
| Weighted average expected life | 4.9 years | 4.9 years | 4.9 years |

The risk-free interest rate is based upon observed U.S. Treasury interest rates appropriate for the term of our employee stock options. Expected dividend yield is based on the history and our expectation of dividend payouts. Expected volatility was based on our historical stock price volatility. Expected life represents the weighted average period the stock options are expected to remain outstanding and is a derived output of the Binomial model. The expected life of employee stock options is impacted by the above assumptions as well as the post-vesting forfeiture rate and the exercise factor used in the Binomial model. These two variables are based on the history of exercises and forfeitures for previous stock options granted by us.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes transactions under our stock option plans for fiscal year 2016:

| | Weighted Average Number of Shares (in thousands) | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term | Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1) (in millions) |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Balance Outstanding at October 1, 2015 | 1,901 | \$ 34.38 | | |
| Granted | 361 | 50.98 | | |
| Exercised | (191) |) 32.22 | | |
| Cancelled/Forfeited | (65) |) 42.49 | | |
| Balance Outstanding at September 30, 2016 | 2,006 | \$ 37.31 | 5.9 years | \$ 49.5 |
| Exercisable at September 30, 2016 | 1,258 | \$ 32.30 | 4.5 years | \$ 37.4 |
| Options Expected to Vest | 673 | \$ 45.43 | 8.2 years | \$ 11.1 |

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on our closing stock price of \$61.98, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 2016. This amount, which changes continuously based on the fair value of our common stock, would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of the balance sheet date.

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$4.0 million, \$6.3 million and \$4.6 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2016, there was \$4.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options granted under the Stock Incentive Plan. This unrecognized compensation expense does not reflect a reduction for our estimate of potential forfeitures, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

Restricted Stock Units

RSUs are granted to certain employees with fair values equal to the average of the high and low prices of our common stock on the date of grant, multiplied by the number of units granted. RSU grants are contingent upon continued employment and vest over periods ranging from one to four years. Dividends, payable in common stock equivalents, accrue on the grants and are subject to the same specified terms as the original grants, including the risk of forfeiture.

The following table summarizes transactions for our nonvested RSUs for fiscal year 2016:

| | Number of Share Units (in thousands) | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Nonvested RSUs at October 1, 2015 | 634 | \$ 41.35 |
| Granted | 256 | 50.41 |
| Vested | (277) |) 38.62 |
| Forfeited | (57) |) 46.30 |
| Nonvested RSUs at September 30, 2016 | 556 | \$ 46.32 |

As of September 30, 2016, there was \$11.8 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested RSUs granted under the Stock Incentive Plan. This unrecognized compensation expense does not reflect a reduction for our estimate of potential forfeitures, and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2 years. The total vest date fair value of shares that vested during fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$14.4 million, \$4.3 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Performance Share Units

Our Compensation Committee grants PSUs to certain employees and these awards are subject to any stock dividends, stock splits, and other similar rights inuring to common stock, but unlike our RSUs are not entitled to dividend reinvestment. Vesting of the grants is contingent upon achievement of performance targets and corresponding service requirements.

The fair value of the PSUs is equal to the average of the high and low prices of our common stock on the date of grant, multiplied by the number of units granted. For PSUs with a market condition such as total shareholder return, the Monte-Carlo simulation method is used to determine fair value. The Monte-Carlo simulation is a generally accepted statistical technique used to generate a defined number of stock price paths in order to develop a reasonable estimate of the range of our and the Peer Group's future expected stock prices.

The following table sets forth the weighted average fair value per share for PSUs and the related valuation assumptions used in the determination of those fair values. PSUs granted in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 are based on company-specific performance targets, with a total shareholder return collar.

| | Years Ended | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | September 30 | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Weighted average fair value per share | \$50.51 | \$47.82 | \$47.91 |

Valuation assumptions:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.1% | 0.9% | 0.5% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Expected volatility | 22.3% | 23.5% | 30.1% |

The basis for the assumptions listed above is similar to the valuation assumptions used for stock options, as discussed previously.

The following table summarizes transactions for our nonvested PSUs for fiscal 2016:

| | Number of Share Units (in thousands) | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Nonvested PSUs as of October 1, 2015 | 354 | \$ 47.86 |
| Granted | 314 | 51.43 |
| Vested | (166) |) 50.05 |
| Forfeited | (47) |) 47.51 |
| Nonvested PSUs at September 30, 2016 | 455 | \$ 49.50 |

As of September 30, 2016 there was \$14.3 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to PSUs granted under the Stock Incentive Plan based on the expected achievement of certain performance targets or market conditions. This unrecognized compensation expense as of September 30, 2016 does not reflect a reduction for our estimate of potential forfeitures, and is expected to be recognized by the end of fiscal 2018. The total vest date fair value of shares that vested during fiscal 2016 and 2015 was \$10.2 million and \$20.5 million.

NOTE 8. SPECIAL CHARGES

Over the past several years, we have placed a focus on improving our cost structure and business processes through various means including consolidation of certain manufacturing and select back office operations, customer rationalizations and various other organizational changes. As a result of these actions, we recognized special charges of \$39.9 million, \$41.2 million and \$37.1 million for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These charges are summarized below.

34

Table of Contents

Welch Allyn Integration and Business Realignment

In conjunction with the acquisition of Welch Allyn in September 2015, we initiated plans to realign our business structure to facilitate the integration, take full advantage of available synergies, and position our existing businesses to capitalize on opportunities for growth. Immediately after the acquisition was completed, we eliminated approximately 100 positions in Welch Allyn's corporate support and administrative functions. We recorded special charges of \$14.4 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 related to this action and, as many of the affected employees were required to continue service for a specified period of time, additional amounts associated with this initial action were incurred through the second quarter of fiscal 2016. In addition, during fiscal 2016, we incurred costs, including severance and benefit costs, associated with other business realignment and integration activities. During fiscal 2016, we incurred total integration and business realignment charges of approximately \$19.0 million, of which \$14.0 million were severance and benefit costs. We are continuing to evaluate additional actions related to integration and business realignment and expect additional special charges to be incurred. However, it is not practical at this time to estimate the amount of these future expected costs until such time as the evaluations are complete.

Site Consolidation

In the third quarter of fiscal 2015, we initiated a plan to streamline our operations and simplify our supply chain by consolidating certain manufacturing and distribution operations. As part of this action, we announced the closure of sites in Redditch, England and Charleston, South Carolina. During fiscal 2015, we recorded severance and benefit charges of \$2.7 million for approximately 160 employees to be displaced by these closures, as well as \$1.8 million of other related costs. In the third quarter of fiscal 2016, we announced the closure of sites in Vuollerim, Sweden and Montpellier, France. During fiscal 2016, we recorded total charges related to the combined activities of \$15.9 million related to these actions, including \$7.2 million of severance and benefit costs in fiscal 2016. We expect to incur \$1 million to \$2 million of additional charges in fiscal 2017 for personnel costs and site closure expenses related to these actions. We are continuing to evaluate our facilities footprint and additional costs are expected to be incurred with respect to other actions in the future, however, it is not practical at this time to estimate the amount of these future expected costs until such time as the evaluations are complete.

2014 Global Transformation

During the second quarter of fiscal 2014, we announced a global transformation program focused on improving our cost structure. The domestic portion of this action was completed in fiscal 2015. Part of this program included reducing our European manufacturing capacity and streamlining our global operations by, among other things, executing a back office process transformation program in Europe. The restructuring in Europe is in process and, for fiscal 2016, resulted in charges of \$5.1 million for severance and benefit costs, legal and professional fees, temporary labor, project management, and other administrative functions. These amounts compare to charges of \$12.7 million (net of reversals) and \$24.9 million (net of reversals) in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014. Since the inception of the 2014 global transformation program through September 30, 2016, we have recognized aggregate special charges of \$42.7 million. Costs related to this action are substantially complete.

Pension Settlement Charge

As disclosed in Note 6 of our Consolidated Financial Statements, we offered lump sum settlements to all terminated vested participants in our domestic master defined benefit retirement plan, which resulted in a settlement charge of \$9.6 million. This charge was recorded as a component of special charges in fiscal 2015.

Discontinuance of Third-Party Payer Rentals

During the second quarter of fiscal 2014, we initiated a plan to discontinue third-party payer rentals of therapy products occurring primarily in home care settings. Special charges recorded for this action included a \$7.7 million non-cash tangible asset impairment charge, a \$2.0 million charge for severance and other benefits for approximately 70 eliminated positions, and \$1.6 million in other related costs, net of a reversal of \$0.2 million which was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2014. This action is complete.

Batesville Manufacturing Early Retirement Program

During the first quarter of fiscal 2014, we initiated a plan to improve our cost structure and streamline our organization by offering an early retirement program to certain manufacturing employees in our Batesville, Indiana plant, meeting specific eligibility requirements, and other minor reduction in force actions. These programs resulted in the elimination of approximately 35 positions and required recognition of a special charge of approximately \$1 million for lump sum payments under the program and severance and other benefits provided to other affected employees. This action is complete.

For all accrued severance and other benefit charges described above, we record restructuring reserves within other current liabilities.

The reserve activity for severance and other benefits during fiscal 2016 was as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Balance at September 30, 2015 | \$24.3 |
| Expenses | 23.3 |
| Cash Payments | (32.6) |
| Reversals | (0.3) |
| Balance at September 30, 2016 | \$14.7 |

Table of Contents

NOTE 9. INCOME TAXES

The significant components of income before income taxes and the consolidated income tax provision were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Income before income taxes: | | | |
| Domestic | \$ 92.2 | \$ 49.2 | \$ 87.0 |
| Foreign | 46.1 | 15.9 | 28.2 |
| Total | \$ 138.3 | \$ 65.1 | \$ 115.2 |
| Income tax expense: | | | |
| Current provision | | | |
| Federal | \$ 4.7 | \$ 35.3 | \$ 40.2 |
| State | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Foreign | 9.1 | 1.7 | 7.4 |
| Total current provision | 16.0 | 40.6 | 50.7 |
| Deferred provision: | | | |
| Federal | 21.8 | (18.1) | (12.2) |
| State | 1.2 | (1.3) | (1.0) |
| Foreign | (23.5) | (2.9) | 17.1 |
| Total deferred provision | (0.5) | (22.3) | 3.9 |
| Income tax expense | \$ 15.5 | \$ 18.3 | \$ 54.6 |

Differences between income tax expense reported for financial reporting purposes and that computed based upon the application of the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate to the reported income before income taxes were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| | 2016 | | 2015 | | 2014 | |
| | Amount | % of Pretax Income | Amount | % of Pretax Income | Amount | % of Pretax Income |
| Federal income tax (a) | \$48.4 | 35.0 | \$22.8 | 35.0 | \$40.3 | 35.0 |
| State income tax (b) | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Foreign income tax (c) | (14.0) | (10.1) | (10.2) | (15.7) | (7.7) | (6.7) |
| Application of federal tax credits | (6.1) | (4.4) | (2.2) | (3.4) | (0.6) | (0.5) |
| Adjustment of estimated income tax accruals | 0.3 | 0.2 | (1.6) | (2.4) | (0.6) | (0.5) |
| Valuation of tax attributes | (14.4) | (10.4) | 4.0 | 6.2 | 21.3 | 18.5 |
| Domestic manufacturer's deduction | (1.8) | (1.3) | (1.5) | (2.3) | (1.8) | (1.5) |
| Capitalized transaction costs | - | - | 2.5 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Other, net | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Income tax expense | \$15.5 | 11.2 | \$18.3 | 28.1 | \$54.6 | 47.4 |

(a) At statutory rate.

(b) Net of Federal benefit.

(c) Federal tax rate differential.

Table of Contents

The tax effect of temporary differences that gave rise to the deferred tax balance sheet accounts were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Employee benefit accruals | \$ 76.5 | \$ 106.4 |
| Inventory | 13.9 | 6.2 |
| Net operating loss carryforwards | 47.1 | 45.8 |
| Tax credit carryforwards | 14.2 | 11.7 |
| Other, net | 46.4 | 48.0 |
| | 198.1 | 218.1 |
| Less: Valuation allowance | (26.9) | (40.7) |
| Total deferred tax assets | 171.2 | 177.4 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Depreciation | (41.6) | (35.3) |
| Amortization | (371.2) | (409.1) |
| Other, net | (3.1) | (16.4) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (415.9) | (460.8) |
| Deferred tax asset (liability) - net | \$ (244.7) | \$ (283.4) |

At September 30, 2016, we had \$44.1 million of deferred tax assets related to operating loss carryforwards in foreign jurisdictions that are subject to various carryforward periods with the majority eligible to be carried forward for an unlimited period. Additionally, we had \$2.6 million of deferred tax assets related to federal net operating loss carryforwards which will expire between 2019 and 2033 and \$0.4 million of deferred tax assets related to state net operating loss carryforwards, which expire between 2017 and 2035. We had \$14.0 million of deferred tax assets related to state tax credits, some of which will be carried forward for an unlimited period and some of which will expire between 2017 and 2025. Additionally, we had \$0.2 million of deferred tax assets related to foreign tax credits, which will expire in 2021. We had \$3.6 million of deferred tax assets related to capital loss carryforwards, which will expire in 2021.

The gross deferred tax assets as of September 30, 2016 were reduced by valuation allowances of \$26.9 million primarily related to certain foreign deferred tax attributes and state tax credit carryforwards as it is more likely than not that some portion or all of these tax attributes will not be realized. In evaluating whether it is more likely than not that we would recover our deferred tax assets, future taxable income, the reversal of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies were considered. We believe that our estimates for the valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets are appropriate based on current facts and circumstances.

We operate under tax holidays in both Singapore and Puerto Rico. The Singapore tax holiday is effective through 2018 while the Puerto Rico tax holiday is effective through 2025. Both incentives are conditional on meeting certain employment and/or investment thresholds. The impact of these tax holidays decreased foreign taxes by \$4.1 million in fiscal 2016, \$4.3 million for fiscal 2015 and \$4.0 million for fiscal 2014. The benefit of the tax holidays on net income per share (diluted) was \$0.06, \$0.07 and \$0.07 for fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

With regard to our non-U.S. subsidiaries, it is our practice and intention to reinvest the earnings in those businesses, to fund capital expenditures and other operating cash needs. Because the undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries are considered to be permanently reinvested, no U.S. deferred income taxes or foreign withholding taxes have been provided. As of September 30, 2016, we have approximately \$310.0 million of undistributed earnings in our non-U.S. subsidiaries that are considered to be permanently reinvested. If such earnings were repatriated, additional tax expense

may result. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of deferred tax liability related to these undistributed earnings due to the assumptions necessary to compute the tax.

We file a consolidated federal income tax return as well as multiple state, local and foreign jurisdiction tax returns. In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by the taxing authorities in each of the jurisdictions where we file tax returns. During fiscal 2016, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) concluded its audit for fiscal year 2014 and initiated its post-filing examination of the fiscal 2015 consolidated federal return. We continue to participate in the IRS Compliance Assurance Program (“CAP”) for fiscal year 2016 and 2017 and have submitted the application to remain in the CAP for fiscal year 2018. The CAP provides the opportunity for the IRS to review certain tax matters prior to us filing our tax return for the year, thereby reducing the time it takes to complete the post-filing examination. We are also subject to state and local or foreign income tax examinations by taxing authorities for years back to fiscal 2012.

Table of Contents

Welch Allyn also filed a consolidated federal income tax return as well as multiple state, local and foreign jurisdiction tax returns. In the normal course of business, Welch Allyn is subject to examination by the taxing authorities in each of the jurisdictions where it files tax returns. During calendar year 2016, the IRS concluded its post-filing audit for calendar year 2014 and up through the date of acquisition, September 8, 2015 (subject to certain exceptions). Thereafter, Welch Allyn will be integrated into Hill-Rom's CAP going forward.

We also have on-going audits in various stages of completion in several state and foreign jurisdictions, one or more of which may conclude within the next 12 months. Such settlements could involve some or all of the following: the payment of additional taxes, the adjustment of certain deferred taxes and/or the recognition of unrecognized tax benefits. The resolution of these matters, in combination with the expiration of certain statutes of limitations in various jurisdictions, make it reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits may decrease as a result of either payment or recognition by approximately \$0.5 to \$1.5 million in the next twelve months, excluding interest.

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$5.1 million, \$5.8 million and \$4.1 million, which includes \$3.6 million, \$3.3 million and \$2.7 million that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate in future periods. The remaining amount relates to items which, if recognized, would not impact our effective tax rate.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Balance at October 1 | \$ 5.8 | \$ 4.1 | \$ 4.6 |
| Increases in tax position of prior years | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 |
| Decreases in tax position of prior years | (0.1) | (1.3) | (0.9) |
| Settlements with taxing authorities | (0.3) | (1.2) | (0.1) |
| Lapse of applicable statute of limitations | (0.5) | (1.3) | (1.5) |
| Increase in positions due to acquisitions | (0.6) | 5.5 | - |
| Foreign currency adjustments | - | (0.4) | (0.1) |
| Total change | (0.7) | 1.7 | (0.5) |
| Balance at September 30 | \$ 5.1 | \$ 5.8 | \$ 4.1 |

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. Accrued interest and penalties, which are not presented in the reconciliation table above, were \$3.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$0.4 million at September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Related to interest and penalties, we recognized an income tax benefit (expense) of \$0.0 million in 2016, \$0.2 million in 2015 and \$0.2 million in 2014.

NOTE 10. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated based upon the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the period, plus the effect of deferred vested shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated consistent with the basic earnings per share calculation plus the effect of dilutive unissued common shares related to stock-based employee compensation programs. For all years presented, anti-dilutive stock options were excluded from the calculation of dilutive earnings per share. Excluded shares were 0.4 million, 0.2 million and 0.3 million for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Cumulative treasury stock acquired, less cumulative shares reissued, have been excluded in determining the average number of shares outstanding.

Table of Contents

Earnings per share is calculated as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders | \$124.1 | \$47.7 | \$60.6 |
| Average shares outstanding - Basic (thousands) | 65,333 | 57,249 | 57,555 |
| Add potential effect of exercise of stock options and other unvested equity awards (thousands) | 1,263 | 1,287 | 968 |
| Average shares outstanding - Diluted (thousands) | 66,596 | 58,536 | 58,523 |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders per common share - Basic | \$1.90 | \$0.83 | \$1.05 |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders per common share - Diluted | \$1.86 | \$0.82 | \$1.04 |

NOTE 11. SEGMENT REPORTING

We disclose segment information that is consistent with the way in which management operates and views the business. During our second quarter of 2016, we changed our segment reporting to reflect changes in our organizational structure and management's operation and view of the business. We combined the global Respiratory Care business and the Welch Allyn operations into a new segment called Front Line Care. Our Surgical Solutions segment now represents the surgical component of what was previously included in our Surgical and Respiratory Care segment. The prior year segment information has been updated to reflect these changes. Our revised operating structure contains the following reporting segments:

North America Patient Support Systems – sells and rents our specialty frames and surfaces and mobility solutions, as well as our clinical workflow solutions, in the U.S. and Canada.

International Patient Support Systems– sells and rents similar products as our North America Patient Support Systems segment in regions outside of the U.S. and Canada.

Front Line Care – globally sells and rents respiratory care products, and sells medical diagnostic equipment and a diversified portfolio of devices that assess, diagnose, treat, and manage a wide variety of illnesses and diseases.

Surgical Solutions – sells our surgical products globally.

Under our revised segments, our performance under each reportable segment continues to be measured on a divisional income basis before non-allocated operating and administrative costs, impairment of other intangibles, litigation, special charges, acquisition and integration costs, acquisition-related intangible asset amortization, and other unusual events. Divisional income generally represents the division's gross profit less its direct operating costs along with an allocation of manufacturing and distribution costs, research and development and certain corporate functional expenses.

Table of Contents

Non-allocated operating and administrative costs include functional expenses that support the entire organization such as administration, finance, legal and human resources, expenses associated with strategic developments, acquisition-related intangible asset amortization, and other events that are not indicative of operating trends. We exclude such amounts from divisional income to allow management to evaluate and understand divisional operating trends. The Chief Operating Decision Maker does not receive any asset information by operating segment and, accordingly, the Company does not report asset information by operating segment.

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Revenue: | | | |
| North America Patient Support Systems | \$1,076.9 | \$1,002.0 | \$888.9 |
| International Patient Support Systems | 360.3 | 424.6 | 490.1 |
| Front Line Care | 809.7 | 139.0 | 86.1 |
| Surgical Solutions | 408.3 | 422.6 | 221.0 |
| Total revenue | \$2,655.2 | \$1,988.2 | \$1,686.1 |
| Divisional income (loss): | | | |
| North America Patient Support Systems | \$266.4 | \$204.1 | \$165.0 |
| International Patient Support Systems | (13.8) | 9.2 | 21.3 |
| Front Line Care | 202.1 | 41.5 | 28.8 |
| Surgical Solutions | 46.2 | 56.0 | 43.5 |
| Other: | | | |
| Non-allocated operating costs, administrative costs, and other | 230.7 | 186.5 | 98.9 |
| Special charges | 39.9 | 41.2 | 37.1 |
| Operating profit | 230.3 | 83.1 | 122.6 |
| Interest expense | (90.4) | (18.4) | (9.8) |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | (10.8) | - | - |
| Investment income and other, net | 9.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Income before income taxes | \$138.3 | \$65.1 | \$115.2 |

Geographic Information

Geographic data for net revenue and long-lived assets (which consist mainly of property and equipment leased to others) were as follows:

| | Years Ended September 30 | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net revenue to unaffiliated customers: (a) | | | |
| United States | \$1,829.4 | \$1,273.0 | \$1,070.8 |
| Foreign | 825.8 | 715.2 | 615.3 |
| Total revenue | \$2,655.2 | \$1,988.2 | \$1,686.1 |
| Long-lived assets: (b) | | | |
| United States | \$234.2 | \$263.9 | \$151.7 |
| Foreign | 115.8 | 114.5 | 109.8 |
| Total long-lived assets | \$350.0 | \$378.4 | \$261.5 |

(a) Net revenue is attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the customer.

(b) Includes property and equipment leased to others.

40

Table of Contents

NOTE 12. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data by quarter for each of the last two fiscal years.

| <u>2016 Quarter Ended</u> | December 31, 2015 | March 31, 2016 | June 30, 2016 | September 30, 2016 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 661.2 | \$ 632.6 | \$ 655.4 | \$ 706.0 |
| Gross profit | \$ 290.7 | \$ 304.2 | \$ 315.4 | \$ 346.7 |
| Net income attributable to common shareholders | \$ 4.8 | \$ 22.3 | \$ 45.3 | \$ 51.7 |
| Basic net income attributable to common shareholders per common share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.34 | \$ 0.69 | \$ 0.79 |
| Diluted net income attributable to common shareholders per common share | \$ 0.07 | \$ 0.33 | \$ 0.68 | \$ 0.77 |

| <u>2015 Quarter Ended</u> | December 31, 2014 | March 31, 2015 | June 30, 2015 | September 30, 2015 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 465.0 | \$ 474.8 | \$ 474.5 | \$ 573.9 |
| Gross profit | \$ 199.9 | \$ 214.2 | \$ 209.5 | \$ 256.7 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders | \$ 12.1 | \$ 26.1 | \$ 19.1 | \$ (9.6) |
| Basic net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders per common share | \$ 0.21 | \$ 0.46 | \$ 0.34 | \$ (0.16) |
| Diluted net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders per common share | \$ 0.21 | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.33 | \$ (0.16) |

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

Rental expense for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$31.7 million, \$25.2 million and \$24.7 million, respectively. The table below indicates the minimum annual rental commitments (excluding renewable periods) aggregating \$80.7 million, for manufacturing facilities, warehouse distribution centers, service centers and sales offices, under non-cancelable operating leases.

| | Amount |
|-----------------|---------|
| 2017 | \$ 29.0 |
| 2018 | \$ 21.2 |
| 2019 | \$ 13.5 |
| 2020 | \$ 7.1 |
| 2021 | \$ 5.1 |
| 2022 and beyond | \$ 4.8 |

Self Insurance

We are involved in various claims, including product and general liability, workers' compensation, auto liability and employment related matters. Such claims in the United States have deductibles and self-insured retentions ranging

from \$25 thousand to \$1.0 million per occurrence or per claim, depending upon the type of coverage and policy period. International deductibles and self-insured retentions are lower. We are also generally self-insured up to certain stop-loss limits for certain employee health benefits, including medical, drug and dental. Our policy is to estimate reserves based upon a number of factors including known claims, estimated incurred but not reported claims and outside actuarial analysis, which are based on historical information along with certain assumptions about future events. Such estimated reserves are classified as Other Current Liabilities and Other Long-Term Liabilities within the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Table of Contents

Legal Proceedings

General

We are subject to various other claims and contingencies arising out of the normal course of business, including those relating to governmental investigations and proceedings, commercial transactions, product liability, employee related matters, antitrust, safety, health, taxes, environmental and other matters. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual litigated matters is not predictable with assurance. It is possible that some litigation matters for which reserves have not been established could be decided unfavorably to us, and that any such unfavorable decisions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Universal Hospital Services, Inc. Litigation

On January 13, 2015, Universal Hospital Services, Inc. filed a complaint against us in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas. The plaintiff alleges, among other things, that we engaged in certain customer contracting practices in violation of state and federal antitrust laws. The plaintiff also has asserted claims for tortious interference with business relationships. The plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and money damages in an unspecified amount. No trial date has been set. We believe that the allegations are without merit and intend to defend this matter vigorously.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents have been filed as a part of this Form 10-K/A or, where noted, incorporated by reference:

(1) Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are listed under Part II, Item 8 on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 4.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

The financial statement schedule filed in response to Part II, Item 8 and Part IV, Item 15(c) of this Form 10-K/A is listed under Part II, Item 8 on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 4.

(3) Exhibits (See changes to Exhibit Index below):

“The Exhibit Index to this Form 10-K/A is hereby incorporated herein by reference, sets forth a list of those exhibits filed herewith, and includes and identifies management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K/A by Item 601 (b)(10)(iii) of Regulation S-K.”

The agreements included as exhibits to this Form 10-K/A are intended to provide information regarding their terms and not to provide any other factual or disclosure information about us or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties to the agreements, including us, solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement. Such representation and warranties:

- should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;
- may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;
- may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to certain investors; and
- were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

Table of ContentsSCHEDULE II
HILL-ROM HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

For The Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014

(Dollars in millions)

| <u>DESCRIPTION</u> | BALANCE | ADDITIONS | | DEDUCTIONS | BALANCE |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | AT | CHARGED | CHARGED | | |
| | BEGINNING | TO | TO | NET OF | AT END |
| | OF PERIOD | EXPENSES | ACCOUNTS | RECOVERIES | OF PERIOD |

Reserves deducted from assets to which they apply:

Allowance for possible losses and sales returns -
accounts receivable:

Period Ended:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| September 30, 2016 | \$ 26.0 | \$ 2.1 | \$ 2.2 | (a) \$ (3.5 |) (b) \$ 26.8 |
| September 30, 2015 | \$ 31.4 | \$ 1.8 | \$ 0.1 | (a) \$ (7.3 |) (b) \$ 26.0 |
| September 30, 2014 | \$ 30.1 | \$ 1.5 | \$ 8.6 | (a) \$ (8.8 |) (b) \$ 31.4 |

Allowance for inventory valuation:

Period Ended:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| September 30, 2016 | \$ 45.5 | \$ 5.8 | \$ - | (c) \$ (6.1 |) (d) \$ 45.2 |
| September 30, 2015 | \$ 42.9 | \$ 0.9 | \$ 5.7 | (c) \$ (4.0 |) (d) \$ 45.5 |
| September 30, 2014 | \$ 22.0 | \$ 4.0 | \$ 19.8 | (c) \$ (2.9 |) (d) \$ 42.9 |

Valuation allowance against deferred tax assets:

Period Ended:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| September 30, 2016 | \$ 40.7 | \$(14.9) | \$ - | (c) \$ 1.1 | (e) \$ 26.9 |
| September 30, 2015 | \$ 28.3 | \$ 4.0 | \$ 11.1 | (c) \$ (2.7 |) (e) \$ 40.7 |
| September 30, 2014 | \$ 8.9 | \$ 21.3 | \$ - | \$ (1.9 |) (e) \$ 28.3 |

(a) Reduction of gross revenue for uncollectible health care rental reimbursements, cash discounts and other adjustments in determining net revenue. Also includes the effect of acquired businesses, if any.

(b) Generally reflects the write-off of specific receivables against recorded reserves.

(c) Generally reflects the effect of acquired businesses, if any.

(d) Generally reflects the write-off of specific inventory against recorded reserves.

(e) Primarily reflects write-offs of deferred tax assets against the valuation allowance and other movement of the valuation allowance offset by an opposing change in deferred tax assets.

44

Table of Contents

HILL-ROM HOLDINGS, INC.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

*101.INS XBRL Instance Document

*101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

*101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

*101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

*101.LAB XBRL Extension Labels Linkbase Document

*101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* There were no changes to these exhibits from Form 10-K filed on November 17, 2016 which are incorporated herein by reference.