

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC

Form 10-K

March 21, 2014

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

.. Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 001-31791

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction

of incorporation)

4960 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Suite 240, Norcross, GA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(678) 620-3186

04-3562325
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

30071
(Zip Code)

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share	The NASDAQ Capital Market
Units, each consisting of two shares of Common Stock and one	
Warrant to purchase one share of Common Stock	The NASDAQ Capital Market
Common Stock Purchase Warrants	The NASDAQ Capital Market

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

None

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of June 30, 2013 was \$55.4 million.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 19, 2014 was 21,932,775.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

INDEX TO FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	PAGE
PART I	
ITEM 1. <u>Business</u>	1
ITEM 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	10
ITEM 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	22
ITEM 2. <u>Properties</u>	23
ITEM 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	23
ITEM 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosure</u>	23
PART II	
ITEM 5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	24
ITEM 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	24
ITEM 7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	24
ITEM 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Discussions About Market Risk</u>	34
ITEM 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	34
ITEM 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	34
ITEM 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	34
ITEM 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	35
PART III	
ITEM 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	36
ITEM 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	36
ITEM 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	36
ITEM 13. <u>Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence</u>	36
ITEM 14. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	36
PART IV	
ITEM 15. <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	37
SIGNATURES	42

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

PART I

**Item 1. *Business*
Overview**

We are a development-stage company engaged in drug research and development to create new therapies for fibrotic disease and cancer. Our drug candidates are based on our method of targeting galectin proteins, which are key mediators of biologic and pathologic functions. We use naturally occurring, readily-available plant materials as starting material in manufacturing processes to create proprietary complex carbohydrates with specific molecular weights and other pharmaceutical properties. These complex carbohydrate molecules are appropriately formulated into acceptable pharmaceutical formulations. Using these unique carbohydrate-based candidate compounds that largely bind and inhibit galectin proteins, particularly galectin-3, we are undertaking the focused pursuit of therapies for indications where galectins have a demonstrated role in the pathogenesis of a given disease. We focus on diseases with serious, life-threatening consequences to patients and those where current treatment options are limited. Our strategy is to establish and implement clinical development programs that add value to our business in the shortest period of time possible and to seek strategic partners when a program becomes advanced and requires additional resources.

We endeavor to leverage our scientific and product development expertise as well as established relationships with outside sources to achieve cost-effective and efficient development. These outside sources, amongst others, provide us with expertise in preclinical models, pharmaceutical development, toxicology, clinical development, pharmaceutical manufacturing, sophisticated physical and chemical characterization, and commercial development. We also have established a collaborative scientific discovery program with leading experts in carbohydrate chemistry and characterization. This discovery program is aimed at the targeted development of new carbohydrate molecules which bind galectin proteins and offer alternative options to larger market segments in our primary disease targets. We also have established a discovery program aimed at the targeted development of small molecules (non-carbohydrate) which bind galectin proteins and may afford options for alternative means of drug delivery and as a result expand the potential uses of our compounds. We are pursuing a development pathway to clinical enhancement and commercialization for our lead compounds in immune enhancement for cancer therapy as well as in both liver fibrosis and fatty liver disease. All of our proposed products are presently in development, including pre-clinical and clinical trials.

We were founded in July 2000 as Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation. On April 25, 2001, DTR-Med Pharma Corp. (DTR), which was incorporated in Nevada on January 26, 2001, entered into a stock exchange agreement with Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc., whereby DTR acquired all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. On May 10, 2001, DTR changed its name to Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and on June 7, 2001, the Massachusetts corporation was merged into the Nevada corporation. On May 26, 2011, Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. changed its name to Galectin Therapeutics Inc. In October, 2012, we moved our headquarters to a suburb of Atlanta, GA to be closer to a center of discovery collaboration while maintaining a contract laboratory operation in the Boston area.

Our Drug Development Programs

Galectins are a class of proteins that are made by many cells in the body. As a group, these proteins are able to bind to sugar molecules that are part of other proteins in and on the cells of our body. Galectin proteins act as a kind of molecular glue, bringing together molecules that have sugars on them. Galectin proteins, in particular galectin-3, are known to be markedly increased in a number of important diseases including scarring of organs (e.g. liver, lung, kidney, and heart) and cancers of many kinds. The increase in galectin protein promotes the disease and is detrimental to the patient.

We have two compounds in development, GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01, both of which have shown promise in preclinical studies in treatment of fibrosis and in cancer therapy. However, we are currently focusing on

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements**

development of GR-MD-02 intended to be used in the treatment of liver fibrosis and fatty liver disease and in cancer therapy in combination with immune-system modifying agent(s). Both of our proprietary compounds are produced from completely different, natural, readily available, starting materials, which, following chemical processing, both exhibit the property of binding to and inhibiting galectin proteins.

Our product pipeline is shown below:

Indication	Drug	Status
Fibrosis		
NASH with Advanced Fibrosis	GR-MD-02	IND submitted January 2013, FDA indicated on March 1, 2013 that we could proceed with a Phase 1 US clinical trial. Phase 1 clinical trial started Q2-2013. Results from the first cohort of the Phase 1 clinical trial are expected in April 2014.
Lung Fibrosis	GR-MD-02	In pre-clinical development
Kidney Fibrosis	GR-MD-02	In pre-clinical development
Cancer Immunotherapy		
Melanoma	GR-MD-02	Investigator IND filed in December 2013. Phase 1B study in process.
<i>Fibrosis.</i> GR-MD-02 is our lead product candidate for treatment of fibrotic disease. Our preclinical data show that GR-MD-02 has a powerful therapeutic effect on liver fibrosis as shown in several relevant animal models. Therefore, we chose GR-MD-02 as the lead candidate in a development program targeted initially at fibrotic liver disease associated with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH, or fatty liver disease). In January 2013, an Investigational New Drug (IND) was submitted to the FDA with the goal of initiating a Phase 1 study in patients with NASH and advanced liver fibrosis to evaluate the human safety of GR-MD-02 and pharmacodynamics biomarkers of disease. On March 1, 2013, the FDA indicated we could proceed with a US Phase 1 clinical trial for GR-MD-02 with a development program aimed at obtaining support for a proposed indication of GR-MD-02 for treatment of NASH with advanced fibrosis. Pre-clinical studies also show promise for the combination of GR-MD-02 with other approved immunotherapies and this additional use has been advanced into clinical trials under an Investigator-sponsored IND in the United States.		

Our drug candidate provides a promising new approach for the therapy of fibrotic diseases, and liver fibrosis in particular. Fibrosis is the formation of excess connective tissue (collagen and other proteins plus cellular elements such as myofibroblasts) in response to damage, inflammation or repair. When the fibrotic tissue becomes confluent, it obliterates the cellular architecture, leading to scarring and dysfunction of the underlying organ.

Cancer Immunotherapy. GM-CT-01, our initial product candidate targeted for selective cancer therapy together with a potential melanoma vaccine, initially was being studied in a clinical trial in Europe. In 2012 we initiated a Phase 1/2 clinical trial of GM-CT-01 in combination with a tumor vaccine in patients with advanced melanoma, a deadly skin cancer. The intention at the beginning of the trial was that it would be conducted at three centers in Belgium and one in Luxembourg. The operational conduct of the trial was under the control of the Cancer Centre at the Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, and this was the only center that enrolled patients. Positive results from this study could have indicated that inhibiting the Galectin Effect could be an enabling technology for therapy in other tumor types. In January 2014, the Cancer Centre at the Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (LICR), in agreement with Galectin Therapeutics, voluntarily placed on hold its Phase 1/2 trial evaluating the safety and efficacy, GM-CT-01, in combination with an experimental peptide vaccine for the treatment of advanced metastatic melanoma. The trial was placed on hold as the investigators were unable to enroll sufficient patients with advanced stage melanoma due to the high selection criteria of patient candidates for the peptide vaccine and the recent availability of Yervoy in Europe as a treatment increasing the overall survival of metastatic melanoma

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

patients. At the time when the trial was halted, three patients had completed the protocol with no serious adverse events. This trial was stopped because of the patient enrollment issue and not due to the perceived effects of the drugs on the disease or on safety issues.

We continue to believe there is potential for galectin inhibition to play a key role in the burgeoning area of cancer immunotherapy. For example, there have been two recent approvals of drugs that enhance a patient's immune system to fight cancer. With many additional vaccines and immune stimulatory agents in development, industry analysts forecast that this market could generate over \$35 billion in sales over the next 10 years. It is our goal to use a galectin inhibitor to enhance the immune system function to fight cancer in a way that complements other approaches to this type of therapy. Our drug candidates provide a promising new therapeutic approach to enhance the activity of the immune system against cancer cells. Preclinical studies have indicated that GR-MD-02 enhances the immune response to and more specifically increased tumor shrinkage and enhanced survival in immune competent mice with prostate, breast, melanoma and sarcoma cancers when combined with one of the immune checkpoint inhibitors, anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD-1. These preclinical data have led to the filing of an Investigator-sponsored IND and the initiation of a study of GR-MD-02 in combination with Yervoy® (ipilimumab) in a Phase 1B study of patients with metastatic melanoma. This study is being conducted under the sponsorship of Providence Portland Medical Center's Earle A. Chiles Research Institute (EACRI).

We believe the mechanism of action for GM-CT-01 and GR-MD-02 is based upon interaction with, and inhibition of, galectin proteins, particularly galectin-3, which are expressed at high levels in certain pathological states including inflammation, fibrosis and cancer. While GM-CT-01 and GR-MD-02 are capable of binding to multiple galectin proteins, we believe that they have the greatest affinity for galectin-3, the most prominent galectin implicated in pathological processes. Blocking galectin in cancer and liver fibrosis has specific salutary effects on the disease process, as discussed below.

Liver Fibrosis: New Approach for a Significant Unmet Medical Need

When an internal organ is exposed to chronic disease one of the responses is that scar tissue is laid down in the organ (this process is called fibrosis). The longer the disease affects the organ, the more fibrous tissue is deposited and this ultimately results in the failure of the organ. This chronic fibrosis of organs may occur in the liver, lung, kidney, and heart, as well as others and, as a result, fibrosis of organs has been estimated to account for as much as 45% of all mortality. Scientific findings during the last few years indicate that the galectin-3 protein is critically important in this fibrotic process in multiple organs.

In the liver, fibrosis is the end result of multiple inflammatory conditions and infections. Progressive liver fibrosis leads to scarring (cirrhosis), which results in reduction of liver function, multiple medical complications and ultimately death. Nearly 500,000 patients have cirrhosis in the United States with close to 50,000 losing their lives yearly. Only a fraction of patients' lives have been saved by liver transplantation at a cost of approximately \$350,000 per transplantation. One condition in particular that frequently leads to cirrhosis is non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, or NASH, a liver disease characterized by the accumulation of fat in the liver with associated inflammation and fibrosis, which can lead to end-stage cirrhosis requiring liver transplantation. The National Institute of Health estimates that 9 to 15 million Americans are affected by NASH and forecasts that the number of Americans affected by this disease is growing due to obesity and diabetes, with the potential to become the leading cause of liver cirrhosis and liver transplantation in the future. Liver transplantation is currently the only therapeutic approach to NASH or other forms of liver fibrosis as, to the best of our knowledge, there are no drug therapies on the market. Organ transplantation is a difficult, risky and costly procedure as organ availability is scarce and there is the risk of developing cirrhosis in the transplanted liver from the same disease that damaged the patient's original liver and therefore, there is a great need for other therapeutic options. All diseases that affect the liver (viral hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, and fatty liver as examples) lead to the development of scarring of the liver.

The primary focus of the company is to use galectin inhibitors to block galectin-3 and treat organ scarring or fibrosis in the liver. There are no approved therapies for treatment of liver fibrosis. We believe that our drug

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

candidates have the potential to treat NASH and other forms of liver fibrosis. Scientific evidence suggests that galectin-3 is essential for the development of liver fibrosis in animals. Published data show that mice lacking the galectin-3 gene, and thus unable to produce galectin-3, are incapable of developing liver fibrosis in response to toxic insult to the liver and in fatty liver disease. Moreover, mice that do not have the galectin-3 gene are resistant to lung and kidney fibrosis. These published data show that galectin-3 is a critical protein for the development of organ fibrosis. Our drugs, based on experiments in well characterized animal models, are also potentially useful in scarring or fibrosis of other organs such as lung and kidney which expands the possibilities for therapeutic indications.

We have evaluated the ability of GR-MD-02 to block galectin-3 in animal models of liver fibrosis, the conclusions of which yielded positive results. Our pre-clinical data show that GR-MD-02 may have a therapeutic effect on liver fibrosis as shown in several relevant animal models. Therefore, we chose GR-MD-02 as the lead candidate in a development program targeted initially at fibrotic liver disease associated with NASH. We evaluated GR-MD-02 in pre-clinical toxicology and pharmacology studies during 2013 and filed an IND with the FDA in January 2013 for initiating human studies in patients with NASH. In February 2013 we entered into an agreement with CTI Clinical Trial Services to assist with the design, development and conduct of one or more clinical research studies, specifically for services with respect to our Phase 1 clinical trials to evaluate safety of GR-MD-02 in patients with NASH. The FDA notified us in March 2013 that we may proceed with a Phase 1 clinical trial for patients with NASH and we began enrolling patients in the Phase 1 clinical trial in the third quarter of 2013. In August 2013, GR-MD-02 was granted Fast Track designation by the FDA for NASH with hepatic fibrosis, commonly known as fatty liver disease with advanced fibrosis. In January 2014, we completed the enrollment of the first cohort of patients in the Phase 1 trial with no serious adverse events being reported. We anticipate that initial safety and tolerability results, as well as biomarkers to evaluate for potential disease effect, from the first cohort of patients will be available by early April 2014. The second cohort of this phase 1 trial is expected to start around the end of April 2014. Depending on the results of the Phase 1 study, we expect to initiate a Phase 2 clinical trial in late 2014 to early 2015 to assess the efficacy of GR-MD-02 in patients with NASH and advanced liver fibrosis. The timing of initial results from the Phase 2 trial are dependent upon the trial design but currently are planned to be available in the first half of 2016. Our Phase 2 clinical program is likely to include additional clinical trials to fully characterize human response to GR-MD-02 and to better position the Company for a successful Phase 3 clinical trial program.

GR-MD-02 is a proprietary galactoarabino-rhamnogalacturonan polysaccharide polymer that is comprised predominantly of galacturonic acid, galactose, arabinose, rhamnose, and smaller amounts of other sugars. Structural studies have shown that GR-MD-02 binds to galectin-1 and to galectin-3 with binding affinity to galectin-3 being significantly greater than binding to galectin-1. Similar to GM-CT-01, GR-MD-02 targets extracellular galectins. With respect to GR-MD-02, we currently have patent applications pending with respect to composition of matter, cancer immunotherapy, diabetic kidney disease, lung fibrotic disease, and inflammatory disease associated with increase in inducible nitric oxide synthase. Patents have been granted with respect to liver fibrosis, NASH, and liver fibrosis in combination with other therapeutic agents allowed. Compounds for subcutaneous administration are currently under development.

Galectin Inhibition in Cancer Therapy

We believe the potential exists for galectin inhibition to play an important role in cancer therapy. Galectin proteins, particularly galectin-1 and galectin-3, have been shown to be highly expressed in the majority of cancers and have multiple roles in promoting cancer progression, including tumor cell invasion, metastasis, angiogenesis, and tumor evasion of the immune system.

The role of galectins in cancer immunotherapy can be understood through the Galectin Effect, a recent discovery of how tumors avoid the body's own immune system, i.e., the tumors secrete galectin proteins that block the body's efforts to fight tumors. Our current program to block the Galectin Effect is based on the research of Dr. Pierre van der Bruggen (of the Ludwig Institute of Cancer Research in Brussels, Belgium),

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

demonstrating that galectin-3, which is produced by the vast majority of human cancers, binds to and blocks the actions of tumor-infiltrating T-lymphocytes, the major immune cell in the body's defense against cancers. In addition, Dr. Will Redmond of the Earl Chiles Cancer Research Institute in Portland Oregon has shown that our galectin inhibitors can enhance the anti-tumor immunogenic effect of other immunotherapies based on targeting lymphocyte checkpoints such as CTLA4. Based on these results, we believe that the body's immune cells may be unable to attack and kill tumor cells in the presence of galectins. Using this approach, the mechanism of action for our drugs seeks to block galectins and, in turn, restore the ability of the T-lymphocytes to kill tumor cells.

In May 2012, we initiated a Phase 1/2 clinical trial of GM-CT-01 in Belgium in combination with a tumor vaccine in patients with advanced melanoma, a deadly skin cancer. The Belgian Federal Agency of Medicine and Health Products, or FAMHP, granted approval for this clinical trial, which was being conducted at three centers in Belgium and one in Luxembourg. The only trial site that was initiated was at the Ludwig Cancer Institute in Belgium. In January 2014, the Cancer Centre at the Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (LICR), in agreement with Galectin Therapeutics, voluntarily placed on hold its Phase 1/2 trial evaluating the safety and efficacy, GM-CT-01, in combination with an experimental peptide vaccine for the treatment of advanced metastatic melanoma. The trial was placed on hold as the investigators were unable to enroll sufficient patients with advanced stage melanoma due to the high selection criteria of patient candidates for the peptide vaccine and the recent availability of Yervoy in Europe as a treatment increasing the overall survival of metastatic melanoma patients. . At the time when the trial was halted, three patients had completed the protocol with no serious adverse events. This trial was stopped because of patient enrollment issue and not due to the perceived effects of the drugs on the disease or on safety issues.

The company supported preclinical studies led by tumor immunology expert William L. Redmond, Ph.D., of the Providence Portland Medical Center's Earle A. Chiles Research Institute (EACRI). The preclinical study found that GR-MD-02 increased tumor shrinkage and enhanced survival in immune competent mice with prostate and breast cancers when combined with one of the immune checkpoint inhibitors, anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD-1. These findings suggest a role for GR-MD-02 in cancer immunotherapy. These preclinical observations by Dr Redmond provided scientific rationale for proceeding and lead to the filing by Providence Portland Medical Center of an Investigator-sponsored IND to conduct a Phase 1B study to determine if GR-MD-02 enhances the probability of melanoma response with ipilimumab by inducing proliferation, activation and memory function of CD8+ T cells in human patients. This study represents a novel approach for patients with metastatic melanoma. The IND was approved by FDA in February 2014.

The study will employ a dose escalation of GR-MD-02 in conjunction with the standard therapeutic dose of ipilimumab in patients with advanced melanoma for whom ipilimumab would be considered standard of care. In addition to monitoring for toxicity and clinical response by irRECIST criteria on imaging tests, blood samples will be obtained to assess immunologic measures relevant to galectin biology and ipilimumab T-cell check-point inhibition. Galectin Therapeutics will provide its proprietary compound GR-MD-02 to EACRI researchers, as well as supply researchers with supporting analysis of the pharmacokinetics of GR-MD-02 and the right to reference the Company's open IND on GR-MD-02.

There are potentially additional pathways for the development of GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01 for use in treatment of cancer. GM-CT-01 was found to be generally safe when studied in a Phase 1 clinical trial in end-stage cancer patients with multiple tumor types alone and in combination with 5-Fluorouracil (5-FU), which is an FDA-approved chemotherapy used for treatment of various types of cancer. Three Phase 2 studies were conducted, but were only partially completed due to financing issues at the time. Based on these completed Phase 1 and partially completed Phase 2 clinical trials, we are exploring additional potential indications for the use of GM-CT-01 in combination with cancer chemotherapy.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

Our development and commercial viability, and ultimately our competitiveness, depend on our ability to develop and maintain the proprietary aspects of our technology and operate without infringing on the proprietary

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

rights of others. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright law and contract restrictions to protect the proprietary aspects of our technologies. We seek to limit disclosure of our intellectual property by requiring employees, consultants, and any third parties with access to our proprietary information to execute confidentiality agreements and by restricting access to that information.

In January 2014, we received a notice of allowance from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for Patent Application Number 13/550,962 titled Galactose-Pronged Polysaccharides in a Formulation for Anti-fibrotic Therapies. The patent covers both composition claim for and uses of the Company's carbohydrate-based galectin inhibitor compound GR-MD-02 for use in patients with liver fibrosis in combination with other potential therapeutic agents. The patent covers use of GR-MD-02 with agents directed at multiple targets, some of which are currently in clinical development for fibrotic disorders including monoclonal antibodies to connective tissue growth factor, integrins, and TGF- β 1.

In September 2013, we received a notice of issuance from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for Patent Application Number 13/573,454 titled Galacto-rhamnogalacturonate compositions for the treatment of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease that will issue on February 25, 2014 as U.S. Patent Number 8,658,787. The patent covers the Company's carbohydrate-based galectin inhibitor compound GR-MD-02 for use in patients with fatty liver disease with or without fibrosis or cirrhosis.

In July 2012, we received a notice of issuance from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for the U.S. Patent number 8,236,780 issued on August 7, 2013 titled Galactose-prolonged polysaccharides in a formulation for antifibrotic therapies. This methods patent covers key methods of derivation and use for our carbohydrate-based galectin inhibitor compound for use in patients with chronic liver disease associated with the development of fibrosis, established liver fibrosis or end-stage scarring, or cirrhosis. The major claim is for a method of obtaining a galacto-rhamnogalacturan compound from an apple pectin, obtaining a composition for parenteral administration the galacto-rhamnogalacturonan compound in an acceptable pharmaceutical carrier and administering to a subject having at least one of the following: chronic liver disease associated with the development of fibrosis, established liver fibrosis or cirrhosis. The use covers inhibiting or slowing the progression of fibrosis. GR-MD-02 is covered by this patent and it provides opportunities for development of additional compounds in the class.

As of January 31, 2014, we held nine granted U.S. patents, foreign granted patents (Japan, E.U., New Zealand), seven international patent applications, and have eight U.S. patent applications. Many of our patents and patent applications cover composition of matter for complex carbohydrate drugs and methods of use for reducing toxicity and enhancing chemotherapeutic drugs by co-administering a polysaccharide with a chemotherapeutic agent or for use in treatment of fibrosis. The scheduled expiration dates of our United States patents span from 2020 to 2033. We have corresponding patent applications pending in Europe, Israel, and Brazil. Additionally, we have patent applications in other areas to utilize our carbohydrate-based compounds to treat disease other than cancer. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property. Our competitive position, in part, is contingent upon protection of our intellectual property.

Research

Our primary focus is on the design and testing of agents which target galectins in various in vitro and in vivo systems and which demonstrate efficacy in treatment of experimentally induced fibrosis or enhance immune system responsiveness in various tissues and in live animal models. Our prior focus was on the design and analysis of galectin targeting therapeutics to improve the clinical benefit of chemotherapeutic agents and biologics: GM-CT-01 was a result of this effort. We contract with independent laboratories and other facilities to conduct our research, which is designed, evaluated and managed by our scientists. While we conduct in house research related to our compounds at SBH laboratories in Massachusetts, we do not anticipate building additional in-house research or development facilities or hiring staff other than for purposes of designing and managing our out-sourced research.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

As we develop products eligible for clinical trials, we contract with independent parties to assist in the design of the clinical trial protocols, arrange for and monitor the clinical trials, collect data and analyze data. In addition, certain clinical trials for our products may be conducted by government-sponsored agencies and will be dependent on governmental participation and funding. Our dependence on independent parties and clinical sites involves risks including reduced control over the timing and other aspects of our clinical trials.

In February 2013, the Company established a collaborative drug discovery program with Dr. Geert-Jan Boons (Dr. Boons) laboratory located in the Complex Carbohydrate Research Center at the University of Georgia. This program is focused on the discovery of new carbohydrate molecules that can be used in the therapy of diseases where galectin proteins play a major role, including cancer, and inflammatory and fibrotic disorders. The aim of this program is to develop a pipeline of drugs that can target galectins. This is an important goal as follow-on compounds for our drugs currently in development and to extend the potential indications and routes of administration. The Complex Carbohydrate Research Center is a world-class program and Dr. Boons is a world renowned and pre-eminent carbohydrate chemist.

Our research and development expenditures totaled \$33.3 million for the cumulative period from inception (July 10, 2000) through December 31, 2013. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, our expenditures for research and development were \$5.7 million and \$4.5 million, respectively. We expense all research and development costs as they are incurred.

In January, 2014 we created, with SBH Sciences, Inc. (Natick, Ma), Galectin Sciences, LLC, a collaborative joint venture to research and develop small organic molecule inhibitors of galectin-3 for oral administration.

Using computer molecular modeling techniques coupled with *in vitro* screening of a variety of compound libraries, SBH Sciences had identified several small organic molecules with promising galectin-3 inhibitory activity *in vitro*. Galectin Sciences LLC will further develop these unique organic molecule inhibitors of galectin-3 as drug candidates as well as develop additional candidates. Galectin Sciences LLC will build on the scientific body of knowledge amassed by SBH Sciences, coupled with Galectin Therapeutics' knowledge and expertise of galectins' pathological role and mechanism of action in inflammation, fibrosis and many cancers. The long-term goal of this effort is to identify and develop drug candidates that are highly specific galectin inhibitors which may be formulated for oral administration. The intermediate term goal is the development of small molecule inhibitors of galectin-3 which exhibit activity in *in vivo* preclinical disease models of fibrosis and cancer in which galectins play a key role.

Because, increased levels of galectin proteins have been implicated in a very large number of inflammatory, fibrotic and neoplastic diseases; the discovery and development of orally active galectin inhibitors would be a major step towards expanded treatment approaches for these disorders. This early drug discovery effort may lead to drugs that would expand our pipeline as follow on compounds to our first in class galectin inhibitors, GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01.

Manufacturing and Marketing

We are a development stage company at this time and do not intend to establish internal facilities for the manufacture of our products for clinical or commercial production. To have our products manufactured, we have developed and will continue to develop relationships with third-parties that have established pharmaceutical manufacturing capabilities and expertise. We are not a party to any long-term agreement with any of our suppliers and, accordingly, we have our products manufactured on a purchase-order basis from one of two primary well-known and established pharmaceutical suppliers.

Because our products are in the development stage, we have not created a sales and marketing staff to commercialize pharmaceutical products. If we develop products eligible for commercial sale, we will need to develop a sales and marketing capability or rely on third parties such as licensees, collaborators, joint venture

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

partners or independent distributors to market and sell those products. Our dependence on third-party manufacturers and marketers will involve risks relating to our reduced control, and other risks including those discussed in Risk Factors Risks Related to our Company There are risks associated with reliance on third parties for manufacturing, marketing, sales, managed care and distribution infrastructure channels.

Competition

Many biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies are developing new technologies for the treatment of cancer and other diseases. Technologies such as monoclonal antibodies could be competitive with our galectin therapeutic platforms. Other companies are trying to improve the therapeutic profile of widely used protein-based drugs. While these companies may broaden the market for our products they may also provide competitive alternatives to our products. We expect increased competition in the area of galectins will be fueled by a nearly exponential increase in the publication rate of research papers on galectins.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Company We face intense competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries for additional discussion related to our current and potential competition.

Government Regulation

The research, development, testing, manufacture, labeling, promotion, advertising, distribution, and marketing, among other things, of our products are extensively regulated by governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. The FDA regulates drugs under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and its implementing regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable U.S. requirements may subject us to administrative or judicial sanctions, such as FDA refusal to approve pending New Drug Applications (NDAs), warning letters, product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, injunctions, and/or criminal prosecution.

Drug Approval Process

Drugs may not be marketed in the U.S. until the FDA has approved them. The steps required before a drug may be marketed in the U.S. include:

1. Pre-clinical laboratory tests, animal studies, and formulation studies,
2. Submission to the FDA of an IND for human clinical testing, which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin,
3. Adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the drug for each indication,
4. Submission to the FDA of a NDA,
5. Satisfactory completion of an FDA inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities, at which the drug is produced to assess compliance with current good manufacturing procedures (cGMP) established by the FDA,
6. FDA review and approval of the NDA, and
7. FDA review and approval of a trademark used in connection with a pharmaceutical.

Pre-clinical tests include laboratory evaluation of product chemistry, toxicity, and formulation, as well as numerous in vitro and in vivo animal studies. The results of the pre-clinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted to the FDA as part of an

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

IND, which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin and the Company must resolve any outstanding FDA concerns or questions before clinical trials can proceed. There is no certainty that submission of an IND will result in the FDA allowing clinical trials to begin.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Clinical trials involve the administration of the investigational drug to human subjects under the supervision of qualified investigators and constant oversight by the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities. Clinical trials are conducted under protocols detailing the objectives of the study, the parameters to be used in monitoring safety, and the effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. Each protocol must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND.

Clinical trials typically are conducted in three sequential phases, but the phases may overlap or be combined. Each trial must be reviewed and approved by an independent Institutional Review Board (IRB), before it can begin. Study subjects must sign an informed consent form before participating in a clinical trial. Phase 1 usually involves the initial introduction of the investigational drug into patients to evaluate its safety, dosage tolerance, pharmacodynamics, and, if possible, to gain an early indication of its effectiveness. Phase 2 usually involves trials in a limited patient population to (i) evaluate dosage tolerance and appropriate dosage; (ii) identify possible adverse effects and safety risks; and (iii) evaluate preliminarily the efficacy of the drug for specific indications. Phase 3 trials usually further evaluate clinical efficacy and test further for safety by using the drug in its final form in an expanded patient population. There is no assurance that these trials will be completed within a specified period of time, if at all.

Assuming successful completion of the required clinical testing, the results of the pre-clinical studies and of the clinical studies, together with other detailed information, including information on the manufacture and composition of the drug, are submitted to the FDA in an NDA requesting approval to market the product for one or more indications. Before approving an NDA, the FDA usually will inspect the facilities at which the drug is manufactured, and will not approve the product unless compliance with cGMP is satisfactory. If the FDA evaluates the NDA and the manufacturing facilities as acceptable, the FDA will generally issue an approval letter. If the FDA evaluates the NDA submission or the manufacturing facilities as not acceptable, the FDA will generally outline the deficiencies in the submission and often will request additional testing or information. Even if an applicant submits the requested additional information, the FDA ultimately may decide that the NDA does not satisfy the regulatory criteria for approval. The testing and approval process requires substantial time, effort, and financial resources, and there is no assurance that any approval will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. After approval, certain changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications, manufacturing changes, or additional labeling claims are subject to further FDA review and approval.

See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Regulation of Our Products We will need regulatory approvals to commercialize our products for additional discussion of regulatory risks related to our drug development program.

FDA Priority Review

FDA procedures provide for priority review of an NDA submitted for drugs that, compared to currently marketed products, offer a significant improvement in the treatment, diagnosis, or prevention of a disease. NDAs that are granted priority review are acted upon more quickly than NDAs given standard review. If we were to seek priority review, there can be no guarantee that the FDA will grant priority review status, that priority review status will affect the time of review, or that the FDA will approve the NDA submitted for any of our product candidates, whether or not priority review status is granted.

Post-Approval Requirements

If FDA approval of one or more of our products is obtained, we will be required to comply with a number of post-approval requirements. For example, holders of an approved NDA are required to report certain adverse reactions to the FDA and to comply with certain requirements concerning advertising and promotional labeling for their products. Also, quality control and manufacturing procedures must continue to conform to cGMP after approval, and the FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities to assess compliance with cGMP. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money, and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain cGMP compliance. In addition, discovery of problems with a product after approval

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

may result in restrictions on a product, manufacturer, or holder of an approved NDA, including withdrawal of the product from the market. Also, new government requirements may be established that could delay or prevent regulatory approval of our products under development.

Regulation Outside the United States

Before our products can be marketed outside of the United States, they are subject to regulatory approval similar to that required in the United States, although the requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. No action can be taken to market any product in a country until an appropriate application has been approved by the regulatory authorities in that country. The current approval process varies from country to country, and the time spent in gaining approval varies from that required for FDA approval. In certain countries, the sales price of a product must also be approved. The pricing review period often begins after market approval is granted. No assurance can be given that even if a product is approved by a regulatory authority, satisfactory prices will be approved for such product.

Environmental Regulation

Pharmaceutical research and development involves the controlled use of hazardous materials. Biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies must comply with laws and regulations governing the use, generation, manufacture, storage, air emission, effluent discharge, handling and disposal of certain materials, biological specimens and wastes. We do not anticipate building in-house research, development or manufacturing facilities, and, accordingly, do not expect to have to comply directly with environmental regulation. However, our contractors and others conducting research, development or manufacturing activities for us may be required to incur significant compliance cost, and this could in turn could increase our expense or delay our completion of research or manufacturing programs.

Employees

We currently have six full-time employees, two of whom are involved primarily in management of our pre-clinical research and development and clinical trials and four who were involved primarily in management and administration of our Company. We also have two contractors who provide product development, manufacture and clinical trial support.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information before deciding to invest in our common stock. The risks described below are not the only ones facing our Company. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also adversely affect our business. We have attempted to identify below the major factors that could cause differences between actual and planned or expected results, but we cannot assure you that we have identified all of those factors.

If any of the following risks actually happen, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. In this case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Company

We have incurred net losses to date and must raise additional capital in order to continue to operate after 2015.

We have incurred net losses in each year of operation since our inception in July 2000. Our accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2013 was \$102 million and our cumulative net loss applicable to common

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

stockholders as of December 31, 2013 was \$102.2 million. We had \$10.5 million of unrestricted cash as of December 31, 2013. Additionally, in January and February 2014, the Company received approximately \$28.2 million in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock at then-current market prices through its at the market (ATM) financing arrangement and \$1.5 million from the exercise of stock purchase warrants. The Company currently believes there is sufficient cash to fund currently planned operations through 2015. We will require more cash to fund our operations after 2015. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining such new financing or, if available, that such financing will be obtainable on terms favorable to us. If our current clinical trials are unsuccessful or do not produce positive results, it may be particularly difficult for us to raise additional capital. If we do not raise additional cash for operations after 2015, we may not be able to continue operations and may be forced to seek bankruptcy protection.

We may raise capital through public or private equity financings, partnerships, debt financings, bank borrowings, or other sources. Additional funding may not be available on favorable terms or at all. If adequate funds are not otherwise available, we may need to significantly curtail operations. To obtain additional funding, we may need to enter into arrangements that require us to relinquish rights to certain technologies, products and/or potential markets. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity, or securities convertible into equity, our equity holders may experience dilution of their proportionate ownership of the Company.

We are a development stage company and have not yet generated any revenue.

We are a development stage company and have not generated any revenues to date. There is no assurance that we will obtain FDA approval of GR-MD-02, GM-CT-01, or any other of our products in development and, even if we do so, that we will generate revenue sufficient to become profitable. Our failure to generate revenue and profit would likely lead to loss of your investment.

We are largely dependent on the success of our two lead product candidates, GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01 and we cannot be certain that these product candidates will receive regulatory approval or be successfully commercialized.

We currently have no products for sale and we cannot guarantee that we will ever have any drug products approved for sale. We and our product candidates are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and comparable regulatory authorities in other countries governing, among other things, research, testing, clinical trials, manufacturing, labeling, promotion, selling, adverse event reporting and recordkeeping. We are not permitted to market any of our product candidates in or outside the United States until we receive approval of a new drug application for a product candidate from the FDA or the equivalent approval from a foreign regulatory authority. Obtaining FDA approval is a lengthy, expensive and uncertain process.

Before obtaining regulatory approval for the sale of any drug candidate, we must conduct extensive pre-clinical studies and clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our product candidates in humans.

GR-MD-02 our lead product candidate for fibrosis is in Phase 1 of the human clinical trial phase of drug development in the US. GR-MD-02 is also currently in an investigator sponsored, human clinical trial being conducted by Providence Portland Medical Center in combination with Yervoy® (ipilimumab) in patients with metastatic melanoma. We cannot assure you that these trials will yield successful results, that they will lead to the generation of revenue, or that we will obtain regulatory approval in other countries.

There are currently no FDA clinical trials ongoing for GM-CT-01.

We filed for an IND with the FDA for GR-MD-02 in January 2013 for initiating human clinical trials in patients with NASH, and the FDA notified us in March 2013 that we may proceed with a Phase 1 clinical trial. Our Phase 1 clinical trial began in July 2013. Pre-clinical studies and clinical trials are expensive, time-consuming and

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

ultimately may not be successful. The results of pre-clinical and initial clinical testing of these products may not necessarily indicate the results that will be obtained from later or more extensive testing. Also, it is possible to suffer significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after obtaining promising results in earlier trials. For example, even though GM-CT-01 progressed successfully through Phase 1 and was progressing successfully through Phase 2 human trials (which were only partially completed due to financing issues in 2010), it may fail in Phase 3 trials or in later stages of development. We will engage others to conduct our clinical trials, including clinical research organizations and, possibly, government-sponsored agencies. Pre-clinical studies and clinical trials may not start or be completed as we forecast and may not achieve the desired results. The time required to obtain FDA and other approvals is unpredictable but often can take years following the commencement of clinical trials, depending upon the complexity of the drug candidate.

Even if we receive regulatory approval, we may be unable to commercialize our product candidates.

Even if GR-MD-02, GM-CT-01 and other future product candidates achieve positive results in clinical trials, we may be unable to commercialize them. The availability of government and third party payor reimbursement, and pricing, especially compared to competitor products, could affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates. Our general inability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and, if obtained, to commercialize our products would substantially impair our viability.

There are risks associated with our reliance on third parties to design trial protocols, arrange for and monitor the clinical trials, and collect and analyze data.

As we develop products eligible for clinical trials, we will contract with independent parties to assist us in the design of the trial protocols, arrange for and monitor the clinical trials, collect data and analyze data. For instance, in February 2013, we entered into an agreement with CTI Clinical Trial Services, Inc. and CTI Clinical Consulting Services, Inc. for the purpose of assisting us in the design, development and conduct of one or more clinical research studies from time to time. In accordance with this agreement, CTI is conducting the Phase 1 clinical trial for GR-MD-02 to evaluate the drug's safety in subjects with NASH with advanced hepatic fibrosis. In addition, certain clinical trials for our products may be conducted by government-sponsored agencies and will be dependent on governmental participation and funding. Additionally, GR-MD-02 is being studied by Providence Portland Medical Center in an Investigator-sponsored IND to conduct a Phase 1B study to determine if GR-MD-02 enhances the probability of melanoma response with ipilimumab by inducing proliferation, activation and memory function of CD8+ T cells in human patients. This study represents a novel approach for patients with metastatic melanoma. The IND was approved by FDA in February 2014.

Our dependence on independent parties and clinical sites involves risks including reduced control over the timing and other aspects of our clinical trials.

There are risks associated with our reliance on third parties for manufacturing, marketing, sales, managed care and distribution infrastructure and channels.

We do not have, and do not now intend to develop, facilities for the manufacture of any of our products for clinical or commercial production. At this time, we are not a party to any long-term agreement with any of our suppliers, and accordingly, we have our products manufactured on a purchase-order basis from one of two primary suppliers. We are developing relationships with manufacturers and will enter into collaborative arrangements with licensees or have others manufacture our products on a contract basis. We expect to depend on such collaborators to supply us with products manufactured in compliance with standards imposed by the FDA and foreign regulators.

We have limited experience in marketing, sales or distribution, and we do not intend to develop a sales and marketing infrastructure to commercialize our pharmaceutical products. If we develop commercial products, we will need to rely on licensees, collaborators, joint venture partners or independent distributors to market and sell

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

those products. Thus, we expect that we will be required to enter into agreements with commercial partners to engage in sales, marketing and distribution efforts around our products in development. We may be unable to establish or maintain third-party relationships on a commercially reasonable basis, if at all. In addition, these third parties may have similar or more established relationships with our competitors. If we do not enter into relationships with third parties for the sales and marketing of our proposed products, we will need to develop our own sales and marketing capabilities.

Even if engaged, these distributors may:

fail to satisfy financial or contractual obligations to us;

fail to adequately market our products;

cease operations with little or no notice to us; or

offer, design, manufacture or promote competing formulations or products.

If we fail to develop sales, managed care, marketing and distribution channels, we would experience delays in generating sales and incur increased costs, which would harm our financial results.

We are exposed to product liability, pre-clinical and clinical liability risks, which could place a financial burden upon us, should we be sued, because we do not currently have product liability insurance beyond our general insurance coverage.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability and other liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical formulations and products; accordingly, claims may be asserted against us. In addition, the use in our clinical trials of pharmaceutical formulations and products that our potential collaborators may develop and the subsequent sale of such formulations or products by us or our potential collaborators may cause us to assume a portion of or all of the product liability risks. A successful liability claim or series of claims brought against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we do not currently have any FDA-approved products or formulations, we do not currently have any product liability insurance covering commercialized products. We may not be able to obtain or maintain adequate product liability insurance on acceptable terms, if at all, or such insurance may not provide adequate coverage against our potential liabilities. Furthermore, our current and potential partners with whom we have collaborative agreements or our future licensees may not be willing to indemnify us against these types of liabilities and may not, themselves, be sufficiently insured or have sufficient liquidity to satisfy any product liability claims. Claims or losses in excess of any product liability insurance coverage that may be obtained by us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face intense competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries.

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are intensely competitive. We face direct competition from U.S. and foreign companies focusing on pharmaceutical products, which are rapidly evolving. Our competitors include major multinational pharmaceutical and chemical companies, specialized biotechnology firms and universities and other research institutions. Many of these competitors possess greater financial and other resources, larger research and development staffs and more effective marketing and manufacturing organizations than we possess. In addition, academic and government institutions are increasingly likely to enter into exclusive licensing agreements with commercial enterprises, including our competitors, to market commercial products based on technology developed at such institutions. Our competitors may succeed in developing or licensing technologies and products that are more effective, or succeed in obtaining FDA or other regulatory approvals for product candidates before we do. Acquisitions of, or investments in, competing pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies by large corporations could increase such competitors' financial, marketing, manufacturing and other resources.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

The market for our proposed products is rapidly changing and competitive, and new drugs and new treatments which may be developed by others could impair our ability to maintain and grow our business and remain competitive.

The pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries are subject to rapid and substantial technological change. Developments by others may render our proposed products noncompetitive or obsolete, or we may be unable to keep pace with technological developments or other market factors. Technological competition from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, universities, governmental entities and others diversifying into the field is intense and is expected to increase.

As a pre-revenue company engaged in the development of drug technologies, our resources are limited and we may experience technical challenges inherent in such technologies. Competitors have developed or are in the process of developing technologies that are, or in the future may be, the basis for competition. Some of these technologies may have an entirely different approach or means of accomplishing similar therapeutic effects compared to our proposed products. Our competitors may develop drugs that are safer, more effective and less costly than our proposed products and, therefore, present a serious competitive threat to us.

The potential widespread acceptance of therapies that are alternatives to ours may limit market acceptance of our proposed products, even if commercialized. Many of our targeted diseases and conditions can also be treated by other medications. These treatments may be widely accepted in medical communities and have a longer history of use. The established use of these competitive drugs may limit the potential for our technologies, formulations and products to receive widespread acceptance even if commercialized.

Our lack of operating experience may cause us difficulty in managing our growth.

We have limited experience in manufacturing or procuring products in commercial quantities, conducting other later-stage phases of the regulatory approval process, selling pharmaceutical products, or negotiating, establishing and maintaining strategic relationships. Although we have engaged a number of consultants to assist us, any additional growth may require us to expand our management, operational and financial systems and controls. If we are unable to do so, our business and financial condition would be materially harmed. If rapid growth occurs, it may strain our managerial, operational and financial resources.

We depend on key individuals to develop our products and core technologies and pursue collaborative relationships.

We are highly dependent on Peter G. Traber, M.D. Dr. Traber is our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Medical Officer who, among other things, designs and leads our pre-clinical and clinical studies, as well as our U.S. and European regulatory processes. The loss of Dr. Traber or failure to attract or retain other key personnel could prevent us from developing our products and core technologies and pursuing collaborative relationships.

We may fail to comply with our reporting and other requirements under federal securities laws.

As a publicly traded company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports. Our failure to prepare and disclose this information in a timely manner could subject us to penalties under federal securities laws, expose us to lawsuits and restrict our ability to access financing. We may be required to implement additional and expensive finance and accounting systems, procedures and controls as we grow our business and organization to satisfy new reporting requirements, which will increase our costs and require additional management resources.

Risks Related to the Regulation of our Products

We will need regulatory approvals to commercialize our products.

We are required to obtain approval (i) from the FDA in order to sell our products in the U.S. and (ii) from foreign regulatory authorities in order to sell our products in other countries. The FDA's review and approval

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

process is lengthy, expensive and uncertain. Extensive pre-clinical and clinical data and supporting information must be submitted to the FDA for each indication for each product candidate in order to secure FDA approval. Before receiving FDA clearance to market our proposed products, we will have to demonstrate that our products are safe on the patient population and effective for the diseases that are to be treated. Clinical trials, manufacturing and marketing of drugs are subject to the rigorous testing and approval process of the FDA and equivalent foreign regulatory authorities. The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and other federal, state and foreign statutes and regulations govern and influence the testing, manufacture, labeling, advertising, distribution and promotion of drugs and medical devices. As a result, regulatory approvals can take several years to acquire and may further require the expenditure of substantial financial, managerial and other resources. The FDA could reject an application or, in the alternative, require us to conduct additional clinical or other studies as part of the regulatory review process. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain FDA approvals would delay or prevent the commercialization of our product candidates, which would prevent, defer or decrease our receipt of revenues. In addition, should we receive initial regulatory approval, our product candidates will be subject to extensive and rigorous ongoing domestic and foreign government regulation.

Even if we obtain regulatory approvals, our marketed drugs will be subject to ongoing regulatory review. If we fail to comply with ongoing regulatory requirements, we could lose our approvals to market drugs, in which case our business would be materially adversely affected.

Following regulatory approval in the United States of any drugs we may develop, we will remain subject to continuing regulatory review, including the review of adverse drug experiences and clinical results that are reported after our drug products are made available to patients. This would include results from any post marketing tests or vigilance required as a condition of approval. The manufacturer and manufacturing facilities we use to make any of our drug products will also be subject to periodic review and inspection by the FDA. The discovery of any new or previously unknown problems with the product, manufacturer or facility may result in restrictions on the drug or manufacturer or facility, including withdrawal of the drug from the market. We would continue to be subject to the FDA requirements governing the labeling, packaging, storage, advertising, promotion, recordkeeping, and submission of safety and other post-market information for all of our product candidates, even those that the FDA had approved. If we fail to comply with applicable continuing regulatory requirements, we may be subject to fines, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approval, product recalls and seizures, operating restrictions and other adverse consequences.

The drug development process to obtain FDA approval is very costly and time consuming and if we cannot complete our clinical trials in a cost-effective manner, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

Costs and timing of clinical trials may vary significantly over the life of a project owing to the following non-exclusive reasons:

the duration of the clinical trial;

the number of sites included in the trials;

the countries in which the trial is conducted;

the length of time required and ability to enroll eligible patients;

the number of patients that participate in the trials;

the number of doses that patients receive;

the drop-out or discontinuation rates of patients;

per patient trial costs;

third party contractors failing to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner;

our drug product candidates having different chemical and pharmacological properties in humans than in lab testing;

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

the need to suspend or terminate our clinical trials;

insufficient or inadequate supply or quality of drug product candidates or other necessary materials to conduct our trials;

potential additional safety monitoring, or other conditions required by FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials, or other studies requested by regulatory agencies;

problems engaging IRBs to oversee trials or in obtaining and maintaining IRB approval of studies;

the duration of patient follow-up;

the efficacy and safety profile of the product candidate;

the costs and timing of obtaining regulatory approvals; and

the costs involved in enforcing or defending patent claims or other intellectual property rights.

Each of the above factors and other unanticipated factors beyond our control could prevent us from gaining approval for our drugs in a cost-effective and timely manner, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

If users of our proposed products are unable to obtain adequate reimbursement from third-party payers, market acceptance of our proposed products may be limited and we may not achieve revenues or profits.

The continuing efforts of governments, insurance companies, health maintenance organizations and other payers of healthcare costs to contain or reduce costs of health care may affect our future revenues and profitability as well as the future revenues and profitability of our potential customers, suppliers and collaborative partners in addition to the availability of capital. In other words, our ability to commercialize our proposed products will depend in large part on the extent to which appropriate reimbursement levels for the cost of our proposed formulations, products and related treatments are obtained by the health care providers of these products and treatments. At this time we cannot predict the precise impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Act of 2010, the comprehensive health care reform legislation passed by Congress in March 2010. It is possible that the adoption of this legislation could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Data obtained from clinical trials may be negative or inconclusive, and are susceptible to varying interpretations, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory clearances.

Data already obtained, or in the future obtained, from pre-clinical studies and clinical trials do not necessarily predict the results that will be obtained from later pre-clinical studies and clinical trials. Moreover, pre-clinical and clinical data may be negative or inconclusive. In addition, data is susceptible to varying interpretations. Negative or inconclusive data, or data interpreted in various ways, could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after having obtained promising results in earlier trials. The failure to adequately demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of a proposed formulation or product under development could delay or prevent regulatory clearance of the potential drug. The resulting delays in commercialization could materially harm our business. Our clinical trials may not demonstrate sufficient levels of safety and efficacy necessary to obtain the requisite regulatory approvals for our drugs, and thus, our proposed drugs may not be approved for marketing.

We will need to obtain FDA approval of any proposed product brand names, and any failure or delay associated with such approval may adversely impact our business.

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

A pharmaceutical product cannot be marketed in the U.S. or other countries until it has completed rigorous and extensive regulatory review processes, including approval of a brand name. Any brand names we intend to

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

use for our product candidates will require approval from the FDA regardless of whether we have secured a formal trademark registration from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or the PTO. The FDA typically conducts a review of proposed product brand names, including an evaluation of potential for confusion with other product names. The FDA may also object to a product brand name if it believes the name inappropriately implies medical claims. If the FDA objects to any of our proposed product brand names, we may be required to adopt an alternative brand name for our product candidates. If we adopt an alternative brand name, we would lose the benefit of our existing trademark applications for such product candidate and may be required to expend significant additional resources in an effort to identify a suitable product brand name that would qualify under applicable trademark laws, not infringe the existing rights of third parties and be acceptable to the FDA. We may be unable to build a successful brand identity for a new trademark in a timely manner or at all, which would limit our ability to commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

Our competitive position is contingent upon the protection of our intellectual property.

Development and protection of our intellectual property are critical to our business. All of our intellectual property, patented or otherwise, has been invented and/or developed by employees or former employees of the Company. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain patent protection for our products or processes in the U.S. and other countries, protect trade secrets and prevent others from infringing on our proprietary rights. We will only be able to protect our product candidates from unauthorized making, using, selling, offering to sell or importation by third parties to the extent that we have rights under valid and enforceable patents or trade secrets that cover these activities. If we do not adequately protect our intellectual property, competitors may be able to practice our technologies.

The patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions for which important legal principles remain unresolved. No consistent policy regarding the breadth of claims allowed in biotechnology patents has emerged to date in the United States. The biotechnology patent situation outside the United States is even more uncertain. Changes in either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our intellectual property. Accordingly, we cannot predict the breadth of claims that may be allowed in our pending patent applications or enforced in our issued patents or in third-party patents.

The degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain because legal means afford only limited protection and may not adequately protect our rights or permit us to gain or keep our competitive advantage. For example:

others may be able to make compounds that are competitive with our product candidates but are not covered by the claims of our patents;

we might not have been the first to make the inventions covered by our pending patent applications;

we might not have been the first to file patent applications for these inventions;

it is possible that our pending patent applications will not result in issued patents;

we may not develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable; or

the patents of others may have an adverse effect on our business.

We also may rely on trade secrets to protect our technology, especially where we do not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. Although we require our scientific and technical employees and consultants to enter into broad

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

assignment of inventions agreements, and all of our employees, consultants and corporate partners with access to proprietary information to enter into confidentiality agreements, these agreements may not be honored. Enforcing a claim that a third party illegally

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

obtained, and is using, our trade secrets is expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States are sometimes less willing to protect trade secrets. Moreover, our competitors may independently develop equivalent knowledge, methods and know-how.

We may incur substantial costs as a result of litigation or other proceedings relating to patent and other intellectual property rights and we may be unable to protect our rights to, or use of, our technology.

Some or all of our patent applications may not issue as patents, or the claims of any issued patents may not afford meaningful protection for our technologies or products. In addition, patents issued to us or our licensors, if any, may be challenged and subsequently narrowed, invalidated or circumvented. Patent litigation is widespread in the biotechnology industry and could harm our business. Litigation might be necessary to protect our patent position or to determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights.

If we choose to go to court to stop someone else from using the inventions claimed in our patents, that individual or company would have the right to ask the court to rule that such patents are invalid and/or should not be enforced against that third party. These lawsuits are expensive and we may not have the required resources to pursue such litigation or to protect our patent rights. In addition, there is a risk that the court will decide that these patents are not valid and that we do not have the right to stop the other party from using the inventions. There is also the risk that, even if the validity of these patents is upheld, the court will refuse to stop the other party on the ground that such other party's activities do not infringe our rights in these patents.

Furthermore, a third party may claim that we are using inventions covered by the third party's patent rights and may go to court to stop us from engaging in our normal operations and activities, including making or selling our product candidates. These lawsuits are costly and could affect our results of operations and divert the attention of managerial and technical personnel. There is a risk that a court would decide that we are infringing the third party's patents and would order us to stop the activities covered by the patents. In addition, there is a risk that a court will order us to pay the other party treble damages for having violated the other party's patents. The biotechnology industry has produced a proliferation of patents, and it is not always clear to industry participants, including us, which patents cover various types of products or methods of use. The coverage of patents is subject to interpretation by the courts, and the interpretation is not always uniform. If we are sued for patent infringement, we would need to demonstrate that our products or methods of use either do not infringe the claims of the relevant patent and/or that the patent claims are invalid, and we may not be able to do this. Proving invalidity in the U.S., in particular, is difficult since it requires a showing of clear and convincing evidence to overcome the presumption of validity enjoyed by issued patents.

Because some patent applications in the United States may be maintained in secrecy until the patents are issued, patent applications in the United States and many foreign jurisdictions are typically not published until eighteen months after filing, and publications in the scientific literature often lag behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that others have not filed patent applications for technology covered by our issued patents or our pending applications or that we were the first to invent the technology. Our competitors may have filed, and may in the future file, patent applications covering technology similar to ours. Any such patent application may have priority over our patent applications and could further require us to obtain rights to issued patents covering such technologies. If another party has filed a United States patent application on inventions similar to ours, we may have to participate in an interference or other proceeding in the PTO or a court to determine priority of invention in the United States. The costs of these proceedings could be substantial, and it is possible that such efforts would be unsuccessful, resulting in a loss of our United States patent position with respect to such inventions.

Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. In addition, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise the funds necessary to continue our operations.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends upon compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

The PTO and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other provisions during the patent process. There are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, competitors might be able to enter the market earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

Our failure to secure trademark registration could adversely affect our ability to market our product candidates and our business.

Our trademark applications in the United States, when filed, and any other jurisdictions where we may file may not be allowed for registration, and our registered trademarks may not be maintained or enforced. During trademark registration proceedings, we may receive rejections. Although we are given an opportunity to respond to those rejections, we may be unable to overcome such rejections. In addition, in the PTO and in comparable agencies in many foreign jurisdictions, third parties are given an opportunity to oppose pending trademark applications and to seek to cancel registered trademarks. Opposition or cancellation proceedings may be filed against our applications and/or registrations, and our applications and/or registrations may not survive such proceedings. Failure to secure such trademark registrations in the United States and in foreign jurisdictions could adversely affect our ability to market our product candidates and our business.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of our trade secrets and other proprietary information and may not adequately protect our intellectual property, which could impede our ability to compete.

Because we operate in the highly technical field of biotechnology and pharmaceutical development, we rely in part on trade secret protection in order to protect our proprietary trade secrets and unpatented know-how. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect, and we cannot be certain that others will not develop the same or similar technologies on their own. We have taken steps, including entering into confidentiality agreements with all of our employees, consultants and corporate partners to protect our trade secrets and unpatented know-how. These agreements generally require that the other party keep confidential and not disclose to third parties all confidential information developed by the party or made known to the party by us during the course of the party's relationship with us. We also typically obtain agreements from these parties which provide that inventions conceived by the party in the course of rendering services to us will be our exclusive property. However, these agreements may not be honored and may not effectively assign intellectual property rights to us. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets or know-how is difficult, expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets or know-how. The failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position.

We may be subject to claims that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.

As is common in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry, we employ individuals who were previously employed at other biotechnology or pharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Although no claims against us are currently pending, we may be subject to claims that these employees or we have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may be volatile and adversely affected by several factors.

The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly in response to various factors and events, including but not limited to:

the results of our pre-clinical studies and clinical trials, including interim result

our ability to integrate operations, technology, products and services;

our ability to execute our business plan;

operating results below expectations;

our issuance of additional securities, including debt or equity or a combination thereof, which may be necessary to fund our operating expenses;

announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors;

loss of any strategic relationship;

industry developments, including, without limitation, changes in healthcare policies or practices or third-party reimbursement policies;

economic and other external factors;

period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results; and

whether an active trading market in our common stock develops and is maintained.

In addition, the market price for securities of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies historically has been highly volatile, and the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may cause the market price of our common stock to decline substantially.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us because biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. We may become involved in this type of litigation in the future. Litigation often is expensive and diverts management's attention and resources, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

Additionally, fluctuations in the trading price or liquidity of our common stock may materially and adversely affect, among other things, the interest of investors to purchase our common stock on the open market and, generally, our ability to raise capital.

Our board of directors has the power to designate, without stockholder approval, additional series of preferred stock, the shares of which could be senior to our common stock and be entitled to conversion or voting rights that adversely affect the holders of our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of capital stock including 20,000,000 authorized undesignated shares (8,001,000 designated as of December 31, 2013), and empowers our board of directors to prescribe, by resolution and without stockholder approval, a class or series of undesignated shares, including the number of shares in the class or series and the voting powers, designations, rights, preferences, restrictions and the relative rights in each such class or series. Accordingly, we may designate and issue additional shares or series of preferred stock that would rank senior to the shares of common stock as to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up, or dissolution.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Nevada law and our charter documents could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us and discourage a takeover, which could depress the trading price of our common stock.

Nevada corporate law and our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control of our Company or changes in our management that our stockholders may deem advantageous. For example, holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors, meaning that stockholders owning a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock will be able to elect all of our directors. In addition, because we have more than 200 stockholders of record, we are subject to the business combinations provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes, or NRS. These provisions could prohibit or delay a merger or other takeover or change in control attempt and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire our company even though such a transaction may be in our stockholders' best interest and offer our stockholders the opportunity to sell their stock at a price above the prevailing market price.

One investor and certain directors, by virtue of ownership of our securities and related rights, may be able to control the Company.

The 10X Fund owns all of our issued and outstanding Series B Preferred Stock, which are convertible into 2,000,000 shares of our common stock. The 10X Fund owns related warrants exercisable to purchase an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock. As of December 31, 2013, we have issued 988,186 shares of our common stock as dividends on the Series B Preferred Stock and 1,500,000 shares of our common stock on the exercise of warrants by 10X Fund. In addition, (i) James C. Czirr, a managing partner of the 10X Fund and Executive Chairman of our board of directors, owns or controls approximately 862,000 shares of our common stock, including shares of Series A on an as converted basis, and has the right to acquire 666,667 additional shares of our common stock upon the exercise of outstanding stock options (416,667 of which are exercisable as of December 31, 2013); and (ii) Rod D. Martin, a managing partner of the 10X Fund and Vice Chairman of our board of directors, owns or controls approximately 91,000 shares of our common stock and has the right to acquire 114,236 additional shares of our common stock upon the exercise of outstanding stock options (103,791 of which are exercisable as of December 31, 2013). As of December 31, 2013, on a fully diluted basis, assuming conversion of all Series B Preferred Stock and exercise of all outstanding warrants, the 10X Fund would own approximately 29% of our then outstanding shares of common stock, which, together with the shares of our common stock that would be owned by Mr. Czirr and Mr. Martin (assuming exercise of all vested options at that date), would constitute approximately 34% of the then outstanding shares.

As holder of Series B Preferred Stock, the 10X Fund is entitled to elect three directors in a separate class vote, nominate three directors for election by all shares entitled to vote, and provide or withhold consent to a range of fundamental corporate actions we may wish to undertake, such as recapitalization, sale of our company, and other matters. Such concentration of stock ownership and related rights could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing corporate events that our other security holders may desire or consider beneficial to the company.

We may issue additional common stock, which might dilute the net tangible book value per share of our common stock.

Our board of directors has the authority, without action or vote of our stockholders, to issue all or a part of our authorized but unissued shares. Such stock issuances could be made at a price that reflects a discount to, or a premium from, the then-current market price of our common stock. In addition, in order to raise capital, we may need to issue securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for a significant amount of our common stock. We are currently contemplating additional capital raising transactions within the next twelve months, which would likely result in issuances of additional shares which would be dilutive to current shareholders. These issuances would dilute the percentage ownership interest, which would have the effect of reducing your influence on matters on which our stockholders vote, and might dilute the net tangible book value per share of our common stock. You may incur additional dilution if holders of stock options, whether currently outstanding or subsequently granted, exercise their options, or if warrant holders exercise their warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

A sale of a substantial number of shares of the common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Our common stock is currently traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market and, despite certain increases of trading volume from time to time, there have been periods when it could be considered thinly-traded, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near bid prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. Finance transactions resulting in a large amount of newly issued shares that become readily tradable, or other events that cause current stockholders to sell shares, could place downward pressure on the trading price of our stock. Some of our shareholders have registration rights to facilitate sales of large blocks of our common stock. We have filed a shelf registration statement to allow registered sales of up to 9.7 million shares by these shareholders. We may consider additional capital raising transactions within the next twelve months, which would likely result in issuances of additional shares which would be dilutive to current shareholders. In addition, the lack of a robust resale market may require a stockholder who desires to sell a large number of shares of common stock to sell the shares in increments over time to mitigate any adverse impact of the sales on the market price of our stock.

If our stockholders sell, or the market perceives that our stockholders intend to sell for various reasons, including the ending of restriction on resale or the expiration of lock-up agreements such as those entered into in connection with this offering, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, including shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, the market price of our common stock could fall. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate. We may become involved in securities class action litigation that could divert management's attention and harm our business.

We have not paid cash dividends in the past and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our capital stock will depend on our earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as the board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if the market price of our common stock price appreciates.

At times, our shares of common stock and warrants have been thinly traded, so you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or even at all if you need to sell your shares or warrants to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares or warrants.

We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock and warrants will develop or be sustained. Our common stock is currently traded on The NASDAQ Capital Market and experiences periods when it could be considered thinly-traded. This situation may be attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company which is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we became more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days, weeks or months when trading activity in our shares is minimal, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common stock will be sustained, or that current trading levels will be sustained or not diminish.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Item 2. *Properties*

We lease 3,610 square feet for our executive offices located at 4960 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Norcross, GA. We also lease approximately 300 square feet in Natick, MA, for use by research and development consultants and which is collocated with one of our research and development service vendors. We believe these spaces are suitable for our present operations.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

From time to time, the Company is exposed to litigation relating to its operations. The Company is not currently engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material, adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations, except as noted below:

On October 12, 2012, David Platt, Ph.D., the Company's former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, commenced a lawsuit under the Massachusetts Wage Act against Dr. Traber and Thomas McGauley, who in their capacities as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, respectively, can be held individually liable under the Wage Act for non-payment of wages. The lawsuit is based on the facts and issues raised in a previous arbitration proceeding between Dr. Platt and the Company regarding payment of a \$1.0 million separation payment under Dr. Platt's Separation Agreement, and other unspecified wages. The statute provides that a successful claimant may be entitled to multiple damages, interest and attorney's fees. Although the Company is not a party to the lawsuit, it plans to indemnify Dr. Traber and Mr. McGauley consistent with its obligations under the by-laws and applicable law, believes the lawsuit is without merit, and intends a vigorous defense on their behalf. On April 29, 2013, the Court allowed Dr. Traber's and Mr. McGauley's motion to dismiss. On May 28, 2013, Dr. Platt filed a Notice of Appeal to appeal the Court's order allowing the defendants' motion to dismiss.

On March 29, 2013, the Company instituted arbitration before the American Arbitration Association, seeking to rescind or reform the Separation Agreement discussed above. The Company claims that Dr. Platt fraudulently induced the Company to enter into the Separation Agreement, breached his fiduciary duty to the Company, and was unduly enriched from his conduct. Along with removal of the \$1.0 million milestone payment under the Separation Agreement, the Company is seeking repayment of all separation benefits paid to Dr. Platt to date. Depending on the outcome of the arbitration, the previously accrued \$1.0 million could be reversed. This arbitration has been scheduled for May 2014; however, the ultimate outcome is uncertain and there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful in this demand.

On October 1, 2013, the Company received a letter dated October 1, 2013 from Dr. Platt demanding payment of the \$1 million in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement. As described in the preceding paragraph, the Company had previously instituted an arbitration proceeding against Dr. Platt seeking to rescind the Separation Agreement, including the milestone payment provision upon which his demand is based. The Company expects to delay payment for at least six months from the date of his demand under the terms of the Separation Agreement.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****PART II****Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***
Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock began trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol GALT effective March 23, 2012. Following the delisting of our common stock from the NYSE Alternext US as of the close of trading on January 9, 2009, our common stock had been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board since January 21, 2009 under the symbol PRWP.OB and since June 16, 2011 under the symbol GALT.OB. The high and low sale prices for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board and the NASDAQ Capital Market, for the periods indicated as shown below. All share prices reflect the one-for-six reverse split, which was effective March 23, 2012.

	High	Low
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013		
First Quarter	\$ 4.55	\$ 1.96
Second Quarter	\$ 5.22	\$ 3.19
Third Quarter	\$ 13.21	\$ 3.96
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.75	\$ 5.35
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012		
First Quarter	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.75
Second Quarter	\$ 4.40	\$ 1.89
Third Quarter	\$ 3.48	\$ 1.61
Fourth Quarter	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.60

Holder of Common Stock

As of March 19, 2014, there were 123 shareholders of record of our common stock. Because shares of our common stock are held by depositaries, brokers and other nominees, the number of beneficial holders of our shares is substantially larger than the number of record holders. Based on information available to us, we believe there are approximately 7,486 non-objecting beneficial owners of our shares of our common stock in addition to the record holders.

Dividends

There have been no cash dividends declared on our common stock since our company was formed. Dividends are declared at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors. Our intention is not to declare cash dividends and retain all cash for our operations.

Item 6. *Selected Financial Data*

The information called for by this Item is not applicable to us because we are a smaller reporting company.

Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*
Overview

We are a development-stage company engaged in drug research and development to create new therapies for fibrotic disease and cancer. Our drug candidates are based on our method of targeting galectin proteins, which are key mediators of biologic and pathologic functions. We use naturally occurring, readily-available plant materials as starting material in manufacturing processes to create proprietary complex carbohydrates with specific molecular weights and other pharmaceutical properties. These complex carbohydrate molecules are appropriately

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

formulated into acceptable pharmaceutical formulations. Using these unique carbohydrate-based candidate compounds that bind and inhibit galectin proteins, we are undertaking the focused pursuit of therapies for indications where galectins have a demonstrated role in the pathogenesis of a given disease. We focus on diseases with serious, life-threatening consequences to patients and those where current treatment options are limited. Our strategy is to establish and implement clinical development programs that add value to our business in the shortest period of time possible and to seek strategic partners when a program becomes advanced and requires additional resources.

We endeavor to leverage our scientific and product development expertise as well as established relationships with outside sources to achieve cost-effective and efficient development. These outside sources, amongst others, provide us with expertise in preclinical models, pharmaceutical development, toxicology, clinical development, pharmaceutical manufacturing, sophisticated physical and chemical characterization, and commercial development. We also have established a collaborative scientific discovery program with leading experts in carbohydrate chemistry and characterization. This discovery program is aimed at the targeted development of new molecules which bind galectin proteins and offer alternative options to larger market segments in our primary disease targets. We are pursuing a development pathway to clinical enhancement and commercialization for our lead compounds in liver fibrosis and fatty liver disease as well as in immune enhancement for cancer therapy. All of our proposed products are presently in development, including pre-clinical and clinical trials.

2012 Common Stock and Warrant Offering with Reverse Split and 2013 At Market Issuance Agreement

On March 22, 2012, in anticipation of completing a public offering of securities, we effected a one-for-six reverse stock split of our common stock. All common share and per unit amounts in this report, including the financial statements, have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split. Our common stock began trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol GALT on March 23, 2012, and the units and warrants that we sold in the offering began trading on that exchange under the symbols GALTU and GALTW, respectively, on March 28, 2012.

On March 28, 2012, we completed the public offering in which we issued 2,666,722 shares of common stock and related warrants exercisable until March 28, 2017, at \$5.63 per share to purchase 1,333,361 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of \$12.0 million (net cash proceeds of 10.4 million).

On October 25, 2013, the Company entered into an At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the "At Market Agreement") under which the Company could issue and sell shares of its common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$30.0 million from time to time. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had issued 99,942 shares of its common stock through its At Market issuance program resulting in gross proceeds of approximately \$944,000. In January and February 2014, the Company issued 2,663,647 shares of common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$29,051,000 which completed the At Market Agreement.

Our Drug Development Programs

Galectins are a class of proteins that are made by many cells in the body. As a group, these proteins are able to bind to sugar molecules that are part of other proteins in and on the cells of our body. Galectin proteins act as a kind of glue, bringing together molecules that have sugars on them. Galectin proteins are known to be markedly increased in a number of important diseases including scarring of organs (e.g. liver, lung, kidney, and heart) and cancers of many kinds. The increase in galectin protein promotes the disease and is detrimental to the patient.

We have two compounds in development that are intended to be used in the treatment of liver fibrosis and fatty liver disease and in cancer therapy. These two compounds are produced from completely different, natural, readily available, starting materials, which, following chemical processing, both exhibit the property of binding to and inhibiting galectin proteins. GR-MD-02, our lead product for treatment of liver fibrosis and fatty liver

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements**

disease with inflammation and fibrosis and in cancer therapy, is a proprietary complex polysaccharide polymer possessing both linear and globular structures, which is derived from a plant source. GM-CT-01 is a proprietary linear polysaccharide polymer comprised of mannose and galactose that has a precisely defined chemical structure and which is also derived from a plant source.

We believe the mechanism of action for GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01 is based upon interaction with, and inhibition of, galectin proteins, which are expressed at high levels in certain pathological states including inflammation, fibrosis and cancer. While GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01 are capable of binding to multiple galectin proteins, we believe that they have the greatest affinity for galectin-3, the most prominent galectin implicated in pathological processes. Blocking galectin in cancer and liver fibrosis has specific salutary effects on the disease process, as discussed below.

Liver Fibrosis

The main initiative in our development strategy is the application of galectin inhibition in connection with liver fibrosis, a condition that leads to cirrhosis. We believe that GR-MD-02 has the potential to treat nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and other forms of liver fibrosis. The driving factor for our commitment to galectin inhibition for fibrosis is scientific evidence that strongly suggests that galectin-3 is essential for the development of liver fibrosis in animals. Published data show that mice lacking the galectin-3 gene are incapable of developing liver fibrosis in response to toxin insult to the liver and in fatty liver disease. Moreover, mice that do not have the galectin-3 gene are resistant to lung and kidney fibrosis.

We have evaluated the ability of GR-MD-02 to block galectin-3 in animal models of liver fibrosis, the conclusions of which yielded positive results. Our pre-clinical data show that GR-MD-02 may have a therapeutic effect on liver fibrosis as shown in several relevant animal models. Therefore, we chose GR-MD-02 as the lead candidate in a development program targeted initially at fibrotic liver disease associated with NASH. In January 2013, an Investigational New Drug (IND) was submitted to the FDA with the goal of initiating a Phase 1 study in patients with NASH and advanced liver fibrosis to primarily evaluate the human safety of GR-MD-02 and pharmacodynamics biomarkers of disease are also included in the trial design. On March 1, 2013, the FDA indicated we could proceed with a U.S. Phase 1 clinical trial for GR-MD-02 with a development program aimed at obtaining support for a proposed indication of GR-MD-02 for treatment of NASH with advanced fibrosis. In February 2013 we entered into an agreement with Clinical Trial Services Inc. (CTI) to conduct a Phase 1 clinical trial of GR-MD-02 to assess safety and preliminary evidence of efficacy in humans. In June 2013, we submitted a Fast Track application to the FDA to help expedite its clinical development program of GR-MD-02 in the treatment of NASH with advanced fibrosis. FDA grants Fast Track designation to help expedite review and approval of drugs in development that treat serious or life threatening diseases and fill an unmet medical need. On August 7, 2013, FDA concluded that the development program for GR-MD-02 meets the criteria for Fast Track designation, and FDA has designated the investigation of GR-MD-02 for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis with hepatic fibrosis as a Fast Track development program. We began enrolling patients in this trial in July 2013 and we expect top line of the first cohort of patients (total of 8 patients) around the end of the first quarter of 2014. Results of cohort 2 and cohort 3, if needed, are expected to be available by August 2014 and November 2014, respectively. Near the end of 2014 or early 2015, depending on the results of the Phase 1 study, we expect to initiate a Phase 2 clinical trial to assess the efficacy of GR-MD-02 in patients with NASH and advanced liver fibrosis and based on that timing we would expect top-line clinical results in the first half of 2016, depending on the final design of the Phase 2 study.

Galectin Inhibition in Cancer Therapy

We believe the potential exists for galectin inhibition to play an important role in cancer therapy. Galectin proteins, particularly galectin-1 and galectin-3, have been shown to be highly expressed in the majority of cancers and have multiple roles in promoting cancer progression, including tumor cell invasion, metastasis, angiogenesis, and tumor evasion of the immune system.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GM-CT-01, our initial candidate targeted for selective cancer therapy together with a potential melanoma vaccine, initially was being studied in a clinical trial in Europe. In 2012 we initiated a Phase 1/2 clinical trial of GM-CT-01 in combination with a tumor vaccine in patients with advanced melanoma, a deadly skin cancer. The trial was being conducted at three centers in Belgium and one in Luxembourg. The operational conduct of the trial was under the control of the Cancer Centre at the Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research. Positive results from this study could have indicated that inhibiting the Galectin Effect could be an enabling technology for therapy in other tumor types. In January 2014, the Cancer Centre at the Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (LICR), in agreement with Galectin Therapeutics, voluntarily placed on hold its Phase 1/2 trial evaluating the safety and efficacy, GM-CT-01, in combination with an experimental peptide vaccine for the treatment of advanced metastatic melanoma. The trial was placed on hold as the investigators were unable to enroll sufficient patients with advanced stage melanoma due to the high selection criteria of patient candidates for the peptide vaccine and the recent availability of Yervoy in Europe as a treatment increasing the overall survival of metastatic melanoma patients.

We continue to believe there is potential for galectin inhibition to play a key role in the burgeoning area of cancer immunotherapy. For example, there have been two recent approvals of drugs that enhance a patient's immune system to fight cancer. With many additional vaccines and immune stimulatory agents in development, industry analysts forecast that this market could grow to over \$7 billion by 2015. It is our goal to use a galectin inhibitor to enhance the immune system function to fight cancer and, most important, that complements other approaches to this type of therapy. Our drug candidates provide a promising new therapeutic approach to enhance the activity of the immune system against cancer cells. Preclinical studies have indicated that GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01 enhance the immune response to and more specifically increased tumor shrinkage and enhanced survival in immune competent mice with prostate and breast cancers when combined with one of the immune checkpoint inhibitors, anti-CTLA-4 or anti-PD-1. These preclinical data have led to the filing of an Investigator-sponsored IND and the initiation of a study of GR-MD-02 in combination with Yervoy® (ipilimumab) in a Phase 1B study of patients with metastatic melanoma. This study is being conducted under the sponsorship of Providence Portland Medical Center's Earle A. Chiles Research Institute (EACRI).

We previously attempted to gain regulatory approval of GM-CT-01 for use in combination with 5-FU (5-Fluorouracil, an anti-cancer chemotherapy drug) containing chemotherapy regimens for metastatic colorectal cancer in Colombia. This approach had been recommended to the Company by key oncology opinion leaders in Colombia and by PROCAPS S.A. (PROCAPS), a Colombia-based pharmaceutical company. There has been no approval of GM-CT-01 in a major region such as the U.S. or Europe and it was determined that approval from the regulatory authority in Columbia (INVIMA) would require additional clinical trial data. Although the Company worked with PROCAPS to design a Phase 3 clinical trial, a satisfactory plan could not be agreed upon and we terminated the Agreement with PROCAPS (as described below), effective September 29, 2012, and have no current plans to continue attempts to gain approval of GM-CT-01 in Columbia. We had not taken into account projections for any potential revenues from this agreement in our financing plans.

Agreement with PROCAPS S.A.

On March 25, 2010, we granted PROCAPS S.A. (in the form of a definitive term sheet) exclusive rights to market and sell GM-CT-01 to treat cancer in Colombia, South America. PROCAPS is an international, privately held pharmaceutical company based in Barranquilla, Colombia. In October 2010, we received a payment of \$200,000 and shipped GM-CT-01 to PROCAPS to be used by PROCAPS to undertake initial steps contemplated by the term sheet. We recorded the \$200,000 payment from PROCAPS as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011, to be recognized when the remaining deliverables of the agreement were completed.

On October 18, 2011, we entered into a Collaboration, Supply, Marketing and Distribution Agreement (the Agreement) with PROCAPS. The Agreement granted PROCAPS first negotiation rights to enter into similar

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements**

agreements in other Central and South American countries. We were to be the sole manufacturer and supplier of GM-CT-01 to PROCAPS. The Agreement obligated PROCAPS to procure regulatory approvals necessary for the marketing and sale of GM-CT-01 naming us as the owner of such approvals to the extent permitted by law, or alternatively hold the approvals for our benefit. PROCAPS was required to pay us a stated fee for each dose it purchases and royalties at an incremental rate determined by annual net sales of GM-CT-01. We retained all intellectual property rights to GM-CT-01 and related products and PROCAPS may not produce, modify, reverse engineer, or otherwise interfere with the GM-CT-01 compound. PROCAPS may not manufacture or sell products that compete with GM-CT-01 during the term of the Agreement and for five years thereafter.

PROCAPS had not obtained approval to sell GM-CT-01 in Columbia as required by the Agreement and, as they were in material breach of the Agreement, we terminated the Agreement, effective September 29, 2012. With no further obligations under the Agreement, we recognized the \$200,000 payment as Other Income in the Statement of Operations during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Results of Operations from the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012***Research and Development Expense***

	Year ended		2013 as Compared to 2012	
	December 31, 2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
			(in thousands, except %)	
Research and development	\$ 5,688	\$ 4,527	\$ 1,161	26%

We generally categorize research and development expenses as either direct external expenses, comprised of amounts paid to third party vendors for services, or all other research and development expenses, comprised of employee payroll and general overhead allocable to research and development. We consider a clinical program to have begun upon acceptance by the FDA, or similar agency outside of the United States, to commence a clinical trial in humans, at which time we begin tracking expenditures by the product candidate. Clinical program expenses comprise payments to vendors related to preparation for, and conduct of, all phases of the clinical trial, including costs for drug manufacture, patient dosing and monitoring, data collection and management, oversight of the trials and reports of results. Pre-clinical expenses comprise all research and development amounts incurred before human trials begin, including payments to vendors for services related to product experiments and discovery, toxicology, pharmacology, metabolism and efficacy studies, as well as manufacturing process development for a drug candidate.

We have two product candidates, GR-MD-02 and GM-CT-01. We filed for an IND for GR-MD-02 in January 2013 and in February 2013 we entered into an agreement with CTI to conduct a Phase 1 clinical trial of GR-MD-02. In March 2013, the FDA indicated we could proceed with a Phase 1 human clinical trial of GR-MD-02, and we began enrolling patients in the third quarter of 2013. In January 2014, we completed the enrollment of the first cohort of patients in the Phase 1 trial with no serious adverse events being reported. We anticipate that initial safety and tolerability results, as well as biomarkers to evaluate for potential disease effect, from the first cohort of patients will be available by early April 2014. The second cohort of this Phase 1 trial is expected to start around the end of April 2014. Depending on the results of the Phase 1 study, we expect to initiate a Phase 2 clinical trial in late 2014 to early 2015 to assess the efficacy of GR-MD-02 in patients with NASH and advanced liver fibrosis. The timing of initial results from the Phase 2 trial are dependent upon the trial design but currently are planned to be available in the first half of 2016. Our Phase 2 clinical program is likely to include additional clinical trials to fully characterize human response to GR-MD-02 and to better position the Company for a successful Phase 3 clinical trial program

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements**

Our research and development expenses were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Direct external expenses:		
Clinical programs and pre-clinical activities	\$ 3,936	\$ 2,999
Other research and development expenses:		
Payroll and other	761	606
Stock based compensation	991	922
	\$ 5,688	\$ 4,527

Clinical programs and pre-clinical expenses for the year ended December 31, 2013, increased compared to the same period in 2012, due primarily to costs of \$1,892,000 related our Phase 1 clinical trial which began in 2013 offset by decreases in expenses for pre-clinical and drug manufacturing totaling \$956,000. We expect as we continue our Phase 1 trial for GR-MD-02 in 2014 and prepare for our Phase 2 program, our clinical and pre-clinical program costs will increase substantially.

Both the time required and costs we may incur in order to commercialize a drug candidate that would result in material net cash inflow are subject to numerous variables, and therefore we are unable at this stage of our development to forecast useful estimates. Variables that make estimates difficult include the number of clinical trials we may undertake, the number of patients needed to participate in the clinical trial, patient recruitment uncertainties, trial results as to the safety and efficacy of our product, and uncertainties as to the regulatory agency response to our trial data prior to receipt of marketing approval. Moreover, the FDA or other regulatory agencies may suspend clinical trials if we or an agency believes patients in the trial are subject to unacceptable risks, or find deficiencies in the conduct of the clinical trial. Delays or rejections may also occur if governmental regulation or policy changes during our clinical trials or in the course of review of our clinical data. Due to these uncertainties, accurate and meaningful estimates of the ultimate cost to bring a product to market, the timing of costs and completion of our program and the period during which material net cash inflows will commence are unavailable at this time. However, we expect to continue to have substantial research and development expenses for the foreseeable future as we continue to develop our products.

General and Administrative Expense

	Year ended December 31,		2013 as Compared to 2012	
	2013	2012	\$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except %)			
General and administrative	\$ 6,416	\$ 5,372	\$ 1,044	19%

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries including stock based compensation, legal and accounting fees, insurance, investor relations, business development and other office related expenses. The primary reasons for the increase for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the same period for 2012 are due to increased stock-based compensation of \$928,000, increased legal expenses of \$49,000 related to our ongoing litigation with Dr. Platt, increased insurance expense of \$92,000 and increased investor relations expense of \$66,000, offset by decreased rent expense of \$177,000. The primary reason for the increase in stock-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2013 was due to a modification in September 2013 of certain vested options held by a former board member to extend the contractual exercise period through the original expiration dates as opposed to 90 days after service on the board ended.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Other Income and Expense

During the year ended December 31, 2012, other income and expense consisted primarily of the \$200,000 payment from PROCAPS which was previously accounted for as deferred income and recognized upon the termination of the PROCAPS Agreement, as previously described.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As described above in the Overview and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we are in the development stage and have not generated any revenues to date. Since our inception on July 10, 2000, we have financed our operations from proceeds of public and private offerings of debt and equity. As of December 31, 2013, we raised a net total of \$77.4 million from these offerings. At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$10,489,000 of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents available to fund future operations. Additionally, in January and February 2014, the Company received \$28,178,000 in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock at then-current market prices through its at the market (ATM) financing arrangement and \$1,500,000 from the exercise of stock purchase warrants. The Company currently believes there is sufficient cash to fund currently planned operations through 2015. We will require more cash to fund our operations after 2015 and believe we will be able to obtain additional financing. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining such new financing or, if available, that such financing will be on terms favorable to us. If we are unsuccessful in raising additional capital to fund operations after 2015, we may be required to cease operations or seek bankruptcy protection.

We have accrued an expense of \$1,000,000 that is payable to David Platt, Ph.D., the Company's former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, upon certain company milestone events occurring in 2013 pursuant to his Separation Agreement with the Company; however, on March 29, 2013, we instituted arbitration before the American Arbitration Association, seeking to rescind or reform the Separation Agreement. Depending on the outcome of the arbitration, the accrual could be reversed. The timing and ultimate outcome of this arbitration, though, is uncertain and there is no guarantee that we will be successful in this demand. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings for further description of the arbitration.

Net cash used in operations decreased by \$16,000 to \$7,484,000 for 2013, as compared to \$7,500,000 for 2012. Cash operating expenses increased principally due to increased research and development activities primarily related to our fibrosis development and Phase 1 clinical trial for GR-MD-02 begun in 2013, offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2013 over December 31, 2012.

Cash provided by investing activities during 2012 consisted of a decrease in restricted cash by \$64,000 as our \$59,000 secured letter of credit for office space and \$10,000 of secured credit cards were released, offset by equipment purchases of \$5,000. There were no equipment purchases or other investing activities in 2013.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$8,609,000 during 2013 as compared to \$10,403,000 during 2012, due primarily to the transaction described below.

In 2013, we received \$4,776,000 from the exercise of stock options and warrants. Additionally, in 2013, we received \$3,000,000 from a private placement of unregistered common stock and received \$833,000 in net proceeds from our at the market stock issuance program. On March 28, 2012, we issued 2,666,722 shares of common stock and related \$5.63 warrants to purchase 1,333,361 shares of common stock, resulting in gross proceeds of \$12,000,000 (net proceeds of \$10,403,000).

Operating leases.

In September 2012, we entered into an operating lease for office space in Norcross, GA for a term of twenty-six months, beginning on October 1, 2012 and ending November 30, 2014 at a rate of \$3,000 per month.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

The lease provides for free rent for the first two months of the lease and required a security deposit of \$6,000. In addition to base rental payments included in the contractual obligations table above, we are responsible for our pro-rata share of the operating expenses for the building.

In October 2012, we entered into an operating lease for office space collocated with lab space for research and development activities in Massachusetts. The lease is for a period of one year, beginning on October 1, 2012, for a rate of \$15,000 for the term, payable in equal monthly increments. This lease was continued on a month to month basis from October 1, 2013.

Separation agreement.

As described above under Legal Proceedings, the Company has recognized a \$1.0 million severance payment due to David Platt, Ph.D., its former Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the amount is included in accrued expenses at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. On May 2, 2012, Dr. Platt instituted an arbitration proceeding with the American Arbitration Association seeking a \$1 million payment pursuant to the terms of his Separation Agreement with the Company. While his demand was denied by the arbitrator in November 2012, Dr. Platt commenced a lawsuit under the Massachusetts Wage Act against Dr. Traber and Thomas McGauley, who in their capacities as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, respectively, can be held individually liable under the Wage Act for non-payment of wages. The statute provides that a successful claimant may be entitled to multiple damages, interest and attorney's fees. Although the Company is not a party to the lawsuit, it plans to indemnify Dr. Traber and Mr. McGauley consistent with its obligations under the by-laws and applicable law. On April 29, 2013, the Court allowed Dr. Traber's and Mr. McGauley's motion to dismiss. On May 28, 2013, Dr. Platt filed a Notice of Appeal to appeal the Court's order allowing the defendants' motion to dismiss.

On March 29, 2013, the Company instituted arbitration before the American Arbitration Association, seeking to rescind or reform the Separation Agreement. On August 1, 2013 the market capitalization of the Company's common stock exceeded \$100 million and the Company received a letter from Dr. Platt dated October 1, 2013, demanding payment of the \$1 million. The Company expects to delay payment pending the outcome of the arbitration instituted against Dr. Platt.

Depending on the outcome of the arbitration and litigation, the Company could be required to pay Dr. Platt the \$1.0 million, and possibly multiple damages, interest and attorney's fees, or the previously accrued \$1.0 million could be reversed, See Legal Proceedings for further description.

Other. We have engaged outside vendors for certain services associated with our clinical trials. These services are generally available from several providers and, accordingly, our arrangements are typically cancellable on 30 days notice.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not created, and are not a party to, any special-purpose or off-balance sheet entities for the purpose of raising capital, incurring debt or operating parts of our business that are not consolidated into our financial statements. We do not have any arrangements or relationships with entities that are not consolidated into our financial statements that are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity or the availability of capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. Certain of our accounting policies, however, are critical to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant judgment by our management, which subjects them to an inherent degree of uncertainty. In applying

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements**

our accounting policies, our management uses its best judgment to determine the appropriate assumptions to be used in the determination of certain estimates. Our more significant estimates include stock option and warrant liability valuations and performance vesting features of certain of these instruments, useful lives and potential impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets, accrued liabilities, deferred income taxes and cash flow. These estimates are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, our observance of trends in the industry, information available from other outside sources, and on various other factors that we believe to be appropriate under the circumstances. We believe that the critical accounting policies discussed below involve more complex management judgment due to the sensitivity of the methods, assumptions and estimates necessary in determining the related asset, liability, revenue and expense amounts.

Accrued Expenses. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate accrued expenses. This process involves identifying services that third parties have performed on our behalf and estimating the level of service performed and the associated cost incurred on these services as of each balance sheet date in our consolidated financial statements. Examples of estimated accrued expenses include contract service fees in conjunction with pre-clinical and clinical trials, professional service fees, such as those arising from the services of attorneys and accountants and accrued payroll expenses. In connection with these service fees, our estimates are most affected by our understanding of the status and timing of services provided relative to the actual services incurred by the service providers. In the event that we do not identify certain costs that have been incurred or we under- or over-estimate the level of services or costs of such services, our reported expenses for a reporting period could be understated or overstated. The date on which certain services commence, the level of services performed on or before a given date, and the cost of services are often subject to our judgment. We make these judgments based upon the facts and circumstances known to us in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.

Warrants. We have issued common stock warrants in connection with the execution of certain equity and debt financings and consulting agreements. Certain warrants, no longer outstanding, had been accounted for as derivative liabilities at fair value. Such warrants did not meet the criteria that a contract should not be considered a derivative instrument if it is (1) indexed to its own stock and (2) classified in stockholders equity. Changes in fair value of derivative liabilities were recorded in the consolidated statement of operations under the caption Change in fair value of warrant liabilities. Warrants that are not considered derivative liabilities are accounted for at fair value at the date of issuance in additional paid-in capital. The fair value of warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using assumptions regarding volatility of our common share price, remaining life of the warrant, and risk-free interest rates at each period end. There were no warrant liabilities as of December 31, 2013 or 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation. Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the service period, which generally represents the vesting period. For awards that have performance based vesting conditions the Company recognizes the expense over the estimated period that the awards are expected to be earned. The Company generally uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to calculate the grant date fair value of stock options. For options that only vest upon the achievement of market conditions, the Company values the options using a Monte Carlo model to calculate the grant date fair value of the stock options. The expense related to options that vest based on market conditions is not reversed should those options not ultimately vest. The expense recognized over the service period is required to include an estimate of the awards that will be forfeited. Stock options issued to non-employees are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of ASC Subtopic 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-employees, which requires valuing the stock options using an option pricing model (the Company uses Black-Scholes) and measuring such stock options to their current fair value when they vest.

Research and Development Expenses. Costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses include, among other costs, salaries and other personnel-related costs, and costs incurred by outside laboratories and other accredited facilities in connection with clinical trials and preclinical studies.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made herein that look forward in time or express management's expectations or beliefs with respect to the occurrence of future events are forward-looking statements as defined under Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are subject to the safe harbor created therein for forward-looking statements. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning our anticipated operating results, research and development, clinical trials, regulatory proceedings, and financial resources, and can be identified by use of words such as, for example, anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, believe and would, should, could or may, or other than statements of historical facts, included herein that address activities, events, or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding: plans and expectations regarding clinical trials; plans and expectations regarding regulatory approvals; our strategy and expectations for clinical development and commercialization of our products; potential strategic partnerships; expectations regarding the effectiveness of our products; plans for research and development and related costs; statements about accounting assumptions and estimates; expectations regarding liquidity and the sufficiency of cash to fund operations through 2015; our commitments and contingencies; and our market risk exposure. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry and markets in which Galectin Therapeutics operates, and management's beliefs and assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Such risks and uncertainties are related to and include, without limitation,

our early stage of development,

we have incurred significant operating losses since our inception and cannot assure you that we will generate revenue or profit,

our dependence on outside capital,

we may be unable to enter into strategic partnerships for the development, commercialization, manufacturing and distribution of our proposed product candidates,

uncertainties related to our technology and clinical trials,

we may be unable to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of our developmental product candidates in human trials, intellectual property protection, and we may be unable to improve upon, protect and/or enforce our intellectual property,

we are subject to extensive and costly regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and by foreign regulatory authorities, which must approve our product candidates in development and could restrict the sales and marketing and pricing of such products,

competition and stock price volatility in the biotechnology industry,

limited trading volume for our stock, concentration of ownership of our stock, and other risks detailed herein and from time to time in our SEC reports.

We caution investors that actual results or business conditions may differ materially from those projected or suggested in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors including, but not limited to, those described above and in the Risk Factors section of this annual report

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

on Form 10-K. We cannot assure you that we have identified all the factors that create uncertainties. Moreover, new risks emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all risks on our business or the extent to which any risk, or combination of risks, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly release the result of any revision of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

The information called for by this Item is not applicable to us because we are a smaller reporting company.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The financial statements required by this item are attached to this Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on Page F-1.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2013. Our management has concluded, based on their evaluation, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2013 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

- a) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of a company;
- b) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of a company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the board of directors of the company; and
- c) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of a company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements.

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

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

The Company's management has used the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework), or COSO, to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management has selected the COSO framework for its evaluation as it is a control framework recognized by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, that is free from bias, permits reasonably consistent qualitative and quantitative measurement of the Company's internal controls, is sufficiently complete so that relevant controls are not omitted, and is relevant to an evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting.

Management conducted an evaluation of internal controls based on the COSO framework. The evaluation included a full scale, documented risk assessment, based on the principles described in the framework, and included identification of key controls. Management completed documentation of its testing to verify the effectiveness of the key controls. Based on the evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

As we are neither a large accelerated filer nor an accelerated filer, as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from the requirement to include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this Item will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, in connection with our Annual Meeting of Stockholders which is scheduled to be held on May 13, 2014 (the 2014 Proxy Statement) under the captions Election of Directors, Board of Directors Meetings and Committees of the Board, Executive Officers and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all our directors, officers and employees. The Code of Ethics is publicly available on our website at www.galectintherapeutics.com. Amendments to the Code of Ethics and any grant of a waiver from a provision of the Code of Ethics requiring disclosure under applicable SEC rules will be disclosed on our website.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this Item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption Compensation of Named Executive Officers contained in our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management contained in our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the caption Certain Relationships and Related Transactions contained in our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference from the information under the captions Audit Fees , Audit-Related Fees, Tax Fees, All Other Fees and Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures contained in our 2014 Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) 1. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

The Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this report.

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2012.)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2012.)
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock of Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada on October 5, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 9, 2007.)
3.4	Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series B-1 Convertible Preferred Stock and Series B-2 Convertible Preferred Stock of Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada on February 11, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
3.5	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series B-1 Convertible Preferred Stock and Series B-2 Convertible Preferred Stock of Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as filed with the secretary of State of the State of Nevada on August 12, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009 as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2009.)
3.6	Certificate of Amendment No. 2 to the Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series B-1 Convertible Preferred Stock and Series B-2 Convertible Preferred Stock, as filed with the State of Nevada, on February 17, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on February 17, 2010.)
3.7	Certificate of Amendment with respect to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitation of Series B-1 Convertible Preferred Stock and Series B-2 Convertible Preferred Stock of Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada on January 26, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 27, 2011.)
3.8	

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitation of Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock of Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on December 30, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 6, 2011.)

- 3.9 Certificate of Change as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on March 1, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on March 23, 2012.)

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
4.1	Form of Class A-1 Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
4.2	Form of Class A-2 Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
4.3	Form of Class B Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
4.4	Amended Form of Class A-1 Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 27, 2011.)
4.5	Amended Form of Class A-2 Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 27, 2011.)
4.6	Amended Form of Class B Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 27, 2011.)
4.7	Form of Warrant Agreement between Galectin Therapeutics Inc. and Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company, as warrant agent (including form of warrant certificate) (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on March 23, 2012.)
10.1	Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 2001 filed with the Commission on November 14, 2001.)
10.2	Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2003 Non-employee Director Stock Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, as filed with the Commission on October 22, 2003.)
10.3	Employment Agreement, effective January 2, 2004, between Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and David Platt. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, as filed with the Commission on March 30, 2004.)
10.4	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement (under the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2004 as filed with the Commission on November 19, 2004.)
10.5	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (under the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2004 as filed with the Commission on November 19, 2004.)
10.6	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (under the 2003 Non-Employee Director Stock Incentive Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2004 as filed with the Commission on November 19, 2004.)
10.7	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on February 15, 2008.)
10.8	Promissory Note dated February 12, 2009 issued by Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc. in favor of 10X Fund, L.P. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
10.9	Security Agreement dated February 12, 2009 between Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and 10X Fund, L.P. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.10	Escrow Agreement dated February 12, 2009 among Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 10X Fund, L.P. and Investment Law Group of Gillett, Mottern & Walker, LLP, as Escrow Agent. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
10.11	Registration Rights Agreement dated February 12, 2009 between Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and 10X Fund, L.P. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
10.12	Separation Agreement dated February 12, 2009 between Pro Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and David Platt, Ph.D. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
10.13	Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2009 Incentive Compensation Plan. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 18, 2009.)
10.14	Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement (under the 2009 Incentive Compensation Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Commission on March 30, 2009.)
10.15	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement (under the 2009 Incentive Compensation Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Commission on March 30, 2009.)
10.16	Form of Incentive Stock Option Grant Agreement (under the 2009 Incentive Compensation Plan). (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Commission on March 30, 2009.)
10.17	Agreement with the 10X Fund L.P., dated February 11, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on February 17, 2010.)
10.18	Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated August 3, 2010 issued to Peter Traber. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 13, 2010.)
10.19	Letter Agreement Between 10X Fund, L.P. and Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 13, 2010.)
10.20	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement for Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 6, 2011.)
10.21	Agreement dated January 21, 2011, between Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and 10X Fund L.P. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on January 27, 2011.)
10.22	Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement dated March 7, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on March 9, 2011.)
10.23	Amended Employment Agreement dated March 8, 2011 between Anthony D. Squeglia, and Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on March 14, 2011.)
10.24	Amended Employment Agreement dated March 8, 2011 between Maureen Foley, and Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on March 14, 2011.)

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.25	Amended Employment Agreement dated March 31, 2011 between Anatole Klyosov, and Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on April 6, 2011.)
10.26	Employment Agreement dated March 31, 2011 between Eli Zomer and Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on April 6, 2011.)
10.27	Separation Agreement dated March 31, 2011 between Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Theodore D. Zucconi (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on April 6, 2011.)
10.28	Agreement dated April 22, 2011, between Pro-Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on April 28, 2011.)
10.29	Employment Agreement dated March 31, 2011 between Peter Traber, and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on June 2, 2011.)
10.30	Employment Agreement dated June 28, 2011 between James C. Czirr, and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on July 5, 2011.)
10.31	Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Peter G. Traber, M.D. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on August 15, 2011.)
10.32	Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for James C. Czirr (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on August 15, 2011.)
10.33	Consulting Agreement, dated March 2, 2012 between Galectin Therapeutics Inc. and Thomas A. McGauley (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on May 11, 2012.)
10.34	Independent Consulting Agreement dated April 30, 2012, between Scott L. Friedman, M.D. and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on November 9, 2012.)
10.35	Amended Employment Agreement dated July 19, 2012 between Maureen Foley and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on November 9, 2012.)
10.36	Employment Agreement dated August 27, 2012, 2012 between Harold H. Shlevin and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on November 9, 2012.)
10.37	Independent Consulting Agreement dated September 19, 2012 between Thomas A. McGauley and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on November 9, 2012.)
10.38	Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement dated February 1, 2013 between Galectin Therapeutics Inc. and CTI Clinical Trial Services, Inc. and CTI Clinical Consulting Services Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on May 10, 2013.)
10.39	Amended Form of Class A-2 Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2013.)

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
10.40	Amended Form of Class B Common Stock Purchase Warrant (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2013.)
10.41	Employment Agreement dated June 20, 2013 between Jack W. Callicutt and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2013.)
10.42	Amendment to Independent Consulting Agreement dated June 19, 2013 between Thomas A. McGauley and Galectin Therapeutics Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2013.)
10.43	Stock Option Agreement with Thomas A. McGauley dated June 19, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 14, 2013.)
10.44	At Market Issuance Sales Agreement, dated October 25, 2013, by and between Galectin Therapeutics Inc. and MLV & Co. LLC (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on October 25, 2013.)
21.1*	Subsidiaries of Galectin Therapeutics Inc.
23.1*	Consent of McGladrey LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm.
31.1*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2*	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32.1*#	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*#	Certification 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 Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF***	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB***	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE***	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith.

Furnished herewith and not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

*** Submitted electronically herewith.

Executive Compensation Arrangement pursuant to 601(b)(10)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on March 21, 2014.

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

By: /s/ PETER G. TRABER
 Name: Peter G. Traber, M.D.
 Title: Chief Executive Officer and President

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ PETER G. TRABER Peter G. Traber, M.D.	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director (principal executive officer)	March 21, 2014
/s/ JACK W. CALLICUTT Jack W. Callicutt	Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 21, 2014
/s/ JAMES C. CZIRR James C. Czirr	Executive Chairman and Director	March 21, 2014
/s/ ROD D. MARTIN Rod D. Martin	Vice-Chairman and Director	March 21, 2014
/s/ GILBERT F. AMELIO Gilbert F. Amelio	Director	March 21, 2014
/s/ ARTHUR R. GREENBERG Arthur R. Greenberg	Director	March 21, 2014
/s/ KEVIN D. FREEMAN Kevin D. Freeman	Director	March 21, 2014
/s/ JOHN MAULDIN John Mauldin.	Director	March 21, 2014

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

/s/ STEVEN PRELACK	Director	March 21, 2014
Steven Prelack		
/s/ H. PAUL PRESSLER	Director	March 21, 2014
H. Paul Pressler		
/s/ MARC RUBIN	Director	March 21, 2014
Marc Rubin, M.D.		

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

Galectin Therapeutics Inc.

(A Development Stage Company)

Table of Contents

<u>1. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>2. Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012</u>	F-2
<u>3. Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the cumulative period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013</u>	F-3
<u>4. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the cumulative period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013</u>	F-4
<u>5. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the cumulative period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013</u>	F-16
<u>6. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-17

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Galectin Therapeutics Inc.

Norcross, Georgia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Galectin Therapeutics, Inc. (a development stage company, the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended and for the period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. The financial statements for the period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2009 were audited by other auditors and our opinion, insofar as it relates to cumulative amounts included for such prior periods, is based solely on the report of other such auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Galectin Therapeutics as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, and for the period from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ McGladrey LLP

Charlotte, North Carolina

March 21, 2014

F-1

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.****(A Development-Stage Company)****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,489	\$ 9,364
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	198	153
Total current assets	10,687	9,517
Property and equipment, net	3	8
Restricted cash and security deposit		6
Intangible assets, net	23	30
Total assets	\$ 10,713	\$ 9,561
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 762	\$ 397
Accrued expenses	1,651	1,161
Accrued dividends payable	73	80
Total current liabilities	2,486	1,638
Other long-term liabilities		6
Total liabilities	2,486	1,644
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Series B-1 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock; 900,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, redemption value and liquidation value: \$1,800,000, at December 31, 2013	1,715	1,698
Series B-2 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock; 2,100,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, redemption value and liquidation value: \$4,200,000, at December 31, 2013	3,112	2,900
Series C super dividend convertible preferred stock; 1,000 shares authorized, 196 and 220 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, redemption value: \$5,547,000, liquidation value: \$1,989,400 at December 31, 2013	1,919	2,154
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Undesignated stock, \$0.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2013 and 2012, 8,001,000 shares designated at December 31, 2013 and 2012		
Series A 12% convertible preferred stock; 5,000,000 shares authorized, 1,452,500 and 1,562,500 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, liquidation value \$1,496,000 at December 31, 2013,	587	632

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2013 and 2012, 18,386,900 and 16,060,853 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	18	16
Additional paid-in capital	102,841	80,535
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(101,965)	(80,018)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,481	1,165
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 10,713	\$ 9,561

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-2

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.****(A Development-Stage Company)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,		Cumulative from inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31,
	2013	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	\$ 5,688	\$ 4,527	\$ 33,298
General and administrative	6,416	5,372	53,452
Total operating expenses	12,104	9,899	86,750
Total operating loss	(12,104)	(9,899)	(86,750)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	16	24	834
Interest expense			(4,451)
Change in fair value of convertible debt instrument			(3,426)
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities			9,022
Other income		200	691
Total other income (expense)	16	224	2,670
Net loss	\$ (12,088)	\$ (9,675)	\$ (84,080)
Preferred stock dividends	(867)	(976)	(5,104)
Preferred stock accretion	(229)	(230)	(4,274)
Warrant modification	(8,763)		(8,763)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (21,947)	\$ (10,881)	\$ (102,221)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (1.30)	\$ (0.72)	
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	16,874	15,131	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit		
								Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital		
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	2,059,112	\$	2	\$	7
												222
								110,054				1,036
								203,649				107
								99,705				1,126

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			
											503	
										114,884	2,221	
										31,000	602	
										537,227	1	2,860

17,647

290

236

F-5

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

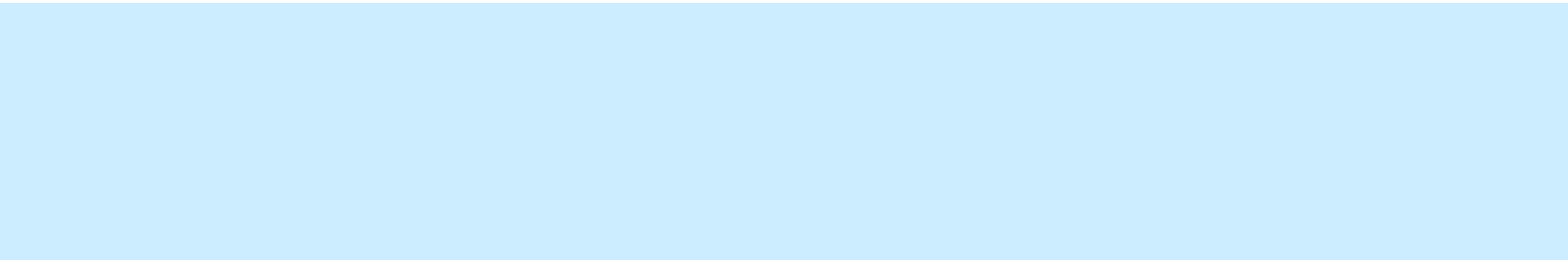
(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital		
								181,334			1,070	
								2,042			12	
											150	
								33,618			302	
								399,917	1		4,409	



F-6

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage
								219,096		1,319	
								2,772		74	

261

206,019

1,898

F-7

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage
								333,334		1	489
								79,367			1,745
								1,227,972		1	3,947
								867,558		1	5,329

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage
						1,742,500	704				
								1,250,000	1	1,043	
								185,392		1,023	(1,023)
										20	
										3,193	

F-9

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Common Stock	Number of Shares			Amount
											157	
											15,424	
								12,515			53	
900,000	395										(458)	2
											1,105	

1,320

(1,3

F-10

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Common Stock		Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage
		2,100,000	1,174								2,761
			(1,016)								1,016
				225	2,203						

(29) (284) 48,527 284

F-11

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity		Deficit	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage
			2,215								(2,215)
								334,913		1,212	(1,212)
								653,274		2,440	(2,440)
								86,967		347	(347)

685				(68
		454,167	1	(1)
		4,704,518	4	18,808

F-12

Table of Contents

Index to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

Cumulative Period From Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013

(in thousands except share data)

Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' Equity			Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Common Stock			
									611,945	1	632	
						(290,000)	(117)	48,387			117	
									2,666,722	3	10,400	
									599,942	1	3,832	
									3,324			
												8,763

000 \$ 1,715 2,100,000 \$ 3,112 196 \$ 1,919 1,452,500 \$ 587 18,386,900 \$ 18 \$ 102,841 \$ (

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-13

Table of ContentsIndex to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

(amounts in thousands except share data)

	Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Stockholders' Deficit		
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance at December 31, 2011	900,000	\$ 1,681	2,100,000	\$ 2,687	220	\$ 2,154	1,562,500	\$ 632	12,919,538	\$ 13	\$ 66,367	\$ (69,137)	\$ (2,125)
Accretion of Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock		17		157								(174)	(174)
Accretion of beneficial conversion feature for Series B-2				56								(56)	(56)
Issuance of common stock and warrants, net of issuance costs of \$1,597,000									2,666,722	3	10,400		10,403
Issuance of shares related to reverse split of common stock									3,324				
Series A 12% convertible preferred stock dividend									31,250		103	(103)	
Series B-1 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock dividend									95,584		224	(224)	
Series B-2 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock dividend									223,027		522	(522)	
Series C super dividend convertible preferred stock dividend									46,053		127	(127)	
Issuance of common stock to consultants									11,348		26		26
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants									12,177				
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options									51,830				
Stock-based compensation expense											2,766		2,766

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

Net loss

(9,675) (9,675)

Balance at December 31, 2012	900,000	\$ 1,698	2,100,000	\$ 2,900	220	\$ 2,154	1,562,500	\$ 632	16,060,853	\$ 16	\$ 80,535	\$ (80,018)	\$ 1,165
-------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------	------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------	-------------------	--------------	------------------	--------------------	-----------------

F-14

Table of ContentsIndex to Financial Statements

GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.

(A Development-Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

(amounts in thousands except share data)

	Series B-1 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B-2 12% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Super Dividend Convertible Preferred Stock		Series A 12% Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholder Deficit
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			
Accretion of Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock		17		158								(175)	(175)
Accretion of beneficial conversion feature for Series B-2				54								(54)	(54)
Series A 12% convertible preferred stock dividend									25,062		148	(148)	
Series B-1 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock dividend									36,106		178	(178)	
Series B-2 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock dividend									84,553		418	(418)	
Series C super dividend convertible preferred stock dividend									23,848		123	(123)	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants									1,284,948	1	4,504		4,505
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options									213,008		271		271
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs of \$111									599,942	1	3,832		3,833
Conversion of Series A to common stock								(110,000)	(45)	18,387	45		
Conversion of Series C super dividend convertible preferred stock to common stock					(24)	(235)			40,193		235		235
Modification of warrants											8,763	(8,763)	
Stock-based compensation expense											3,789		3,789

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

Net loss

(12,088) (12,088)

Balance at December 31, 2013	900,000	\$ 1,715	2,100,000	\$ 3,112	196	\$ 1,919	1,452,500	\$ 587	18,386,900	\$ 18	\$ 102,841	\$ (101,965)	\$ 1,481
-------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------	------------	-----------------	------------------	---------------	-------------------	--------------	-------------------	---------------------	-----------------

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-15

Table of Contents**Index to Financial Statements****GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC.****(A Development-Stage Company)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		Cumulative Period from Inception (July 10, 2000) to December 31, 2013
	2013	2012 (in thousands)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (12,088)	\$ (9,675)	\$ (84,080)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	12	9	567
Stock-based compensation expense	3,789	2,792	16,163
Non-cash interest expense			4,279
Change in fair value of convertible debt instrument			3,426
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities			(9,022)
Write off of intangible assets			351
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Grant receivable			
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(39)	(55)	(195)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	848	(577)	2,474
Other long-term liabilities	(6)	6	
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,484)	(7,500)	(66,037)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	()	(5)	(431)
Change in restricted cash and security deposit		69	
Increase in patents costs and other assets			(404)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		64	(835)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	3,833	10,403	42,926
Net proceeds from issuance of Series A 12% convertible preferred stock and related warrants			1,691
Net proceeds from issuance of Series B-1 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock and related warrants			1,548
Net proceeds from issuance of Series B-2 12% redeemable convertible preferred stock and related warrants			3,935
Net proceeds from issuance of Series C super dividend convertible preferred stock			2,203
Net proceeds from issuance of convertible debt instruments			10,621
Repayment of convertible debt instruments			(1,641)
Net proceeds from exercise of common stock warrants and options	4,776		16,069
Proceeds from shareholder advances			9
Net cash provided by financing activities	8,609	10,403	77,361

Edgar Filing: GALECTIN THERAPEUTICS INC - Form 10-K

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,125	2,967	10,489
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	9,364	6,397	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 10,489	\$ 9,364	\$ 10,489
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE Cash paid for interest	\$	\$	\$ 114
NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuance of equity warrants in connection with equity offerings	\$	\$ 4,445	\$ 9,482
Conversion of accrued expenses into common stock		26	329
Conversion and redemptions of convertible notes and accrued interest into common stock			12,243
Conversion of extension costs related to convertible notes into common stock			171