



2020 ANNUAL REPORT



DEAR FELLOW STOCKHOLDERS,

Around the globe, 2020 was an unprecedented year in which the COVID-19 pandemic dominated every facet of our lives. Science came to the rescue with vaccines and therapeutics, and while the SARS-CoV-2 virus impacted pharma and biotech operations in many ways, our industry sector thrived and pushed harder than ever to address the unmet medical needs of patients by unleashing unparalleled innovation.

At CytomX, we rose to the challenges of 2020 with many key achievements. I am pleased to report that we made significant progress across our business as we continued to execute our strategic plan to deliver on the promise of our Probody® technology platform for transforming the lives of people with cancer and building a sustainable, oncology-focused organization for the long term. Our broad progress is exemplified by having advanced five assets into clinical development, four of which are currently in Phase 2 studies across nine cancer types. Our leadership in the exciting field of conditional activation of therapeutic antibodies is without question.

Our lead program, praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), made important progress in 2020. While the coronavirus outbreak caused us to pause the initial Phase 2 expansion study in hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer, we took the opportunity to revise the study into a three-arm Phase 2 trial focusing on HER2-non-amplified breast cancer, including the compelling combination of praluzatamab ravtansine with pacmilimab (CX-072) in patients with triple-negative breast cancer.

Our innovative product candidates include partnered agents such as the potential first-in-class conditionally activated antibody-drug conjugate, CX-2029, being developed in close collaboration with AbbVie, and the potential best-in-class anti-CTLA-4 Probody, BMS-986249, in partnership with Bristol Myers Squibb. Encouraging Phase 1 data for both of these programs were presented at Virtual ASCO 2020 and these data underpin the ongoing Phase 2 strategies being pursued for each asset.

In addition to broadening and deepening our development pipeline, our partnerships also remained as a significant source of non-dilutive capital. In 2020, a combination of upfront payments from a collaboration agreement with our newest partner, Astellas, together with milestone payments from AbbVie and Bristol Myers Squibb, brought in \$130 million. Added to this, in early 2021, we raised \$108 million in net proceeds from a well-received public equity offering that substantially bolstered our balance sheet.

As we maintain focus on our vision of transforming lives with safer, more effective therapies, we have continued to embrace diversity, equity, and inclusion across our entire organization and in the community. Currently, three out of eight members of our board of

directors are women. We also have strong female representation at the executive level, where half of our team members are women, and we are proud of our robust ethnic and racial tapestry of employees company-wide. We are also passionate about community outreach with particular emphasis on hosting school events to educate under-represented and minority students about science and career paths in biotech.

The coronavirus pandemic has underscored the importance of health and well-being and reinforced our commitment at CytomX to bring safer, more effective therapies to people with cancer. Our decade-long experience in reinventing therapeutic antibodies has positioned us well for future growth as we advance our clinical pipeline towards key data readouts in 2021 and beyond, as we execute towards our vision of building a long-term company that maximizes value creation from our pioneering technology platform.

Through the dedication, diligence and commitment of the entire CytomX team, we are emerging from the pandemic a stronger company and I want to convey my deepest gratitude and appreciation to all.

Sincerely,

Sean McCarthy

Sean A. McCarthy, D. Phil.

President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 001-37587

CytomX Therapeutics, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
151 Oyster Point Boulevard, Suite 400
South San Francisco, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

27-3521219
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

94080
(Zip Code)

(650) 515-3185

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value	CTMX	The Nasdaq Global Select 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 issuer (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, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

As of June 30, 2020, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$379.4 million, based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2020 of \$8.33 per share. Shares of the registrant's common stock held by each officer and director and each person known to the registrant to own 10% or more of the outstanding common stock of the registrant have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a determination for other purposes.

As of February 2, 2021, 64,784,355 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed for its 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof. Such proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, future events and our financial performance. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as “may,” “might,” “should,” “could,” “predict,” “potential,” “believe,” “expect,” “continue,” “will,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “projection,” “would,” “annualized” and “outlook,” or the negative version of those words or other comparable words or phrases of a future or forward-looking nature. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, and are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management’s beliefs and certain assumptions made by management, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Accordingly, we caution you that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable as of the date made, actual results may prove to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

A number of important factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these forward-looking statements, including those factors identified in “Risk Factors” or “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” or the following:

- the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic and related governmental regulations and restrictions may impact our business, including our research, clinical trials, manufacturing and financial condition;
- our expectations regarding the potential benefits, activity, effectiveness and safety of our product candidates and therapeutics developed utilizing our Probody® platform technology;
- the initiation, timing, progress and results of our ongoing clinical trials, research and development programs, preclinical studies, and Investigational New Drug application (“IND”), Clinical Trial Application, New Drug Application (“NDA”), Biologics License Application (“BLA”); and other regulatory submissions;
- the timing of the completion of our ongoing clinical trials and the timing and availability of clinical data from such clinical trials;
- our ability to identify and develop additional product candidates;
- our dependence on collaborators for developing, obtaining regulatory approval for and commercializing product candidates in the collaboration;
- our or a collaborator’s ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approval of any of our product candidates;
- our receipt and timing of any milestone payments or royalties under any research collaboration and license agreements or arrangements;
- our expectations and beliefs regarding the evolution of the market for cancer therapies and development of the immuno-oncology industry;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance of any approved product candidates;
- the commercialization of any approved product candidates;
- our ability to establish and maintain collaborations and retain commercial rights for our product candidates in such collaborations;
- the implementation of our business model and strategic plans for our business, technologies and product candidates;
- our estimates of our expenses, ongoing losses, future revenue and capital requirements;
- our ability to obtain additional funds for our operations;
- our or any collaborator’s ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our technologies and product candidates and our ability to operate our business without infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
- our reliance on third parties to conduct our preclinical studies or any future clinical trials;
- our reliance on third-party supply and manufacturing partners to supply the materials and components for, and manufacture, our research and development, preclinical and clinical trial product supplies;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified key management and technical personnel;

- our ability to secure and maintain licenses of intellectual property to protect our technologies and product candidates;
- our financial performance; and
- developments relating to our competitors or our industry.

Any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflect our current views with respect to future events or to our future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, those listed under Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available in the future.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K also contains estimates, projections and other information concerning our industry, our business and the markets for certain drugs and therapeutic biologics, including data regarding the estimated size of those markets, their projected growth rates and the incidence of certain medical conditions. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances reflected in this information. Unless otherwise expressly stated, we obtained these industry, business, market and other data from reports, research surveys, studies and similar data prepared by third parties, industry, medical and general publications, government data and similar sources. In some cases, we do not expressly refer to the sources from which these data are derived.

Except where the context otherwise requires, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, “we,” “us,” “our” and the “Company” refer to CytomX Therapeutics, Inc.

Trademarks

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes trademarks, service marks and trade names owned by us or other companies. All trademarks, service marks and trade names included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the property of their respective owners.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a clinical-stage, oncology-focused biopharmaceutical company with a vision of transforming lives with safer, more effective therapies. We aim to build a commercial stage enterprise to maximize our impact on the treatment of cancer. We are advancing potential first-in-class and best-in-class antibody-based therapeutics created using our Probody® therapeutic technology platform that could meaningfully improve outcomes for cancer patients. Our proprietary and unique Probody technology platform is designed to enable “conditional activation” of antibody-based drugs within the tumor while minimizing drug activity in healthy tissues and circulation. Our platform is built on a strong foundation of tumor biology expertise including deep knowledge of tumor-associated enzymes known as proteases. Proteases are tightly controlled in normal tissues but often poorly regulated and active in tumor microenvironments where they play important roles in cancer cell migration, invasion and metastasis. Leveraging our deep scientific knowledge, we conceived of and constructed our Probody therapeutic platform which allows us to genetically engineer therapeutic antibodies to contain protease-cleavable masks. Our masking strategy is designed to reduce antibody binding to targets until the mask is removed by proteases in the tumor microenvironment, providing more selective targeting of the tumor. We believe this innovative approach has the potential to improve cancer treatment in three ways:

- 1) Enhancing a potential product’s “therapeutic window,” the balance between tolerability and activity;
- 2) Allowing the pursuit of high potential targets that were previously considered “undruggable” due to their ubiquitous expression on normal tissues; and
- 3) Enabling the development of new combination therapies that are otherwise poorly tolerated.

We have entered into multiple partnerships with some of the world’s leading biotech and pharmaceutical companies, including AbbVie Inc., (“AbbVie”), Amgen, Inc. (“Amgen”), Astellas Pharma Inc. (“Astellas”), and Bristol Myers Squibb Company (“Bristol Myers Squibb”), which allow us to broaden the application of our technology and potentially expedite the development of Probody therapeutics.

We have utilized our Probody platform to build a promising pipeline of conditional Probody therapeutics that encompasses five novel product candidates, four of which are in Phase 2 clinical studies. These investigational products include the conditionally activated antibody-drug conjugates (“ADCs”) praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009, targeting CD166) and CX-2029 (targeting CD71), and the Probody immune checkpoint inhibitors pacmilimab (CX-072, targeting PD-L1) and BMS-986249 (targeting CTLA-4). We also have two preclinical agents in investigational new drug (“IND”)—enabling studies - a conditionally activated ADC targeting EpCAM/Trop-1 (CX-2043) and a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bispecific antibody targeting EGFR and CD3 (CX-904).



CytomX Pipeline of Conditionally Activated Probody Therapeutics

In 2020, we focused our internal clinical development efforts on advancing praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and CX-2029, two of our conditionally activated ADCs, into Phase 2 clinical studies. The Phase 2 clinical study of praluzatamab ravtansine is focused on breast cancer, evaluating both monotherapy and the combination with pacmilimab, our wholly-owned anti-PD-L1 conditionally activated checkpoint inhibitor. CX-2029 is being evaluated as monotherapy in a Phase 2 clinical study in four different cancer types, including squamous non-small cell lung cancer (“sqNSCLC”), head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (“HNSCC”), esophageal and gastro-esophageal junction cancers, and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (“DLBCL”). Our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb is continuing the clinical development of two Probodyes, BMS-986249 and BMS-986288, directed against the checkpoint target CTLA-4. In a Phase 1/2 clinical trial, BMS-986249 is being evaluated in a randomized fashion in patients with previously-untreated metastatic melanoma. In addition, the trial has been modified to include three additional single-arm cohorts: advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer and unresectable locally advanced or metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (“TNBC”). BMS-986288 continues to be evaluated in a Phase 1 clinical study. Our conditionally activated ADC, CX-2043, targets Trop-1 or epithelial cell adhesion molecule (“EpCAM”) and we are working towards a potential IND filing in late 2021. Additionally, our collaboration with Amgen has advanced our first T-cell-engaging bispecific antibody targeting the CD3 receptor on T cells and the epidermal growth factor receptor (“EGFR”) on tumor cells. We are working towards a potential IND filing for CX-904 in late 2021.

Praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009)

Our wholly-owned lead product candidate, praluzatamab ravtansine, is a potential first-in-class conditionally activated ADC directed against CD166, a tumor target previously considered undruggable due to its high expression on normal tissues. Because praluzatamab ravtansine is designed to remain masked in circulation, in order to minimize its binding to normal tissues, we believe we can address this new target that is poorly suited for conventional ADCs because of its widespread presence on normal cells and tissues. We have completed and previously reported data from a Phase 1 dose-finding, multi-cohort study involving heavily-pretreated patients in which we observed encouraging anti-cancer activity in patients with TNBC and hormone receptor-positive (“HR+”), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (“HER2”)–non-amplified breast cancer, among others. In December 2020, we initiated a new three-arm Phase 2 study in these two breast cancer subtypes, using 7 mg/kg administered every three weeks as the recommended dose. The first two arms, Arms A and B, will evaluate praluzatamab ravtansine as monotherapy; Arm A in patients with HR+, HER2–non-amplified breast cancer and Arm B in patients with TNBC. Arm C will study praluzatamab ravtansine in combination with pacmilimab (CX-072) in patients with TNBC. We expect initial data to be available in the fourth quarter of 2021.

CX-2029

Our second lead conditionally activated ADC is CX-2029 which we are advancing in a global co-development collaboration with our partner AbbVie. This program is intended to open a therapeutic window for targeting CD71, also known as the transferrin receptor 1 (“TfR1”). CD71 is a cell surface protein essential for iron uptake in dividing cells and is highly expressed in a number of solid and hematologic cancers. However, given its central role in iron metabolism, CD71 is present on most healthy cells and is thought to be undruggable with conventional ADCs. In 2020, we completed the Phase 1 dose-escalation phase of our ongoing Phase 1/2 study of CX-2029, for which we received a \$40 million milestone payment from AbbVie. In November 2020, we expanded this study into a four-cohort Phase 2 cohort expansions evaluating CX-2029 as a monotherapy at the dose of 3 mg/kg administered every three weeks in patients with sqNSCLC, HNSCC, esophageal and gastro-esophageal junction cancers, and DLBCL. Initial data are expected in the fourth quarter of 2021.

BMS-986249 and BMS-986288

In collaboration with our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb, we are studying two CTLA-4-directed Probody therapeutics generated with our Probody platform. BMS-986249, a Probody version of ipilimumab, was advanced in February 2020 into a randomized Phase 2 study in combination with the PD-1 inhibitor nivolumab in patients with previously-untreated metastatic melanoma, triggering a \$10.0 million milestone payment to us. This study has been modified to include three additional single-arm cohorts: advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, and unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC. The second anti-CTLA-4 antibody BMS-986288, a Probody version of non-fucosylated ipilimumab, is being examined in a Phase 1 study as monotherapy and in combination with nivolumab in patients with selected advanced solid tumors.

Preclinical programs

We are working towards submitting INDs during 2021 for two of our preclinical programs, CX-2043 and CX-904.

CX-2043 is our third conditionally activated ADC and is directed against Trop-1 or EpCAM, another target that is highly expressed on a wide variety of tumor types but is considered difficult to drug due to its wide expression on normal tissues. This program was originally developed by ImmunoGen, Inc. (“ImmunoGen”), utilizing our Probody technology and ImmunoGen’s next-generation linker chemistry and novel maytansinoid payload, DM-21. We in-licensed exclusive worldwide development and commercialization rights to CX-2043 from ImmunoGen in 2019.

CX-904 is our most advanced program in the new and promising modality of T-cell engaging bispecific antibodies (“TCBs”). CX-904 is a conditionally activated epidermal growth factor receptor-CD3 (“EGFR-CD3”) TCB which we have partnered with Amgen. While TCBs are designed to direct the activity of cytotoxic T cells to tumors and are highly potent, their development for solid tumor indications has been challenging due to significant on-target, off-tumor toxicities. We believe such toxicity could be reduced using our Probody platform by localizing the activity of TCBs to the tumor microenvironment.

The successful development of our product candidates involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future trial results. This is due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development of product candidates. If our Probody therapeutic technology and product candidates generally prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially unviable, it would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See “Risk Factors” for a discussion of the risks and uncertainties associated with our product candidates and our research and development projects.

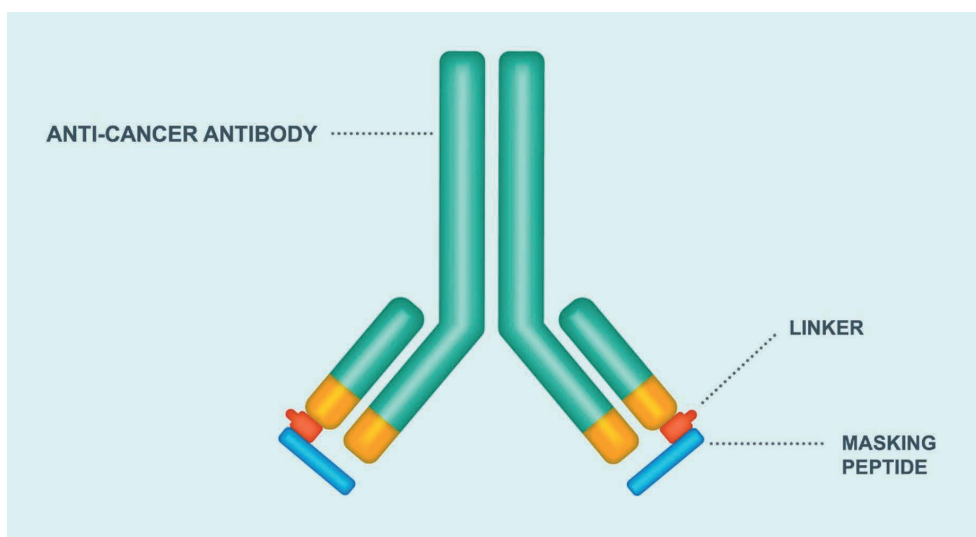
Our Corporate Strategy

We are utilizing our industry-leading, proprietary, and differentiated Probody platform to develop a robust pipeline of antibody-based therapies to improve the lives of people with cancer and to build a long-term, multi-product, commercial-stage biopharmaceutical company. We aim to achieve this goal by:

- Advancing potentially first-in-class therapies against high potential, novel targets that have not yet been drugged because of broad expression in healthy tissue. Our conditionally activated ADCs, praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and CX-2029, targeting CD166 and CD71, respectively, are our most advanced programs in this class.
- Developing novel and improved combination therapies based on validated immuno-oncology targets and pathways that have the potential to improve outcomes for cancer patients. Our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb, is progressing two Probody anti-CTLA-4 inhibitors, BMS-986249 and BMS-986288, in combination with nivolumab, a PD-1 inhibitor. We are studying our conditionally activated anti-PD-L1 therapeutic candidate, pacmilimab (CX-072), in combination with praluzatamab ravtansine in patients with TNBC.
- Positioning ourselves at the cutting edge of anti-cancer research and development by creating new potent therapeutic antibody formats. We are working towards filing an IND in late 2021 for CX-904, our conditionally activated version of an EGFR-CD3 T-cell engaging bispecific that we have partnered with Amgen.
- Partnering with leading global biopharmaceutical companies to access capital, additional resources and expertise, as well as increase the number of Probody therapeutic candidates being advanced into clinical studies. To date, we have formed several strategic alliances with major multinational drug companies, including AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol Myers Squibb, and most recently in 2020, Astellas.
- Continuing to access technologies or programs that complement our Probody platform and our pipeline through licenses or acquisitions.
- Fostering a unique, patient-focused culture of execution, alignment and accountability centered around our vision, mission and values.

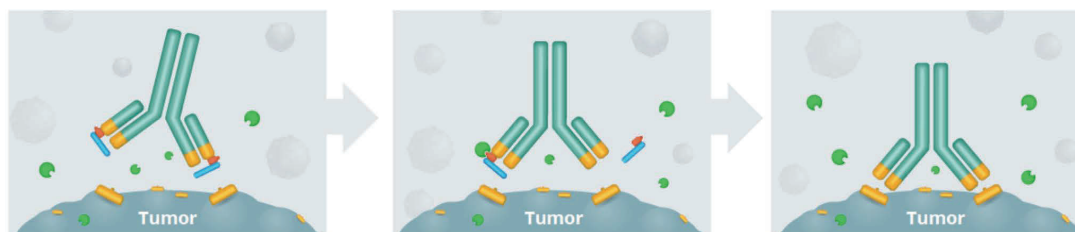
Our Probody Platform

Localization of therapeutic antibody activity within disease tissue is of increasing interest in the biopharmaceutical industry due to the desire to maximize the activity of antibody-based biologics while reducing their toxicities. At CytomX, we call our approach to therapeutic antibody localization our Probody platform. A Probody therapeutic consists of three components: an active anti-cancer antibody, a mask for the antibody, and a protease-cleavable linker which connects the mask to the antibody. Probody therapeutics are produced as a single protein by standard antibody production methodology. The following graphic depicts the three components of a Probody therapeutic:



Depiction of the structure of a Probody therapeutic and a protease interacting with the Probody to cleave the linker and activate the molecule

When a Probody therapeutic enters a tumor, it encounters proteases, which are enzymes that cleave proteins and have increased activity in the tumor microenvironment. The proteases in the tumor cleave the linker, releasing the mask and allowing the antibody to bind to the target on the tumor. The following graphic depicts the activation of a Probody therapeutic by proteases:



Depiction of how a Probody therapeutic is designed to enter the tumor microenvironment (left), be activated by protease cleavage to remove the mask (middle), thereby enabling the released antibody to bind to the tumor target (right)

Proteases play an essential role in many aspects of normal physiology, such as digestion of food in the gastrointestinal tract, wound healing and metabolic function. However, uncontrolled protease activity can lead to destruction of essential proteins and tissues. Therefore, proteases are normally very tightly regulated by multiple mechanisms, with only small amounts of extracellular protease activity being detectable in healthy tissues. In contrast, it has been well documented that proteases are not only present, but also activated, in virtually all types of tumors, playing a key role in tumor growth, invasion and metastasis. Probody therapeutics are designed to be activated in this protease-rich tumor microenvironment, but not in healthy tissue where proteases are under tight control. Consequently, toxicities that arise from the binding of an antibody to a target in healthy tissues can be minimized, while

biological activity against the tumor where it is desired can be preserved. We and our partners have demonstrated the potential applicability of our Probody platform across multiple modalities, including ADCs, cancer immunotherapy, and TCBs.

Key Advantages of Our Probody Platform

We believe that our Probody platform provides the following key advantages:

- **A novel therapeutic antibody class enabled by our proprietary platform.** We believe we have a differentiated technology platform that gives us a substantial competitive advantage supported by more than a decade of research and a strong intellectual property portfolio.
- **Potential to improve the therapeutic window of antibody-based therapeutics.** By engineering our therapeutics to selectively activate in the tumor microenvironment, our Probody product candidates have the potential to improve safety and tolerability.
- **Ability to combine more effectively with other therapies.** We believe the therapeutic window and tumor specificity of our candidates have the potential to reduce the dose-limiting toxicities observed in combination therapies and thus enable new combinations with other cancer therapies that are difficult or impossible to use.
- **Applicability across many molecular targets.** We believe that our technology addresses many different molecular targets expressed by many different kinds of tumors—including targets that are difficult to address because they are also expressed on healthy cells—because Probody therapeutics are designed to have limited interaction with non-cancerous tissues.
- **Versatility across antibody modalities.** We believe that our technology can be applied to most antibody-based therapies, including novel potent modalities like ADCs and TCBs.

Our Lead Product Candidates

We are leveraging our Probody platform to build a robust pipeline of potential first-in-class anti-cancer therapies. We currently retain worldwide development and commercialization rights to two of our most advanced Probody therapeutics in the clinic, praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and pacmilimab (CX-072). Additionally, we are advancing multiple partnered development programs in the clinic, including CX-2029, an anti-CD71 conditionally activated ADC in collaboration with AbbVie, as well as BMS-986249 and BMS-986288, our anti-CTLA-4 Probody programs partnered with Bristol Myers Squibb.

Praluzatamab Ravtansine (CX-2009: CD166-Directed Conditional ADC) Program

Although there are several ADCs approved for the treatment of cancer in the United States and elsewhere, conventional ADCs have been restricted to targeting proteins that are expressed highly in tumors, but are absent or poorly expressed in healthy tissues, in order to avoid undesirable toxicities. However, few cancer-associated proteins have this desirable profile, thereby limiting the utility of conventional ADCs.

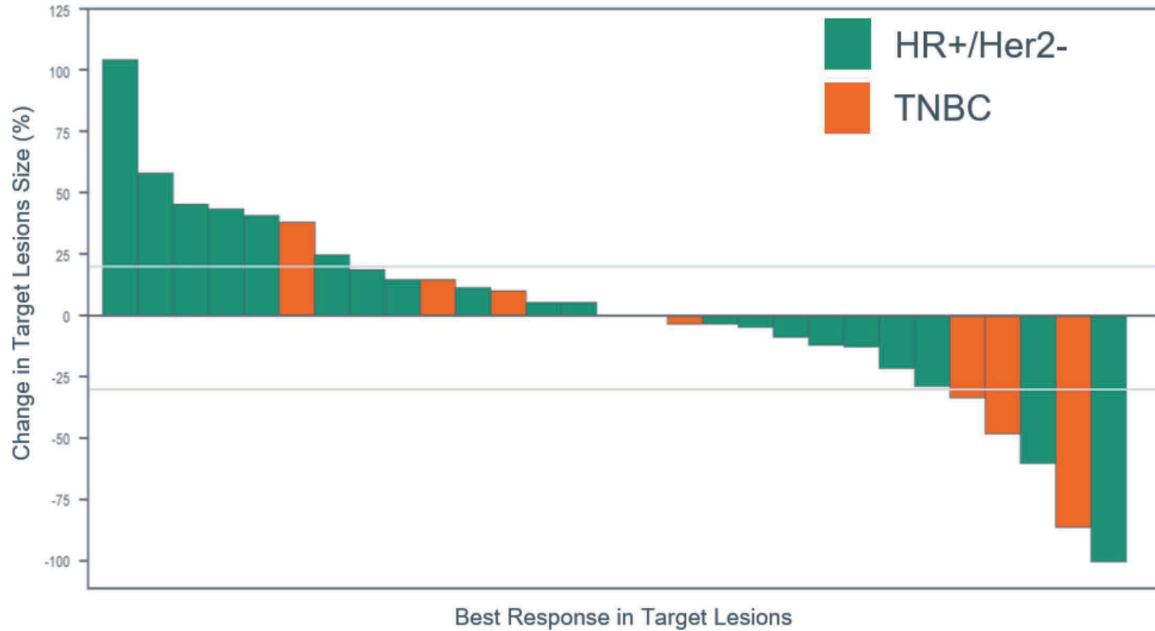
We have a broad research program at CytomX aimed at discovering and validating a new class of ADCs taking advantage of the fact that Probody therapeutics are designed to reduce binding of potent anti-cancer therapy to targets in healthy tissues while increasing binding to target in tumor tissue. We believe this unique, conditional approach can open up new classes of ADC targets that were previously deemed unsuitable because of expression on normal tissues. Our therapeutic strategy with conditional ADCs is to leverage targets to achieve binding to tumor cells, and to effect cancer cell killing via a cytotoxic payload conjugated to the antibody. We do not mask the cytotoxic payload in our conditional ADCs and therefore some payload-related toxicities are expected. However, our Probody platform is designed to minimize on target toxicities that otherwise may occur with traditional ADCs. While payload toxicities are still anticipated, they may offer an indication that therapeutically active levels of the drug conjugate are being achieved.

Our lead product candidate is praluzatamab ravtansine, a wholly-owned conditionally activated ADC directed against CD166, a novel cell surface target that we have validated at CytomX. CD166 is highly and homogeneously expressed in multiple different tumor types but its high expression on normal tissues makes this a difficult target to drug with a traditional ADC therapy.

As the first ADC that targets CD166, praluzatamab ravtansine is made up of a humanized, conditionally activated antibody that recognizes CD166 and is conjugated with the potent microtubule inhibiting payload DM4, licensed from ImmunoGen. In May 2020 at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual meeting (ASCO), we reported data from an ongoing Phase 1 dose-finding, multi-cohort study, in which 96 heavily-pretreated patients were enrolled to receive praluzatamab ravtansine at escalating doses of 0.25 - 10 mg/kg every 3 weeks, or 4 - 6 mg/kg every 2 weeks. Seven tumor types with high CD166 expression were included in this study: breast carcinoma, epithelial ovarian carcinoma, NSCLC, HNSCC, cholangiocarcinoma, endometrial carcinoma, and castration-resistant prostate carcinoma. Praluzatamab ravtansine was generally well tolerated at doses up to 7 mg/kg administered every three

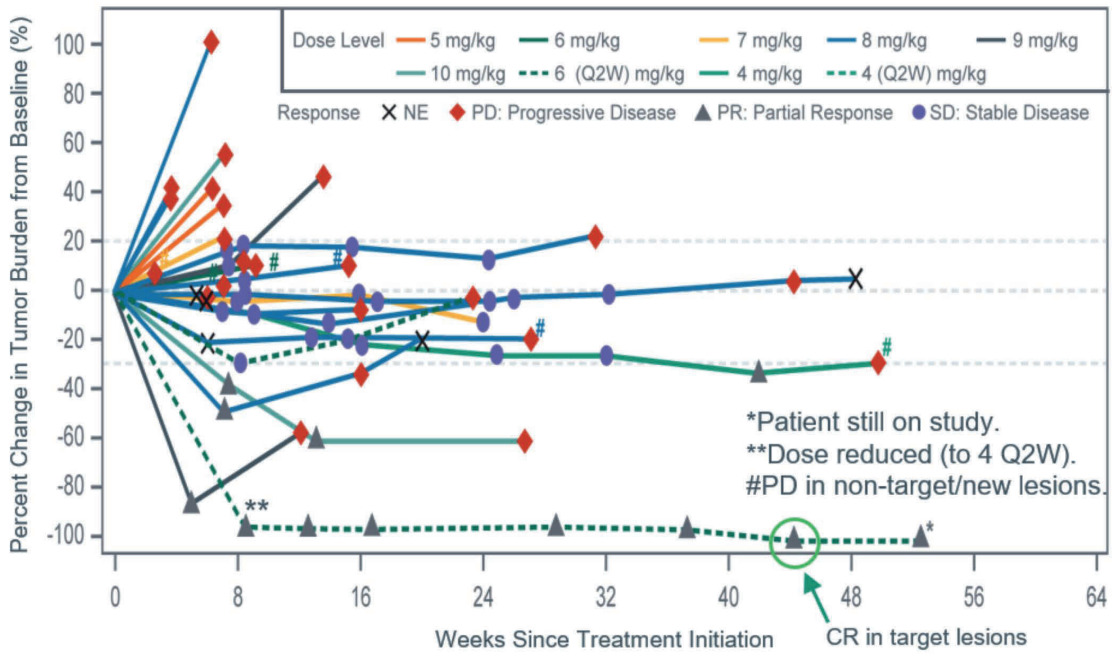
weeks, with no dose-limiting toxicities reported at doses up to 7 mg/kg. DM4-related toxicities, including ocular, neuropathic, and hepatic were higher in frequency at dose equivalents greater than 7 mg/kg dosed at every three weeks compared to 7 mg/kg or lower. The occurrence and severity of ocular adverse events were dose dependent: 20% of patients dosed at ≥ 8 mg/kg experienced Grade 3+ ocular adverse events; one patient treated at doses ≤ 7 mg/kg had a Grade 3+ ocular adverse event. Preliminary pharmacokinetic (“PK”) data showed that praluzatamab ravtansine circulates predominantly intact at all doses and PK is not strongly influenced by target-mediated drug disposition or anti-drug antibodies. Evidence of anti-cancer activity for CX-2009 was observed in patients with several tumor types including breast cancer, ovarian cancer and NSCLC.

These results were updated at the 2020 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium with particular focus on our clinical experience with CX-2009 in breast cancer. At the time of data cutoff in August 2020, 32 patients with HER2– breast cancer who received ≥ 4 mg/kg of praluzatamab ravtansine were response evaluable. Two confirmed partial responses were observed in patients with HR+, HER2– subtype, while three unconfirmed responses were observed in patients with TNBC. Clinical benefit rates of 41% and 28% were observed at 16 and 24 weeks (“CBR16” and “CBR 24”), respectively, with all four patients with TNBC who achieved CBR16 maintaining it at CBR24. Adverse events were consistent with data previously reported.



Observed Clinical Activity in Breast Cancer with Praluzatamab Ravtansine (CX-2009) at Doses ≥ 4 mg/kg Q3W

Importantly, responses were durable with some patients having their responses extended to almost one year, as shown in the spider plot below.



Observed Responses and Durability in Breast Cancer with Pralutamatrab Ravtansine (CX-2009) at Doses ≥ 4 mg/kg Q3W

Based on these encouraging early data, we have launched a new three-arm Phase 2 study in HER2-non amplified breast cancer.

Key Eligibility	Breast Cancer SubType	Endpoints
<p>Ocular prophylaxis required</p> <p>HR+/HER2 non-amplified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 – 2 prior cytotoxics for advanced disease Measurable disease required No active corneal disease <p>TNBC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD166 High ≥ 1 and ≤ 3 priors for advanced disease Measurable disease required Treated/stable brain metastases allowed No active corneal disease Arm C exclusion criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PD-L1 negative/unknown I/O refractory History of or active autoimmune condition 	<p>Arm A</p> <p>HR+/HER2 non-amp (n~40*) CX-2009</p> <p>Arm B</p> <p>TNBC (n~40*) CX-2009</p> <p>Arm C</p> <p>TNBC (n~40*) CX-2009 + CX-072**</p>	<p>Primary: Overall Response Rate (ORR) by central review</p> <p>Secondary: ORR (Inv), PFS, DCR, CBR24, DoR, OS, Safety, PK, ADA</p> <p>Exploratory: Biomarker correlation with outcome</p> <p>Readout: Initial data expected Q4 2021</p>

Design of the Pralutamatrab Ravtansine (CX-2009) Phase 2 study

Initial data are expected in the fourth quarter of 2021.

According to the American Cancer Society, an estimated 284,200 new cases of breast cancer are expected in the United States in 2021, making it the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women. HR+/HER2- and TNBC subtypes, collectively HER2-non-amplified, is the largest segment of breast cancer, accounting for greater than 80% of patients with advanced breast cancer. Patients with HR+ breast cancer are treated with hormone-based therapy, which can be single-agent or combination therapy (including CDK4/6 or mTOR

inhibition). If the cancer progresses, patients may require more aggressive cytotoxic chemotherapy. The patients that progress despite these therapies represent a significant unmet need for more efficacious treatment options.

CX-2029 (anti-CD71 Conditional ADC) Program in Collaboration with AbbVie

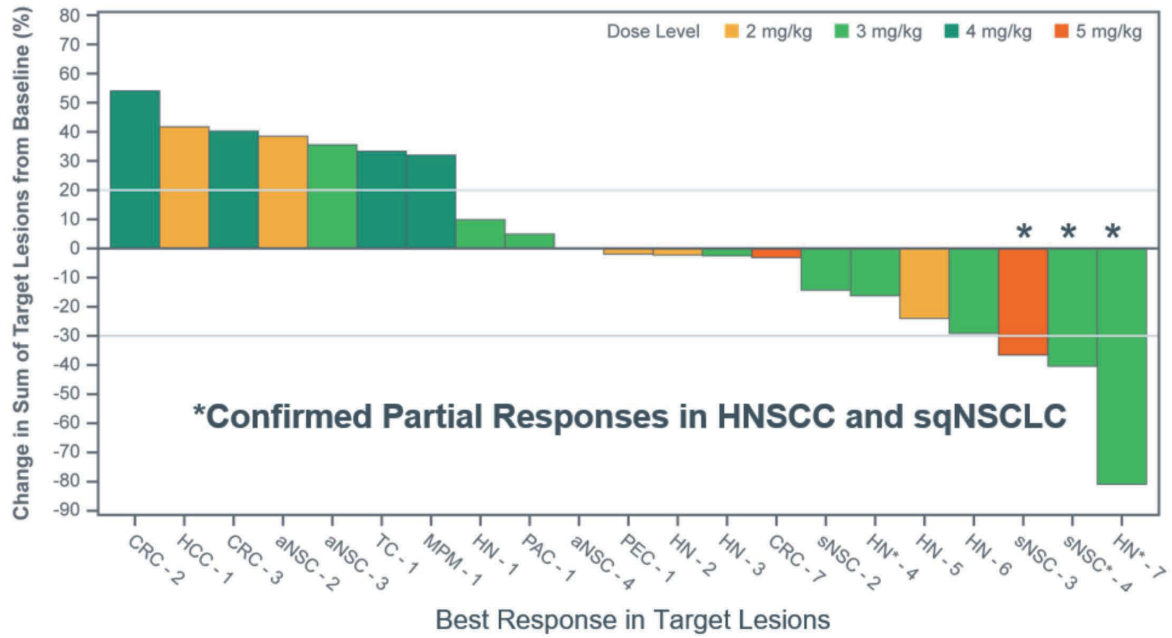
We are collaborating with AbbVie on the development of CX-2029, a CD71-directed conditionally activated ADC. CD71, also known as TfR1, is a cell surface protein that is essential for iron uptake in dividing cells. CD71 is highly expressed in a number of solid and hematologic cancers and has attractive molecular properties for efficient internalization of ADCs and cytotoxic payloads to tumor cells. However, CD71 is present on most healthy cells, and is thought to be an undruggable target with conventional ADCs. Our preclinical work has shown that conventional ADC to CD71 is lethal at sub-therapeutic doses, rendering it an undevelopable drug.

We used our Probody platform to design and construct CX-2029, a conditionally activated anti-CD71 ADC conjugated with the tubulin inhibitor, monomethyl auristatin E (“MMAE”), as the payload. In preclinical studies, CX-2029 demonstrated potent anticancer effects in various animal tumor models. For CX-2029 to be effective in patients, we believe we need to achieve dose levels in the 2 - 4 mg/kg range in cancer patients.

In 2020, we completed the dose-escalation phase of an ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical study, for which we received a \$40 million milestone payment from AbbVie.

In May 2020, we disclosed preliminary data from the Phase 1/2 study that forty-five patients with advanced solid tumors had been enrolled into the Phase 1 study to receive CX-2029 intravenously at 8 escalating dose cohorts ranging from 0.1 mg/kg to 5 mg/kg every three weeks. At doses of 0.25 – 5 mg/kg, more than 90 percent of CX-2029 circulated predominantly as the intact species. CX-2029 was generally well tolerated at doses up to 3 mg/kg, with infusion related reactions, anemia, and neutropenia/leukopenia as the most common treatment related adverse events. Anemia and neutropenia are commonly observed with the MMAE payload, and anemia was managed with transfusions and supportive care. The etiology of anemia is under investigation and is likely multifactorial, including MMAE-related and CD71 expression on red blood cell precursors. No CX-2029 treatment related deaths were reported, and no patient withdrew from the trial due to anemia.

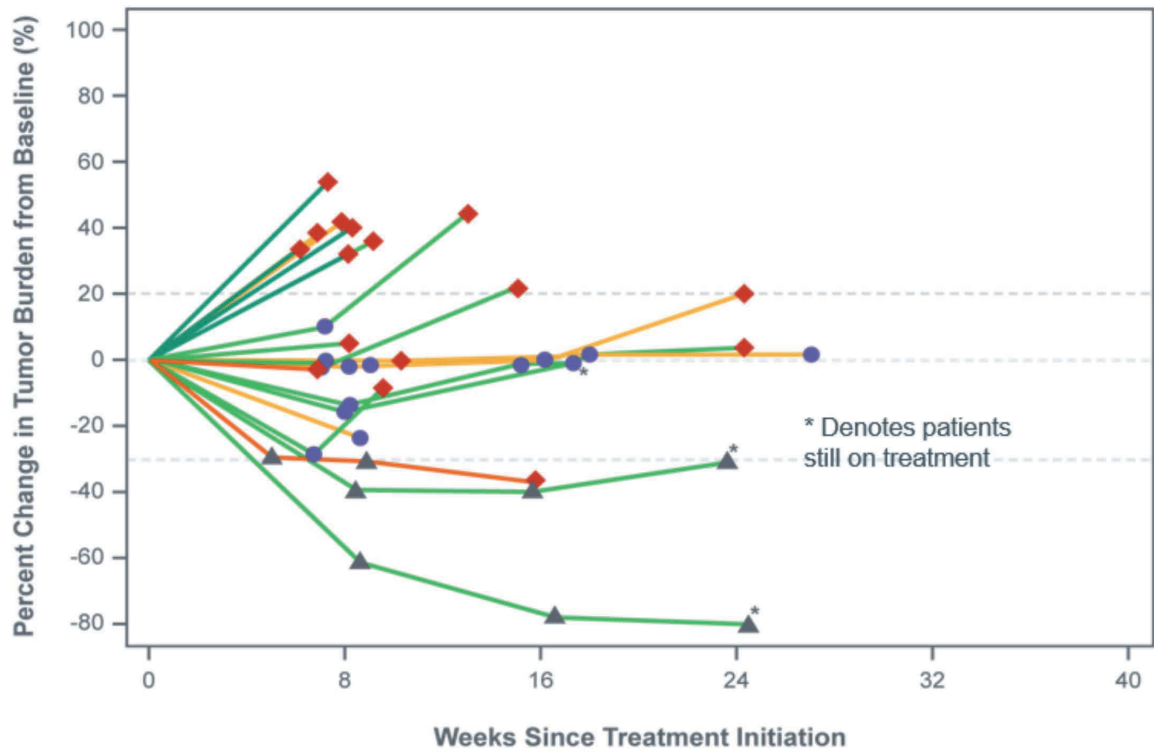
Evidence of target lesion reduction was observed principally in patients with tumors of squamous histology, including confirmed partial responses in two patients with sqNSCLC and in one patient with HNSCC among 21 response-evaluable patients treated at doses ≥ 2 mg/kg of CX-2029.



CRC=Colorectal Cancer, HCC=Hepatocellular carcinoma, aNSC=Non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma, TC=Thyroid carcinoma MPM=Malignant pleural mesothelioma, HN=Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, PAC=Pancreatic cancer, PEC=Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor, sNSC=Non-small cell lung squamous carcinoma

Observed Clinical Activity with CX-2029 at Doses ≥ 2 mg/kg Q3W

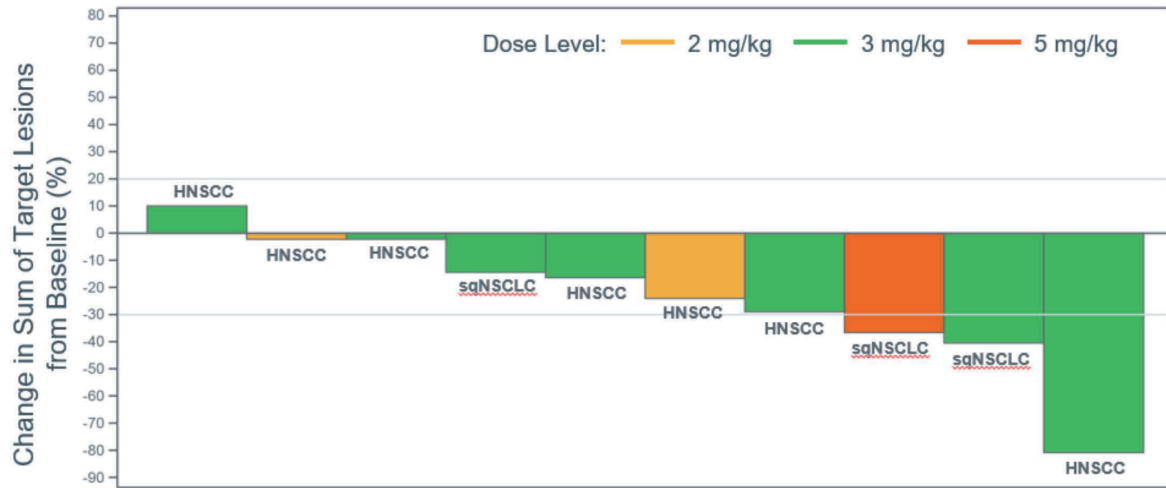
Durable responses were seen with CX-2029 in responding patients who received doses at ≥ 2 mg/kg every three weeks, extending their responses to almost six months.



Dose Level — 2 mg/kg — 3 mg/kg — 4 mg/kg — 5 mg/kg
Response — ◆ PD: Progressive Disease — ▲ PR: Partial Response — ● SD: Stable Disease

Observed Responses and Durability with CX-2029 at Doses ≥ 2 mg/kg Q3W

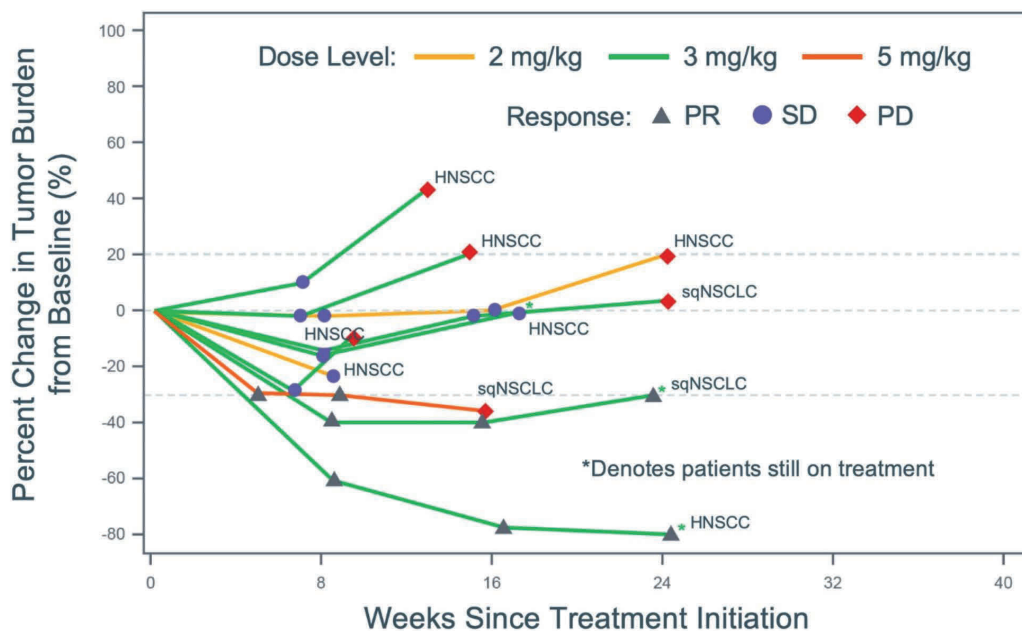
Best responses in patients with sqNSCLC and HNSCC who received CX-2029 at doses ≥ 2 mg/kg every three weeks are shown in the waterfall plot below. One patient with sqNSCLC who was dosed at 1 mg/kg and one patient with HNSCC came off study without a post-baseline assessment are excluded from the plot.



Best Response in Target Lesions

Observed Clinical Activity in sqNSCLC and HNSCC with CX-2029 at Doses ≥ 2 mg/kg Q3W

The spider plot demonstrating responses and durability for patients with sqNSCLC and HNSCC who received CX-2029 at doses ≥ 2 mg/kg every three weeks is shown below. CX-2029 showed clinical activity in patients with heavily-pretreated sqNSCLC and HNSCC, with 3 of 4 sqNSCLC patients achieving at least stable disease, including two confirmed partial responses (3 mg/kg, n=1; 5 mg/kg, n=1), and 7 of 8 HNSCC patients achieving at least stable disease, including one confirmed partial response at 3 mg/kg and one prolonged stable disease ongoing at ~ 25 weeks as of data cut off.



Observed Responses and Durability in sqNSCLC and HNSCC with CX-2029 at Doses ≥ 2 mg/kg Q3W

This study has now expanded into a four-cohort Phase 2 clinical study, evaluating CX-2029 as a monotherapy at the dose of 3 mg/kg, administered every three weeks, in patients with sqNSCLC, HNSCC, esophageal and gastro-esophageal junction cancers, and DLBCL.

Eligibility	Cancer Type	Endpoints
<p>sqNSCLC, HNSCC and esophageal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior therapy must include prior platinum and a checkpoint inhibitor (alone or in combination; if approved by the local Health Authority). For esophageal: squamous, adenocarcinoma or GE junction; prior HER2-targeted therapy if tumor is HER2+ Documented progression after at least one prior regimen for advanced disease 	<p>sqNSCLC n~25*</p> <p>HNSCC n~25*</p> <p>Esophageal/GEJ n~25*</p> <p>DLBCL n~25*</p> <p><small>*Evaluable</small></p>	<p>Primary: Overall Response Rate (ORR) by local investigator</p> <p>Secondary: PFS, DCR, CBR24, DoR, OS, Safety, PK, ADA, TTR</p> <p>Exploratory: Biomarker correlation with outcome</p> <p>Readout: Initial data expected Q4 2021</p>
<p>DLBCL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progression after at least 2 prior regimens (one of which must be anti-CD20 based therapy); not a candidate for stem cell transplant 		

Design of the CX-2029 Phase 2 expansion study

Initial results are expected in the fourth quarter of 2021.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death from all cancers globally, resulting in more than 1.8 million deaths per year. Greater than 80% of lung cancers are NSCLC and the main subtypes of NSCLC are adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma, with squamous cell representing approximately 30%. Head and neck cancers include cancers in the larynx, throat, lips, mouth, nose, and salivary glands, and represent the 6th most common cancer worldwide, resulting in 350,000 deaths annually, whereas it is the 8th most commonly diagnosed cancer in the United States, accounting for approximately 11,500 deaths annually. The most common types of esophageal cancer are adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma, with squamous cell accounting for about 90% of the global annual incidence of 456,000. DLBCL is the most common aggressive subtype of non-Hodgkin lymphoma, constituting up to 40% of cases globally and more than 18,000 people diagnosed with the malignancy each year in the United States. Despite recent advances in cancer treatment, including the advent of immuno-oncology therapy, significant unmet need remains for these four cancer types.

Pacmilimab (CX-072: conditionally activated PD-L1 therapeutic) Program

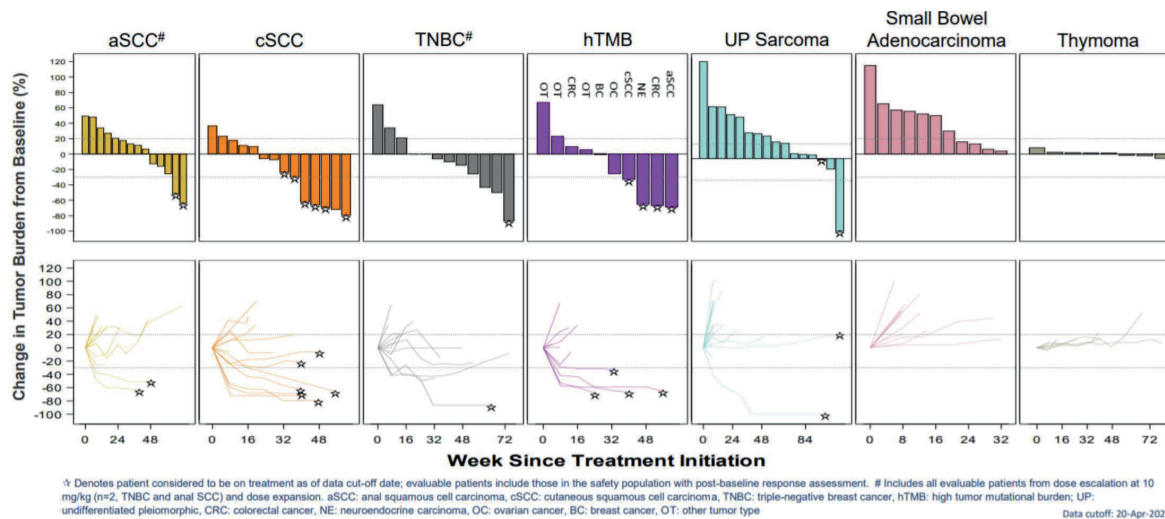
Our most advanced wholly-owned immuno-oncology product candidate is pacmilimab, a conditionally activated therapeutic against PD-L1, a clinically and commercially validated cancer target. The PD pathway consists principally of two targets: PD-1, which is typically expressed on T-cells, and PD-L1, which is typically expressed on the tumor cells as well as on healthy tissue. In healthy tissue, PD-1 and PD-L1 work together to negatively regulate immune response and maintain tolerance between the immune system and healthy tissue. Tumors, however, upregulate PD-L1 to evade immune surveillance by the host's immune system. Therefore, development of antibodies against PD-1 and PD-L1 have become a key focal point in cancer drug development, with three PD-1 antibodies nivolumab (Opdivo®), pembrolizumab (Keytruda®), and cemiplimab (Libtayo®) and three PD-L1 antibodies atezolizumab (Tecentriq®), durvalumab (Imfinzi®), and avelumab (Bavencio®) approved by the FDA as of January 2021, with many other PD pathway inhibitors in clinical development. In addition to assessment as single agents, PD-1 and PD-L1 antibodies have been studied extensively as the centerpiece of oncology combination therapies.

While inhibitors of the PD-L1 and/or PD-1 pathway offer the potential for clinical benefit in patients with a wide-variety of cancer types, there are a number of risks imposed by administration of these agents. According to U.S. labels for Opdivo, Keytruda, Tecentriq, Bavencio, and Imfinzi, the most common side effects (defined as either >15% or >20%, depending upon the agent) that were observed with commercially available anti-PD-L1 and anti-PD-1 agents include: fatigue, decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dyspnea, constipation, cough, musculoskeletal pain, back pain, abdominal pain, arthralgia, urinary tract infection, upper respiratory tract infection, peripheral edema, infusion-related reaction, rash, asthenia, pruritus, headache, and pyrexia.

Combining a PD pathway inhibitor with another anti-cancer agent often results in significantly greater toxicity than monotherapy alone. One example is the combination of atezolizumab and paclitaxel protein-bound, or nab-paclitaxel, which was approved in the United States for the treatment of adult patients with unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC whose tumors express $\geq 1\%$ of PD-L1, as determined by an FDA approved test. According to data reported in 2018 in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, the combination of atezolizumab at a dose of 840 mg and nab-paclitaxel at a dose of 100 mg per square meter of body-surface resulted in Grade 3/4 treatment related adverse events ("TRAEs") in 48.7% of the patients treated versus 42.2% in the placebo-nab-paclitaxel group, and drug discontinuations in 6.4% of the patients treated, compared to 1.4% in the placebo group.

We believe that a locally activated Probody therapeutic targeting PD-L1 has the potential to maintain the anti-tumor activity of the PD pathway blockade while reducing the autoimmunity that results from blocking such pathway systemically. As such, we believe that pacmilimab has the potential to enable combination therapies that cannot be appropriately dosed because of synergistic toxicity, and ultimately that pacmilimab may have the potential to play an important role in combination therapy. Pacmilimab may also ultimately prove to be a safer monotherapy than existing PD inhibitors which could have specific applications in certain clinical settings.

In our Phase 1/2 study of pacmilimab as monotherapy in patients with heavily-pretreated cancers we reported in May 2020 that a total of 114 patients with seven different tumor types were enrolled to receive pacmilimab at the 10 mg/kg dose. As of an April 20, 2020 data cutoff, pacmilimab monotherapy continued to demonstrate durable anti-tumor activity in patients with IO-sensitive tumors such as TNBC, anal squamous cell carcinoma, cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma, and tumors with high mutational burden. This conditionally activated therapeutic was generally well tolerated by patients, with Grade 3/4 TRAEs of 10% and 5.9% for patients who received pacmilimab monotherapy < 6 months and ≥ 6 months, respectively. Long term patients experienced fewer (~21%) immune-related adverse events (“irAEs”) and had no grade 3+ irAEs suggesting that tolerability can impact duration of treatment.



Activity and Durability Observed in IO-Responsive Tumors with Pacmilimab Monotherapy at 10 mg/kg Dose

Based on this potentially differentiated profile of a favorable tolerability and clear evidence of anti-cancer activity, we are studying pacmilimab in combination with praluzatamab ravtansine in a Phase 2 study in TNBC.

In 2019, we initiated PROCLAIM-CX-072-002, a Phase 2 clinical study evaluating the conditionally activated anti-PD-L1 pacmilimab in combination with ipilimumab. In March 2020, we made the strategic decision to terminate this study. The decision followed a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, along with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This decision allowed for resources to be redirected towards our potential first-in-class assets, including the combination of pacmilimab and praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) in TNBC.

BMS-986249 and BMS-986288 (anti-CTLA-4 Probody Therapeutics) Programs in Collaboration with Bristol Myers Squibb

In collaboration with our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb, we are developing BMS-986249 and BMS-986288, Probody versions of ipilimumab. Ipilimumab, sold under the brand name Yervoy®, is a monoclonal antibody that targets CTLA-4, a checkpoint protein receptor that downregulates the immune system. In the United States, ipilimumab has been approved by the FDA to treat melanoma as a single agent and in combination with nivolumab, an anti-PD-1 antibody, for colorectal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, malignant pleural mesothelioma, NSCLC, and renal cell carcinoma. While treatment with ipilimumab as a monotherapy or in combination with nivolumab has resulted in clinically meaningful anti-tumor activity in these malignancies, ipilimumab has a narrow therapeutic window and the FDA approved label has a black box warning about potential severe and fatal immune-related adverse events. We believe our CTLA-4-targeting Probody therapeutic may be able to effectively localize the anti-CTLA-4 antibody activity to the tumor microenvironment, thereby limiting systemic toxicities normally seen with ipilimumab, which could improve the benefit/risk profile of anti-CTLA-4 containing treatment regimens.

In an ongoing Phase 1/2 study conducted by Bristol Myers Squibb in patients with advanced cancers, Bristol Myers Squibb reported at ASCO 2020 preliminary data indicating that escalating doses of BMS-986249 ranging from 240 mg to 2400 mg (approximately 3 to 30 mg/kg of ipilimumab) were found to be generally well tolerated, either as a single agent or in combination with nivolumab. In February 2020, Bristol Myers Squibb initiated a randomized Phase 2 study cohort expansion in combination with nivolumab in patients with previously-untreated unresectable stage III-IV melanoma and we received a \$10.0 million milestone payment from them.

This study has been modified to include three additional single-arm cohorts: advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, and unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC.

For BMS-986288, a Probody version of non-fuscosylated ipilimumab, Bristol Myers Squibb is evaluating its safety and efficacy alone and in combination with nivolumab in an ongoing Phase 1/2a study in patients with selected advanced solid tumors.

Preclinical Product Candidates and Research

We are actively broadening the application of our Probody platform technology to multiple other product candidates, including additional potential first-in-class conditionally activated ADC product candidates and investigational TCB product candidates.

Anti-Trop-1 (EpCAM) Conditionally Activated ADC Program

Trop-1 or epithelial cell adhesion molecule (“EpCAM”) is a target that is highly expressed on a wide variety of tumor types. It has been, however, a difficult target to drug as it is also expressed widely on normal tissues. An EpCAM-targeting conditional ADC program was initially developed by ImmunoGen utilizing our Probody technology and ImmunoGen’s next-generation linker chemistry and novel maytansinoid payload, DM-21. At the 2018 European Antibody Congress and the 2019 American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, ImmunoGen reported pre-clinical data from this program showing CX-2043 elicited potent tumor regression in multiple tumor models, while minimizing on-target toxicities outside the tumor microenvironment. In late 2019, we obtained a worldwide, exclusive, sublicensable license from ImmunoGen to this anti-EpCAM ADC program, for which we are working towards submitting an IND in late 2021.

Conditionally Activated TCB Platform

We have also extended our Probody platform to the new and promising modality of T-cell engaging bispecific antibodies (“TCBs”). Conventional TCBs are a highly potent therapeutic modality designed to direct the activity of cytotoxic T cells to tumors. TCBs such as the BiTE, Blincyto®, a CD19-directed TCB commercialized by Amgen, have shown clinical activity in hematologic malignancies, but development of TCBs for solid tumor indications is proving challenging. Due to their high potency, TCBs can target normal tissues with low antigen expression, resulting in significant on-target, off-tumor toxicity that limits dosing to low levels. We are exploring the potential of our Probody technology to improve the therapeutic window for TCBs in solid tumors.

Our most advanced program in this modality is CX-904, a conditionally activated epidermal growth factor receptor-CD3 (“EGFR-CD3”) TCB, which we partnered with Amgen. In *in vitro* preclinical studies, CX-904 was shown to reduce cytotoxicity up to 100,000-fold as compared to an unmasked EGFR-CD3 TCB. CX-904 also induced tumor regressions and demonstrated significant anti-tumor activity in established tumor models. Additionally, CX-904 is predicted to be tolerated at efficacious doses in humans. We are working towards submission of an IND in late 2021.

Pre-clinical Research

We continue to conduct extensive research to create future generations of product candidates based on our Probody technology. Our broad Probody therapeutic technology platform and lead product candidates are supported by more than a decade of thorough scientific research and strong intellectual property. We have established a broad worldwide patent estate of at least 150 issued, owned and co-owned patents and at least 325 pending, owned and co-owned patent applications. We also have an exclusive license from University of California, Santa Barbara (“UCSB”) to three patent families covering screening tools to identify masks and substrates.

Our Collaborations

We believe that the Probody platform has broad applicability across a number of targets and antibody formats. We have leveraged strategic partnering to (a) extend the reach of our therapeutic opportunity, and (b) bring in significant non-dilutive capital into the Company. Since 2013, we have entered into collaborations with AbbVie, Amgen, Astellas, Bristol Myers Squibb and ImmunoGen, among others, to enable development of certain Probody therapeutics. In constructing each of these collaborations, our primary objectives were to collaborate with leading biopharmaceutical players to realize the potential of Probody therapeutics; gain meaningful near-term funding and/or technology access to enable advancement of our wholly-owned Probody therapeutics pipeline; broaden the number of Probody therapeutics that ultimately reach the clinic; and retain significant milestones, royalties, and in some cases product rights, for long-term upside.

AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company

In April 2016, we entered into two agreements with AbbVie, a CD71 Co-Development and Licensing Agreement (the “CD71 Agreement”) and the Discovery Agreement (the Discovery Agreement, together with the CD71 Agreement are collectively referred to as the “AbbVie Agreements”). Under the terms of the CD71 Agreement, we and AbbVie are co-developing CX-2029, a conditionally activated antibody-drug conjugate (“ADC against CD71, and we are responsible for pre-clinical and early clinical development. AbbVie will be responsible for later development and commercialization, with global late-stage development costs shared between the two companies. We will assume 35% of the net profits or net losses related to later development unless we opt-out. If we opt-out from participation of co-development of CX-2029, AbbVie will have sole right and responsibility for the further development, manufacturing and commercialization of CX-2029.

Under the CD71 Agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$20.0 million in April 2016, and a milestone payment of \$40.0 million in May 2020 for completion of the dose-escalation phase of the ongoing Phase 1/2 study. We are currently eligible to receive up to \$430.0 million in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments and royalties on ex-US sales in the high teens to low twenties if we participate in the co-development of CX-2029 subject to a reduction in such royalties if we opt-out from the co-development of the CD71 conditionally activated ADC. Our share of later stage co-development costs for CX-2029 is capped, provided that AbbVie may offset our co-development cost above the capped amounts from future payments such as milestone payments and royalties.

Under the terms of the Discovery Agreement, AbbVie received exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize conditionally activated ADCs against up to two targets, one of which was selected in March 2017 and the second of which was selected in July 2019. We shall perform research services to discover the Probody therapeutics and create conditionally activated ADCs for the nominated collaboration targets. From that point, AbbVie shall have sole right and responsibility for development and commercialization of products comprising or containing such conditionally activated ADCs (“Discovery Licensed Products”).

Under the Discovery Agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$10.0 million in April 2016 and we received an additional upfront payment of \$10.0 million in July 2019 upon the selection by AbbVie of the second target and the satisfaction of certain performance conditions under the CD71 Agreement. We are also eligible to receive up to \$265.0 million for each target in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments as well as royalties in the high single to low teens from commercial sales of any resulting conditionally activated ADCs.

Amgen, Inc.

In September 2017, we entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “Amgen Agreement”) with Amgen. Pursuant to the Amgen Agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$40.0 million in October 2017. Concurrent with the entry into the Amgen Agreement, Amgen purchased 1,156,069 shares of our common stock for \$20.0 million.

Under the terms of the Amgen Agreement, we and Amgen are co-developing a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bi-specific therapeutic targeting EGFR (“EGFR Products”). We are responsible for early-stage development of EGFR Products and all related costs (up to certain pre-set costs and certain limits based on clinical study size). Amgen will be responsible for late-stage development, commercialization, and all related costs of EGFR Products. Following early-stage development, we will have the right to elect to participate financially in the global co-development of EGFR Products with Amgen, during which we would bear certain of the worldwide development costs for EGFR Products and Amgen would bear the rest of such costs (the “EGFR Co-Development Option”). If we exercise our EGFR Co-Development Option, we will share in somewhat less than 50% of the profit and losses from sales of such EGFR Products in the U.S., subject to certain caps, offsets, and deferrals. If we choose not to exercise our EGFR Co-Development Option, we will not bear any costs of later stage development. We are eligible to receive up to \$455.0 million in development, regulatory, and commercial milestone payments for EGFR Products, and royalties in the low-double digit to mid-teen percentage of worldwide commercial sales, provided that if we exercise our EGFR Co-Development option, we shall only receive royalties in the low-double digit to mid-teen percentage of commercial sales outside of the United States.

Amgen also has the right to select a total of up to three targets, including the two additional targets discussed below. We and Amgen will collaborate in the research and development of conditionally activated T-cell engaging bi-specifics products directed against such targets. Amgen has selected one such target (the “Amgen Other Product”). If Amgen exercises its option within a specified period of time, it can select two such additional targets (the “Amgen Option Products” and, together with the Amgen Other Product, the “Amgen Products”). Except with respect to preclinical activities to be conducted by us, Amgen will be responsible, at its expense, for the development, manufacture, and commercialization of all Amgen Products. If Amgen exercises all of its options and advances all three of the Amgen Products, we are eligible to receive up to \$950.0 million in upfront, development, regulatory, and commercial milestones and tiered high single-digit to low-teen percentage royalties.

We have the option to select, from programs specified in the Amgen Agreement, an existing pre-clinical stage T-cell engaging bispecific product from the Amgen pre-clinical pipeline. We will be responsible, at our expense, for converting this program to a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bispecific product, and thereafter, be responsible for development, manufacturing, and commercialization of the product (“CytomX Product”). Amgen is eligible to receive up to \$203.0 million in development, regulatory, and commercial milestone payments for the CytomX Product, and tiered mid-single digit to low double-digit percentage royalties.

Astellas Pharma Inc

In March 2020, we entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “Astellas Agreement”) with Astellas, pursuant to which we and Astellas will collaborate on the research, development and commercialization of T-cell engaging bi-specific antibody products (“Products”) directed to CD3 and selected tumor antigen targets using our Probody® platform and other proprietary technology. Under the Astellas Agreement, we granted Astellas an exclusive, worldwide, royalty-bearing license to develop and commercialize Products in all fields. Astellas may select up to four targets to develop, with an option to expand to six targets. We will lead preclinical research and discovery activities up to clinical candidate selection for Products directed against up to four targets. Astellas will lead preclinical and clinical development of and obtaining regulatory approval for all Products. Astellas will be responsible for commercializing each Product, provided that we will have the option to elect to co-commercialize certain Products with Astellas in the United States, subject to the terms of a separate commercialization agreement to be entered into between Astellas and us.

Under the terms of the Astellas Agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$80 million, and Astellas will be responsible for funding the cost of preclinical research and discovery activities of both parties for all Products and for funding the cost of development and commercialization of all Products worldwide. If Astellas exercises its option to expand to six targets, we will be eligible to receive future preclinical, clinical and commercial milestones of approximately \$2.5 billion. Astellas will pay us tiered royalties on global net sales of Products from high single digit to mid-teens percentages, subject to certain reductions. Astellas’ royalty obligations continue with respect to each country and each Product until the later of (i) the date on which such Product is no longer covered by certain intellectual property rights, (ii) the 10th anniversary of the first commercial sale of such product in such country, and (iii) the loss of regulatory exclusivity for such Product in such country.

In addition, for a specified number of targets, at a pre-specified time prior to the initiation of the first pivotal study of a Product directed against such target, we will have an option to elect to co-fund certain subsequently initiated clinical trials for such Product. If we opt in, we would be responsible for a pre-determined portion of the costs of such trials, subject to specified caps, deferrals and offsets. We would then have the option to elect to co-commercialize such Products in the United States. For any such Products, in lieu of royalties in the United States, we will receive less than 40% of the profits for such Products in the United States and tiered low double digit to mid-teens percentage royalties on net sales of such Products outside of the United States, subject to certain reductions.

Bristol Myers Squibb Company

In May 2014, we and Bristol Myers Squibb entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “BMS Agreement”) to discover and develop compounds for use in human therapeutics aimed at multiple immuno-oncology targets using our Probody therapeutic technology.

Under the terms of the BMS Agreement, we granted Bristol Myers Squibb exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to four oncology targets, two of which were selected upon the execution of the BMS Agreement. Pursuant to the BMS Agreement, we received an upfront payment of \$50.0 million and were initially entitled to receive contingent payments of up to an aggregate of \$1,217.0 million in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, which can be reduced by any such payments received or by any termination of targets being pursued. We are entitled to royalty payments in the mid-single digit to low double digits percentage from potential future sales. We also receive research and development service fees. Bristol Myers Squibb has terminated certain targets from the BMS Agreement, as described below.

In January 2016, Bristol Myers Squibb selected the third target pursuant to the BMS Agreement and paid us \$10.0 million. In December 2016, Bristol Myers Squibb selected the fourth and its final target pursuant to the BMS Agreement and paid us \$15.0 million. In December 2016, Bristol Myers Squibb selected BMS-986249, a CTLA-4 Probody therapeutic, as a clinical candidate pursuant to the BMS Agreement, which triggered a \$2.0 million pre-clinical milestone payment to us. In November 2017, Bristol Myers Squibb received acceptance of the IND for BMS-986249 from the FDA, which triggered a \$10.0 million milestone payment to us. Bristol Myers Squibb recently advanced BMS-986249 into a randomized Phase 2 cohort expansion in patients with metastatic melanoma in combination with the PD-1 inhibitor nivolumab as part of the larger clinical trial, triggering, in February 2020, a \$10.0 million milestone payment from Bristol Myers Squibb to us. This study has been modified to include three additional single-arm cohorts: advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, and unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC.

In September 2019, Bristol Myers Squibb initiated the dose escalation phase of a Phase 1/2a clinical trial of a second anti-CTLA-4-directed therapeutic, BMS-986288, based on a modified version of ipilimumab, administered as monotherapy and in combination with nivolumab in patients with selected advanced solid tumors.

In March 2017, we and Bristol Myers Squibb entered into Amendment Number 1 to Extend Collaboration and License Agreement (“Amendment 1”). Amendment 1 granted Bristol Myers Squibb exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to six additional oncology targets and two non-oncology targets. Under the terms of Amendment 1, we continued to collaborate with Bristol Myers Squibb to discover and conduct preclinical development of Probody therapeutics against targets selected by Bristol Myers Squibb. Pursuant to Amendment 1, we received an upfront payment of \$200.0 million and were eligible to receive contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones. We were also entitled to tiered mid-single to low double-digit percentage of royalties from potential future sales

In February 2021, we and Bristol Myers Squibb entered into Amendment Number 2 to amend the Collaboration and License Agreement (“Amendment 2”), as amended by Amendment 1. Subsequent to Amendment 2, Bristol Myers Squibb has the exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to five oncology targets. Under the terms of Amendment 2, the period for target selection has been extended and we will continue to collaborate with Bristol Myers Squibb to discover and conduct preclinical development of Probody therapeutics against targets selected by Bristol Myers Squibb. Pursuant to Amendment 2, we are eligible to receive contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones of up to an aggregate of \$1,779.0 million. We are also entitled to tiered mid-single to low double-digit percentage of royalties from potential future sales.

ImmunoGen, Inc.

In January 2014, CytomX and ImmunoGen entered into the Research Collaboration Agreement (the “ImmunoGen Research Agreement”). The ImmunoGen Research Agreement provides us with the right to use ImmunoGen’s ADC technology in combination with our Probody therapeutic technology to create a conditionally activated ADC directed at one specified target under a research license, and to subsequently obtain an exclusive, worldwide development and commercialization license to use ImmunoGen’s ADC technology to develop and commercialize such conditionally activated ADCs. Under the agreement, we provided ImmunoGen with the rights to our Probody therapeutic technology to create conditionally activated ADCs directed at two targets under the research license and to subsequently obtain exclusive, worldwide development and commercialization licenses to develop and commercialize such conditionally activated ADCs. In February 2016, we exercised our option to obtain a development and commercialization license for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) pursuant to the terms of the ImmunoGen Research Agreement (the “CX-2009 License”). In February 2017, ImmunoGen exercised its option to obtain a development and commercialization license for the first of its two targets. ImmunoGen discontinued this program in July 2017 and substitution rights for this program terminated in February 2017. ImmunoGen exercised its second option to obtain a development and commercialization license pursuant to the ImmunoGen Research Agreement (the “ImmunoGen 2017 License”) for a target, EpCAM, in December 2017. At the end of 2019, as a result of a strategic restructuring by ImmunoGen and its decision to out-license certain programs, we obtained a worldwide, exclusive, sublicensable license to the EpCAM conditionally activated ADC program from ImmunoGen (the “ImmunoGen 2019 License”) and the ImmunoGen 2017 license ended.

Under the terms of the ImmunoGen Research Agreement, both we and ImmunoGen were required to perform research activities on behalf of the other party for no monetary consideration. Each party was solely responsible for the development, manufacturing and commercialization of any products resulting from the exclusive development and commercialization license obtained by such party under the agreement. In consideration for the praluzatamab ravtansine License, ImmunoGen is entitled to receive up to \$60.0 million in development and regulatory milestone payments, up to \$100.0 million in sales milestone payments and royalties in the mid to high single digits percentage on the commercial sales of any resulting product. In August 2017, we made a milestone payment of \$1.0 million to ImmunoGen for the first patient dosing with praluzatamab ravtansine and in February 2020, we triggered a \$3.0 million milestone payment to ImmunoGen for the first dosing of a patient in the praluzatamab ravtansine Phase 2 clinical trial. Under the ImmunoGen 2019 License, we gained rights to the EpCAM conditionally activated ADC program and, in return, we made an upfront payment, and we will pay certain clinical development, approval and commercialization milestone payments if achieved and royalties on product sales.

Manufacturing

Our Probody therapeutic candidates are designed to be produced as fully recombinant antibody prodrugs. Our Probody therapeutic candidates are also designed to maintain the manufacturability benefits of antibodies and leverage well established technologies used for antibody production. We conduct cell line development and process development both in-house and in collaboration with contract development and manufacturing organizations (“CMO”). CMOs are responsible for manufacturing of drug substance and clinical drug product materials.

Our preferred cell line has been successfully used for manufacturing several antibodies and requires minimal process optimization to establish a process to support early phase manufacturing. We utilize well established production steps typically part of a platform manufacturing process for antibodies. The CMO we have selected has a strong track record in manufacturing therapeutic biologics, including antibodies. Similarly, for our conditionally activated ADC projects we have selected CMOs with strong expertise in clinical/commercial drug conjugate manufacturing and with capabilities for toxin conjugation and fill-finish. Furthermore, our two lead conditionally activated ADC programs incorporate toxin payloads that have an established clinical and regulatory history.

To date, we have generally been able to successfully manufacture praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072) for our ongoing early-stage clinical trials with contract manufacturers. Our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb, has also been successful in independently manufacturing drug product for BMS-986249 and BMS-986288. However, in November 2019, we encountered a production failure at one of our CMOs that manufactures pacmilimab for our Phase 2 clinical trial. While we contracted with alternative suppliers that were able to timely deliver clinical trial drug product for the then ongoing trial, a failure to do so would have required us to temporarily suspend our ongoing trial for new and ongoing patients. Furthermore, in order to conduct later-stage clinical trials of our product candidates, including praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, and pacmilimab, and eventually, if approved, commercial products, we will need to manufacture them in larger quantities. We, or any manufacturing partners, may be unable to successfully increase the manufacturing scale and capacity for any of our product candidates in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. For example, we are currently working with our CMOs to change our manufacturing processes and formulations, scaling up for large drug manufacturing capability for praluzatamab ravtansine and pacmilimab and increasing the term of stability for pacmilimab drug product for late-stage clinical trials and commercialization. However, we may have to start late-stage trials with our early clinical trial drug product and switch to the late-stage or commercial drug product mid trial. In such event, the FDA will require us to complete bridging studies to compare the earlier stage material with the late-stage or commercial material to assure comparability between the earlier trial material and the late-stage or commercial material. Changing the formulation and scale up process is a complicated and difficult task. While we believe we can complete the process successfully, there can be no assurances that the changes we make to the drug product and manufacturing process will be successful or completed in a timely manner or that the FDA will not require additional development steps or studies from those we believe are necessary. If we are unable scale up our manufacturing capabilities with respect to praluzatamab ravtansine, pacmilimab or any of our other product candidates, increase the life of drug stability of pacmilimab or such other product candidates, or successfully complete the FDA's bridging requirements, we may not be able to successfully obtain FDA approval and commercialize pacmilimab or such other product candidates in a timely manner or at all.

The supply chain for the manufacturing of our product candidates is complicated and can involve many parties. We do not own manufacturing facilities for producing such supplies and rely on third-party contract manufacturers to manufacture our clinical trial and preclinical study product supplies. Our clinical trial manufacturing contractors and suppliers are our sole source for their respective manufacturing and supplies. Failure of any of these contractors could affect our ability to have clinical trial material available when needed. This could result in a substantial delay of our clinical trials. For example, for each of praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, and pacmilimab, our manufacturing supply chain includes several contract manufacturers, and failure by any of these manufacturers could result in interruptions of our clinical studies. We do not have any long-term contracts and we do not currently have an alternative to any of our third-party contract manufacturers. Consequently, there can be no assurance that our preclinical and clinical development product supplies will not be limited, interrupted, or of satisfactory quality or continue to be available at acceptable prices. In particular, any replacement of any of our third-party contract manufacturers could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements. In addition, we may encounter issues with transferring technology to a new third-party manufacturer, and we may encounter regulatory delays if we need to move the manufacturing of our products from one third-party manufacturer to another. For example, we were dependent on ImmunoGen under our collaboration for certain steps in the manufacturing of clinical quantities of praluzatamab ravtansine. At the end of 2018, ImmunoGen closed their clinical manufacturing facility in Norwood, Massachusetts provided clinical manufacturing support for the praluzatamab ravtansine program. We recently completed the transfer of the drug substance manufacturing process from ImmunoGen to a contract manufacturer, where we have an existing relationship and with expertise in the manufacture of antibody drug conjugates at a clinical and commercial scale. While the manufacturing transfer process has been completed, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a disruption in the supply of praluzatamab ravtansine as a result of such transfer or that we will not experience any other disruption in the manufacturing of praluzatamab ravtansine.

In-Licenses

License from UCSB

In August 2010, we entered into an agreement with UCSB, that grants us an exclusive license, with the right to sublicense, under the patent rights owned by UCSB covering mask and screening technologies relating to the identification and discovery of pro-protein biologics, including masks and substrates, for the identification of pro-proteins, for use in the fields of therapeutics, in vivo diagnostics, and prophylactics (the "UCSB Agreement"). The UCSB Agreement also grants us an exclusive license, with the right to

sublicense, under UCSB's interest in certain patent rights we co-own with UCSB covering Probody antibodies and other pro-proteins in the fields of therapeutics, in vivo diagnostics and prophylactics.

We had no upfront payment obligations under the agreement. In April 2019, we amended the UCSB Agreement and in connection with the amendment, we paid UCSB \$1.0 million and issued 150,000 shares of our common stock to UCSB. We are obligated to pay to UCSB royalties on net sales of licensed products in the low single digit percentages, subject to annual minimum amounts as well as certain reductions. We are required to make milestone payments to UCSB on the accomplishment of certain milestones totaling up to \$1,075 million for each of the first two indications for each licensed product consisting of a molecule or compound covered by the licensed patent rights. We were also obligated to make a payment to UCSB upon the first occurrence of an IPO or change of control. If the Company sublicenses its rights under the UCSB Agreement, it must pay UCSB a percentage of our total sublicense revenues ranging from the mid-single to mid-teen percentages, which total amount would be first reduced by the aggregate amount of certain research and development related expenses incurred by the Company and other permitted deductions.

Licenses from ImmunoGen

In February 2016, we exercised our option to obtain a worldwide, exclusive, sublicensable license from ImmunoGen for development and commercialization of products directed against the target selected by us under our research collaboration agreement with ImmunoGen. Additionally, in December 2019, we obtained a worldwide, exclusive, sublicensable license to ImmunoGen's EpCAM conditionally activated ADC program. See the description of the license agreements set forth under the caption "Our Collaborations—ImmunoGen, Inc." in this Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Competition

CytomX is pioneering a new class of antibody therapeutics – the Probody therapeutic platform. The biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries, including the ADC and immuno-oncology subsectors, are characterized by rapid evolution of technologies, fierce competition and strong defense of intellectual property. Any product candidates that we successfully develop and commercialize will have to compete with existing therapies and new therapies that may become available in the future. While we believe that our proprietary Probody platform and scientific expertise in the field of biologics and immuno-oncology provide us with competitive advantages, a wide variety of institutions, including large biopharmaceutical companies, specialty biotechnology companies, academic research departments and public and private research institutions, are actively developing potentially competitive products and technologies. We face substantial competition from biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies developing biopharmaceutical products, particularly with respect to ADC and immuno-oncology therapeutics, where competition is intense and rapidly evolving. These competitors generally fall within the following categories:

Masking and conditional activation: Several companies, including AbbVie, Adagene, Amgen, Amunix, BioAtla, Halozyme, Harpoon, Maverick Therapeutics, Pandion Therapeutics, Revitope, Roche, Seagen, Werewolf, and Xilio are exploring antibody masking and/or conditional activation strategies, which could compete with our Probody Platform.

Antibody-drug conjugates: Several large pharmaceutical companies, such as AbbVie, Daiichi Sankyo, Gilead, Pfizer, Roche, and Takeda are developing ADCs. Two mid-sized companies, ImmunoGen and Seagen are also leaders in this space. In addition, numerous smaller companies have ongoing efforts in the space.

Cancer immunotherapies: Cancer immunotherapy is one of the most competitive and fastest growing segments of the pharmaceutical industry. Almost every large pharmaceutical company is developing cancer immunotherapies, including Amgen, AstraZeneca PLC, Bristol Myers Squibb, Celgene, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Merck & Co., Inc., Novartis AG, Pfizer, Roche Holding Ltd and Sanofi SA. In addition, many large and mid-sized biotech companies such as BeiGene, Incyte, Nektar, and Alkermes have ongoing efforts in cancer immunotherapy. Numerous smaller companies are also working in this space.

T-cell engaging bispecifics: Several large pharmaceuticals companies, such as Amgen, Novartis, and Roche, have on-going efforts in the field of TCBs. In addition, several mid-sized biotech companies such as MacroGenics and Xencor, as well as numerous smaller companies, have ongoing efforts in TCBs.

Many of our competitors, either alone or with strategic partners, have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources than we do. Accordingly, our competitors may be more successful than us in obtaining approval for treatments and achieving widespread market acceptance, rendering our treatments obsolete or non-competitive. Accelerated merger and acquisition activity in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries may result in even more resources being concentrated among a smaller number of our competitors. These companies also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, establishing clinical study sites and patient registration for clinical studies and acquiring technologies complementary to, or necessary for, our programs. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. Our commercial opportunity could be substantially limited in the event that our competitors develop and commercialize products that are more effective, safer, less toxic, more convenient or less expensive than our comparable products. In geographies that are critical to our commercial success, competitors may also obtain regulatory approvals

before us, resulting in our competitors building a strong market position in advance of our products' entry. We believe the factors determining the success of our programs will be the efficacy, safety and convenience of our product candidates.

Intellectual Property

We strive to protect and enhance the proprietary technology, inventions, and improvements that are commercially important to our business, including seeking, maintaining, and defending patent rights, whether developed internally or licensed from third parties. Our policy is to seek to protect our proprietary position by, among other methods, pursuing and obtaining patent protection in the United States and in jurisdictions outside of the United States related to our proprietary technology, inventions, improvements, platforms and product candidates that are important to the development and implementation of our business. Our patent portfolio is intended to cover, but is not limited to, our technology platforms, our product candidates and components thereof, their methods of use and processes for their manufacture, our proprietary reagents and assays, and any other inventions that are commercially important to our business. We also rely on trade secret protection of our confidential information and know-how relating to our proprietary technology, platforms and product candidates, continuing innovation, and in-licensing opportunities to develop, strengthen, and maintain our proprietary position in our Probody platform and product candidates. We expect to rely on data exclusivity, market exclusivity, patent term adjustment and patent term extensions when available. Our commercial success may depend in part on our ability to obtain and maintain patent and other proprietary protection for our technology, inventions, and improvements; to preserve the confidentiality of our trade secrets; to maintain our licenses to use intellectual property owned or controlled by third parties; to defend and enforce our proprietary rights, including our patents; to defend against and challenge the assertion by third parties of their purported intellectual property rights; and to operate without the unauthorized infringement of valid and enforceable patents and other proprietary rights of third parties.

We believe that we have a strong global intellectual property position and substantial know-how and trade secrets relating to our Probody therapeutic technology, platform and product candidates. Our patent portfolio as of February 20, 2021 contains at least 150 issued patents (some of which are co-owned with a third party) and at least 325 pending patent applications (some of which are co-owned with a third party). We have exclusively licensed UCSB's interest in the co-owned patent family covering Probody and other pro-protein technology in the fields of therapeutics, *in vivo* diagnostics and prophylactics.

These patents and patent applications include claims directed to:

- Probody platform and PDC platform;
- Other pro-protein platforms;
- Probody conjugates and conjugation methods to produce PDCs;
- Bispecific and other multispecific Probody therapeutics, including T-cell-recruiting bispecific Probody therapeutics;
- Protease-cleavable linkers, e.g., serine protease- and/or MMP-cleavable linkers;
- Improved display systems for peptide display, e.g., to identify masks, substrates, and other proteins;
- Cancer immunotherapy Probody therapeutics, e.g., PD-L1, PD-1, and CTLA-4 Probody therapeutics, as well as related novel antibodies and combination therapies;
- Probody drug conjugates, e.g., CD-166, CD71 (transferrin receptor), CD49c (integrin alpha 3), and CD147 PDCs, as well as related Probody therapeutics, novel antibodies and ADCs;
- Probody therapeutics to other targets, e.g., EGFR, Jagged, and IL6R Probody therapeutics, as well as related PDCs, novel antibodies and ADCs;
- Antibodies that bind Probody therapeutics, e.g., anti-mask and anti-Probody antibodies;
- Antibodies that bind key targets;
- Antibodies that bind the active site of uPA protease;
- Compositions and methods to discriminate between intact Probody therapeutics and activated versions thereof, as well as other translation assays;
- Methods to produce intact Probody therapeutics; and
- Methods to use any of the above-referenced compounds and compositions.

In addition, we have exclusively licensed a patent portfolio of patent families from UCSB patents and patent applications that cover compositions and methods related to screening for and identification of masks and protease-cleavable linkers that we incorporate into our Probody therapeutics.

As for the Probody platform, product candidates and processes we develop and commercialize, in the normal course of business, we intend to pursue, where appropriate, patent protection or trade secret protection relating to compositions, methods of manufacture, assay methods, methods of use, treatment of indications, dosing and formulations. We may also pursue patent protection with respect to product development processes and technology.

We continually assess and refine our intellectual property strategy as we develop new platform technologies and product candidates. To that end, we are prepared to file additional patent applications if our intellectual property strategy requires such filings, or where we seek to adapt to competition or seize business opportunities. Further, we are prepared to file patent applications, as we consider appropriate under the circumstances, relating to the new technologies that we develop. In addition to filing and prosecuting patent applications in the United States, we often file counterpart patent applications in the European Union and in additional countries where we believe such foreign filing is likely to be beneficial.

Our currently issued patents will likely expire on dates ranging from 2028 to 2037, unless we receive patent term extension or adjustment as might be available under applicable law. If patents are issued on our pending patent applications, the resulting patents are projected to expire on dates ranging from 2028 to 2041, unless we receive patent term extension or adjustment. However, the actual protection afforded by a patent varies on a product-by-product basis, from country-to-country, and depends upon many factors, including the type of patent, the scope of its coverage, the availability of regulatory-related extensions, the availability of legal remedies in a particular country, and the validity and enforceability of the patent.

All of our patents and patent applications are subject to risks and uncertainties under U.S. and foreign law. We also rely on trademark registration to protect our trademarks. For a more comprehensive discussion of risks related to our proprietary technology, inventions, improvements, platforms and product candidates, please see the section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Intellectual Property.”

We also rely on trade secret protection for our confidential and proprietary information. It is our policy to require our employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, sponsored researchers and other advisors to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment or consulting relationships with us. In the case of employees, the agreements provide that all inventions conceived by the individual, and which are related to our current or planned business or research and development or made during normal working hours, on our premises or using our equipment or proprietary information, are our exclusive property. In many cases our confidentiality and other agreements with consultants, outside scientific collaborators, sponsored researchers and other advisors require them to assign or grant us licenses to inventions they invent as a result of the work or services they render under such agreements or grant us an option to negotiate a license to use such inventions.

Government Regulation and Product Approval

Governmental authorities in the U.S., at the federal, state and local level, and other countries extensively regulate, among other things, the research, development, testing, manufacture, labeling, packaging, promotion, storage, advertising, distribution, marketing and export and import of products such as those we are developing. Our product candidates are subject to regulation in the U.S. as biologics, which must be approved by the FDA through the BLA process before they may be legally marketed in the U.S. and will be subject to similar requirements in other countries prior to marketing in those countries. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals and the subsequent compliance with applicable federal, state, local and foreign statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources.

U.S. Government Regulation

In the U.S., the FDA regulates biologics under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) and the Public Health Service Act (“PHSA”), and their respective implementing regulations. Failure to comply with the applicable U.S. requirements at any time during the product development or approval process, or after approval, may subject an applicant to administrative or judicial sanctions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us. These sanctions could include:

- refusal to approve pending applications;
- withdrawal of an approval;
- imposition of a clinical hold;
- warning or untitled letters;
- seizures or administrative detention of product;
- total or partial suspension of production or distribution; or

- injunctions, fines, disgorgement, or civil or criminal penalties.

BLA Approval Process

The process required by the FDA before a biologic may be marketed in the U.S. generally involves the following:

- completion of nonclinical laboratory tests, animal studies and formulation studies conducted according to good laboratory practices (“GLPs”), and other applicable regulations;
- submission to the FDA of an IND, which must become effective before human clinical trials may begin;
- performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials according to good clinical practices (“GCPs”), to establish the safety, purity and potency of the product candidate for its intended use;
- submission to the FDA of a BLA;
- satisfactory completion of an FDA pre-approval inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities at which the product candidate is produced to assess compliance with current good manufacturing practices (“cGMPs”) to assure that the facilities, methods and controls are adequate to preserve the product candidate’s continued safety, purity and potency, and of selected clinical investigation sites to assess compliance with GCPs; and
- FDA review and approval of the BLA to permit commercial marketing of the product for its particular labeled uses in the United States.

Preclinical and Clinical Studies

Once a biologic product candidate is identified for development, it enters the preclinical or nonclinical testing stage. Nonclinical tests include laboratory evaluations of product chemistry, toxicity and formulation, as well as animal studies. An IND sponsor must submit the results of the nonclinical tests, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, to the FDA as part of the IND. Some nonclinical testing may continue even after the IND is submitted. In addition to including the results of the nonclinical studies, the IND will also include a protocol detailing, among other things, the objectives of the clinical trial, the parameters to be used in monitoring safety and the effectiveness criteria to be evaluated if the first phase lends itself to an efficacy evaluation. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, places the IND on clinical hold. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before clinical trials can begin. A clinical hold may occur at any time during the life of an IND and may affect one or more specific studies or all studies conducted under the IND.

All clinical trials must be conducted under the supervision of one or more qualified investigators in accordance with GCPs. They must be conducted under protocols detailing the objectives of the trial, dosing procedures, research subject selection and exclusion criteria and the safety and effectiveness criteria to be evaluated. Each protocol, and any subsequent material amendment to the protocol, must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND, and progress reports detailing the status of the clinical trials must be submitted to the FDA annually. Sponsors also must report to the FDA serious and unexpected adverse reactions in a timely manner, any clinically important increase in the rate of a serious suspected adverse reaction over that listed in the protocol or investigation brochure or any findings from other studies or animal or *in vitro* testing that suggest a significant risk in humans exposed to the product candidate. An institutional review board (“IRB”) at each institution participating in the clinical trial must review and approve the protocol before a clinical trial commences at that institution and must also approve the information regarding the trial and the consent form that must be provided to each research subject or the subject’s legal representative, monitor the study until completed and otherwise comply with IRB regulations. There are also requirements governing the reporting of ongoing clinical trials and completed clinical trial results to public registries.

Human clinical trials are typically conducted in three sequential phases that may overlap or be combined.

- Phase 1—The product candidate is initially introduced into healthy human subjects and tested for safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism, distribution and elimination. In the case of some therapeutic candidates for severe or life-threatening diseases, such as cancer, especially when the product candidate may be inherently too toxic to ethically administer to healthy volunteers, the initial human testing is often conducted in patients.
- Phase 2—Clinical trials are performed on a limited patient population intended to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases and to determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage.
- Phase 3—Clinical trials are undertaken to further evaluate dosage, clinical efficacy and safety in an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical study sites. These studies are intended to establish the overall risk-benefit ratio of the product and provide an adequate basis for product approval.

A pivotal study is a clinical study that is designed to meet regulatory agency requirements for the evaluation of a product candidate's efficacy and safety such that it can be used to justify the approval of the product. Generally, pivotal studies are also Phase 3 studies but may consist of Phase 2 studies if the trial design for such Phase 2 provides a reliable assessment of clinical benefit, particularly in situations where there is an unmet medical need. Human clinical trials are inherently uncertain, and Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 testing may not be successfully completed. The FDA or the sponsor may suspend a clinical trial at any time for a variety of reasons, including a finding that the research subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Similarly, an IRB can suspend or terminate approval of a clinical trial at its institution if the clinical trial is not being conducted in accordance with the IRB's requirements or if the product candidate has been associated with unexpected serious harm to patients.

During the development of a new biologic product candidate, sponsors are given opportunities to meet with the FDA at certain points; specifically, prior to the submission of an IND, at the end of Phase 2 and before a BLA is submitted. Meetings at other times may be requested. These meetings can provide an opportunity for the sponsor to share information about the data gathered to date and for the FDA to provide advice on the next phase of development. Sponsors typically use the meeting at the end of Phase 2 to discuss their Phase 2 clinical results and present their plans for the pivotal Phase 3 clinical trial that they believe will support the approval of the new therapeutic. If a Phase 3 clinical trial is the subject of discussion at the end of Phase 2 meeting with the FDA, a sponsor may be able to request a Special Protocol Assessment ("SPA"), the purpose of which is to reach agreement with the FDA on the Phase 3 clinical trial protocol design and analysis that will form the primary basis of an efficacy claim. If a written agreement is reached, it will be binding on the FDA and may not be changed by the sponsor or the FDA after the trial begins except with the written agreement of the sponsor and the FDA or if the FDA determines that a substantial scientific issue essential to determining the safety or efficacy of the product candidate was identified after the testing began.

Post-approval trials, sometimes referred to as "Phase 4" clinical trials, may be conducted after initial marketing approval. These trials are used to gain additional experience from the treatment of patients in the intended therapeutic indication. In certain instances, FDA may mandate the performance of such "Phase 4" clinical trials as a condition of approval for a BLA.

Concurrent with clinical trials, sponsors usually complete additional animal safety studies, develop additional information about the chemistry and physical characteristics of the product candidate and finalize a process for manufacturing commercial quantities of the product candidate in accordance with cGMP requirements. The manufacturing process must be capable of consistently producing quality batches of the product candidate and the manufacturer must develop methods for testing the safety, purity and potency of the product candidate. Additionally, appropriate packaging must be selected and tested, and stability studies must be conducted to demonstrate that the biologic product candidate does not undergo unacceptable deterioration over its shelf life.

Submission of a BLA to the FDA

The results of product development, nonclinical studies and clinical trials, along with descriptions of the manufacturing process, analytical tests and other control mechanisms, proposed labeling and other relevant information are submitted to the FDA as part of a BLA requesting approval to market the product for one or more indications.

Under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act ("PDUFA") as amended, each BLA must be accompanied by a significant user fee. The FDA adjusts the PDUFA user fees on an annual basis. PDUFA also imposes an annual program fee for marketed products. Fee waivers or reductions are available in certain circumstances, such as where a waiver is necessary to protect the public health, where the fee would present a significant barrier to innovation, or where the applicant is a small business submitting its first human therapeutic application for review.

Within 60 days following submission of the application, the FDA reviews a BLA to determine if it is substantially complete before the agency accepts it for filing. The FDA may refuse to file any BLA that it deems incomplete or not properly reviewable at the time of submission and may request additional information. In this event, the BLA must be resubmitted with the additional information. The resubmitted application also is subject to review before the FDA accepts it for filing. Once the submission is accepted for filing, the FDA begins an in-depth substantive review of the BLA. The FDA reviews a BLA to determine, among other things, whether the proposed product is safe, pure and potent for its intended use, and whether the facility in which it is being manufactured, processed, packaged, or held meets standards designed to assure the product's continued safety, purity and potency in accordance with cGMP. The FDA may refer applications for novel products or products that present difficult questions of safety or efficacy to an advisory committee, typically a panel that includes clinicians and other experts, for review, evaluation and a recommendation as to whether the application should be approved and under what conditions. The FDA is not bound by the recommendations of an advisory committee, but it considers such recommendations carefully when making decisions.

Before approving a BLA, the FDA will inspect the facilities at which the product is manufactured. The FDA will not approve the product unless it determines that the manufacturing processes and facilities are in compliance with cGMP requirements and adequate to assure consistent production of the product within required specifications. Additionally, before approving a BLA, the FDA will

typically inspect one or more clinical sites to assure that the clinical trials were conducted in compliance with GCP requirements. To assure cGMP and GCP compliance, an applicant must incur significant expenditure of time, money and effort in the areas of training, record keeping, production and quality control.

Notwithstanding the submission of relevant data and information, the FDA may ultimately decide that the BLA does not satisfy its regulatory criteria for approval and deny approval of the application. If the agency decides not to approve the BLA in its present form, the FDA will issue a complete response letter that describes all of the specific deficiencies in the BLA identified by the FDA. The deficiencies identified may be minor, for example, requiring labeling changes, or major, for example, requiring additional clinical trials. Additionally, the complete response letter may include recommended actions that the applicant might take to place the application in a condition for approval. If a complete response letter is issued, the applicant may either resubmit the BLA, addressing all of the deficiencies identified in the letter, or withdraw the application.

Even if a product receives regulatory approval, the approval may be significantly limited to specific indications and dosages or the indications for use may otherwise be limited, which could restrict the commercial value of the product. Further, the FDA may require that certain contraindications, warnings or precautions be included in the product labeling.

As a condition of BLA approval, the FDA may require a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (“REMS”) to ensure that the benefits of the drug outweigh its risks. If the FDA determines a REMS is necessary prior to or during review of the application, the sponsor must submit a REMS as part of its application, and the FDA will not approve a BLA without a REMS, if required. A REMS program may be required to include various elements, such as a medication guide or patient package insert, a communication plan to educate healthcare providers of the product’s risks, or other elements to assure safe use, such as limitations on who may prescribe or dispense the drug, dispensing only under certain circumstances, special monitoring and the use of patient registries. In addition, all REMS programs must include a timetable to periodically assess the strategy following implementation.

Further, product approval may require substantial post-approval testing and surveillance to monitor the product’s safety and efficacy, and the FDA has the authority to prevent or limit further marketing of a product based on the results of these post-marketing programs. Once granted, product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or problems are identified following initial marketing. Moreover, changes to the conditions established in an approved application, including changes in indications, labeling or manufacturing processes or facilities may require submission and FDA approval of a new supplement before the changes can be implemented. A supplement for a new indication typically requires clinical data similar to that supporting the original approval, and the FDA uses similar procedures in reviewing supplements as it does in reviewing original applications.

Companion Diagnostics

Some of our product candidates may require use of an in vitro diagnostic to identify appropriate patient populations. These diagnostics, often referred to as companion diagnostics, are regulated as medical devices. In the United States, the FDCA and its implementing regulations, and other federal and state statutes and regulations govern, among other things, medical device design and development, pre-clinical and clinical testing, premarket clearance or approval, registration and listing, manufacturing, labeling, storage, advertising and promotion, sales and distribution, export and import, and post-market surveillance. Unless an exemption applies, companion diagnostic tests require marketing clearance or approval from the FDA prior to commercial distribution. The two primary types of FDA marketing authorization applicable to a medical device are premarket notification, also called 510(k) clearance, and premarket approval (“PMA”).

If use of companion diagnostic is essential to safe and effective use of a biologic product, then the FDA generally will require approval or clearance of the diagnostic contemporaneously with the approval of the biologic product. According to FDA guidance, for novel product candidates such as drugs and therapeutic biologics, a companion diagnostic device and its corresponding product candidate should be approved or cleared contemporaneously by FDA for the use indicated in the product labeling. The guidance also explains that a companion diagnostic device used to make treatment decisions in clinical trials of a product candidate generally will be considered an investigational device unless it is employed for an intended use for which the device is already approved or cleared. If used to make critical treatment decisions, such as patient selection, the diagnostic device generally will be considered a significant risk device under the FDA’s Investigational Device Exemption (“IDE”) regulations. Thus, the sponsor of the diagnostic device will be required to comply with the IDE regulations. According to the guidance, if a diagnostic device and a drug or biologic product candidate are to be studied together to support their respective approvals, both products can be studied in the same investigational study, if the study meets both the requirements of the IDE regulations and the IND regulations. The guidance provides that depending on the details of the study plan and subjects, a sponsor may seek to submit an IND alone, or both an IND and an IDE.

The FDA generally requires companion diagnostics intended to select the patients who will respond to cancer treatment to obtain approval of a PMA for that diagnostic contemporaneously with approval of the therapeutic product. The PMA process, including the gathering of clinical and pre-clinical data and the submission to and review by the FDA, can take several years or longer. It involves a rigorous premarket review during which the applicant must prepare and provide the FDA with reasonable assurance of the device’s

safety and effectiveness and information about the device and its components regarding, among other things, device design, manufacturing and labeling. PMA applications are also subject to an application fee. In addition, PMAs for certain devices must generally include the results from extensive pre-clinical and adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to establish the safety and effectiveness of the device for each indication for which FDA approval is sought. In particular, for a diagnostic, the applicant must demonstrate that the diagnostic produces reproducible results when the same sample is tested multiple times by multiple users at multiple laboratories. In addition, as part of the PMA review, the FDA will typically inspect the manufacturer's facilities for compliance with the Quality System Regulation ("QSR") which imposes elaborate testing, control, documentation and other quality assurance requirements.

PMA approval is not guaranteed, and the FDA may ultimately respond to a PMA submission with a not approvable determination based on deficiencies in the application and require additional clinical trial or other data that may be expensive and time-consuming to generate and that can substantially delay approval. If the FDA's evaluation of the PMA application is favorable, the FDA typically issues an approvable letter requiring the applicant's agreement to specific conditions, such as changes in labeling, or specific additional information, such as submission of final labeling, in order to secure final approval of the PMA. If the FDA's evaluation of the PMA or manufacturing facilities is not favorable, the FDA will deny approval of the PMA or issue a not approvable letter. A not approvable letter will outline the deficiencies in the application and, where practical, will identify what is necessary to make the PMA approvable. The FDA may also determine that additional clinical trials are necessary, in which case the PMA approval may be delayed for several months or years while the trials are conducted and then the data submitted in an amendment to the PMA. If the FDA concludes that the applicable criteria have been met, the FDA will issue a PMA for the approved indications, which can be more limited than those originally sought by the applicant. The PMA can include post-approval conditions that the FDA believes necessary to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the device, including, among other things, restrictions on labeling, promotion, sale and distribution. Once granted, PMA approval may be withdrawn by the FDA if compliance with post approval requirements, conditions of approval or other regulatory standards are not maintained or problems are identified following initial marketing.

After a device is placed on the market, it remains subject to significant regulatory requirements. Medical devices may be marketed only for the uses and indications for which they are cleared or approved. Device manufacturers must also establish registration and device listings with the FDA. A medical device manufacturer's manufacturing processes and those of its suppliers are required to comply with the applicable portions of the QSR, which cover the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production, processes, controls, quality assurance, labeling, packaging and shipping of medical devices. Domestic facility records and manufacturing processes are subject to periodic unscheduled inspections by the FDA. The FDA also may inspect foreign facilities that export products to the United States.

Expedited Development and Review Programs

The FDA offers a number of expedited development and review programs for qualifying product candidates.

A product candidate may be eligible for fast track designation if it is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and demonstrates the potential to address unmet medical needs for the disease or condition. Fast track designation applies to the combination of the product candidate and the specific indication for which it is being studied. The sponsor of a fast track product candidate has opportunities for frequent interactions with the review team during product development and, once a BLA is submitted, the product candidate may be eligible for priority review. A fast track product candidate may also be eligible for rolling review, where the FDA may consider for review sections of the BLA on a rolling basis before the complete application is submitted, if the sponsor provides a schedule for the submission of the sections of the BLA, the FDA agrees to accept sections of the BLA and determines that the schedule is acceptable, and the sponsor pays any required user fees upon submission of the first section of the BLA.

A product candidate intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition may also be eligible for breakthrough therapy designation to expedite its development and review. A product candidate can receive breakthrough therapy designation if preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the product candidate may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. The designation includes all of the fast track program features, as well as more intensive FDA interaction and guidance beginning as early as Phase 1 and an organizational commitment to expedite the development and review of the product candidate, including involvement of senior managers.

After a BLA is submitted for a product candidate, including a product candidate with a fast track designation and/or breakthrough therapy designation, the BLA may be eligible for other types of FDA programs intended to expedite the FDA review and approval process, such as priority review and accelerated approval. A product candidate is eligible for priority review if it has the potential to provide a significant improvement in the treatment, diagnosis or prevention of a serious disease or condition compared to marketed products. Priority review designation means the FDA's goal is to take action on the marketing application within six months of the 60-day filing date, compared to ten months under standard review.

Additionally, product candidates studied for their safety and effectiveness in treating serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions may receive accelerated approval upon a determination that the product has an effect on a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit, or on a clinical endpoint that can be measured earlier than irreversible morbidity or mortality, that is

reasonably likely to predict an effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit, taking into account the severity, rarity, or prevalence of the condition and the availability or lack of alternative treatments. As a condition of accelerated approval, the FDA will generally require the sponsor to perform adequate and well-controlled post-marketing clinical studies to verify and describe the anticipated effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit. Products receiving accelerated approval may be subject to expedited withdrawal procedures if the sponsor fails to conduct the required post-marketing studies or if such studies fail to verify the predicted clinical benefit. In addition, the FDA currently requires as a condition for accelerated approval pre-approval of promotional materials, which could adversely impact the timing of the commercial launch of the product.

Patent Term Restoration and Marketing Exclusivity

Depending upon the timing, duration and specifics of FDA approval of the use of our therapeutic candidates, some of our U.S. patents may be eligible for limited patent term extension under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Act. The Hatch-Waxman Act permits a patent restoration term of up to five years as compensation for patent term lost during product development and the FDA regulatory review process. However, patent term restoration cannot extend the remaining term of a patent beyond a total of 14 years from the product candidate's approval date. The patent term restoration period is generally one half of the time between the effective date of an IND and the submission date of a BLA, plus the time between the submission date of a BLA and the approval of that application, except that the review period is reduced by any time during which the applicant failed to exercise due diligence. Only one patent applicable to an approved product candidate is eligible for the extension and the application for extension must be made prior to expiration of the patent. The USPTO, in consultation with the FDA, reviews and approves the application for any patent term extension or restoration. In the future, we intend to apply for restorations of patent term for some of our currently owned or licensed patents to add patent life beyond their current expiration date, depending on the expected length of clinical trials and other factors involved in the submission of the relevant BLA.

Biosimilars and Exclusivity

The Affordable Care Act, signed into law in 2010, includes the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act ("BPCIA"), which created an abbreviated approval pathway for biological products that are biosimilar to or interchangeable with an FDA-licensed reference biological product. The FDA has issued several guidance documents outlining an approach to review and approval of biosimilars. Biosimilarity, which requires that there be no clinically meaningful differences between the biological product and the reference product in terms of safety, purity, and potency, can be shown through analytical studies, animal studies, and a clinical study or studies. Interchangeability requires that a product is biosimilar to the reference product and the product must demonstrate that it can be expected to produce the same clinical results as the reference product in any given patient and, for products that are administered multiple times to an individual, the biologic and the reference biologic may be alternated or switched after one has been previously administered without increasing safety risks or risks of diminished efficacy relative to exclusive use of the reference biologic. However, complexities associated with the larger, and often more complex, structures of biological products, as well as the processes by which such products are manufactured, pose significant hurdles to implementation of the abbreviated approval pathway that are still being worked out by the FDA.

Under the BPCIA, an application for a biosimilar product may not be submitted to the FDA until four years following the date that the reference product was first licensed by the FDA. In addition, the approval of a biosimilar product may not be made effective by the FDA until 12 years from the date on which the reference product was first licensed. During this 12-year period of exclusivity, another company may still market a competing version of the reference product if the FDA approves a full BLA for the competing product containing that applicant's own preclinical data and data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency of its product. The BPCIA also created certain exclusivity periods for biosimilars approved as interchangeable products. At this juncture, it is unclear whether products deemed "interchangeable" by the FDA will, in fact, be readily substituted by pharmacies, which are governed by state pharmacy law.

A biological product can also obtain pediatric market exclusivity in the United States. Pediatric exclusivity, if granted, adds six months to existing exclusivity periods and patent terms. This six-month exclusivity, which runs from the end of other exclusivity protection or patent term, may be granted based on the voluntary completion of a pediatric study in accordance with an FDA-issued "Written Request" for such a study.

The BPCIA is complex and continues to be interpreted and implemented by the FDA. In addition, government proposals have sought to reduce the 12-year reference product exclusivity period. Other aspects of the BPCIA, some of which may impact the BPCIA exclusivity provisions, have also been the subject of recent litigation. As a result, the ultimate impact, implementation, and impact of the BPCIA is subject to significant uncertainty.

Orphan Drug Designation

Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may grant Orphan Drug Designation to therapeutic candidates intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is generally a disease or condition that affects either (1) fewer than 200,000 individuals in the U.S., or (2) more than 200,000 individuals in the U.S. and for which there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing and making available in the U.S. a product candidate for this type of disease or condition will be recovered from sales in the U.S. for that product candidate. Orphan drug designation entitles the applicant to incentives such as grant funding towards clinical study costs, tax advantages, and waivers of FDA user fees. Orphan Drug Designation must be requested before submitting a BLA. After the FDA grants Orphan Drug Designation, the identity of the therapeutic agent and its potential orphan use are disclosed publicly by the FDA. Orphan Drug Designation does not convey any advantage in or shorten the duration of the regulatory review and approval process.

If a product candidate that has Orphan Drug Designation subsequently receives the first FDA approval for the disease for which it has such designation, the product candidate is entitled to orphan product exclusivity, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications to market the same product candidate for the same indication, except under limited circumstances, for seven years. Orphan drug exclusivity, however, could also block the approval of one of our therapeutic candidates for seven years if a competitor obtains approval of the same product candidate as defined by the FDA or if our product candidate is determined to be contained within the competitor's product candidate for the same indication or disease.

Pediatric Studies

The Pediatric Research Equity Act ("PREA"), requires a sponsor to conduct pediatric studies for most therapeutic candidates and biologics, for a new active ingredient, new indication, new dosage form, new dosing regimen or new route of administration. Under PREA, original BLAs and supplements thereto must contain a pediatric assessment unless the sponsor has received a deferral or waiver. The required assessment must assess the safety and effectiveness of the product candidate for the claimed indications in all relevant pediatric subpopulations and support dosing and administration for each pediatric subpopulation for which the product candidate is safe and effective. The sponsor or FDA may request a deferral of pediatric studies for some or all of the pediatric subpopulations. A deferral may be granted for several reasons, including a finding that the product candidate or biologic is ready for approval for use in adults before pediatric studies are complete or that additional safety or effectiveness data needs to be collected before the pediatric studies begin. The law requires the FDA to send a PREA Non-Compliance letter to sponsors who have failed to submit their pediatric assessments required under PREA, have failed to seek or obtain a deferral or deferral extension or have failed to request approval for a required pediatric formulation. It further requires the FDA to post the PREA Non- Compliance letter and sponsor's response.

Post-Approval Requirements

Once a BLA approval is granted, the FDA may withdraw the approval if compliance with regulatory requirements is not maintained or if problems occur after the biologic product reaches the market. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product candidate may result in restrictions on the product candidate or even complete withdrawal of the product candidate from the market. After approval, some types of changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications, manufacturing changes and additional labeling claims, are subject to further FDA review and approval. In addition, the FDA may under some circumstances require testing and surveillance programs to monitor the effect of approved product that have been commercialized, and the FDA under some circumstances has the power to prevent or limit further marketing of a product candidate based on the results of these post-marketing programs.

Any biologic products manufactured or distributed by us pursuant to FDA approvals are subject to continuing regulation by the FDA, including, among other things:

- record-keeping requirements;
- reporting of adverse experiences with the product candidate;
- providing the FDA with updated safety and efficacy information;
- product sampling and distribution requirements;
- notifying the FDA and gaining its approval of specified manufacturing or labeling changes; and
- complying with FDA promotion and advertising requirements, which include, among other things, standards for direct-to-consumer advertising, restrictions on promoting products for uses or in-patient populations that are not described in the product's approved labeling, limitations on industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities and requirements for promotional activities involving the internet.

Biologic manufacturers and other entities involved in the manufacture and distribution of approved therapeutic products are required to register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies and are subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA and some state agencies for compliance with cGMPs and other laws. The FDA periodically inspects manufacturing facilities to

assess compliance with cGMP, which imposes extensive procedural, substantive and record-keeping requirements. In addition, changes to the manufacturing process are strictly regulated, and, depending on the significance of the change, may require FDA approval before being implemented. FDA regulations would also require investigation and correction of any deviations from cGMP and impose reporting and documentation requirements upon us and any third-party manufacturers that we may decide to use if our product candidates are approved. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain compliance with cGMP and other aspects of regulatory compliance.

New Legislation and Regulations

From time to time, legislation is drafted, introduced and passed in Congress that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the testing, approval, manufacturing and marketing of products regulated by the FDA. In addition to new legislation, FDA regulations and policies are often revised or interpreted by the agency in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. It is impossible to predict whether further legislative changes will be enacted or whether FDA regulations, guidance, policies or interpretations changed or what the effect of such changes, if any, may be.

Regulation Outside of the U.S.

In addition to regulations in the U.S., we will be subject to regulations of other jurisdictions governing any clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of our therapeutic candidates. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of countries outside of the U.S. before we can commence clinical trials in such countries and approval of the regulators of such countries or economic areas, such as the European Union, before we may market products in those countries or areas. The approval process and requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from place to place, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval.

Under European Union regulatory systems, a company can consider applying for marketing authorization in several European Union member states by submitting its marketing authorization application(s) under a centralized, decentralized or mutual recognition procedure. The centralized procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states. The centralized procedure is compulsory for medicines derived from biotechnology, orphan medicinal products, or those medicines with an active substance not authorized in the European Union on or before May 20, 2004 intended to treat acquired immune deficiency syndrome (“AIDS”), cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or diabetes and optional for those medicines containing a new active substance not authorized in the European Union on or before May 20, 2004, medicines which are highly innovative, or medicines to which the granting of a marketing authorization under the centralized procedure would be in the interest of patients at the European Union-level. The decentralized procedure provides for recognition by European Union national authorities of a first assessment performed by one of the member states. Under this procedure, an identical application for marketing authorization is submitted simultaneously to the national authorities of several European Union member states, one of them being chosen as the “Reference Member State”, and the remaining being the “Concerned Member States”. The Reference Member State must prepare and send drafts of an assessment report, summary of product characteristics and the labelling and package leaflet within 120 days after receipt of a valid marketing authorization application to the Concerned Member States, which must decide within 90 days whether to recognize approval. If any Concerned Member State does not recognize the marketing authorization on the grounds of potential serious risk to public health, the disputed points are eventually referred to the European Commission, whose decision is binding on all member states. The mutual recognition procedure is similar to the decentralized procedure except that a medicine must have already received a marketing authorization in at least one of the member states, and that member state acts as the Reference Member State.

As in the U.S., we may apply for designation of a product candidate as an orphan drug for the treatment of a specific indication in the European Union before the application for marketing authorization is made.

Orphan drugs in the European Union enjoy economic and marketing benefits, including up to ten years of market exclusivity for the approved indication unless another applicant can show that its product is safer, more effective or otherwise clinically superior to the orphan-designated product, the marketing authorization holder is unable to supply sufficient quantity of the medicinal product or the marketing authorization holder has given its consent.

Coverage and Reimbursement

Sales of our products will depend, in part, on the extent to which our products will be covered by third-party payors, such as government health programs, commercial insurance and managed healthcare organizations. These third-party payors are increasingly reducing reimbursements for medical products and services. Additionally, the containment of healthcare costs has become a priority of federal and state governments and the prices of therapeutics have been a focus in this effort. The U.S. government, state legislatures and foreign governments have shown significant interest in implementing cost-containment programs, including price controls, restrictions on reimbursement and requirements for substitution of generic products. Adoption of price controls and cost-containment measures, and adoption of more restrictive policies in jurisdictions with existing controls and measures, could further limit our net

revenue and results. If these third-party payors do not consider our products to be cost-effective compared to other therapies, they may not cover our products after approval as a benefit under their plans or, if they do, the level of payment may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a profitable basis.

Healthcare Reform

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (together, the “ACA”) has had a significant impact on the health care industry. The ACA expanded coverage for the uninsured while at the same time containing overall healthcare costs. With regard to biopharmaceutical products, the ACA, among other things, addressed a new methodology by which rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program are calculated for drugs that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected, increased the minimum Medicaid rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program and extended the rebate program to individuals enrolled in Medicaid managed care organizations, established annual fees and taxes on manufacturers of certain branded prescription drugs, and a new Medicare Part D coverage gap discount program, in which manufacturers must agree to offer 50% point-of-sale discounts, which, through subsequent legislative amendments, will be increased to 70% starting in 2019, off negotiated prices of applicable brand drugs to eligible beneficiaries during their coverage gap period, as a condition for the manufacturer’s outpatient drugs to be covered under Medicare Part D. Since its enactment, there have been judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA, as well as efforts by the former presidential administration to modify, repeal, or otherwise invalidate all, or certain provisions of, the ACA. By way of example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted, which, among other things, removes penalties for not complying with the ACA’s individual mandate to carry health insurance. The U.S. Supreme Court is currently reviewing the constitutionality of the ACA in its entirety. It is unclear how these challenges, subsequent appeals, and other efforts to challenge, repeal, or replace the ACA will impact the ACA, particularly in light of presidential and congressional elections of 2020.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the ACA was enacted that impact payment methodologies and reimbursement amounts. On August 2, 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 among other things, created measures for spending reductions by Congress, which led to aggregate reductions to Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year starting in April 2013, and, due to subsequent legislative amendments, will stay in effect through 2030, with the exception of a temporary suspension from May 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021, unless additional Congressional action is taken. On January 2, 2013, President Obama signed into law the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (the “ATRA”) which among other things, also reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years.

Recently, there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in several Congressional inquiries and proposed bills designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drug products. For example, the 21st Century Cures Act changed the reimbursement methodology for infusion drugs and biologics furnished through durable medical equipment in an attempt to remedy over- and underpayment of certain products. Furthermore, with the new Presidential administration and both houses of Congress potentially under the control of one party, which has promoted substantial changes to the healthcare system and drug pricing rules, some changes are likely. Individual states in the United States have also become increasingly aggressive in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. We cannot predict the extent of the impact of any changes to any of these laws on us.

Finally, in some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a product candidate must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing therapeutic pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product, or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. There can be no assurance that any country that has price controls or reimbursement limitations for pharmaceutical products will allow favorable reimbursement and pricing arrangements for any of our product candidates. Historically, therapeutic candidates launched in the European Union do not follow price structures of the U.S. and generally tend to be significantly lower.

Other Healthcare Laws

We may also be subject to healthcare regulation and enforcement by the federal government and the states and foreign governments where we may market our product candidates, if approved. These laws include, without limitation, state and federal anti-kickback, fraud and abuse, false claims, physician and other health care provider payment and drug pricing transparency laws and regulations.

The federal Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits, among other things, any person from knowingly and willfully offering, soliciting, receiving or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, to induce either the referral of an individual, for an item or service or the purchasing or ordering of a good or service, for which payment may be made under federal healthcare programs such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Anti-Kickback Statute is subject to evolving interpretations. In the past, the government has enforced the Anti-Kickback Statute to reach large settlements with healthcare companies based on sham consulting and other financial arrangements with physicians. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. The majority of states also have anti-kickback laws, which establish similar prohibitions and, in some cases, may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers.

Additionally, the civil False Claims Act prohibits knowingly presenting or causing the presentation of a false, fictitious or fraudulent claim for payment to the U.S. government, knowingly making, using, or causing to be made or used a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim to the U.S. government, or from knowingly making a false statement to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the U.S. government. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal False Claims Act. Actions under the False Claims Act may be brought by the Attorney General or as a qui tam action by a private individual in the name of the government. The federal government is using the False Claims Act, and the accompanying threat of significant liability, in its investigation and prosecution of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies throughout the U.S., for example, in connection with the promotion of products for unapproved uses and other sales and marketing practices. The government has obtained multi-million and multi-billion-dollar settlements under the False Claims Act in addition to individual criminal convictions under applicable criminal statutes. Given the significant size of actual and potential settlements, it is expected that the government will continue to devote substantial resources to investigating healthcare providers' and manufacturers' compliance with applicable fraud and abuse laws.

The U.S. federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"), created new federal criminal statutes that prohibit among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payors, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a healthcare benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a healthcare offense, and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. Similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation.

There has also been a recent trend of increased federal and state regulation of payments made to physicians and other healthcare providers. The ACA, among other things, imposes new reporting requirements on drug manufacturers for payments made by them to physicians (as defined by statute), teaching hospitals and, beginning in 2022, certain other health care professionals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members. Certain states also mandate implementation of compliance programs and compliance with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government, impose restrictions on drug manufacturer marketing practices and/or require the tracking and reporting of pricing and marketing information as well as gifts, compensation and other remuneration or items of value provided to physicians and other healthcare professionals and entities.

Penalties for violating any of such laws or any other governmental regulations that apply include, without limitation, administrative, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, the curtailment or restructuring of operations, exclusion from participation in federal and state healthcare programs, integrity oversight and reporting obligations to resolve allegations of non-compliance and imprisonment.

Data Privacy and Security Laws

We may also be subject to data privacy and security regulation by both the federal government and the states in which we conduct our business. HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act ("HITECH") and their respective implementing regulations, including the final omnibus rule published on January 25, 2013, imposes specified requirements relating to the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information. Among other things, HITECH makes HIPAA's privacy and security standards directly applicable to "business associates," defined as independent contractors or agents of covered entities that create, receive, maintain or transmit protected health information in connection with providing a service for or on behalf of a covered entity. HITECH also increased the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed against covered entities, business associates and possibly other persons, and gave state attorneys general new authority to file civil actions for damages or injunctions in federal courts to enforce the federal HIPAA laws and seek attorney's fees and costs associated with pursuing federal civil actions. In addition, state laws and non-US laws and regulations (particularly EU laws regarding personal data relating to individuals based in Europe) govern the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ

from each other in significant ways, thus complicating compliance efforts. For example, California recently enacted legislation, the California Consumer Privacy Act, or CCPA, which went into effect January 2020. The CCPA, among other things, creates new data privacy obligations for covered companies and provides new privacy rights to California residents, including the right to opt out of certain disclosures of their information. The CCPA also creates a private right of action with statutory damages for certain data breaches, thereby potentially increasing risks associated with a data breach. Although the law includes limited exceptions, including for “protected health information” maintained by a covered entity or business associate, it may regulate or impact our processing of personal information depending on the context.

Environment

Our third-party manufacturers are subject to inspections by the FDA for compliance with cGMP and other U.S. regulatory requirements, including U.S. federal, state and local regulations regarding environmental protection and hazardous and controlled substance controls, among others. Environmental laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. We have incurred, and may continue to incur, significant expenditures to ensure we are in compliance with these laws and regulations. We would be subject to significant penalties for failure to comply with these laws and regulations.

Our Company Origins and Team

Our Probody platform technology has its origins in work performed at the University of California, Santa Barbara (“UCSB”), by our scientific founder Professor Patrick Daugherty. Since our inception, we have continued developing and adding to this technology and aspire to design a pipeline of Probody therapeutics that will better the lives of cancer patients. We have assembled an experienced and talented group of individuals dedicated to the advancement of cancer care. Our president and chief executive officer, Dr. Sean McCarthy, leads a team that draws on robust experience in all phases of product discovery, clinical development and commercialization. Our clinical development team is led by Dr. Amy Peterson, chief development officer, and Dr. Alison Hannah, chief medical officer. Our research and preclinical development team is led by Dr. Marcia Belvin, head of research, and includes renowned and established researchers. Our management team members have significant experience in oncology with previous experience at BeiGene, Chiron, Genentech, Maxygen, Medivation, Millennium, Novartis, SGX and other companies.

Human Capital

As of December 31, 2020, we had 144 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. Of these employees, 109 were primarily engaged in research and development activities. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by collective bargaining agreements and we consider our employee relations to be good. Our human capital resources objectives include, as applicable, identifying, recruiting, retaining, incentivizing and integrating our existing and additional employees. The principal purposes of our equity incentive plans are to attract, retain and motivate selected employees, consultants and directors through the granting of stock-based compensation awards and cash-based performance bonus awards.

Corporate Information

Our operations commenced in February 2008 when our predecessor entity was formed. We were incorporated in Delaware in September 2010. We maintain our executive offices at 151 Oyster Point Blvd., Suite 400, South San Francisco, California 94080, and our main telephone number is (650) 515-3185.

We view our operations and measure our business as one reportable segment operating in the United States. See Note 2 to our audited financial statement included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. Additional information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to PART II, Item 6 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our research and development expenses were \$112.9 million, \$131.6 million and \$103.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Please see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Research and Development Expenses” for additional detail regarding our research and development activities.

We maintain a website at www.cytomx.com, which contains information about us. The information in, or that can be accessed through, our website is not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are available, free of charge, on or through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding our filings at www.sec.gov.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors Summary

We are providing the following summary of risk factors contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to enhance the readability and accessibility of our risk factor disclosures in accordance with SEC rules. Please carefully review the full risk factors pertaining to this summary and to additional general risk factors contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in their entirety for additional information regarding the material factors that make an investment in our securities speculative or risky. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The COVID-19 pandemic or any future pandemic could adversely impact our business, including our research, clinical trials, and financial condition.
- We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company with a limited operating history and have not generated any revenue from product sales.
- We expect that we will need to raise substantial additional funds to advance development of our product candidates and we cannot guarantee that this additional funding will be available on acceptable terms or at all.
- Clinical development involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future trial results.
- Our product candidates are in early stages of development and may fail or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their commercial viability.
- Interim, “top-line,” and preliminary data from our clinical trials that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.
- Our product candidates may cause undesirable side effects at any time during or after the clinical trial process that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of an approved label, or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if any, including withdrawal from the market.
- If we experience delays or difficulties in the enrollment of patients in clinical trials, our receipt of necessary regulatory approvals could be delayed or prevented.
- Our approach to the discovery and development of our therapeutic treatments is based on novel technologies that are unproven and may not result in marketable products.
- The market may not be receptive to our product candidates based on a novel therapeutic modality, and we may not generate any future revenue from the sale or licensing of product candidates.
- We have entered, and may in the future seek to enter, into collaborations with third parties for the development and commercialization of our product candidates using our Probody platform. If we fail to enter into such collaborations, or such collaborations are not successful, we may not be able to capitalize on the market potential of our Probody platform and resulting product candidates.
- If we do not achieve our projected development and commercialization goals in the timeframes we announce and expect, the commercialization of any of our product candidates may be delayed, and our business will be harmed.
- We may not successfully engage in strategic transactions, including any additional collaborations we seek, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize product candidates, impact our cash position, increase our expense and present significant distractions to our management.
- We rely on third parties to conduct all of our clinical trials and certain of our preclinical studies and intend to continue to do so, and if such third parties do not perform as contractually required, fail to satisfy regulatory or legal requirements or miss expected deadlines, our development programs could be delayed with material and adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.
- Because we have no long-term contracts with and rely on third-party manufacturing and supply partners, most of which are sole source suppliers, our supply of research and development, preclinical and clinical development materials may become limited or interrupted or may not be of satisfactory quantity or quality.

- We, or third-party manufacturers, may be unable to successfully scale-up manufacturing of our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, which would delay or prevent us from developing our product candidates and commercializing approved products, if any.
- We face competition from entities that have developed or may develop product candidates for cancer, including companies developing novel treatments and technology platforms. If these companies develop technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do or their technologies are more effective, our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.
- Our stock price may be volatile and purchasers of our common stock could incur substantial losses.

Risk Factors

You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our financial statements and the related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” If any of the following risks are realized, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. The risks described below are not the only risks facing the Company. Risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

Risks Related to Our Business

The COVID-19 pandemic or any future pandemic could adversely impact our business, including our research, clinical trials, and financial condition.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China. Since then, the COVID-19 coronavirus has spread to multiple countries, including the United States and European and Asia-Pacific countries, including countries in which we have planned or active clinical trial sites, including for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009). As the COVID-19 coronavirus continues to spread around the globe, we will likely continue to experience disruptions that could severely impact our business, research, including research for our partners or research of our partners, and clinical trials, including ongoing or planned clinical trials for praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029 and clinical trials of our partners, including Bristol Myers Squibb. These disruptions and impacts may include:

- delays or difficulties in enrolling patients in our clinical trials or the clinical trials of our partners;
- delays or difficulties in clinical site initiation for praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029 or any other clinical trials we or our partners decide to initiate, including difficulties in recruiting clinical site investigators and clinical site staff;
- diversion of healthcare resources away from the conduct of clinical trials, including the diversion of hospitals serving as our or our partners’ clinical trial sites and hospital staff supporting the conduct of our or our partners’ clinical trials;
- interruption of key clinical trial activities, such as clinical trial site monitoring, due to limitations on travel imposed or recommended by federal or state governments, employers and others;
- difficulty in interpreting clinical data due to patients being infected by COVID-19;
- limitations in employee resources that would otherwise be focused on the conduct of our clinical trials or the clinical trials of our partners, including because of sickness of employees or their families or the desire of employees to avoid contact with large groups of people;
- delays in receiving approval from local regulatory authorities to initiate our or our partners’ planned clinical trials;
- delays in clinical sites receiving the supplies and materials needed to conduct our or our partners’ clinical trials;
- interruption in manufacturing or global shipping that may affect the timely delivery or transport of research materials or clinical trial materials, such as investigational drug product used in our or our partners’ clinical trials;
- changes in local regulations as part of a response to the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak which may require us or our partners to change the ways in which clinical trials are conducted, which may result in unexpected costs, or cause us or our partners to discontinue the clinical trials altogether;
- delays in necessary interactions with local regulators, ethics committees and other important agencies and contractors due to limitations in employee resources or forced furlough of government employees; and
- refusal of the FDA to accept data from clinical trials in affected geographies outside the United States.

For example, in March 2020, we announced the temporary pause in new patient enrollment and new site activation in our Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily due to delays in patient enrollment and clinical site initiations, and the termination of the Phase 2 clinical trial of pacmilimab (CX-072) after a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, taken together with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, we have revised our strategy for developing praluzatamab ravtansine, including redesigning the study. While we have initiated our Phase 2 clinical trial for praluzatamab ravtansine and the Phase 2 expansion cohorts for CX-2029, we cannot be certain of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on clinical trial planning, or that site initiation, patient recruitment or other clinical trial activities will not be delayed, discontinued or otherwise impacted.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic and government limitations on activities may continue to impact our ability to conduct research, including limiting our ability to obtain research materials and equipment, limiting access to our laboratories to conduct research, limiting the ability or willingness of employees to work at our facilities and limiting our ability to complete research and experiments in a timely basis or at all. For example, in March 2020 we initiated a mandatory work-from-home program, limiting onsite activity to a substantially reduced level of laboratory research activities. Although we have gradually increased levels of such laboratory research activities, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to increase or maintain current levels of such activity. The COVID-19 pandemic and government limitations could further impact our ability to conduct business generally, including making timely payments, filing timely governmental and other business reports and filings, and otherwise comply with our obligations.

Any of the potential business, research and clinical impacts arising as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic could cause us to default on our obligations to our collaborative partners, including our specific research and development obligations, potentially resulting in termination of one or more collaborations, and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operation and prospects.

In addition, the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus may negatively impact the trading price of shares of our common stock and could further severely impact our ability to raise additional capital on a timely basis or at all.

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 coronavirus continues to rapidly evolve, including with the discovery of new variants/mutations of the virus. The extent to which the COVID-19 coronavirus may impact our business, including our clinical trials, research and financial condition will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, such as the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions and social distancing in the United States and other countries, business closures or business disruptions and the effectiveness of actions taken in the United States and other countries to contain and treat the disease.

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company with a limited operating history and have not generated any revenue from product sales. We have a history of losses, expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability, which could result in a decline in the market value of our common stock.

We are a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company with a limited operating history, developing a novel class of therapeutic antibody product candidates, based on our proprietary biologic Probody technology platform. Since our inception, we have devoted our resources to the development of Probody therapeutics. We have had significant operating losses since our inception. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of \$450.1 million and \$417.2 million, respectively. Substantially all of our losses have resulted from expenses incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations.

Though we have developed our Probody platform, our technologies and product candidates are in early stages of development, and we are subject to the risks of failure inherent in the development of product candidates based on novel technologies. We have not yet demonstrated our ability to successfully complete any clinical trials, including large-scale, pivotal clinical trials, obtain regulatory approvals, arrange for a third party to manufacture a commercial-scale product candidate, or conduct sales and marketing activities necessary for successful commercialization. Typically, it takes many years to develop one product candidate from the time it enters initial preclinical studies to when it is available for treating patients. Consequently, any predictions made about our future success or viability may not be as accurate as they could be if we had a longer operating history. We will need to transition from a company with a research and development focus to a company capable of supporting commercial activities. We may not be successful in such a transition.

Furthermore, we have never generated any revenue from product sales, and have not obtained regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. We also do not expect to generate any revenue from product sales for the foreseeable future, and we expect to continue to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the cost of research and development, preclinical studies and clinical trials and the regulatory approval process for our product candidates. We expect our net losses to increase substantially as we continue clinical development of our lead programs and advance additional programs into clinical development. In particular, we expect our losses to increase substantially as we enroll patients in our Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), our conditionally activated ADC candidate directed against CD166, as monotherapy or in combination with pacmilimab (CX-072) in patients with breast cancer, as we enroll patients in our Phase 2 expansion trial of CX-2029, our conditionally activated ADC candidate directed against CD71 in collaboration with AbbVie Inc., and as we advance into later trials and new trials for these and other programs. However, the amount of our future losses is uncertain. Our ability to achieve profitability, if ever, will depend on, among other things, our, or our collaborators, successfully developing product candidates, obtaining regulatory approvals to market and commercialize product candidates, manufacturing any approved products on commercially reasonable terms, establishing a sales and marketing organization or suitable third-party alternatives for any approved product and raising sufficient funds to finance business activities. If we, or our collaborators, are unable to develop our technologies and commercialize one or more of our product candidates or if sales revenue from any product candidate that receives approval is insufficient, we will not achieve profitability, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We expect that we will need to raise substantial additional funds to advance development of our product candidates and we cannot guarantee that this additional funding will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Failure to obtain this necessary capital when needed may force us to delay, limit or terminate our product development and commercialization of our current or future product candidates.

The development of biopharmaceutical product candidates is capital-intensive. To date, we have used substantial funds to develop our technology and product candidates and will require significant funds to conduct our ongoing clinical trials as well as to further our research and development, preclinical testing and future clinical trials of additional product candidates, to seek regulatory approvals for our product candidates and to manufacture and market any products that are approved for commercial sale. In addition, we have incurred and will continue to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company.

As of December 31, 2020, we had \$316.1 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. We believe that our existing capital resources will be sufficient to fund our planned operations at least for the next twelve months from the date the financial statements included in this report are issued. Our future capital requirements and the period for which we expect our existing resources to support our operations may vary significantly from what we expect. Our monthly spending levels vary based on our ongoing clinical trials, new and ongoing research and development and other corporate activities. For example, we expect our monthly spending to increase substantially as we enroll patients in our Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) as monotherapy or in combination with pacmilimab (CX-072) in patients with breast cancer, and as we enroll patients in our Phase 2 expansion trial of CX-2029. Because the length of time and activities associated with conducting our clinical trials and successfully researching and developing our product candidates is highly uncertain, we are unable to estimate the actual funds we will require for development and, once any product candidate is approved, any subsequent marketing and commercialization activities.

The timing and amount of our operating expenditures will depend largely on:

- the scope, timing and progress of our ongoing clinical trials as well as any other preclinical and clinical development activities which may be affected by, among other things, the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the number, size and type of clinical trials and preclinical studies that we may be required to complete for our product candidates, as well as the cost and time of such studies and trials;
- the number, scope and prioritization of preclinical and clinical programs we decide to pursue;
- the time and cost necessary to produce clinical supplies of our product candidates;
- the time and cost necessary to scale our manufacturing capabilities following regulatory approval and commercial launch of any product candidates;
- the progress of the development efforts of parties with whom we have entered or may in the future enter into collaborations and research and development agreements;
- the timing and amount of payments we may receive or are obligated to pay under our collaboration agreements and license agreements;
- our ability to maintain our current licenses and research and development programs and to establish new collaboration arrangements;

- the costs involved in prosecuting and enforcing patent and other intellectual property claims, including our ongoing litigation;
- the cost of any existing or future litigation to which we are or may become a party;
- the cost and timing of regulatory approvals; and
- our efforts to enhance operational systems and hire additional personnel, including personnel to support development and commercialization of our product candidates and satisfy our obligations as a public company.

If we are unable to obtain funding on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, we may have to delay, reduce or terminate our research and development programs and preclinical studies or clinical trials, limit strategic opportunities or undergo reductions in our workforce or other corporate restructuring activities. We also could be required to seek funds through arrangements with collaborators or others that may require us to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or product candidates that we would otherwise pursue on our own. We do not expect to realize revenue from sales of products or royalties from licensed products in the foreseeable future, if at all, and unless and until our product candidates are clinically tested, approved for commercialization and successfully marketed. To date, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of our common stock, sale of our convertible preferred securities prior to our IPO and payments received under our collaboration agreements, including, most recently, the Collaboration and License Agreement that we entered into with Astellas in March 2020. We will be required to seek additional funding in the future and currently intend to do so through additional collaborations, public or private equity offerings or debt financings, credit or loan facilities or a combination of one or more of these funding sources. Our ability to raise additional funds will depend on financial, economic and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional funds may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders will suffer dilution and the terms of any financing may adversely affect the rights of our stockholders. In addition, as a condition to providing additional funds to us, future investors may demand, and may be granted, rights superior to those of existing stockholders. Debt financing, if available, is likely to involve restrictive covenants limiting our flexibility in conducting future business activities, and, in the event of insolvency, debt holders would be repaid before holders of our equity securities received any distribution of our corporate assets.

Clinical development involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome, and results of earlier studies and trials may not be predictive of future trial results. We may incur additional costs or experience delays in completing, or ultimately be unable to complete, the development and commercialization of our product candidates.

As is the case with all oncology drugs, our product candidates in clinical development or preclinical development go through a long process and have a high risk of failure or termination for strategic reasons. For example, in 2017, we initiated Phase 1/2 clinical trials of pacmilimab (CX-072), which expanded to a Phase 2 trial in 2019 evaluating the anti-PD-L1 conditionally activated therapeutic in combination with ipilimumab in melanoma. In March 2020, we made the strategic decision to terminate that trial. In 2017, we initiated a Phase 1/2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and in 2019, we initiated a Phase 2 expansion trial of praluzatamab ravtansine in patients with hormone receptor (“HR”)–positive, HER2– negative breast cancer. That Phase 2 expansion trial was paused in early 2020 due to COVID-19. In 2020, we revised our strategy for developing praluzatamab ravtansine and initiated a new Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine alone or in combination with pacmilimab in patients with triple-negative breast cancer. In 2020, we initiated our Phase 2 clinical trial expansion cohorts of CX-2029, our conditionally activated ADC candidate directed against CD71 in collaboration with AbbVie, for the treatment of four types of cancer. In addition, in 2019, Bristol Myers Squibb initiated enrollment in a randomized Phase 2 cohort expansion in its ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial for BMS-986249, an anti-CTLA-4 Probody, and initiated a Phase 1/2 trial for BMS-986288, a second anti-CTLA-4 Probody, both of which are underway. It is impossible to predict when or if any of our or our partner’s product candidates will prove effective and safe in humans or will receive regulatory approval. Before obtaining marketing approval from regulatory authorities for the sale of any product candidate, we or our partners must complete extensive clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our product candidates in humans. Commencement of clinical trials for programs beyond praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, BMS-986249, BMS-986288, and pacmilimab is subject to finalizing the trial design and filing an IND or similar filing with the FDA or similar foreign regulatory authority. In addition, even if we file our IND or comparable submissions in other jurisdictions for these or other product candidates, including CX-2043 and CX-904, the FDA or other regulatory authorities could disagree that we have satisfied their requirements to commence our clinical trials or disagree with our study design, which may require us to complete additional preclinical studies or amend our protocols or impose stricter conditions on the commencement of clinical trials and may delay our ability to begin Phase 1 clinical trials, causing an increase in the amount of time and expense required to develop our product candidates including CX-2043 and CX904. As a result of the foregoing, the research and development, preclinical studies and clinical testing of any product candidate is expensive and can take many years to complete, and its outcome is inherently uncertain. Failure can occur at any time during the development process.

Further, we or our collaborators may also experience delays in completing ongoing clinical trials, completing preclinical studies or initiating further clinical trials of our product candidates, including, for example, among other things, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. We do not know whether our or our collaborators' ongoing clinical trials or preclinical studies will be completed on schedule or at all, or whether planned clinical trials or preclinical studies will begin on time, need to be redesigned, enroll patients on time or be completed on schedule, if at all. We or our collaborators may have insufficient internal resources to complete ongoing clinical trials or initiate clinical trials for our other product candidates. The development programs for our product candidates may also be delayed for a variety of reasons, including delays related to:

- recruiting suitable patients to participate in a clinical trial, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- developing and validating any companion diagnostic to be used in a clinical trial;
- the FDA or other regulatory authorities requiring us to submit additional data or imposing other requirements before permitting us to initiate a clinical trial;
- obtaining regulatory clearance to commence a clinical trial;
- reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organization ("CROs") and clinical trial sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among different CROs and clinical trial sites;
- obtaining institutional review board ("IRB") approval at each clinical trial site;
- having patients complete a clinical trial or return for post-treatment follow-up;
- clinical trial sites deviating from trial protocol or dropping out of a trial;
- adding new clinical trial sites;
- manufacturing our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity for use in clinical trials; or
- collaborators electing to not pursue development and commercialization of our product candidates.

In addition, the results of preclinical studies and early clinical trials of our product candidates may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials. Product candidates in later stages of clinical trials may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy traits despite having progressed through preclinical studies and initial clinical trials. A number of companies in the biopharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials due to lack of efficacy or safety profiles, notwithstanding promising results in earlier trials.

Our product candidates are in early stages of development and may fail or suffer delays that materially and adversely affect their commercial viability. If we are unable to advance our product candidates through clinical development, obtain regulatory approval and ultimately commercialize such product candidates, or experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be materially harmed.

We are very early in our development efforts, with only three product candidates, praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-72), currently in early-stage clinical development. In addition, Bristol Myers Squibb is currently evaluating BMS-986249, a CTLA-4-directed Probody therapeutic in a randomized cohort expansion trial of a Phase 1/2 clinical trial that it initiated in January 2018, and BMS-986288, a second anti-CTLA-4 Probody, in a Phase 1/2 trial it initiated in 2019. We have no products on the market and our ability to achieve and sustain profitability depends on obtaining regulatory approvals for and successfully commercializing our product candidates, either alone or with third parties. Before obtaining regulatory approval for the commercial distribution of our product candidates, we or our collaborator must conduct extensive preclinical tests and clinical trials to demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy of our product candidates in patients.

As a result, we may not have the financial resources to continue development of, or to modify existing or enter into new collaborations for, a product candidate if we experience any issues that delay or prevent regulatory approval of, or our ability to commercialize, product candidates, including:

- negative or inconclusive results from our clinical trials, the clinical trials of our collaborators or the clinical trials of others for product candidates similar to ours, leading to a decision or requirement to conduct additional preclinical testing or clinical trials or abandon a program;
- product-related side effects experienced by participants in our clinical trials, the clinical trials of our collaborators or by individuals using drugs or therapeutic biologics similar to our product candidates;

- delays in submitting INDs or comparable foreign applications or delays or failure in obtaining the necessary approvals from regulators to commence a clinical trial, or a suspension or termination of a clinical trial once commenced;
- conditions imposed by the FDA or comparable foreign authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials;
- delays in enrolling research subjects in clinical trials;
- high drop-out rates of research subjects;
- inadequate supply or quality of product candidate components or materials or other supplies necessary for the conduct of our or our collaborators' clinical trials;
- greater than anticipated clinical trial costs;
- delay in the development or approval of companion diagnostic tests for our product candidates;
- unfavorable FDA or other regulatory agency inspection and review of a clinical trial site;
- failure of our third-party contractors or investigators to comply with regulatory requirements or otherwise meet their contractual obligations in a timely manner, or at all;
- delays and changes in regulatory requirements, policy and guidelines, including the imposition of additional regulatory oversight around clinical testing generally or with respect to our technology in particular; or
- varying interpretations of data by the FDA and similar foreign regulatory agencies.

We could find that the therapeutics we or our collaborators pursue are not safe or efficacious. Further, a clinical trial may be suspended or terminated by us, our collaborators, the IRBs of the institutions in which such trials are being conducted, the Data Safety Monitoring Board for such trial or by the FDA or other regulatory authorities due to a number of factors, including failure to conduct the clinical trial in accordance with regulatory requirements or our clinical protocols, inspection of the clinical trial operations or trial site by the FDA or other regulatory authorities resulting in the imposition of a clinical hold, unforeseen safety issues or adverse side effects, failure to demonstrate a benefit from using a drug or therapeutic biologic, changes in governmental regulations or administrative actions or lack of adequate funding to continue the clinical trial. Furthermore, we expect to rely on our collaborators, CROs and clinical trial sites to ensure proper and timely conduct of our clinical trials and while we expect to enter into agreements governing their committed activities, we have limited influence over their actual performance.

If we or our collaborators experience delays in the completion of, or termination of, any clinical trial of our product candidates, the commercial prospects of our product candidates will be harmed, and our ability to generate product revenues or receive royalties from any of these product candidates will be delayed. In addition, any delays in completing our clinical trials will increase our costs, slow down our product development and approval process and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenues. Furthermore, if one or more of our product candidates or our Probody therapeutic technology generally prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially unviable, the development of our entire platform and pipeline could be delayed, potentially permanently. Any of these occurrences may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, many of the factors that cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement or completion of clinical trials may also ultimately lead to the denial of regulatory approval of our product candidates.

For example, in March 2020, we made the strategic decision to terminate our Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating pacmilimab in combination ipilimumab in melanoma. This decision followed a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, taken together with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Interim, “top-line,” and preliminary data from our clinical trials that we announce or publish from time to time may change as more patient data become available and are subject to audit and verification procedures that could result in material changes in the final data.

From time to time, we may publicly disclose preliminary or top-line data from our preclinical studies and clinical trials, which is based on a preliminary analysis of then-available data, and the results and related findings and conclusions are subject to change following a more comprehensive review of the data related to the particular study or trial. For example, we have reported preliminary data from our clinical trials of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072) at various meetings and at our CytomX 2019 R&D Day. We also make assumptions, estimations, calculations and conclusions as part of our analyses of data, and we may not have received or had the opportunity to fully and carefully evaluate all data. Further, as a result of the COVID-19 or for other reasons, we may not be able to collect accurate or complete data at the time we collect such preliminary data, including as a result of the inability of sites to properly record data due to staffing limitations or the inability of patients to visit sites at scheduled times, the inability of CROs to access site data or for other reasons. As a result, the top-line or preliminary results that we report may differ from future results of the same studies, or different conclusions or considerations may qualify such results, once additional data have been received and fully evaluated. Top-line data also remain subject to audit and verification procedures that may result in the final data being materially different from the preliminary data we previously published. As a result, top-line data should be viewed with caution until the final data are available.

From time to time, we may also disclose interim data from our preclinical studies and clinical trials. Interim data from clinical trials that we may complete are subject to the risk that one or more of the clinical outcomes may materially change as patient enrollment continues and more patient data become available or as patients from our clinical trials continue other treatments for their disease. Adverse differences between preliminary or interim data and final data could significantly harm our business prospects.

Further, others, including regulatory agencies, may not accept or agree with our assumptions, estimates, calculations, conclusions or analyses or may interpret or weigh the importance of data differently, which could impact the value of the particular program, the approvability or commercialization of the particular product candidate or product and our company in general. In addition, the information we choose to publicly disclose regarding a particular study or clinical trial is based on what is typically extensive information, and you or others may not agree with what we determine is material or otherwise appropriate information to include in our disclosure.

Our product candidates may cause undesirable side effects at any time during or after the clinical trial process that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of an approved label, or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if any, including withdrawal from the market.

Undesirable side effects caused by our product candidates could cause us, our collaborators or regulatory authorities to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in a more restrictive label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA or other regulatory authorities. As is the case with all oncology drugs, there may be immediate or late side effects associated with the use of our product candidates (e.g., praluzatamab ravtansine [CX-2009], CX-2029, and pacmilimab [CX-072]). There can be no assurance that unexpected adverse events will not occur in our ongoing trials or in future trials involving our product candidates or the product candidates of our collaborators. Undesirable side effects may appear in later trials that were not observed in our earlier trials or may be more severe in later trials than earlier trials.

In May 2020, we reported that the administration of monotherapy pacmilimab has been generally well tolerated with the majority of treatment-related adverse events (“TRAEs”) as Grade 1/2. At that time, we also reported that of the 114 monotherapy patients treated with 10 mg/kg every two weeks and who were evaluable for safety, ten (9%) patients experienced a grade ≥ 3 TRAE, and two (2%) experienced grade ≥ 3 immune-related adverse events (“irAEs”), with two (2%) TRAEs leading to treatment discontinuation. In June 2019, we also reported that at the 10 mg/kg dose, the anti-drug antibody (“ADA”) rate was approximately 62%. While we do not believe this ADA is impacting our ability to reach targeted drug exposures, we cannot provide assurance that the rate will not change or that it will not later limit drug exposure or cause severe adverse events. We also cannot provide assurance that the rates and the types of adverse events will not increase with time as more patients are treated in ongoing or future studies.

Administration of pacmilimab in combination with ipilimumab has been generally well tolerated with the majority of TRAEs as Grade 1/2. In October 2019, we reported that of the 27 patients treated across all combination doses, Grade 3/4 TRAEs were reported in nine (33%) patients and Grade 3/4 irAEs were reported in six (22%) patients. Of the 20 patients treated with ipilimumab at 3 mg/kg at varying doses of pacmilimab, Grade 3/4 TRAEs were reported in five (25%) patients and Grade 3/4 irAEs were reported in three (15%) patients. We cannot provide assurance that these rates and the types of adverse events will not increase over time with more patients being treated in future studies of our product candidates.

Administration of praluzatamab ravtansine has also been generally well tolerated with most reported TRAEs being Grade 1/2. In May 2020, we announced that 34/92 (37%) patients experienced a Grade 3/4 TRAE. The most common adverse event observed was ocular toxicity, an anticipated toxicity associated with the DM4 payload. Other Grade 3/4 TRAEs included liver function test abnormalities, gastrointestinal disorders and nervous system disorders. We cannot guarantee that these rates and the types of adverse events will not increase over time with more patients being treated in ongoing or future studies.

The results of our or our collaborators’ future clinical trials could reveal a high and unacceptable severity of adverse side effects, including immune system related adverse events or increased toxicity, and it is possible that patients enrolled in such clinical trials could respond in unexpected ways or otherwise have unexpected adverse events. For example, in October 2019, we announced the initiation of our first Phase 2 clinical trial of pacmilimab at a dose level of 10 mg/kg in combination with ipilimumab at a dose level of 3 mg/kg. This dose of ipilimumab in combination with another PD agent, Opdivo® (nivolumab), is often not tolerated by patients. While we believe our Phase 1 clinical data supports this combination, only further clinical testing will determine whether such a combination is tolerable for patients. However, in March 2020, we made the strategic decision to terminate the Phase 2 study evaluating pacmilimab in combination with ipilimumab. This decision followed a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, taken together with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In May 2020, we announced that CX-2029 was generally well tolerated at doses up to 3 mg/kg with the most common TRAEs being infusion related reactions, anemia and neutropenia/leukopenia. Grade 3 or greater hematologic TRAEs, anemia and neutropenia, were dose dependent, with anemia being managed with transfusions and supportive care. The etiology of anemia is under investigation and is likely to be multi-factorial, including MMAE-related and CD71 expression on red blood cell precursors. While we believe these TRAEs are manageable, there can be no assurance that the rate or severity of any of these side effects will not increase over time with more patients being treated in ongoing or future studies.

Additionally, the Phase 2 clinical trial of BMS-986249 being conducted by Bristol Myers Squibb includes the administration of the product candidate at relatively high dosage levels, which could further exacerbate such risks. In our Phase 2 clinical trial with praluzatamab ravtansine and CX-2029, we are targeting CD166 and CD71, respectively, targets that are broadly expressed on normal tissue, which could create unacceptable toxicity or fail to result in anti-tumor activity. For instance, CD71 is a metabolic protein with high levels of expression in healthy tissues, and the consequences of targeting such protein in humans are unknown. Any future clinical trials of our product candidates could face similar or heightened risks depending on the modality.

In the event that our clinical trials or the clinical trials of our collaborators reveal severe adverse side effects, our or our collaborators' clinical trials could be suspended or terminated and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities could impose a clinical hold, order us to cease further development of or deny approval of our product candidates for any or all targeted indications. Such side effects could also affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the trial or result in potential product liability claims. For example, in our Phase 1/2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine, some patients stopped treatment due to ocular toxicity. While we are using ocular toxicity prophylactic measures in our Phase 2 clinical trial, we cannot be assured that such measures will be effective. In addition, any of these occurrences with respect to one of our product candidates could negatively affect our or any collaborator's ability to enroll patients and seek regulatory approval for other product candidates that we have developed using our Probody platform, which could also result in a collaborator terminating any program utilizing our Probody platform and the termination of such collaborative relationship. Any of these occurrences may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Further, clinical trials by their nature utilize a sample of the potential patient population. With a limited number of patients and limited duration of exposure, rare and severe side effects of our product candidates may only be uncovered with a significantly larger number of patients exposed to the product candidate.

In the event that any of our product candidates receives regulatory approval and we, our collaborators or others identify undesirable side effects caused by such product or any other Probody therapeutics, any of the following adverse events could occur, which could result in the loss of significant revenue to us and materially and adversely affect our results of operations and business:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product or seize the product;
- we or our collaborators may be required to recall the product or change the way the product is administered to patients;
- additional restrictions may be imposed on the marketing of the particular product or the manufacturing processes for the product or any component thereof;
- we may be subject to fines, injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties;
- regulatory authorities may require the addition of labeling statements, such as a "black box" warning or a contraindication;
- we may be required to create a Medication Guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients;
- the product may become less competitive; and
- our reputation may suffer.

In addition, adverse side effects caused by any drugs of other companies utilizing the same or similar antibodies of our product candidates, or that are similar in nature to our product candidates could delay or prevent regulatory approval of our product candidates, limit the commercial profile of an approved label for our product candidates, or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval.

We believe that any of these events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of our product candidates and could substantially increase the costs of commercializing our product candidates, if approved, and significantly impact our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates and generate revenues.

If we experience delays or difficulties in the enrollment of patients in clinical trials, our receipt of necessary regulatory approvals could be delayed or prevented.

We may not be able to initiate or continue clinical trials for our product candidates if we are unable to locate and enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients to participate in these trials as required by the FDA or similar regulatory authorities outside the United States. Patient enrollment, a significant factor in the timing of clinical trials, is affected by many factors, including:

- the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;
- the size and nature of the target patient population;
- the eligibility criteria for the clinical trial;
- the design of the clinical trial;
- the availability of an appropriate genomic screening test;
- the perceived risks and benefits of the product candidate under study;
- the efforts to facilitate timely enrollment in clinical trials;
- the patient referral practices of physicians;
- the ability to monitor patients adequately during and after treatment; and
- the proximity and availability of clinical trial sites for prospective patients.

For example, in March 2020, we announced a temporary pause in new patient enrollment and new site activation in our Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, we have revised our strategy for praluzatamab ravtansine and have initiated a new Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine, however, there can be no assurances that the COVID-19 pandemic will not continue to have a significant impact on our ability to complete our ongoing clinical trials and enroll patients in any planned or future clinical trials.

In addition, competing clinical trials and clinicians' and patients' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the product candidate being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any new drugs or therapeutic biologics that may be approved for the indications we are investigating, could affect our ability to enroll a sufficient number of eligible patients in our clinical trials. There are currently several PD-1 and/or PD-L1 agents approved for a growing list of cancer types along with thousands of clinical trials exploring the use of PD-1 and PD-L1 agents. There can be no assurance that further trials with pacmilimab (CX-072) or our other drug candidates will not be adversely affected by a limited patient population. Our clinical trials of praluzatamab ravtansine and CX-2029 study patients who have one or a select number of specific tumor types rather than patients suffering from any cancer, which limits the rate of enrollment of the trial. In addition, some of our clinical trials seek to treat indications with small population sizes which could be particularly difficult to enroll. Our clinical trials of praluzatamab ravtansine and CX-2029 are also competing with thousands of clinical trials with alternative anti-cancer drugs in a similar class (e.g. antibody-drug conjugates), and certain arms of the clinical trials may be difficult to enroll due to the emerging standard of care for such indications in certain jurisdictions, including the United States. Any clinical trials of our product candidates initiated by our collaborators, including Bristol Myers Squibb's ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial, face similar and additional risks relating to enrollment. We or our collaborators could also encounter delays in the development of any of our product candidates if prescribing physicians encounter unresolved ethical issues associated with enrolling patients in clinical trials of our product candidates in lieu of prescribing existing treatments that have established safety and efficacy profiles. Any delays relating to patient enrollment could cause significant delays in the timing of our or our collaborators' clinical trials, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our approach to the discovery and development of our therapeutic treatments is based on novel technologies that are unproven and may not result in marketable products.

We plan to continue to develop a pipeline of product candidates using our proprietary Probody platform. We believe that product candidates (including cancer immunotherapies, conditionally activated ADCs and bispecific antibodies) identified with our product discovery platform may offer an improved therapeutic approach by taking advantage of unique conditions in the tumor microenvironment, thereby reducing the dose-limiting toxic effects associated with traditional antibody products, which can also attack healthy tissue. However, the scientific research that forms the basis of our efforts to develop product candidates based on our Probody platform is ongoing, including the research resulting from our ongoing clinical trials for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072).

We may ultimately discover that our Probody platform and any product candidates resulting from it do not possess certain properties required for therapeutic effectiveness or protection from toxicity. For example, when Probody therapeutics are administered to human subjects, protease levels in tumors may not be sufficient and the peptide mask may not be cleaved, which would limit the potential efficacy of the antibody. In addition, if the peptide mask is inappropriately released, for example, due to an inflammatory disease, it may reduce the potential to limit toxicity of the anti-cancer agent or result in unforeseen events when administered in humans. Binding of the peptide mask to the antigen-binding domain of the Probody may not be constant, which could lead to intermittent periods when the antigen-binding domain or antibody portion is unmasked. Furthermore, Probody product candidates may not remain stable in the human body for the period of time required for the drug to reach and to bind to the target tissue. In addition, product candidates based on our Probody platform may demonstrate different chemical and pharmacological properties in patients than they do in laboratory studies. Although our Probody platform and certain product candidates have demonstrated successful results in animal studies, they may not demonstrate the same chemical and pharmacological properties in humans and may interact with human biological systems in unforeseen, ineffective or harmful ways. Our understanding of the molecular pharmacology of Probody therapeutics, that is, the precise manner and sequence in which they are activated and behave in vivo, is incomplete. Probody therapeutics are complex biological molecules and we are evaluating the performance of this new technology in cancer patients for the first time. Many specific elements of Probody therapeutic function may contribute to their overall safety and efficacy profile including, but not limited to, the removal of only one mask from the dually-masked antibody, the removal of both masks from the dually-masked antibody, the binding strength of masks for the underlying antibody, and the binding strength of the underlying antibody for its target. We have limited structural evidence for how masks interact with antibodies. It may take many years before we develop a full understanding of Probody pharmacology, and we may never know precisely how they function in vivo. As with any new biologic or product developed on a novel platform, we have a limited understanding of the immunogenicity profile of Probody therapeutics. As a result, our Probody product candidates may trigger immune responses, such as anti-drug antibody (“ADA”), that may inhibit the ability of the antibody to reach the target tissue, inhibit the ability of the antibody to bind to its target, cause adverse side effects in humans or cause hypersensitivity reactions. For example, we reported in February 2019 that in our pacmilimab trial at the 10 mg/kg dose, the ADA rate was approximately 62%. We do not believe the ADA rate is impacting our ability to reach targeted drug exposures. However, we cannot provide assurance that it will not later limit drug exposure or cause severe adverse events. Problems that are specific to our Probody platform may have an unfavorable impact on all of our product candidates. As a result, we may never succeed in developing a marketable product and we may never become profitable, which would cause the value of our common stock to decline.

In addition, the scientific evidence to support the feasibility of developing product candidates against novel, difficult to drug targets, is both preliminary and limited. For example, our understanding of the expression of CD166 and CD71 in both healthy and diseased tissues is still developing. As a result, we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to successfully identify and advance any product candidates to target novel, difficult-to-drug targets.

We believe the only clinical experience that the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities have with Probody-based therapeutics in oncology comes from praluzatamab raptansine, CX-2029, BMS-986249, and pacmilimab. We believe that the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities, have no clinical experience in other disease areas, and such limited experience may increase the complexity, uncertainty and length of the regulatory approval process for our product candidates and may keep us from commencing first-in-human trials in certain countries. As there is limited historical precedent for the regulatory clearance of Probody-based therapeutics in oncology, there is a higher degree of risk that the FDA or other regulatory authorities could disagree that we or our collaborators have satisfied their requirements to commence clinical trials for some product candidates or disagree with our study designs, which may require us to complete additional preclinical studies or amend our protocols or impose stricter conditions on the commencement of clinical trials. In addition, local clinical practice in other countries may affect whether we or our collaborators are able to initiate a clinical trial there. As a result, we and our collaborators may never receive approval to market and commercialize any product candidate. Even if we or our collaborators obtain regulatory approval, the approval may be for targets, disease indications or patient populations that are not as broad as we or they intended or desired or may require labeling that includes significant use or distribution restrictions or safety warnings. We or our collaborators may be required to perform additional or unanticipated clinical trials to obtain approval or be subject to post-marketing testing requirements to maintain regulatory approval. If one or more of our product candidates or our Probody technology generally prove to be ineffective, unsafe or commercially unviable, our entire platform and pipeline may have little, if any, value, which would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The market may not be receptive to our product candidates based on a novel therapeutic modality, and we may not generate any future revenue from the sale or licensing of product candidates.

Even if regulatory approval is obtained for a product candidate, we may not generate or sustain revenue from sales of the product due to factors such as whether the product can be sold at a competitive cost and whether it will otherwise be accepted in the market. The product candidates that we are developing are based on our Probody platform, which is a new technology and therapeutic approach. Market participants with significant influence over acceptance of new treatments, such as physicians and third-party payors, may not adopt a product or treatment based on our Probody platform and technologies, and we may not be able to convince the medical community and third-party payors to accept and use, or to provide favorable reimbursement for, any product candidates developed by us or our collaborators. This may be particularly true for any of our product candidates (including BMS-986249, BMS-986288, and pacmilimab [CX-072]) for which there are existing approved therapies, such as approved agents targeting PD-L1, PD-1, or CTLA-4. Market acceptance of our product candidates will depend on, among other factors:

- the timing of our receipt of any marketing and commercialization approvals;
- the terms of any approvals and the countries in which approvals are obtained;
- the safety and efficacy of our product candidates, including those being developed by our collaborators;
- the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects associated with our product candidates;
- limitations or warnings contained in any labeling approved by the FDA or other regulatory authority;
- the availability of effective companion diagnostics;
- relative convenience and ease of administration of our product candidates;
- the willingness of patients to accept any new methods of administration;
- the success of our physician education programs;
- the availability of coverage and adequate reimbursement from government and third-party payors;
- the pricing of our products, particularly as compared to alternative treatments; and
- the availability of alternative effective treatments for the disease indications our product candidates are intended to treat and the relative risks, benefits and costs of those treatments.

If any product candidate we commercialize fails to achieve market acceptance, it could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We have entered, and may in the future seek to enter, into collaborations with third parties for the development and commercialization of our product candidates using our Probody platform. If we fail to enter into such collaborations, or such collaborations are not successful, we may not be able to capitalize on the market potential of our Probody platform and resulting product candidates.

Since 2013, we have entered into collaborations with AbbVie, Amgen, Astellas, Bristol Myers Squibb, ImmunoGen, Pfizer and others to develop certain Probody therapeutics. We may in the future seek third-party collaborators for development and commercialization of other therapeutic technologies or product candidates. Biopharmaceutical companies are our prior and likely future collaborators for any marketing, distribution, development, licensing or broader collaboration arrangements. With respect to our existing collaboration agreements, and what we expect will be the case with any future collaboration agreements, we have and would expect to have limited control over whether such collaborations pursue the development of our product candidates or the amount and timing of resources that such collaborators dedicate to the development or commercialization of our product candidates. For instance, in March 2018, Pfizer terminated the collaboration agreement we had entered into with them in May 2013. Such collaboration agreement had entitled Pfizer to nominate up to four research targets and since 2013, we had collaborated with Pfizer on three of such targets. However, no program was ever advanced beyond the lead optimization stage pursuant to the agreement, and Pfizer had previously elected not to select a fourth target and had decided to discontinue its epidermal growth factor receptor conditionally activated ADC. In July 2017, ImmunoGen discontinued the preclinical evaluation of one of its two programs being developed under our collaboration and in December 2019, licensed the other program to us, terminating their license agreement from us. In addition, in January 2019, Bristol Myers Squibb terminated its programs for three targets it had selected under our agreement with them. As a result, there can be no assurances that any of the programs covered by our existing or future collaborations will be developed further. Further, our ability to generate revenues from our existing and future arrangements will depend on our collaborators' abilities to successfully perform the functions assigned to them in these arrangements. Additionally, some of our collaborations may require us to share in certain development and commercialization expenses. If we cannot afford to share such expenses when required, our rights under such collaborations may be adversely affected, including potentially that our collaborators may terminate the relevant agreement.

Overall, collaborations involving our product candidates currently pose, and will continue to pose, the following risks to us:

- collaborators have significant discretion in determining the amount and timing of efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations, including, with respect to Bristol Myers Squibb, BMS-986249 and BMS-986288;
- collaborators may not pursue development and commercialization of our product candidates or may elect not to continue or renew development or commercialization programs based on preclinical or clinical trial results, changes in the collaborators' strategic focus or available funding or resources, or external factors such as an acquisition that diverts resources or creates competing priorities;
- collaborators have significant discretion in designing any clinical trials they operate pursuant to our collaboration agreements, including Bristol Myers Squibb's ongoing Phase 2 cohort expansion of BMS-986249 and its Phase 1/2 clinical trial of BMS-986288, and may release data from such clinical trials, including with respect to our Probody therapeutics, without consulting us;
- collaborators may delay clinical trials, provide insufficient funding for a clinical trial program, stop a clinical trial or abandon a product candidate, repeat or conduct new clinical trials or require a new formulation of a product candidate for clinical testing and are not necessarily required to give us information about their clinical data;
- collaborators may independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that compete directly or indirectly with our product candidate if the collaborators believe that competitive products are more likely to be successfully developed or can be commercialized under terms that are more economically attractive than ours;
- collaborators with marketing and distribution rights to one or more products may not commit sufficient resources to the marketing and distribution of such product or products;
- collaborators may not properly maintain or defend our intellectual property rights or may use our proprietary information in such a way as to invite litigation that could jeopardize or invalidate our intellectual property or proprietary information or expose us to litigation or potential liability;
- collaborators may infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may expose us to litigation and potential liability;
- disputes may arise between the collaborators and us that result in the delay or termination of the research, development or commercialization of our product candidate or that result in costly litigation or arbitration that diverts management attention and resources; and
- collaborations may be terminated and, if terminated, may result in a need for additional capital to pursue further development or commercialization of the applicable product candidates.

As a result of the foregoing, our current and any future collaboration agreements may not lead to development or commercialization of our product candidates in the most efficient manner or at all and may not result in the realization of the benefits we expected to achieve upon our entry into such agreements. Any failure to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates pursuant to our current or any future collaboration agreements could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If our collaborators cease development efforts under our collaboration agreements, or if any of those agreements are terminated, these collaborations may fail to lead to commercial products and we may never receive milestone payments or future royalties under these agreements.

Substantially all of our revenue to date has been derived from our existing collaboration agreements, including, most recently, the agreement that we entered into with Astellas in March 2020, and a significant portion of our future revenue and cash resources is expected to be derived from these agreements or other similar agreements we may enter into in the future. Revenue from research and development collaborations depend upon continuation of the collaborations, reimbursement of development costs, the achievement of milestones and royalties, if any, derived from future products developed from our research. If our development partners do not select additional targets and we are unable to successfully advance the development of our product candidates or achieve milestones, revenue and cash resources from milestone payments under our collaboration agreements will be substantially less than expected.

In addition, to the extent that any of our collaborators were to terminate a collaboration agreement, we may decide to independently develop these product candidates to the extent we retain development rights. Such development could include funding preclinical or clinical trials, assuming marketing and distribution costs and defending intellectual property rights. Alternatively, in certain instances, we may choose to abandon product candidates altogether. For instance, in March 2018, Pfizer terminated our 2013 collaboration agreement with them, and in January 2019, Bristol Myers Squibb terminated its programs for three targets that it had selected under our agreement with them. The termination of any of our collaboration agreements or individual programs within a collaboration agreement could result in a change to our business plan and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If a collaboration is terminated, we would not be eligible to receive the milestone, royalty or other payments that would have been payable under the collaboration agreement. For example, as a result of ImmunoGen's decision to out-license the EpCAM program and our licensing of the program from them in 2019, their license for the program from us ended and we will not receive milestone or other payments from them.

If we do not achieve our projected development and commercialization goals in the timeframes we announce and expect, the commercialization of any of our product candidates may be delayed, and our business will be harmed.

For planning purposes, we sometimes estimate the timing of the accomplishment of various scientific, clinical, regulatory and other product development objectives. These milestones may include our expectations regarding the commencement or completion of scientific studies and clinical trials, the submission of regulatory filings, or commercialization objectives. From time to time, we may publicly announce the expected timing of some of these milestones, such as the completion of an ongoing clinical trial, the initiation of other clinical programs, receipt of marketing approval, or a commercial launch of a product. The achievement of many of these milestones may be outside of our control. All of these milestones are based on a variety of assumptions which may cause the timing of achievement of the milestones to vary considerably from our estimates, including:

- our available capital resources or capital constraints we experience;
- the rate of progress, costs and results of our clinical trials and research and development activities, including the extent of scheduling conflicts with participating clinicians and collaborators;
- our ability to identify and enroll patients who meet clinical trial eligibility criteria;
- our receipt of approvals by the FDA and other regulatory authorities and the timing thereof;
- other actions, decisions or rules issued by regulators;
- our ability to access sufficient, reliable and affordable supplies of materials used in the manufacture of our product candidates;
- our ability to manufacture and supply clinical trial materials to our clinical sites on a timely basis;
- the efforts of our collaborators with respect to the commercialization of our products; and
- the securing of, costs related to, and timing issues associated with, product manufacturing as well as sales and marketing activities.

For example, in March 2020, we announced the temporary pause in new patient enrollment and new site activation in our Phase 2 clinical trial of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the termination of the Phase 2 clinical trial of pacmilimab (CX-072) in combination with ipilimumab after a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, taken together with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

If we fail to achieve announced milestones in the timeframes we expect, the commercialization of any of our product candidates may be delayed, and our business and results of operations may be harmed.

We may not successfully engage in strategic transactions, including any additional collaborations we seek, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize product candidates, impact our cash position, increase our expense and present significant distractions to our management.

Since commencing operations, we have entered into several collaboration agreements, including the agreement that we entered into with Astellas in March 2020. From time to time, we may consider strategic transactions, such as additional collaborations, acquisitions of companies, asset purchases and out- or in-licensing of product candidates or technologies. In particular, we will evaluate and, if strategically attractive, seek to enter into additional collaborations, including with major biotechnology or biopharmaceutical companies. The competition for collaborators is intense, and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. Any new collaboration may be on terms that are not optimal for us, and we may not be able to maintain any new collaboration if, for example, development or approval of a product candidate is delayed, sales of an approved product candidate do not meet expectations or the

collaborator terminates the collaboration. Any such collaboration, or other strategic transaction, may require us to incur non-recurring or other charges, increase our near- and long-term expenditures and pose significant integration or implementation challenges or disrupt our management or business. These transactions would entail numerous operational and financial risks, including exposure to unknown liabilities, disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention in order to manage a collaboration or develop acquired products, product candidates or technologies, incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay transaction consideration or costs, higher than expected collaboration, acquisition or integration costs, write-downs of assets or goodwill or impairment charges, increased amortization expenses, difficulty and cost in facilitating the collaboration or combining the operations and personnel of any acquired business, impairment of relationships with key suppliers, manufacturers or customers of any acquired business due to changes in management and ownership and the inability to retain key employees of any acquired business. Accordingly, although there can be no assurance that we will undertake or successfully complete any transactions of the nature described above, any transactions that we do complete may be subject to the foregoing or other risks and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The termination by a collaborator of a collaboration may cause a decrease in the price of our stock. Conversely, any failure to enter any additional collaboration or other strategic transaction that would be beneficial to us could delay the development and potential commercialization of our product candidates and have a negative impact on the competitiveness of any product candidate that reaches market.

If we are unable to successfully develop companion diagnostic tests for certain of our product candidates, or experience significant delays in doing so, we may not realize the full commercial potential of our product candidates.

Because we are focused on precision medicine, in which predictive biomarkers will be used to identify the right patients for our product candidates, we believe that our success may depend, in part, on the development of companion diagnostic tests. To successfully develop a companion diagnostic test, we would need to address a number of scientific, technical and logistical challenges. However, we have little experience in the development of companion diagnostic tests and may not be successful in developing appropriate tests to pair with any of our product candidates. Companion diagnostic tests are subject to regulation by the FDA and similar regulatory authorities outside the United States as medical devices and require separate regulatory approval prior to commercialization. Given our limited experience in developing companion diagnostic tests, we could seek to rely on third parties to design, manufacture, obtain regulatory approval for any companion diagnostic tests for our product candidates. However, we and such collaborators may encounter difficulties in developing and obtaining approval for the companion diagnostic tests, including issues relating to selectivity/specificity, analytical validation, reproducibility, or clinical validation. Any delay or failure by us or our collaborators to develop or obtain regulatory approval of the companion diagnostic tests could delay or prevent approval of our product candidates. As a result, our business would be harmed, possibly materially.

We rely on third parties to conduct all of our clinical trials and certain of our preclinical studies and intend to continue to do so, and if such third parties do not perform as contractually required, fail to satisfy regulatory or legal requirements or miss expected deadlines, our development programs could be delayed with material and adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct clinical trials. As such, we currently rely and intend to continue to rely on third-party clinical investigators, CROs, clinical data management organizations and consultants to help us design, conduct, supervise and monitor clinical trials of our product candidates. As a result, we will have less control over the timing, quality and other aspects of our clinical trials than we would have had we conducted them on our own. These investigators, CROs and consultants are not our employees and we have limited control over the amount of time and resources that they dedicate to our programs. These third parties may have contractual relationships with other entities, some of which may be our competitors, which may draw time and resources from our programs. The third parties with which we contract might not be diligent, careful or timely in conducting our preclinical studies or clinical trials, resulting in the preclinical studies or clinical trials being delayed or unsuccessful. Furthermore, our third-party contractors, including CROs are being and may continue to be impacted in their ability to conduct our work as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

If we cannot contract with acceptable third parties on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, or if these third parties do not carry out their contractual duties, satisfy legal and regulatory requirements for the conduct of preclinical studies or clinical trials or meet expected deadlines, our clinical development programs could be delayed and otherwise adversely affected. In all events, we will be responsible for ensuring that each of our preclinical studies and clinical trials are conducted in accordance with the general investigational plan and protocols for the trial. The FDA requires preclinical studies to be conducted in accordance with good laboratory practices ("GLPs") and clinical trials to be conducted in accordance with good clinical practices ("GCPs"), including for designing, conducting, recording and reporting the results of preclinical studies and clinical trials to assure that data and reported results are credible and accurate and that the rights, integrity and confidentiality of clinical trial participants are protected. Our reliance on third parties that we do not control will not relieve us of these responsibilities and requirements. Any adverse development or delay in our clinical trials could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are currently conducting and will continue to conduct clinical trials and will contract with third-party manufacturers in foreign countries, which could expose us to risks that could have a material adverse effect on the success of our business.

We have enrolled or are planning to enroll patients in our clinical trials outside the United States, including in Europe, Australia and South Korea. Although the FDA may accept data from clinical trials conducted outside the United States, acceptance of this data is subject to certain conditions imposed by the FDA. For example, such clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with GCPs, and the FDA must be able to validate the data through an on-site inspection if deemed necessary. Conducting clinical trials outside the United States also exposes us to additional risks, including risks associated with additional foreign regulatory requirements; foreign exchange fluctuations; patient monitoring and compliance; compliance with foreign manufacturing, customs, shipment and storage requirements; the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic in such jurisdictions; and cultural differences in medical practice and clinical research. We are also subject to risks associated with doing business globally, including commercial, political, and financial risks. In addition, we are subject to potential disruption caused by military conflicts; potentially unstable governments or legal systems; civil or political upheaval or unrest; local labor policies and conditions; possible expropriation, nationalization, or confiscation of assets; problems with repatriation of foreign earnings; economic or trade sanctions; closure of markets to imports; anti-American sentiment; terrorism or other types of violence in or outside the United States; health pandemics; and a significant reduction in global travel. For example, pandemics and public health emergencies, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have disrupted and delayed and could in the future disrupt or delay enrollment in our clinical trials in Europe, South Korea and elsewhere. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to overcome the challenges we encounter with respect to these risks and other factors affecting U.S. companies with global operations. If our global clinical trials or foreign third-party suppliers were to experience significant disruption due to these risks or for other reasons, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Because we have no long-term contracts with and rely on third-party manufacturing and supply partners, most of which are sole source suppliers, our supply of research and development, preclinical and clinical development materials may become limited or interrupted or may not be of satisfactory quantity or quality.

We rely on third-party contract manufacturers to manufacture our clinical trial and preclinical study product supplies which, in addition to having other issues, could be adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Most of our clinical trial manufacturing contractors and suppliers are our sole source for their respective manufacturing and supplies. Failure of any of these contractors could put our ability to have clinical trial material available when needed. This could result in a substantial delay of our clinical trials. For each of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072), our manufacturing supply chain includes several contract manufacturers, and failure by any of these manufacturers could result in interruptions of our clinical studies. For example, in November 2019, one of our contract manufacturers that manufactures pacmilimab experienced a production failure. If we had not been able to assure sufficient supplies of clinical trial drug product after the production failure, we may have been required to suspend any ongoing trials and postpone future trials. Although we have taken sufficient steps to assure our current supply of pacmilimab clinical trial drug product for our ongoing clinical trial and planned clinical trials, there can be no assurance that we will not have future production failures, which could affect our ability to conduct our trials for praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, pacmilimab or any other clinical trial drug candidates on our planned timeline or at all. We do not own manufacturing facilities for producing such supplies and do not have any long-term contracts and we do not currently have an alternative to any of our third-party contract manufacturers. There can be no assurance that our preclinical and clinical development product supplies will not be limited, interrupted, or of satisfactory quality or continue to be available at acceptable prices. In particular, any replacement of any of our third-party contract manufacturers could require significant effort and expertise because there may be a limited number of qualified replacements. In addition, we may encounter issues with transferring technology to a new third-party manufacturer, and we may encounter regulatory delays if we need to move the manufacturing of our products from one third-party manufacturer to another. For example, we were dependent on ImmunoGen under our collaboration for certain steps in the manufacturing of clinical quantities of praluzatamab ravtansine. At the end of 2018, ImmunoGen closed their clinical manufacturing facility in Norwood, MA. This site provided clinical manufacturing support for the praluzatamab ravtansine program. We completed transfer of the drug substance manufacturing process from ImmunoGen to a CMO, where we have an existing relationship and which has expertise in the manufacture of antibody-drug conjugates at a clinical and commercial scale. While the manufacturing transfer process has been completed, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a disruption in the supply of praluzatamab ravtansine as a result of such transfer or that we will not experience any other disruption in the manufacture of praluzatamab ravtansine.

The manufacturing process for a product candidate is subject to FDA and foreign regulatory authority review. Suppliers and manufacturers must meet applicable manufacturing requirements and undergo rigorous facility and process validation tests required by regulatory authorities in order to comply with regulatory standards, such as current Good Manufacturing Practices (“cGMPs”). In the event that any of our manufacturers fails to comply with such requirements or to perform its obligations to us in relation to quality, timing or otherwise, such as the pacmilimab manufacturing production failure our contract manufacturer experienced in November 2019, or if our supply of components or other materials becomes limited or interrupted for other reasons, such as one of our manufacturers going out of business, we may be forced to manufacture the materials ourselves, for which we currently do not have the capabilities or resources, or enter into an agreement with another third party, which we may not be able to do on reasonable terms, if at all. In some cases, the technical skills or technology required to manufacture our product candidates may be unique or proprietary to

the original manufacturer and we may have difficulty transferring such skills or technology to another third party and a feasible alternative may not exist. These factors would increase our reliance on such manufacturer or require us to obtain a license from such manufacturer in order to have another third party manufacture our product candidates. If we are required to change manufacturers for any reason, we will be required to verify that the new manufacturer maintains facilities and procedures that comply with quality standards and with all applicable regulations and guidelines. The delays associated with the verification of a new manufacturer could negatively affect our ability to develop product candidates in a timely manner or within budget.

We expect to continue to rely on third-party manufacturers if we receive regulatory approval for any product candidate. To the extent that we have existing, or enter into future, manufacturing arrangements with third parties, we will depend on these third parties to perform their obligations in a timely manner consistent with contractual and regulatory requirements, including those related to quality control and assurance. If we are unable to obtain or maintain third-party manufacturing for product candidates, or to do so on commercially reasonable terms, we may not be able to develop and commercialize our product candidates successfully. We may find that our third-party manufacturer is unable to scale up the process in order to produce commercial quantities of our products. Our or a third party's failure to execute on our manufacturing requirements and comply with cGMPs could adversely affect our business in a number of ways, including:

- an inability to initiate or continue clinical trials of product candidates under development;
- delay in submitting regulatory applications, or receiving regulatory approvals, for product candidates;
- loss of the cooperation of a collaborator;
- subjecting third-party manufacturing facilities or our manufacturing facilities to additional inspections by regulatory authorities;
- requirements to cease distribution or to recall batches of our product candidates; and
- in the event of approval to market and commercialize a product candidate, an inability to meet commercial demands for our products.

The supply chain for the manufacturing of our product candidates is complicated and can involve many parties. This is especially the case for our clinical-stage conditionally activated ADCs, praluzatamab ravtansine and CX-2029. If we were to experience any supply chain issues, our product supply could be seriously disrupted. In addition, we expect the logistical challenges associated with our supply chain to grow more complex as additional product candidates commence any clinical trials.

We, or third-party manufacturers, may be unable to successfully scale-up manufacturing of our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, which would delay or prevent us from developing our product candidates and commercializing approved products, if any.

It may prove more challenging than we anticipate to manufacture products that incorporate our Probody therapeutic technology. In order to conduct clinical trials of our product candidates, including our clinical trials for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072), we will need to manufacture them in large quantities. To date, we have generally been able to successfully manufacture praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, and pacmilimab for our ongoing early-stage clinical trials. However, in November 2019, we had a production failure at one of our contract manufacturers that manufactured pacmilimab for our Phase 1/2 clinical trial and for our future trials. If we had not been able to assure sufficient supplies of clinical trial drug product after the production failure, we may have been required to suspend any ongoing trials and postpone future trials. Although we have taken sufficient steps to assure our current supply of pacmilimab clinical trial drug product for our planned clinical trials, there can be no assurance that we will not have future production failures, which could affect our ability to conduct our trials for praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, pacmilimab or any other clinical trial drug candidates on our planned timeline or at all. Furthermore, in order to conduct later stage clinical trials of our product candidates, such as our Phase 2 clinical trial for praluzatamab ravtansine, and eventually, if approved, commercial products, we will need to manufacture them in larger quantities. We, or any manufacturing partners, may be unable to successfully increase the manufacturing scale and capacity for any of our product candidates in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all. For example, we are currently working with our CMOs to change our manufacturing processes and formulations as well as scaling up for larger drug manufacturing capability, including praluzatamab ravtansine drug product for late-stage clinical trials and commercialization. However, we may have to start late-stage trials with our early clinical trial drug product and switch to late-stage or commercial drug product mid trial. In such event, the FDA will require us to complete bridging studies to compare the earlier stage material with late-stage or commercial material to assure comparability between the earlier trial material and the late-stage or commercial material. Changing formulation and scaling up the process is a complicated and difficult task. While we believe we can complete this process successfully, there can be no assurances that the changes we make to the drug product and manufacturing process will be successful or completed in a timely manner or that the FDA will not require additional development steps or studies from those we believe are necessary. If we are not able to scale up our manufacturing capabilities with respect to praluzatamab ravtansine, pacmilimab or any of our other product candidates, increase the life of drug stability of product candidates, or successfully complete the FDA's bridging requirements, we may not be able to successfully obtain FDA approval and commercialize product candidates in a timely manner or at all.

Additionally, we were dependent on ImmunoGen under our collaboration for certain steps in the manufacturing of clinical quantities of praluzatamab ravtansine. At the end of 2018, ImmunoGen closed their clinical manufacturing facility in Norwood, Massachusetts, which provided clinical manufacturing support for the praluzatamab ravtansine program. We completed the transfer of the drug substance manufacturing process from ImmunoGen to a contract manufacturer, where we have an existing relationship and with expertise in the manufacture of antibody drug conjugates at a clinical and commercial scale. While the manufacturing transfer process has been completed, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a disruption in the supply of praluzatamab ravtansine in connection with such transfer or that we will not experience any other disruption in the manufacturing of praluzatamab ravtansine. In addition, for CX-2029, the manufacturing of additional clinical quantities could be particularly difficult because we are relying on three different parties to manufacture supplies. If we, or any manufacturing partners, are unable to successfully scale up the manufacture of our product candidates in sufficient quality and quantity, the development, testing, and clinical trials of that product candidate may be delayed or infeasible, and regulatory approval or commercial launch of any resulting product may be delayed or not obtained, which could significantly harm our business.

We may expend our limited resources to pursue a particular product candidate and fail to capitalize on product candidates that may be more profitable or for which there is a greater likelihood of success.

Because we have limited financial and managerial resources, we focus on specific product candidates and indications, including praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072). As a result, we may forgo or delay pursuit of opportunities with those products in other indications or with other product candidates that later prove to have greater commercial potential. Our resource allocation decisions may cause us to fail to capitalize on viable commercial products or profitable market opportunities. Our spending on current and future research and development programs, including CX-2043 and CX-904, and product candidates for specific indications may not yield any commercially viable product candidates. If we do not accurately evaluate the commercial potential or target market for a particular product candidate, we may relinquish valuable rights to that product candidate through collaboration, licensing or other royalty arrangements in cases in which it would have been more advantageous for us to retain sole development and commercialization rights to such product candidate.

We may experience difficulties in managing our growth and expanding our operations successfully.

We will need to grow our organization substantially to continue development and pursue the potential commercialization of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072) and our other product candidates, including CX-2043 and CX-904, as well as function as a public company. As we increase the number of our product candidates entering and advancing through preclinical studies and clinical trials, we will need to expand our development, regulatory and manufacturing capabilities or contract with additional organizations to provide these capabilities for us. In addition, we expect our collaborations to require greater resources as the development of our product candidates under such agreements progresses. In the future, we expect to also have to manage additional relationships with collaborators or partners, suppliers and other organizations. In particular, if the third parties on which we currently rely are not capable of delivering services or supplies in a manner that is sufficient to meet our requirements as we expand our operations, we could be required to contract with new third parties and there can be no assurances that the services or supplies of such third parties will be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Furthermore, our ability to manage our operations and future growth will require us to continue to increase headcount as well as improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures. We may not be able to implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls.

We face competition from entities that have developed or may develop product candidates for cancer, including companies developing novel treatments and technology platforms. If these companies develop technologies or product candidates more rapidly than we do or their technologies are more effective, our ability to develop and successfully commercialize product candidates may be adversely affected.

The development and commercialization of drugs and therapeutic biologics is highly competitive. We compete with a variety of multinational biopharmaceutical companies and specialized biotechnology companies, as well as technology being developed at universities and other research institutions. Our competitors have developed, are developing or will develop product candidates and processes competitive with our product candidates. Competitive therapeutic treatments include those that have already been approved and accepted by the medical community and any new treatments that enter the market. We believe that a significant number of products are currently under development, and may become commercially available in the future, for the treatment of conditions for which we may try to develop product candidates. Additionally, there is intense and rapidly evolving competition in the biotechnology, biopharmaceutical and antibody and immunoregulatory therapeutics fields, and our competitors include larger and better funded biopharmaceutical, biotechnological and therapeutics companies. In addition, these companies compete with us in recruiting scientific and managerial talent.

We believe that while our Probody platform, its associated intellectual property and our scientific and technical know-how, give us a competitive advantage in this space, competition from many sources remains. The clinical development pipeline for cancer includes small molecules, antibodies and therapies from a variety of groups. In addition, numerous compounds are in clinical development for cancer treatment. As a result, our success will partially depend on our ability to develop and protect therapeutics that are safer and more effective than competing products. Our commercial opportunity and success will be reduced or eliminated if competing products that are safer, more effective, or less expensive than the therapeutics we develop or if we are unable to utilize our Probody therapeutic technology to differentiate our Probody therapeutics from the products of our competitors. For instance, if any of our lead product candidates, including, praluzatamab ravtansine and CX-2029 are approved, they will compete with a range of therapeutic treatments that are either in development or currently marketed. A variety of oncology drugs and therapeutic biologics are currently on the market or in clinical development. The market for immunotherapies like pacmilimab (CX-072) is, in particular, highly competitive and the field is changing quickly. In March 2020, we made the strategic decision to terminate our Phase 2 study evaluating pacmilimab in combination ipilimumab. This decision followed a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, taken together with impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the amount of time required to successfully develop and obtain regulatory approval for each of our product candidates, it is therefore possible that by the time we obtain any such approval, if ever, and commence sales, we may no longer be able to differentiate such product candidate from those of our competitors.

We face substantial competition from pharmaceutical companies developing products in immuno-oncology, including companies such as Amgen, AstraZeneca PLC, Bristol Myers Squibb, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Merck & Co., Inc. Novartis AG, Pfizer, Roche Holding Ltd. and Sanofi SA. Many large and mid-sized biotech companies, including BeiGene, Incyte, Nektar, and Alkermes have ongoing efforts in cancer immunotherapy. Finally, numerous small companies are also working in the space. Several companies, including Xilio, Amgen, Amunix, BioAtla, Halozyme, Maverick Therapeutics, Pandion Therapeutics, Revitope, Roche, and Seagen are exploring antibody masking and/or conditional activation strategies, which could compete with our Probody platform. We are also aware of several companies that are developing ADCs, such as AbbVie, Gilead, ImmunoGen, Seagen, Pfizer, Roche Holding Ltd. and Takeda. Furthermore, several large pharmaceutical companies, including Amgen, Novartis AG and Roche Holding Ltd., are developing T-cell engaging immunotherapies, and we are aware of several mid-sized biotech companies, such as MacroGenics and Xencor, and small companies with ongoing efforts to develop T-cell engaging immunotherapies. Any of these companies may be well capitalized and may have significant clinical experience. In addition, these companies include our collaborators.

Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing, sales and supply resources or experience than we do. If we successfully obtain approval for any product candidate, we will face competition based on many different factors, including the safety and effectiveness of our products, the ease with which our products can be administered and the extent to which patients accept relatively new routes of administration, the timing and scope of regulatory approvals for these products, the availability and cost of manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities, price, reimbursement coverage and patent position. Competing products could present superior treatment alternatives, including by being more effective, safer, less expensive or marketed and sold more effectively than any products we may develop. Competitive products may make any products we develop less differentiated or noncompetitive before we recover the expense of developing and commercializing our product candidates. Such competitors could also recruit our employees, which could negatively impact our level of expertise and our ability to execute our business plan.

Any inability to attract and retain qualified key management and technical personnel would impair our ability to implement our business plan.

Our success largely depends on the continued service of key management, advisors and other specialized personnel, including Sean A. McCarthy, D.Phil., our president and chief executive officer, and Amy C. Peterson, M.D., our chief development officer. The loss of one or more members of our management team or other key employees or advisors could delay our research and development programs and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The relationships that our key managers have cultivated within our industry make us particularly dependent upon their continued employment with us. We are dependent on the continued service of our technical personnel because of the highly technical nature of our product candidates and technologies and the specialized nature of the regulatory approval process. Because our management team and key employees are not obligated to provide us with continued service, they could terminate their employment with us at any time without penalty. Our future success will depend in large part on our continued ability to attract and retain other highly qualified scientific, technical and management personnel, as well as personnel with expertise in clinical testing, manufacturing, governmental regulation and commercialization. We face competition for personnel from other companies, universities, public and private research institutions, government entities and other organizations, especially as job opportunities in the biotechnology industry have recently increased significantly in the San Francisco Bay Area.

If any of our product candidates are approved for marketing and commercialization and we are unable to develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities on our own or enter into agreements with third parties to perform these functions on acceptable terms, we will be unable to commercialize successfully any such future products.

We currently have no sales, marketing or distribution capabilities or experience. If any of our product candidates is approved, we will need to develop internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities to commercialize such products, which would be expensive and time-consuming, or enter into collaborations with third parties to perform these services. If we decide to market our products directly, we will need to commit significant financial and managerial resources to develop a marketing and sales force with technical expertise and supporting distribution, administration and compliance capabilities. If we rely on third parties with such capabilities to market our products or decide to co-promote products with collaborators, we will need to establish and maintain marketing and distribution arrangements with third parties, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. In entering into third-party marketing or distribution arrangements, any revenue we receive will depend upon the efforts of the third parties and there can be no assurance that such third parties will establish adequate sales and distribution capabilities or be successful in gaining market acceptance of any approved product. If we are not successful in commercializing any product approved in the future, either on our own or through third parties, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Price controls imposed in foreign markets may adversely affect our future profitability.

In some countries, particularly member states of the European Union, the pricing of prescription drugs is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can take considerable time after receipt of marketing approval for a product. In addition, there can be considerable pressure by governments and other stakeholders on prices and reimbursement levels, including as part of cost containment measures. Political, economic and regulatory developments may further complicate pricing negotiations, and pricing negotiations may continue after reimbursement has been obtained. Reference pricing used by various European Union member states and parallel distribution, or arbitrage between low-priced and high-priced member states, can further reduce prices. In some countries, we or future collaborators may be required to conduct a clinical trial or other studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of our Probody therapeutic candidates to other available therapies in order to obtain or maintain reimbursement or pricing approval. Publication of discounts by third-party payors or authorities may lead to further pressure on the prices or reimbursement levels within the country of publication and other countries. If reimbursement of any product candidate approved for marketing is unavailable or limited in scope or amount, or if pricing is set at unsatisfactory levels, our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially and adversely affected. We currently do not know how the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union will affect the pricing of prescription drugs, either in the United Kingdom or in the remaining European Union member states.

Our business entails a significant risk of product liability and our ability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are exposed to significant product liability risks inherent in the development, testing, manufacturing and marketing of therapeutic treatments, including as a result of the clinical testing of praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, BMS-986249, BMS-986288, pacmilimab (CX-072) and any of our other product candidates or those of our collaborators. Product liability claims could delay or prevent completion of our development programs. If we succeed in marketing product candidates, such claims could result in an FDA investigation of the safety and effectiveness of our product candidates, our manufacturing processes and facilities (or the manufacturing processes and facilities of our third-party manufacturers) or our marketing programs and potentially a recall of our products or more serious enforcement action, limitations on the approved indications for which they may be used or suspension or withdrawal of approvals. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may also result in decreased demand for our products, injury to our reputation, costs to defend the related litigation, a diversion of management's time and our resources, substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients and a decline in our stock price. We currently have insurance that we believe is appropriate for our stage of development and may need to obtain higher levels of insurance prior to marketing any of our product candidates. Any insurance we have or may obtain may not provide sufficient coverage against potential liabilities. Furthermore, clinical trial and product liability insurance is becoming increasingly expensive. As a result, we may be unable to obtain sufficient insurance at a reasonable cost to protect us against losses caused by product liability claims that could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our employees and independent contractors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

We are exposed to the risk of fraud or other misconduct by our employees or independent contractors. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with FDA regulations, provide accurate information to the FDA, comply with manufacturing standards we may establish, comply with federal and state data privacy, security, fraud and abuse, and other healthcare laws and regulations, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing,

discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Activities subject to these laws could also involve the improper use or misrepresentation of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and cause serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. Additionally, we are subject to the risk that a person or government could allege such fraud or other misconduct, even if none occurred. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, including the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions.

Our current operations are concentrated in one location, and we or the third parties upon whom we depend may be adversely affected by earthquakes or other natural disasters and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

Our current operations are located in our facilities in South San Francisco, California. Any unplanned event, such as flood, fire, explosion, earthquake, extreme weather condition, medical epidemics, power shortage, telecommunication failure or other natural or manmade accidents or incidents that result in us being unable to fully utilize our facilities, or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, may have a material and adverse effect on our ability to operate our business, particularly on a daily basis, and have significant negative consequences on our financial and operating conditions. Loss of access to these facilities may result in increased costs, delays in the development of our product candidates or interruption of our business operations. Earthquakes or other natural disasters could further disrupt our operations and have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If a natural disaster, power outage or other event occurred that prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our headquarters, that damaged critical infrastructure, such as our research facilities or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible, for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. For example, in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused us to restrict access to our facility and initiate a work-from-home program limiting onsite activity to a substantially reduced level of laboratory research activities. Although we have gradually increased levels of our laboratory research activities, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to increase or maintain current levels of such activity or that the COVID-19 pandemic will not continue to impact our ability to conduct business.

The disaster recovery and business continuity plans we have in place may prove inadequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of the limited nature of our disaster recovery and business continuity plans, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business. As part of our risk management policy, we maintain insurance coverage at levels that we believe are appropriate for our business. However, in the event of an accident or incident at these facilities, we cannot assure you that the amounts of insurance will be sufficient to satisfy any damages and losses. If our facilities, or the manufacturing facilities of our third-party contract manufacturers, are unable to operate because of an accident or incident or for any other reason, even for a short period of time, any or all of our research and development programs may be harmed. Any business interruption may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our reported financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) and the SEC. A change in these policies or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results, may retroactively affect previously reported results, could cause unexpected financial reporting fluctuations, and may require us to make costly changes to our operational processes and accounting systems. For example, in May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU replaced most existing revenue recognition guidance in the U.S. GAAP when it became effective. The new standard was effective at the beginning of our fiscal year 2018 with early adoption permitted for our fiscal year 2017. We evaluated the impact of ASU 2014-09 on our financial statements and adoption of the standard had a significant impact on our financial statements and retroactively affected the accounting treatment of transactions completed before adoption. Additionally, for the purpose of revenue recognition, we are required to estimate research service periods as well as the related cost to completion, of our research development program. Such estimates are inherently uncertain and may result in changes in estimates to financial statements in subsequent periods.

Our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “IRC”), if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change” (generally defined as a greater than 50 percentage points change (by value) in the ownership of its equity over a rolling three-year period), the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and certain other pre-change tax attributes to offset its post-change income and taxes may be limited. California has similar rules. For example, we performed an IRC Section 382 analysis in 2017 and determined there was an ownership change that resulted in Section 382 limitations. The ownership change limited our ability to utilize net operating losses against taxable income in 2018 for both federal and California tax purposes. The remaining net operating losses and credit will be available in future years before expiration during their respective carryforward periods. We may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of shifts in our stock ownership, some of which are outside our control, and our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards could be limited by an “ownership change” as described above, which could result in additional increased tax liability to the Company.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we are not able to obtain and enforce patent protection for our technologies or product candidates, development and commercialization of our product candidates may be adversely affected.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and maintain patents and other forms of intellectual property rights, including in-licenses of intellectual property rights of others, for our product candidates, methods used to manufacture our product candidates and methods for treating patients using our product candidates, as well as our ability to preserve our trade secrets, to prevent third parties from infringing upon our proprietary rights and to operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others. We have a substantial number of issued patents and pending patent applications, some of which are co-owned with a third party, covering our Probody platforms and products as well as methods of use and production thereof; we have exclusively licensed UCSB’s interest in the patent family co-owned with UCSB that covers Probody and other pro-protein technology in the fields of therapeutics, *in vivo* diagnostics and prophylactics. In addition, we have exclusively licensed a patent portfolio of three patent families from UCSB that includes patents and patent applications that cover compositions and methods related to the screening for and identification of the masks and protease-cleavable linkers that we incorporate into our Probody candidates. We may not be able to apply for patents on certain aspects of our product candidates in a timely fashion or at all. Our existing issued and granted patents and any future patents we obtain may not be sufficiently broad to prevent others from using our technology or from developing competing products and technology. There is no guarantee that any of our pending patent applications will result in issued or granted patents, that any of our issued or granted patents will not later be found to be invalid or unenforceable or that any issued or granted patents will include claims that are sufficiently broad to cover our product candidates or to provide meaningful protection from our competitors. Moreover, the patent position of biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies can be highly uncertain because it involves complex legal and factual questions. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our current and future proprietary technology and product candidates are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. If third parties disclose or misappropriate our proprietary rights, it may materially and adversely affect our position in the market.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) 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. The standards applied by the USPTO and foreign patent offices in granting patents are not always applied uniformly or predictably. For example, there is no uniform worldwide policy regarding patentable subject matter or the scope of claims allowable in biotechnology and biopharmaceutical patents. As such, we do not know the degree of future protection that we will have on our proprietary products and technology. While we will endeavor to try to protect our product candidates with intellectual property rights such as patents, as appropriate, the process of obtaining patents is time-consuming, expensive and sometimes unpredictable.

In addition, there are numerous recent changes to the patent laws and proposed changes to the rules of the USPTO that may have a significant impact on our ability to protect our technology and enforce our intellectual property rights. For example, the America Invents Act (“AIA”) enacted within the last several years involves significant changes in patent legislation. The Supreme Court has ruled on several patent cases in recent years, some of which cases either narrow the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances or weaken the rights of patent owners in certain situations. The recent decision by the Supreme Court in *Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.* precludes a claim to a nucleic acid having a stated nucleotide sequence that is identical to a sequence found in nature and has not been modified. We currently are not aware of an immediate impact of this decision on our patents or patent applications because we are developing product candidates that contain modifications, such as our Probody substrates and masks, that we believe are not found in nature. However, this decision has yet to be clearly interpreted by courts and by the USPTO. We cannot assure you that the interpretations of this decision or subsequent rulings will not adversely impact our patents or patent applications. In addition to increasing uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain patents in the future, this combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the value of patents, once obtained. Depending on decisions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future.

Once granted, patents may remain open to opposition, interference, re-examination, post-grant review, inter partes review, nullification or derivation action in court or before patent offices or similar proceedings for a given period after allowance or grant, during which time third parties can raise objections against such initial grant. In the course of such proceedings, which may continue for a protracted period of time, the patent owner may be compelled to limit the scope of the allowed or granted claims thus attacked, or may lose the allowed or granted claims altogether. In addition, there can be no assurance that:

- Others will not or may not be able to make, use or sell compounds that are the same as or similar to our product candidates but that are not covered by the claims of the patents that we own or license.
- We or our licensors, or our collaborators are the first to make the inventions covered by each of our issued patents and pending patent applications that we own or license.
- We or our licensors, or our collaborators are the first to file patent applications covering certain aspects of our inventions.
- Others will not independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating our intellectual property rights.
- A third party may not challenge our patents and, if challenged, a court would hold that our patents are valid, enforceable and infringed.
- Any issued patents that we own or have licensed will provide us with any competitive advantages, or will not be challenged by third parties.
- We may develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable.
- The patents of others will not have a material or adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.
- Our competitors do not conduct research and development activities in countries where we do not have enforceable patent rights and then use the information learned from such activities to develop competitive products for sale in our major commercial markets.

Other companies or organizations may challenge our or our licensors' patent rights or may assert patent rights that prevent us from developing and commercializing our products.

Probody therapeutics are a relatively new scientific field. We have obtained grants and issuances of Probody therapeutic patents and have licensed one patent family comprising several of these patents from a third party on an exclusive basis for therapeutics applications. The issued patents and pending patent applications in the United States and in key markets around the world that we own or license claim many different methods, compositions and processes relating to the discovery, development, manufacture and commercialization of antibody and immunoregulatory therapeutics. Specifically, we own and have licensed a portfolio of patents, patent applications and other intellectual property covering Probody compositions of matter as well as their methods of manufacturing and use.

As the field of antibody and immunoregulatory therapeutics matures, patent applications are being processed by national patent offices around the world. There is uncertainty about which patents will issue, and, if they do, as to when, to whom, and with what claims. In addition, third parties may attempt to invalidate our intellectual property rights.

Even if our rights are not directly challenged, disputes could lead to the weakening of our intellectual property rights. Our defense against any attempt by third parties to circumvent or invalidate our intellectual property rights could be costly to us, could require significant time and attention of our management and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects or our ability to successfully compete.

There are many issued and pending patents that claim aspects of our product candidates and modifications that we may need to apply to our product candidates. There are also many issued patents that claim antibodies or portions of antibodies that may be relevant for Probody products we wish to develop. Thus, it is possible that one or more organizations will hold patent rights to which we will need a license. If those organizations refuse to grant us a license to such patent rights on reasonable terms, we may not be able to market products or perform research and development or other activities covered by these patents.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Obtaining a valid and enforceable issued or granted patent covering our technology in the U.S. and worldwide can be extremely costly. In jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection, competitors may use our technology to develop their own products and further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but where it is more difficult to enforce a patent as compared to the U.S. Competitor products may compete with our future products in jurisdictions where we do not have issued or granted patents or where our issued or granted patent claims or other intellectual property rights are not sufficient to prevent competitor activities in these jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, make it difficult to enforce patents and such countries may not recognize other types of intellectual property protection, particularly that relating to biopharmaceuticals. This could make it difficult for us to prevent the infringement of our patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our proprietary rights generally in certain jurisdictions. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial cost and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business.

We generally file a provisional patent application first (a priority filing) at the USPTO. An international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (“PCT”) is usually filed within twelve months after the priority filing. Based on the PCT filing, national and regional patent applications may be filed in the United States, Europe, Japan, Australia and Canada and, depending on the individual case, also in any or all of, *inter alia*, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia or Eurasian Patent Organization, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea and other jurisdictions. We have so far not filed for patent protection in all national and regional jurisdictions where such protection may be available. In addition, we may decide to abandon national and regional patent applications before grant. Finally, the grant proceeding of each national or regional patent is an independent proceeding which may lead to situations in which applications might in some jurisdictions be refused by the relevant registration authorities, while granted by others. It is also quite common that depending on the country, various scopes of patent protection may be granted on the same product candidate or technology.

The laws of some jurisdictions do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws in the U.S., and many companies have encountered significant difficulties in protecting and defending such rights in such jurisdictions. If we or our licensors encounter difficulties in protecting, or are otherwise precluded from effectively protecting, the intellectual property rights important for our business in such jurisdictions, the value of these rights may be diminished and we may face additional competition from others in those jurisdictions. Many countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, the patent owner may have limited remedies, which could materially diminish the value of such patent. If we or any of our licensors are forced to grant a license to third parties with respect to any patents relevant to our business, our competitive position in the relevant jurisdiction may be impaired and our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

We or our licensors, or any future strategic partners may become subject to third party claims or litigation alleging infringement of patents or other proprietary rights or seeking to invalidate patents or other proprietary rights, and we may need to resort to litigation to protect or enforce our patents or other proprietary rights, all of which could be costly, time consuming, delay or prevent the development and commercialization of our product candidates, or put our patents and other proprietary rights at risk.

We or our licensors, or any future strategic partners may be subject to third-party claims for infringement or misappropriation of patent or other proprietary rights. We are generally obligated under our license or collaboration agreements to indemnify and hold harmless our licensors or collaborators for damages arising from intellectual property infringement by us. For example, in March 2020, Vytacera Bio, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The lawsuit alleges that the Company’s use, offers to sell, and/or sales of the Probody technology platform for basic research applications constitutes infringement. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages. The Company believes that the lawsuit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself. However, there can be no assurance that a court might not rule against us in these proceedings. Even if we are successful in defending against such claim, this litigation could divert management’s attention, as well as our resources, from our business and any claims paid out of our cash reserves would harm our financial condition and operating results.

If we or our licensors, or any future strategic partners are found to infringe a third-party patent or other intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay damages, potentially including treble damages, if we are found to have willfully infringed. In addition, we or our licensors, or any future strategic partners may choose to seek, or be required to seek, a license from a third party, which may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Even if a license can be obtained on acceptable terms, the rights may be non-exclusive, which could give our competitors access to the same technology or intellectual property rights licensed to us. If we fail to obtain a required license, we or our collaborators may be unable to effectively market product candidates based on our technology, which could limit our ability to generate revenue or achieve profitability and possibly prevent us from generating revenue sufficient to sustain our operations. In addition, we may find it necessary to pursue claims or initiate lawsuits to protect or enforce our patent or other intellectual property rights. The cost to us in defending or initiating any litigation or other proceeding relating to patent or other proprietary rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial, and litigation would divert our management’s attention. 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. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could delay our research and development efforts and limit our ability to continue our operations.

If we were to initiate legal proceedings against a third party to enforce a patent covering one of our products or our technology, the defendant could counterclaim that our patent is invalid or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the U.S., defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability are commonplace. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, for example, lack of novelty, obviousness or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO, or made a misleading statement, during prosecution. The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability during patent litigation is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art, of which we and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on one or more of our products or certain aspects of our platform technology. Such a loss of patent protection could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Patents and other intellectual property rights also will not protect our technology if competitors design around our protected technology without legally infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating our patents or other intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our product candidates, and we might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties in order to develop or market our product candidates. Such litigation or licenses could be costly or not available on commercially reasonable terms.

Because the antibody landscape is still evolving, including the masked antibody landscape, it is difficult to conclusively assess our freedom to operate without infringing on third-party rights. There are numerous companies that have pending patent applications and issued patents broadly covering antibodies generally or covering antibodies directed against the same targets as, or targets similar to, those we are pursuing. There are many issued patents and patent applications covering antibodies targeted against PD-1 and PD-L1, and the intellectual property covering PD-1 and PD-L1 antibodies has been the subject of litigation and licensing, especially regarding how broadly certain claims should be construed. If the claims were to be construed broadly by the courts, we may need to obtain a license to some of such intellectual property, covering PD-1 and/or PD-L1 antibodies, which would decrease the profits we would realize from the sale of such products. An increasing number of third parties are filing masked antibody patent applications, several of which contain claims that are patterned after our own patent claims. Our competitive position may suffer if patents issued to third parties or other third-party intellectual property rights cover our products or product candidates or elements thereof, or our manufacture or uses relevant to our development plans. In such cases, we may not be in a position to develop or commercialize products or product candidates unless we successfully pursue litigation to nullify or invalidate the third-party intellectual property right concerned, or enter into a license agreement with the intellectual property right holder, if available on commercially reasonable terms. There may be issued patents of which we are not aware, held by third parties that, if found to be valid and enforceable, could be alleged to be infringed by our Probody therapeutic technologies. There also may be pending patent applications of which we are not aware that may result in issued patents, which could be alleged to be infringed by our Probody therapeutic technologies. If such an infringement claim should be brought and be successful, we may be required to pay substantial damages, be forced to abandon our product candidates or seek a license from any patent holders. No assurances can be given that a license will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

It is also possible that we have failed to identify relevant third-party patents or applications. For example, U.S. applications filed before November 29, 2000 and certain U.S. applications filed after that date that will not be filed outside the U.S. remain confidential until patents issue. Patent applications in the U.S. and elsewhere are published approximately 18 months after the earliest filing for which priority is claimed, with such earliest filing date being commonly referred to as the priority date. Therefore, patent applications covering our products or platform technology could have been filed by others without our knowledge. Additionally, pending patent applications that have been published can, subject to certain limitations, be later amended in a manner that could cover our platform technologies, our products or the use of our products. Third-party intellectual property right holders may also actively bring infringement claims against us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such infringement claims. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in marketing our products. If we fail in any such dispute, in addition to being forced to pay damages, we may be temporarily or permanently prohibited from commercializing any of our product candidates that are held to be infringing. We might, if possible, also be forced to redesign product candidates so that we no longer infringe the third-party intellectual property rights. Any of these events, even if we were ultimately to prevail, could require us to divert substantial financial and management resources that we would otherwise be able to devote to our business.

Intellectual property litigation could cause us to spend substantial resources and distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities.

Litigation, including the ongoing patent infringement lawsuit brought by Vytacera Bio, LLC (“Vytacera”) against us, or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims, with or without merit, is unpredictable and generally expensive and time consuming and is likely to divert significant resources from our core business, including distracting our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities.

We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to adequately conduct such litigation or proceedings. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon, misappropriating or otherwise violating or from successfully challenging our intellectual property rights. For example, although we believe the Vytacera lawsuit is without merit and we intend to vigorously defend ourselves, we cannot provide any assurance that we will be successful. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under any license, collaboration or other agreements, we may be required to pay damages and could lose our rights to intellectual property rights that are necessary for developing and protecting our product candidates or we could lose certain rights to grant sublicenses.

Our licenses from Amgen, ImmunoGen and UCSB impose, and any future licenses we enter into are likely to impose, various development, commercialization, funding, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement and/or other obligations on us, including various payment obligations such as milestone and royalty payments and payments based on sublicensing revenues. Our rights under our agreements with our licensors or collaborators may be limited or modified according to their terms. Additionally, if we breach any of these obligations, or use the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license, which could result in us being unable to develop, manufacture and sell products that are covered by the licensed technology or enable a competitor to gain access to the licensed technology. Moreover, our licensors and collaborators may own or control intellectual property that has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the licensor’s rights. In addition, while we cannot currently determine the amount of the royalty or sublicense revenue payment obligations we would be required to pay on development or sales of future products, if any, the amounts may be significant. The amount of our future royalty or sublicense revenue payment obligations will depend on the technology and intellectual property we use in products that we successfully develop and commercialize, if any. Therefore, even if we successfully develop and commercialize products, we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

Our intellectual property agreements with our licensors, collaborators and third parties may be subject to disagreements over contract interpretation, which could narrow the scope of, or result in termination of, our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology or increase our financial or other obligations to such third parties.

Certain provisions in our intellectual property agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. For example, we may disagree with our licensors or collaborators regarding whether, when and to what extent various obligations under these agreements apply to certain of our product candidates and products, including various payment, development, commercialization, funding, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement and/or other obligations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could affect the scope of our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or affect financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement. In either case, such disagreement could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition, while it is our policy to require our employees and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who in fact conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. Our assignment agreements may not be self-executing or may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patent protection for certain aspects of our product candidates, we also consider trade secrets, including confidential and unpatented know-how, important to the maintenance of our competitive position. We protect trade secrets and confidential and unpatented know-how, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to such knowledge, such as our employees, corporate collaborators, outside scientific collaborators, CROs, contract manufacturers, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We also enter into confidentiality and invention or patent assignment agreements with our employees and consultants that obligate them to maintain confidentiality and assign their inventions to us.

Despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts in the U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be harmed.

We may be subject to claims that we or our employees or consultants have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of our employees' or consultants' former employers or their clients. These claims may be costly to defend and if we do not successfully do so, we may be required to pay monetary damages and may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel.

Many of our employees were previously employed at universities or biotechnology or biopharmaceutical 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. If we fail in defending such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. A loss of key research personnel or their work product could hamper our ability to commercialize, or prevent us from commercializing, our product candidates, which could severely harm our business. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.

Our trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names or may be forced to stop using these names, which we need for name recognition by potential partners or customers in our markets of interest. If we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

We may be unable to obtain or be delayed in obtaining U.S. or foreign regulatory approval and, as a result, be unable or delayed in being able to commercialize our product candidates.

Our product candidates that we are currently developing are regulated as therapeutic biologics that are subject to requirements for review and approval of a BLA by the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research ("CDER"). Therefore, our product candidates are subject to extensive governmental regulations relating to, among other things, research, testing, development, manufacturing, safety, efficacy, approval, recordkeeping, reporting, labeling, storage, packaging, advertising and promotion, pricing, marketing and distribution of drugs and therapeutic biologics. Rigorous preclinical testing and clinical trials and an extensive regulatory approval process are required to be successfully completed in the U.S. and in many foreign jurisdictions before a new drug or therapeutic biologic can be marketed. Satisfaction of these and other regulatory requirements is costly, time consuming, uncertain and subject to unanticipated delays. For example, at this time it is impossible to predict whether the COVID-19 pandemic will cause regulatory delays in the U.S. or foreign jurisdictions. It is possible that none of the product candidates we may develop will obtain the regulatory approvals necessary for us or our existing or future collaborators to begin selling them.

As a company, we have limited experience in conducting and managing the clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, including approval by the FDA. The time required to obtain FDA and other approvals is unpredictable but typically takes many years following the commencement of clinical trials, depending upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product candidate. The standards that the FDA and its foreign counterparts use when regulating us require judgment and can change, which makes it difficult to predict with certainty how they will be applied. Any analysis we perform of data from preclinical and clinical activities is subject to confirmation and interpretation by regulatory authorities, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. We may also encounter unexpected delays or increased costs due to new government regulations, for example, from future legislation or administrative action, or from changes in FDA policy during the period of product development, clinical trials and FDA regulatory review. Further, government shutdowns, such as the partial U.S. federal government shutdown in late 2018 or the uncertain impact of the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union may impact our ability to access government agencies in a timely manner or otherwise impact our ability to move our product candidates through the regulatory process. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted, or whether FDA or foreign regulations, guidance or interpretations will be changed, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

Moreover, the FDA may respond to our submissions by defining requirements we may not have anticipated. Such responses could lead to significant delays in the clinical development of our product candidates. In addition, because there may be approved treatments for some of the diseases for which we may seek approval, in order to receive regulatory approval, we may need to demonstrate through clinical trials that the product candidates we develop to treat these diseases, if any, are not only safe and effective, but safer or more effective than existing products. Furthermore, in recent years, there has been increased public and political pressure on the FDA with respect to the approval process for new drugs and therapeutic biologics, and the FDA's standards, especially regarding product safety, appear to have become more stringent.

Any delay or failure in obtaining required approvals could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to generate revenues from the particular product candidate for which we are seeking approval. Furthermore, any regulatory approval to market a product may be subject to limitations on the approved uses for which we may market the product or the labeling or other restrictions. In addition, the FDA has the authority to require a REMS as part of a BLA or after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved drug or biologic, such as limiting prescribing to certain physicians or medical centers that have undergone specialized training, limiting treatment to patients who meet certain safe-use criteria and requiring treated patients to enroll in a registry. These limitations and restrictions may limit the size of the market for the product and affect reimbursement by third-party payors.

We are also subject to numerous foreign regulatory requirements governing, among other things, the conduct of clinical trials, manufacturing and marketing authorization, pricing and third-party reimbursement. The foreign regulatory approval process varies among countries and may include all of the risks associated with FDA approval described above as well as risks attributable to the satisfaction of local regulations in foreign jurisdictions. Moreover, the time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities outside the U.S. and vice versa.

Even if we receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, we will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense. Additionally, our product candidates, if approved, could be subject to labeling and other restrictions and market withdrawal and we may be subject to penalties if we fail to comply with regulatory requirements or experience unanticipated problems with our products.

Any regulatory approvals that we or our collaborators obtain for our product candidates may also be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which a product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or contain requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including "Phase 4" clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product candidate. In addition, if the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority approves any of our product candidates, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, import, export, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with cGMPs and good clinical practices for any clinical trials that we conduct post-approval. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market or voluntary or mandatory product recalls;
- fines, warning letters or holds on clinical trials;
- refusal by the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or our strategic partners;

- suspension or revocation of product license approvals;
- product seizure or detention or refusal to permit the import or export of products; and
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

The FDA's policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted that could prevent, limit or delay regulatory approval of our product candidates. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would adversely affect our business.

We also cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of government regulation that may arise from future legislation or administrative or executive action, either in the United States or abroad. For example, the results of the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election may impact our business and industry. Namely, the Trump administration took several executive actions, including the issuance of a number of executive orders, that could impose significant burdens on, or otherwise materially delay, the FDA's ability to engage in routine regulatory and oversight activities such as implementing statutes through rulemaking, issuance of guidance, and review and approval of marketing applications. It is difficult to predict whether or how these executive actions will be implemented, or whether they will be rescinded and replaced under the Biden administration. The policies and priorities of a new administration are unknown and could materially impact the regulations governing our product candidates. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may be subject to enforcement action, and we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

Our product candidates for which we intend to seek approval as biologic products may face competition sooner than anticipated.

The Affordable Care Act includes a subtitle called the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009 ("BPCIA"), which created an abbreviated approval pathway for biological products that are biosimilar to or interchangeable with an FDA-licensed reference biological product. Under the BPCIA, an application for a highly similar or "biosimilar" product may not be submitted to the FDA until four years following the date that the reference product was first approved by the FDA. In addition, the approval of a biosimilar product may not be made effective by the FDA until 12 years from the date on which the reference product was first approved. During this 12-year period of exclusivity, another company may still market a competing version of the reference product if the FDA approves a full BLA for the competing product containing the sponsor's own preclinical data and data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to demonstrate the safety, purity and potency of their product. The law is complex and is still being interpreted and implemented by the FDA. As a result, its ultimate impact, implementation, and meaning are subject to uncertainty.

We believe that any of our product candidates approved as a biological product under a BLA should qualify for the 12-year period of exclusivity. However, there is a risk that this exclusivity could be shortened due to congressional action or otherwise, or that the FDA will not consider our product candidates to be reference products for competing products, potentially creating the opportunity for competition sooner than anticipated. Other aspects of the BPCIA, some of which may impact the BPCIA exclusivity provisions, have also been the subject of recent litigation. Moreover, the extent to which a biosimilar, once approved, will be substituted for any one of our reference products in a way that is similar to traditional generic substitution for non-biological products is not yet clear, and will depend on a number of marketplace and regulatory factors that are still developing.

Disruptions at the FDA and other government agencies caused by funding shortages or global health concerns could hinder their ability to hire, retain or deploy key leadership and other personnel, or otherwise prevent new or modified products from being developed, approved or commercialized in a timely manner or at all, which could negatively impact our business.

The ability of the FDA to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, statutory, regulatory, and policy changes, the FDA's ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and other events that may otherwise affect the FDA's ability to perform routine functions. Average review times at the FDA have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of other government agencies that fund research and development activities is inherently fluid and unpredictable. Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for therapeutic biologics or modifications to approved therapeutic biologics to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, including for 35 days beginning on December 22, 2018, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, have had to furlough FDA employees and stop critical activities.

Separately, in response to the global pandemic of COVID-19, on March 10, 2020, the FDA announced its intention to postpone most inspections of foreign manufacturing facilities, and on March 18, 2020, the FDA temporarily postponed routine surveillance inspections of domestic manufacturing facilities. Subsequently, on July 10, 2020, the FDA announced its intention to resume certain

on-site inspections of domestic manufacturing facilities subject to a risk-based prioritization system. The FDA intends to use this risk-based assessment system to identify the categories of regulatory activity that can occur within a given geographic area, ranging from mission critical inspections to resumption of all regulatory activities. Regulatory authorities outside the United States may adopt similar restrictions or other policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns continue to prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA or other regulatory authorities to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Healthcare legislative reform measures may have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In the United States, there have been and continue to be a number of legislative initiatives to contain healthcare costs. For example, in March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (together, the “ACA”), was passed, which substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers, and significantly impacts the U.S. pharmaceutical industry. The ACA, among other things, subjected therapeutic biologics to potential competition by lower-cost biosimilars, addressed a new methodology by which rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program are calculated for drugs and therapeutic biologics that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected, increased the minimum Medicaid rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program and extended the rebate program to individuals enrolled in Medicaid managed care organizations, established annual fees and taxes on manufacturers of certain branded prescription drugs and therapeutic biologics, and created a new Medicare Part D coverage gap discount program, in which manufacturers must agree to offer 50% point-of-sale discounts, which, through subsequent legislative amendments, was increased to 70% starting in 2019, off negotiated prices of applicable brand drugs and therapeutic biologics to eligible beneficiaries during their coverage gap period, as a condition for the manufacturer’s outpatient drugs and therapeutic biologics to be covered under Medicare Part D.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. By way of example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 includes a provision repealing the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year that is commonly referred to as the “individual mandate.” On December 14, 2018, a U.S. District Court Judge in the Northern District of Texas, ruled that the individual mandate is a critical and inseparable feature of the ACA, and therefore, because it was repealed as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the remaining provisions of the ACA are invalid as well. On December 18, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit upheld the District Court’s decision that the individual mandate was unconstitutional but remanded the case back to the District Court to determine whether the remaining provisions of the ACA are invalid as well. The U.S. Supreme Court is currently reviewing the case, and its ruling may impact the application and effect of ACA. In addition, there may be other efforts to challenge, repeal, or replace the ACA. We are continuing to monitor any changes to the ACA that, in turn, may potentially impact our business in the future.

In addition, other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the ACA was enacted to reduce healthcare expenditures. The Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, included aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year. These reductions went into effect on April 1, 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2030, with the exception of a temporary suspension from May 2, 2020 through March 31, 2021, unless additional Congressional action is taken. On January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. If federal spending is further reduced, anticipated budgetary shortfalls may also impact the ability of relevant agencies, such as the FDA or the National Institutes of Health to continue to function at current levels. Amounts allocated to federal grants and contracts may be reduced or eliminated. These reductions may also impact the ability of relevant agencies to timely review and approve research and development, manufacturing, and marketing activities, which may delay our ability to develop, market and sell any products we may develop.

Moreover, payment methodologies, including payment for companion diagnostics, may be subject to changes in healthcare legislation and regulatory initiatives. For example, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“CMS”) has begun bundling the Medicare payments for certain laboratory tests ordered while a patient received services in a hospital outpatient setting. Additionally, CMS significantly altered the payment methodology under the Medicare Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule (CLFS). Effective 2018, the CLFS is based on a weighted average of reported prices that private payors, Medicare Advantage plans, and Medicaid Managed Care plans pay for laboratory services. Further, in March 2018, CMS finalized a national coverage determination extending coverage under the Medicare program for certain diagnostic laboratory tests using next generation sequencing (“NGS”) that are approved by the FDA as a companion *in vitro* diagnostic and used in a cancer with an FDA-approved companion diagnostic indication. Under the national coverage determination, diagnostic tests that meet these criteria are covered only in patients with recurrent, metastatic, relapsed, refractory or stages III or IV cancer if the test has an FDA-approved or cleared indication for use in that patient’s cancer and results are provided to the treating physician for management of the patient using a report template to specify treatment options. Although the Medicare program increasingly is used as a model for how private payors and other governmental payors develop their coverage and

reimbursement policies, it is difficult to predict at this time what third-party payors will decide with respect to the coverage and reimbursement for any companion diagnostics associated with our product candidates.

In addition, recently there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their marketed products, which has resulted in several Congressional inquiries and proposed bills designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for drug products. For example, the 21st Century Cures Act changed the reimbursement methodology for infusion drugs and biologics furnished through durable medical equipment in an attempt to remedy over- and underpayment of certain products. Furthermore, with the new Presidential administration and both houses of Congress under the control of one party, which has promoted substantial changes to the healthcare system and drug pricing rules, some changes are likely. If certain of these changes are implemented, it could have a materially adverse impact on the ability of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, like us, to obtain capital to further their research or develop their product candidates make it economically unfeasible for such companies to continue to develop needed new innovative therapies. Individual states in the United States have also become increasingly active in passing legislation and implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures, and, in some cases, designed to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. In addition, regional healthcare authorities and individual hospitals are increasingly using bidding procedures to determine what pharmaceutical products and which suppliers will be included in their prescription drug and other healthcare programs. We expect that additional state and federal healthcare reform measures will be adopted in the future, any of which could limit the amounts that federal and state governments will pay for healthcare products and services, which could result in reduced demand for our product candidates or companion diagnostics or additional pricing pressures.

If we or our collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with healthcare laws and regulations, we or they could be subject to enforcement actions, which could affect our ability to develop, market and sell our products and may harm our reputation.

Although we do not currently have any products on the market, once we begin commercializing our product candidates, we will be subject to additional healthcare statutory and regulatory requirements and enforcement by the federal government and the states and foreign governments in which we conduct our business. Healthcare providers, physicians and third-party payors play a primary role in the recommendation and prescription of any product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. Our future arrangements with third-party payors and customers may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we market, sell and distribute our product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. Restrictions under applicable federal and state healthcare laws and regulations, include the following:

- the U.S. federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind to induce or reward either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, or order or recommendation of, any good or service, for which payment may be made under federal and state healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. A person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the U.S. federal False Claims Act, which imposes criminal and civil penalties, including through civil whistleblower or qui tam actions, against individuals or entities for knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, to the federal government, claims for payment that are false or fraudulent, knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim, or from knowingly making a false statement to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. In addition, the government may assert that a claim including items and services resulting from a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the False Claims Act;
- the U.S. federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (“HIPAA”), which imposes criminal and civil liability for, among other things, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services; similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity does not need to have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- the U.S. federal legislation commonly referred to as Physician Payments Sunshine Act, enacted as part of the ACA, and its implementing regulations, which requires certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies that are reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children’s Health Insurance Program to report annually to the CMS information related to certain payments and other transfers of value to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), teaching hospitals and, beginning in 2022, certain other health care professionals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by the physicians described above and their immediate family members; and

- analogous state laws and regulations, such as state anti-kickback and false claims laws that may apply to sales or marketing arrangements and claims involving healthcare items or services reimbursed by non-governmental third-party payors, including private insurers; and state laws that require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government in addition to requiring drug and therapeutic biologics manufacturers to report information related to payments to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures and pricing information.

Ensuring that our future business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations could involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations, agency guidance or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any such requirements, we may be subject to penalties, including civil or criminal penalties, monetary damages, the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, loss of eligibility to obtain approvals from the FDA, or exclusion from participation in government contracting, healthcare reimbursement or other government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, any of which could adversely affect our financial results. Although effective compliance programs can mitigate the risk of investigation and prosecution for violations of these laws, these risks cannot be entirely eliminated. Any action against us for an alleged or suspected violation could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and could divert our management's attention from the operation of our business, even if our defense is successful. In addition, achieving and sustaining compliance with applicable laws and regulations may be costly to us in terms of money, time and resources.

If we or future collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to comply with applicable federal, state or foreign laws or regulations, we could be subject to enforcement actions, which could affect our ability to develop, market and sell our products successfully and could harm our reputation and lead to reduced acceptance of our products by the market. These enforcement actions include, among others:

- adverse regulatory inspection findings;
- warning letters;
- voluntary or mandatory product recalls or public notification or medical product safety alerts to healthcare professionals;
- restrictions on, or prohibitions against, marketing our products;
- restrictions on, or prohibitions against, importation or exportation of our products;
- suspension of review or refusal to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications;
- exclusion from participation in government-funded healthcare programs;
- exclusion from eligibility for the award of government contracts for our products;
- suspension or withdrawal of product approvals;
- seizures or administrative detention of products;
- injunctions; and
- civil and criminal penalties and fines.

If we fail to comply with U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements, regulatory authorities could limit or withdraw any marketing or commercialization approvals we may receive and subject us to other penalties that could materially harm our business.

Even if we receive marketing and commercialization approval of a product candidate, we will be subject to continuing regulatory requirements, including in relation to adverse patient experiences with the product and clinical results that are reported after a product is made commercially available, both in the U.S. and any foreign jurisdiction in which we seek regulatory approval. The FDA has significant post-market authority, including the authority to require labeling changes based on new safety information and to require post-market studies or clinical trials to evaluate safety risks related to the use of a product or to require withdrawal of the product from the market. The FDA also has the authority to require a REMS plan after approval, which may impose further requirements or restrictions on the distribution or use of an approved drug or therapeutic biologic. The manufacturer and manufacturing facilities we use to make a future product, if any, will also be subject to periodic review and inspection by the FDA and other regulatory agencies, including for continued compliance with cGMP requirements. The discovery of any new or previously unknown problems with our third-party manufacturers, manufacturing processes or facilities may result in restrictions on the product, manufacturer or facility, including withdrawal of the product from the market. If we rely on third-party manufacturers, we will not have control over compliance with applicable rules and regulations by such manufacturers. Any product promotion and advertising will also be subject to regulatory requirements and continuing regulatory review. If we or our collaborators, manufacturers or service providers fail to

comply with applicable continuing regulatory requirements in the U.S. or foreign jurisdictions in which we seek to market our products, we or they may be subject to, among other things, fines, warning letters, holds on clinical trials, delay of approval or refusal by the FDA to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approval, product recalls and seizures, administrative detention of products, refusal to permit the import or export of products, operating restrictions, injunction, civil penalties and criminal prosecution.

We face regulation and potential liability related to the privacy, data protection and information security which may require significant resources and may adversely affect our business, operations and financial performance.

The regulatory environment surrounding information security, data collection and privacy is increasingly demanding. We are subject to numerous U.S. federal and state laws and non-U.S. regulations governing the protection of personal and confidential information of our clinical subjects, clinical investigators, employees and vendors/business contacts, including in relation to medical records, credit card data and financial information. For example, on May 25, 2018, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, became effective, implementing more stringent requirements in relation to our use of personal data relating to individuals located in the E.U. (and E.E.A.). The GDPR is directly applicable in all E.U. and E.E.A. member states. The GDPR significantly increased fining levels to up to 4% total worldwide annual turnover or up to €20 million (whichever is higher) for non-compliance with its requirements. Further, following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the E.U. and the expiry of the transition period, from January 1, 2021, we have to comply with the GDPR and separately the GDPR as implemented in the United Kingdom, with each regime having the ability to issue substantial fines. The relationship between the United Kingdom and the E.U. in relation to certain aspects of data protection law remains unclear, including how data transfers between E.U. member states and the United Kingdom will be treated. These changes may lead to additional compliance costs and could increase our overall risk. We will be subject to the GDPR where we have an E.U. presence or “establishment” (e.g., E.U. based subsidiary or operations), when conducting clinical trials with E.U. based data subjects (whether the trials are conducted directly by us or through a clinical vendor or collaborator) or offering approved products or services (if relevant) to E.U. and E.E.A. based data subjects (regardless of whether involving our E.U. based subsidiary or operations).

The GDPR sets out a number of requirements that must be complied with when handling the personal data of such data subjects within the E.U. and the E.E.A. including: providing expanded disclosures about how their personal data will be used; higher standards for organizations to demonstrate that they have obtained valid consent or have another legal basis in place to justify their data processing activities; the obligation to appoint data protection officers in certain circumstances; new rights for individuals to be “forgotten” and rights to data portability, as well as enhanced current rights (e.g., access requests); the principal of accountability and demonstrating compliance through policies, procedures, training and audit; the new mandatory data breach regime. In particular, medical or health data, genetic data and biometric data where the latter is used to uniquely identify an individual (even, in certain situations, where such data is key coded) are all classified as “special category” data under GDPR and afford greater protection and require additional compliance obligations. Further, E.U. and EEA member states have a broad right to impose additional conditions – including restrictions – on these data categories. This is because the GDPR allows E.U. and E.E.A. member states to derogate from the requirements of the GDPR mainly in regard to specific processing situations (including special category data and processing for scientific or statistical purposes).

We will also be subject to evolving E.U. laws on data export, where we transfer data outside the E.U. (or E.E.A.) to group companies or third parties. Recent legal developments in Europe have created complexity and uncertainty regarding transfers of personal data from the E.E.A. to the United States. For example, on July 16, 2020, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) invalidated the EU-US Privacy Shield Framework (Privacy Shield) under which personal data could be transferred from the E.E.A. to United States entities which had self-certified under the Privacy Shield scheme. While the CJEU upheld the adequacy of the standard contractual clauses (a standard form of contract approved by the European Commission as an adequate personal data transfer mechanism, and potential alternative to the Privacy Shield), it made clear that reliance on them alone may not necessarily be sufficient in all circumstances. Use of the standard contractual clauses must now be assessed on a case-by-case basis taking into account the legal regime applicable in the destination country, in particular applicable surveillance laws and rights of individuals and additional measures and/or contractual provisions may need to be put in place, however, the nature of these additional measures is currently uncertain. These recent developments will require us to review and amend the legal mechanisms by which we transfer personal data from the E.E.A. to the United States. As supervisory authorities issue further guidance on personal data export mechanisms, including circumstances where the standard contractual clauses cannot be used, or start taking enforcement action, we could suffer additional costs, complaints and/or regulatory investigations or fines, or if we are otherwise unable to transfer personal data between and among countries and regions in which we operate, it could affect the manner in which we provide our services, the geographical location or segregation of our relevant systems and operations, and could adversely affect our financial results.

Where we rely on third parties to carry out a number of services for us, including processing personal data on our behalf, we are required under GDPR to enter into contractual arrangements to help ensure that these third parties only process such data according to our instructions and have sufficient security measures in place. Any security breach or non-compliance with our contractual terms or

breach of applicable law by such third parties could result in enforcement actions, litigation, fines and penalties or adverse publicity and could cause our customers to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse impact on our reputation and business.

In recent years, U.S. and European lawmakers and regulators have expressed concern over electronic marketing and the use of third-party cookies, web beacons and similar technology for online behavioral advertising. In the E.U., marketing is defined broadly to include any promotional material and the rules specifically on e-marketing are currently set out in the ePrivacy Directive which will be replaced by a new ePrivacy Regulation. While the ePrivacy Regulation was originally intended to be adopted on May 25, 2018 (alongside the GDPR), it is still going through the European legislative process. The current draft of the ePrivacy Regulation imposes strict opt-in e-marketing rules with limited exceptions to business to business communications and significantly increases fining powers to the same levels as GDPR (see above). Regulation of cookies and web beacons may lead to broader restrictions on our online activities, including efforts to understand followers' internet usage and promote ourselves to them.

We may find it necessary or desirable to join self-regulatory bodies or other privacy-related organizations, particularly relating to biopharmacy and/or scientific research, that require compliance with their rules pertaining to privacy and data security.

In the United States, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act ("CCPA") on June 28, 2018, which went into effect on January 1, 2020. The CCPA gives California residents expanded rights to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing, and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches that is expected to increase data breach litigation. The CCPA may increase our compliance costs and potential liability. Some observers have noted that the CCPA could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States, which could increase our potential liability and adversely affect our business.

If any person, including any of our employees, clinical vendors or collaborators or those with whom we share such information, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches our established controls with respect to our clinical subject, clinical investigator or employee data, or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates that data, we could be subject to significant monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, fines and/or criminal prosecution in one or more jurisdictions. As above, under the GDPR there are significant new punishments for non-compliance which could result in a penalty of up to 4% of a firm's global annual revenue. In addition, a data breach could result in negative publicity which could damage our reputation and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Efforts to comply with these and other data privacy and security restrictions that may be enacted could require us to modify our data processing practices and policies and increase the cost of our operations. We strive to comply with all applicable laws, but they may conflict with each other, and by complying with the laws or regulations of one jurisdiction, we may find that we are violating the laws or regulations of another jurisdiction. Despite our efforts, we may not have fully complied in the past and may not in the future. If we become liable under laws or regulations applicable to us, we could be required to pay significant fines and penalties, our reputation may be harmed and we may be forced to change the way we operate. That could require us to incur significant expenses or to discontinue certain services, which could negatively affect our business.

Even if we are able to commercialize any product candidate, such product candidate may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations or third-party coverage and reimbursement policies, which would harm our business.

The regulations that govern regulatory approvals, pricing and reimbursement for new drugs and therapeutic biologics vary widely from country to country. Some countries require approval of the sale price of a drug or therapeutic biologic before it can be marketed. In many countries, the pricing review period begins after marketing approval is granted. In some foreign markets, prescription biopharmaceutical pricing remains subject to continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. As a result, we might obtain regulatory approval for a product in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that delay our commercial launch of the product, possibly for lengthy time periods and negatively impact the revenues we are able to generate from the sale of the product in that country. Adverse pricing limitations may hinder our ability to recoup our investment in one or more product candidates, even if our product candidates obtain regulatory approval.

Our ability to commercialize any products successfully also will depend in part on the extent to which coverage and reimbursement for these products and related treatments will be available from government authorities, private health insurers and other organizations. Even if we succeed in bringing one or more products to the market, these products may not be considered cost-effective, and the amount reimbursed for any products may be insufficient to allow us to sell our products on a competitive basis. Because our programs are in the early stages of development, we are unable at this time to determine their cost effectiveness or the likely level or method of reimbursement. Increasingly, the third-party payors who reimburse patients or healthcare providers, such as government and private insurance plans, are requiring that drug companies provide them with predetermined discounts from list prices, and are seeking to reduce the prices charged or the amounts reimbursed for biopharmaceutical products. If the price we are able to charge for any products we develop, or the reimbursement provided for such products, is inadequate in light of our development and other costs, our return on investment could be adversely affected. There may be significant delays in obtaining reimbursement for

newly-approved drugs or therapeutic biologics, and coverage may be more limited than the purposes for which the drug or therapeutic biologic is approved by the FDA or similar regulatory authorities outside of the United States. Moreover, eligibility for reimbursement does not imply that any drug or therapeutic biologic will be reimbursed in all cases or at a rate that covers our costs, including research, development, manufacture, sale and distribution. Interim reimbursement levels for new drugs or therapeutic biologics, if applicable, may also not be sufficient to cover our costs and may not be made permanent. Reimbursement rates may be based on payments allowed for lower-cost drugs or therapeutic biologics that are already reimbursed, may be incorporated into existing payments for other services and may reflect budgetary constraints or imperfections in Medicare data. Net prices for drugs or therapeutic biologics may be reduced by mandatory discounts or rebates required by government healthcare programs or private payors and by any future relaxation of laws that presently restrict imports of drugs or therapeutic biologics from countries where they may be sold at lower prices than in the U.S. Third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their own reimbursement rates. Our inability to promptly obtain coverage and adequate reimbursement rates from both government-funded and private payors for new drugs or therapeutic biologics that we develop and for which we obtain regulatory approval could have a material and adverse effect on our operating results, our ability to raise capital needed to commercialize products and our financial condition.

We may seek and fail to obtain fast track or breakthrough therapy designations for our current or future product candidates. If we are successful, these programs may not lead to a faster development or regulatory review process, and they do not guarantee we will receive approval for any product candidate. We may also seek to obtain accelerated approval for one or more of our product candidates but the FDA may disagree that we have met the requirements for such approval.

If a product is intended for the treatment of a serious or life-threatening condition and preclinical or clinical data demonstrate the potential to address an unmet medical need for this condition, the product sponsor may apply for fast track designation. Fast track designation provides increased opportunities for sponsor meetings with the FDA during preclinical and clinical development, in addition to the potential for rolling review of a BLA, if the sponsor provides a schedule for the submission of the sections of the BLA, the FDA agrees to accept sections of the BLA and determines that the schedule is acceptable, and the sponsor pays any required user fees upon submission of the first section of the BLA. The FDA has broad discretion whether or not to grant this designation, so even if we believe a particular product candidate is eligible for this designation, we cannot assure you that the FDA would decide to grant it. Even if we do receive fast track designation, we may not experience a faster development process, review or approval compared to conventional FDA procedures. The FDA may rescind the fast track designation if it believes that the designation is no longer supported by data from our clinical development program.

We may also seek breakthrough therapy designation for any product candidate that we develop. A breakthrough therapy is defined as a drug that is intended, alone or in combination with one or more other drugs, to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug may demonstrate substantial improvement over currently approved therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. Like fast track designation, breakthrough therapy designation is within the discretion of the FDA. Accordingly, even if we believe a product candidate we develop meets the criteria for designation as a breakthrough therapy, the FDA may disagree and instead determine not to make such designation. In any event, the receipt of breakthrough therapy designation for a product candidate may not result in a faster development process, review or approval compared to drugs considered for approval under conventional FDA procedures and does not assure ultimate approval by the FDA. In addition, even if a product candidate we develop qualifies as a breakthrough therapy, the FDA may later decide that the drug no longer meets the conditions for qualification and rescind the designation.

Product candidates may also be eligible for accelerated approval if the product has an effect on a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit, or on a clinical endpoint that can be measured earlier than irreversible morbidity or mortality, that is reasonably likely to predict an effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit, taking into account the severity, rarity, or prevalence of the condition and the availability or lack of alternative treatments. As a condition of accelerated approval, the FDA will generally require the sponsor to perform adequate and well-controlled post-marketing clinical studies to verify and describe the anticipated effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit. Products receiving accelerated approval may be subject to expedited withdrawal procedures if the sponsor fails to conduct the required post-marketing studies or if such studies fail to verify the predicted clinical benefit. In addition, the FDA requires pre-approval of promotional materials for accelerated approval products, once approved. We cannot guarantee that the FDA will agree any of our product candidates has met the criteria to receive accelerated approval, which would require us to conduct additional clinical testing prior to seeking FDA approval. Even if any of our product candidates received approval through this pathway, the product may fail required post-approval confirmatory clinical trials, and we may be required to remove the product from the market or amend the product label in a way that adversely impacts its marketing.

We may seek Orphan Drug Designation for some of our product candidates, and we may be unsuccessful or may be unable to maintain the benefits associated with Orphan Drug Designation, including the potential for market exclusivity.

As part of our business strategy, we may seek Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates, and we may be unsuccessful. Regulatory authorities in some jurisdictions, including the United States and Europe, may designate drugs and therapeutic biologics for relatively small patient populations as orphan drugs. Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may designate a drug or therapeutic biologic as an orphan drug if it is a drug or therapeutic biologic intended to treat a rare disease or condition, which is generally defined as a patient population of fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States, or a patient population greater than 200,000 in the United States where there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing the drug or therapeutic biologic will be recovered.

from sales in the United States. In the United States, Orphan Drug Designation entitles a party to financial incentives such as opportunities for grant funding toward clinical trial costs, tax advantages and user-fee waivers. In addition, if a product that has Orphan Drug Designation subsequently receives the first FDA approval for the disease for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to orphan drug exclusivity, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications, including a full BLA, to market the same product for the same indication for seven years, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority to the product with orphan drug exclusivity or where the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient product quantity.

Even if we obtain Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates in specific indications, we may not be the first to obtain marketing approval of these product candidates for the orphan-designated indication due to the uncertainties associated with developing pharmaceutical products. In addition, exclusive marketing rights in the United States may be limited if we seek approval for an indication broader than the orphan-designated indication or may be lost if the FDA later determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantities of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition. Further, even if we obtain orphan drug exclusivity for a product, that exclusivity may not effectively protect the product from competition because different biologics can be approved for the same condition. Even after an orphan product is approved, the FDA can subsequently approve the same drug or therapeutic biologic for the same condition if the FDA concludes that the later drug or therapeutic biologic is safer, more effective or makes a major contribution to patient care. Orphan Drug Designation neither shortens the development time or regulatory review time of a drug or therapeutic biologic nor gives the drug or therapeutic biologic any advantage in the regulatory review or approval process. In addition, while we may seek Orphan Drug Designation for our product candidates, we may never receive such designations.

Tax reform legislation passed in 2017 reduced the amount of the qualified clinical research costs for a designated orphan product that a sponsor may claim as a credit from 50% to 25%. Thus, further limiting the advantage and may impact our future business strategy of seeking the Orphan Drug Designation.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly or may fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, each of which may cause our stock price to fluctuate or decline.

We expect our operating results to be subject to quarterly fluctuations. Our net loss and other operating results will be affected by numerous factors, including:

- variations in the level of expense related to the ongoing development of our Probody platform, our product candidates or future development programs;
- results of clinical trials, or the addition or termination of clinical trials or funding support by us, or existing or future collaborators or licensing partners;
- our execution of any additional collaboration, licensing or similar arrangements, and the timing of payments we may make or receive under existing or future arrangements or the termination or modification of any such existing or future arrangements;
- developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain patent protection for our products;
- any intellectual property infringement lawsuit or opposition, interference or cancellation proceeding in which we may become involved, including the ongoing patent infringement lawsuit brought by Vytacera against us;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- if any of our product candidates receives regulatory approval, the terms of such approval and market acceptance and demand for such product candidates;
- regulatory developments affecting our product candidates or those of our competitors; and
- changes in general market and economic conditions.

If our quarterly operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Furthermore, any quarterly fluctuations in our operating results may, in turn, cause the price of our stock to fluctuate substantially. We believe that quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

Our stock price may be volatile and purchasers of our common stock could incur substantial losses.

Our stock price is volatile. Since our initial public offering (“IPO”), our stock had low and high sales prices in the range of \$3.60 and \$35.00 per share. The market price for our common stock may be influenced by many factors, including the other risks described in this section titled “Risk Factors” and the following:

- results of clinical trials and preclinical studies of our product candidates, or those of our competitors or our collaborators;
- regulatory or legal developments in the U.S. and other countries, especially changes in laws or regulations applicable to our products;
- the success of competitive products or technologies;
- introductions and announcements of new products by us, our future commercialization partners, or our competitors, and the timing of these introductions or announcements;
- actions taken by regulatory agencies with respect to our products, clinical studies, manufacturing process or sales and marketing terms;
- the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic and related governmental regulations and restrictions may impact our business, including our research, clinical trials, manufacturing and financial condition, as well as the impact of other pandemics, natural disasters and other calamities;
- actual or anticipated variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- the success of our efforts to acquire or in-license additional technologies, products or product candidates;
- developments concerning any existing or future collaborations, including but not limited to those with our sources of manufacturing supply and our commercialization partners;
- market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic collaborations, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- developments or disputes concerning patents or other proprietary rights, including patents, litigation matters and our ability to obtain patent protection for our products;
- our ability or inability to raise additional capital and the terms on which we raise it;
- the recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- actual or anticipated changes in earnings estimates or changes in stock market analyst recommendations regarding our common stock, other comparable companies or our industry generally;
- our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts’ projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;
- fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- announcement and expectation of additional financing efforts;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- trading volume of our common stock;
- sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders;
- the concentrated ownership of our common stock;
- changes in accounting principles;
- terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest;
- natural disasters and other calamities; and
- general economic, industry and market conditions.

The stock markets in general, and the markets for pharmaceutical, biopharmaceutical and biotechnology stocks in particular, have experienced extreme volatility, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, that has been often unrelated to the operating performance of the issuer. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance.

In addition, the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus may negatively impact the trading price of shares of our common stock and could further severely impact our ability to raise additional capital on a timely basis or at all.

The future issuance of equity or of debt securities that are convertible into equity will dilute our share capital.

We may choose to raise additional capital in the future, depending on market conditions, strategic considerations and operational requirements. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the issuance of shares or other securities convertible into shares, our stockholders will be diluted. On February 27, 2020, we entered into an Open Market Sale Agreement (the “Sales Agreement”) with Jefferies LLC (“Jefferies”), to sell shares of our common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, with aggregate gross sales proceeds of up to \$75,000,000, from time to time, through an at the market offering under which Jefferies will act as sales agent. We have issued securities under the Sales Agreement and may do so in the future. In January and February 2021, we sold 16,428,571 shares of our common stock at \$7.00 per share in an underwritten public offering. Future issuances of our common stock or other equity securities pursuant to the Sales Agreement or otherwise, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise capital through future offerings of shares or equity securities. No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that future sales of common stock or the availability of common stock for future sales will have on the trading price of our common stock.

The employment agreements with our executive officers may require us to pay severance benefits to officers in connection with termination of employment or upon a change of control of us, which could harm our financial condition.

Each of our executive officers is entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to one year or more of his or her base salary as well as continued medical and dental coverage for a period of one year or more plus a prorated portion of his or her target annual bonus for the calendar year in which his or her employment is terminated following his or her termination of employment due to good reason or without cause. In the event of a change in control and a termination of employment without cause or due to good reason, each of our executive officers would similarly receive one year or more of his or her base salary as well as continued medical and dental coverage for a period of one year or more, as well as an additional lump sum payment equal to 100% or more of his or her target annual bonus for the calendar year in which his or her employment is terminated and full vesting of his or her outstanding option awards. The accelerated vesting of options could result in dilution to our existing stockholders and harm the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, the payment of these severance benefits could harm our financial condition. In addition, these potential severance payments may discourage or prevent third parties from seeking a business combination with us.

An active market for our common stock may not be maintained.

Prior to our IPO in October 2015, there had been no public market for shares of our common stock. Our stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market in 2015, and we can provide no assurance that we will be able to maintain an active trading market on The Nasdaq Global Select Market or any other exchange in the future. If an active market for our common stock is not maintained, it may be difficult for our stockholders to sell shares without depressing the market price for the shares or at all. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling shares and may impair our ability to acquire other businesses, applications or technologies using our shares as consideration.

Our principal stockholders and management own a significant percentage of our stock and will be able to exert significant control over matters subject to stockholder approval.

As of December 31, 2020, our executive officers, directors, holders of 5% or more of our capital stock based on publicly available filings made with the SEC and their respective affiliates beneficially owned approximately 38% of our outstanding common stock. Therefore, these stockholders have the ability to influence us through this ownership position. These stockholders may be able to determine all matters requiring stockholder approval. For example, these stockholders may be able to control elections of directors, amendments of our organizational documents, or approval of any merger, sale of assets, or other major corporate transaction. This may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our common stock that our stockholders may feel are in their best interest.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws may delay or prevent an acquisition of us or a change in our management. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors. Because our board of directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt by our stockholders to replace current members of our management team. These provisions include:

- a prohibition on actions by our stockholders by written consent;
- a requirement that special meetings of stockholders, which our company is not obligated to call more than once per calendar year, be called only by the chairman of our board of directors, our chief executive officer, our board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors, or, subject to certain conditions, by our secretary at the request of the stockholders holding of record, in the aggregate, shares entitled to cast not less than ten percent of the votes at a meeting of the stockholders (assuming all shares entitled to vote at such meeting were present and voted);
- advance notice requirements for election to our board of directors and for proposing matters that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings;
- division of our board of directors into three classes, serving staggered terms of three years each; and
- the authority of the board of directors to issue preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine.

Moreover, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended, which prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15 percent of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15 percent of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner. These provisions would apply even if the proposed merger or acquisition could be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

We incur increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives and corporate governance practices.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of The Nasdaq Global Select Market and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies, including establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls and corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming and costly. For example, we expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, which in turn could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors. However, these rules and regulations are often subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices.

If we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, we may be subject to sanctions by regulatory authorities.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and provide a management report on the internal control over financial reporting. If we have a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated. We evaluate our internal controls systems to allow management to report on the effectiveness of the operation of our internal controls.

However, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal controls that are deemed to be material weaknesses, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by The Nasdaq Global Select Market, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would entail expenditure of additional financial and management resources and could materially adversely affect our stock price. Deficient internal controls could also cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on our stock price.

Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be your sole source of gain.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our future earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

We may incur significant costs from class action litigation due to our expected stock volatility.

Our stock price may fluctuate for many reasons, including as a result of public announcements regarding the progress of our development efforts or the development efforts of future collaborators or competitors, the addition or departure of our key personnel, variations in our quarterly operating results and changes in market valuations of biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies.

This risk is especially relevant to us because biopharmaceutical and biotechnology companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. When the market price of a stock has been volatile as our stock price may be, holders of that stock have occasionally brought securities class action litigation against the company that issued the stock. For example, in May 2020, a putative securities class action lawsuit was brought against us (“Class Action Lawsuit”). While the Class Action Lawsuit was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice by the plaintiff and his attorneys in January 2021, a similar lawsuit or another lawsuit could be filed in the future. Stockholder lawsuits of this type against us, even if it is without merit, could cause us to incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. The lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management.

Our amended and restated bylaws designate the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that, subject to limited exceptions, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws or any other action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation described above. This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

General Risk Factors

We may acquire assets or form strategic alliances in the future, and we may not realize the benefits of such acquisitions.

As we continue to mature our Probody platform and our clinical stage pipeline, we may seek to acquire and/or in-license other oncology products, product candidates, programs or companies that we consider complimentary to our efforts. Such efforts may never result in a transaction and any future growth through acquisition or in-licensing will depend upon the availability of suitable products, product candidates, programs or companies for acquisition or in-licensing on acceptable prices, terms and conditions. Even if appropriate opportunities are available, we may not be able to acquire rights to them on acceptable terms, or at all. The competition to acquire or in-license rights to promising products, product candidates, programs and companies is fierce, and many of our competitors are large, multinational pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies with considerably more financial, development and commercialization resources, personnel, and experience than we have. In order to compete successfully in the current business climate, we may have to pay higher prices for assets than may have been paid historically, which may make it more difficult for us to realize an adequate return on any acquisition. In addition, even if we succeed in identifying promising products, product candidates, programs or companies, we may not have the ability to develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize such opportunities, or the financial resources necessary to pursue them.

Even if we are able to successfully identify and acquire or in-license new products, product candidates, programs or companies, we may not be able to successfully manage the risks associated with integrating any products, product candidates, programs or companies into our business or the risks arising from anticipated and unanticipated problems in connection with an acquisition or in-licensing. Further, while we seek to mitigate risks and liabilities of potential acquisitions through, among other things, due diligence, there may be risks and liabilities that such due diligence efforts fail to discover, that are not disclosed to us, or that we inadequately assess. Any failure in identifying and managing these risks and uncertainties effectively would have a material adverse effect on our business. In any event, we may not be able to realize the anticipated benefits of any acquisition or in-licensing for a variety of reasons, including the possibility that a product candidate fails to advance to clinical development, proves not to be safe or effective in clinical trials, or fails to reach its forecasted commercial potential or that the integration of a product, product candidate, program or company gives rise to unforeseen difficulties and expenditures. Any failure in identifying and managing these risks and uncertainties would have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, acquisitions create other uncertainties and risks, particularly when the acquisition takes the form of a merger or other business consolidation. We may encounter unexpected difficulties, or incur unexpected costs, in connection with transition activities and integration efforts, which include:

- high acquisition costs;
- the need to incur substantial debt or engage in dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay for acquisitions;
- the potential disruption of our historical business and our activities under our collaboration agreements;
- the strain on, and need to expand, our existing operational, technical, financial and administrative infrastructure;
- our lack of experience in late-stage product development and commercialization;
- the difficulties in assimilating employees and corporate cultures;
- the difficulties in hiring qualified personnel and establishing necessary development and/or commercialization capabilities;
- the failure to retain key management and other personnel;
- the challenges in controlling additional costs and expenses in connection with and as a result of the acquisition;
- the need to write down assets or recognize impairment charges;
- the diversion of our management's attention to integration of operations and corporate and administrative infrastructures; and
- any unanticipated liabilities for activities of or related to the acquired business or its operations, products or product candidates.

If we fail to integrate or otherwise manage an acquired business successfully and in a timely manner, resulting operating inefficiencies could increase our costs more than we planned, could negatively impact the market price of our common stock and could otherwise distract us from execution of our strategy. Failure to maintain effective financial controls and reporting systems and procedures could also impact our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to operate in foreign markets, where we would be subject to additional regulatory burdens and other risks and uncertainties.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets for which we may rely on collaboration with third parties. We are not permitted to market or promote any of our product candidates before we receive regulatory approval from the applicable regulatory authority in that foreign market, and we may never receive such regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. To obtain separate regulatory approval in many other countries we must comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of such countries regarding safety and efficacy and governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales, pricing and distribution of our product candidates, and we cannot predict success in these jurisdictions. If we obtain approval of our product candidates and ultimately commercialize our product candidates in foreign markets, we would be subject to the risks and uncertainties, including the burden of complying with complex and changing foreign regulatory, tax, accounting and legal requirements and the reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some foreign countries. We may need to rely on third parties to market, distribute and sell our products in foreign markets.

Our information technology systems, or those of our CROs or other contractors or consultants we may utilize, may fail, suffer disruptions or suffer security breaches, which could result in a material disruption of our product development programs.

Our information technology and other internal infrastructure systems and those of our CROs and contractors and consultants, including corporate firewalls, servers, leased lines and connection to the Internet, face the risk of systemic failure and may be vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failures. Such events could cause interruptions of our operations. For instance, the loss of data from any current or future clinical trial or data from any preclinical studies involving our product candidates could result in delays in our development and regulatory filing efforts and significantly increase our costs. These challenges have been made more difficult by the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting shelter-in-place and stay-at-home restrictions, which are driving greater dependency on remote working technology and electronic monitoring of clinical trial sites. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of, or damage to, our data, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liability, recovery of our data could take a prolonged period of time, and the development of our research or product candidates could be delayed.

Cybersecurity breaches and other disruptions could compromise our information, including the theft of our intellectual property, and could expose us to liability, which could cause our business and reputation to suffer.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology systems and infrastructure, including mobile technologies, to operate our business. In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store confidential and sensitive electronic information on our networks and in our data centers. This information includes, among other things, our intellectual property and proprietary information, the confidential information of our collaborators and licensees, and the personally identifiable information of our employees. It is important to our operations and business strategy that this electronic information remains secure and is perceived to be secure. The size and complexity of our information technology systems, and those of third-party vendors with whom we contract, and the volume of data we retain, make such systems potentially vulnerable to breakdown, malicious intrusion, security breaches and other cyber-attacks. Information security risks have significantly increased in recent years in part due to the proliferation of new technologies and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties, including foreign private parties and state actors. A security breach or privacy violation that leads to disclosure or modification of or prevents access to personally identifiable information or other protected information could harm our reputation, compel us to comply with federal and/or state breach notification laws and foreign law equivalents, subject us to mandatory corrective action, require us to verify the correctness of database contents and otherwise subject us to liability under laws and regulations that protect personal data, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue. Similarly, the loss of clinical trial data from completed or ongoing or planned clinical trials could result in delays in our regulatory approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the data. Additionally, theft of our intellectual property or proprietary business information could require substantial expenditures to remedy. If we are unable to prevent such security breaches or privacy violations or implement satisfactory remedial measures, our operations could be disrupted, and we may suffer loss of reputation, financial loss and other regulatory penalties because of lost or misappropriated information. In addition, these breaches and other inappropriate access can be difficult to detect, and any delay in identifying them may lead to increased harm of the type described above. Moreover, the prevalent use of mobile devices that access confidential information increases the risk of data security breaches, which could lead to the loss of confidential information, trade secrets or other intellectual property. As cyber threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. While we have implemented security measures to protect our data security and information technology systems, such measures may not prevent such events. Significant disruptions of our information technology systems or breaches of data security could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not comply with laws regulating the protection of the environment and health and human safety, our business could be adversely affected.

Our research and development activities involve the use of hazardous materials and various chemicals. We maintain quantities of various flammable and toxic chemicals in our facilities in South San Francisco, California that are required for our research and development activities. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials. We believe our procedures for storing, handling and disposing these materials in our South San Francisco facilities comply with the relevant guidelines of South San Francisco, the state of California and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards mandated by applicable regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be eliminated. If an accident occurs, we could be held liable for resulting damages, which could be substantial. We are also subject to numerous environmental, health and workplace safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures, exposure to blood-borne pathogens and the handling of animals and biohazardous materials. Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses, we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of these materials, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. We do not maintain insurance for environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us in connection with our storage or disposal of biological or hazardous materials. Additional federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our operations may be adopted in the future. We may incur substantial costs to comply with, and substantial fines or penalties if we violate, any of these laws or regulations.

Changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws or regulations that are applied adversely to us may have a material adverse effect on our business, cash flow, financial condition or results of operations.

New income, sales, use or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be enacted at any time, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Further, existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us. For example, legislation enacted in 2017, informally titled the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”), enacted many significant changes to the U.S. tax laws. Future guidance from the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities with respect to the Tax Act may affect us, and certain aspects of the Tax Act could be repealed or modified in future legislation. In addition, it is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the Tax Act or any newly enacted federal tax legislation. Changes in corporate tax rates, the realization of net deferred tax assets relating to our operations, the taxation of foreign earnings, and the deductibility of expenses under the Tax Act or future reform legislation could have a material impact on the value of our deferred tax assets, could result in significant one-time charges, and could increase our future tax expense. Recent presidential candidate proposals for U.S. tax legislation could have a material adverse effect on our future business, financial condition and results of operations.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they issue adverse or misleading opinions regarding our stock, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If any of the analysts who cover us issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding us, our business model, our intellectual property or our stock performance, or if our target studies and operating results fail to meet the expectations of analysts, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive office is currently located in South San Francisco, California, and consists of approximately 76,000 square feet of office and research and development space, all of which is located in a single building, under a lease that expires in October 2026. We believe that our existing facilities are sufficient for our current needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On March 4, 2020, Vytacera Bio, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against us in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The lawsuit alleges that our use, offers to sell, and/or sales of the Probody® technology platform for basic research applications constitutes infringement. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages. We filed an Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims on May 26, 2020. Vytacera Bio, LLC filed its Answer to CytomX Therapeutics Inc.’s Counterclaims on June 5, 2020. The parties have agreed to a case schedule, which is pending Court approval. Discovery is in the initial phases. We believe that the lawsuit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend ourselves. Accordingly, we cannot reasonably estimate any range of potential future charges, and we have not recorded any accrual for a contingent liability associated with these legal proceedings.

On May 21, 2020, a putative securities class action lawsuit was commenced in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California naming as defendants us and three current and former officers. The complaint alleged that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, by making false and misleading statements and omissions of material fact related to the product candidates praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and pacmilimab (CX-072). On January 14, 2021, the class action was dismissed without prejudice.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Market Information for Common Stock

Our common stock has been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "CTMX" since our initial public offering in October 2015. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common stock.

Holders of Record

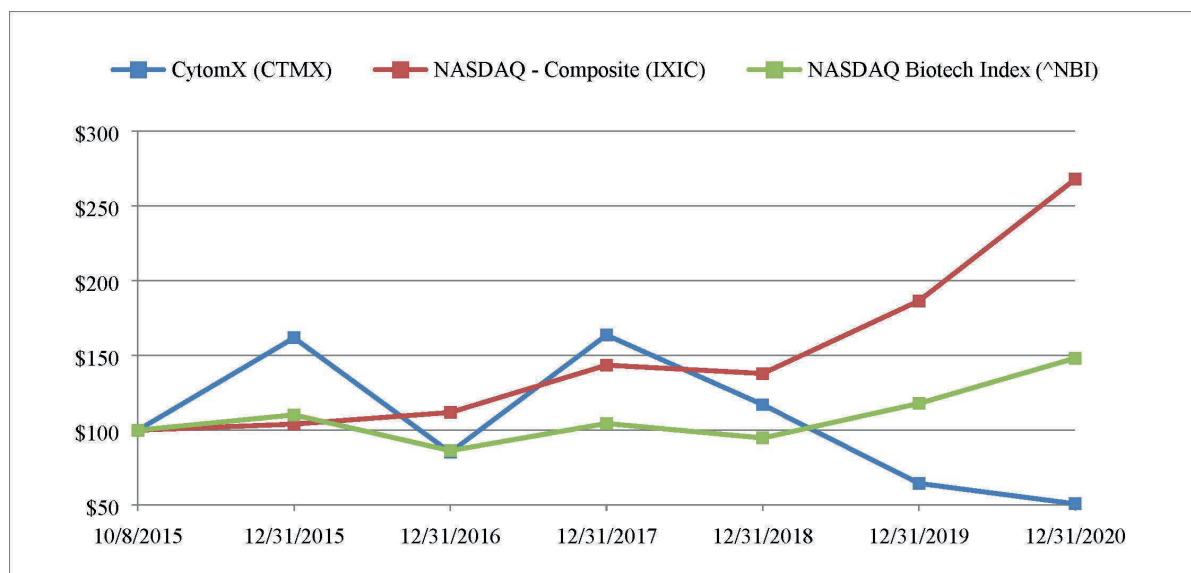
As of January 31, 2021, there were approximately 28 stockholders of record of our common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividend Policy

We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, for use in operation of our business and to fund future growth. We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of cash dividends, if any, in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on then-existing conditions, including our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph shows the total stockholder's return on an investment of \$100 in cash at market close on October 8, 2015 (the first day of trading of our common stock), through December 31, 2020 for (i) our common stock, (ii) the Nasdaq Composite Index and (iii) the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index. Pursuant to applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules, all values assume reinvestment of pre-tax amount of all dividends; however, no dividends have been declared on our common stock to date. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder return. This graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.



\$100 investment in stock or index	October 8, 2015	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020
CytomX (CTMX)	\$ 100.00	\$ 161.78	\$ 85.19	\$ 163.64	\$ 117.05	\$ 64.42	\$ 50.78
Nasdaq Composite Index (IXIC)	\$ 100.00	\$ 104.09	\$ 111.90	\$ 143.50	\$ 137.92	\$ 186.51	\$ 267.90
Nasdaq Biotech Index (^NBI)	\$ 100.00	\$ 110.25	\$ 86.34	\$ 104.52	\$ 94.77	\$ 117.91	\$ 148.19

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The information required by this Item regarding equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in PART III, Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

None.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 6. *Selected Financial Data*

Registrants may voluntarily include selected financial data required by Form 10-K under Item 6. We have elected not to include such selected financial data.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the attached financial statements and notes thereto. This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the following sections, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For a detailed discussion of these risks and uncertainties, see the “Risk Factors” section in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We caution the reader not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management’s analysis only as of the date of this Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements, which reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Form 10-K.

Overview

We are a clinical-stage, oncology-focused biopharmaceutical company with a vision of transforming lives with safer, more effective therapies. We are advancing a robust pipeline of novel, potential first-in-class antibody-based therapeutics created using our Probody® technology platform. These Probody therapeutics are designed to be conditionally activated in the tumor microenvironment, effectively enabling them to target cancer tissues more specifically, while minimizing deleterious activity in healthy tissues and circulation. We achieve this “conditional activation” by modifying our Probody therapeutics with a mask that is designed to block binding to target until the mask is removed by proteases. Proteases are enzymes that are more abundant in the tumor microenvironment than in normal tissue, leading to potentially an enrichment of therapeutic activity in the tumor. We believe this innovative approach has the potential to improve cancer treatments in three ways by: (1) enhancing a product candidate’s therapeutic window, the balance between tolerability and activity; (2) allowing the pursuit of targets that were previously considered “undruggable,” due to their presence on normal tissues; and (3) improving combination therapies that are, otherwise, poorly tolerated.

Our lead product candidates, praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and CX-2029, are two conditionally activated antibody-drug conjugates (“ADCs”) against the previously undruggable targets CD166 and CD71, respectively. These cancer targets were considered inaccessible to conventional ADCs due to their ubiquitous expression in many healthy tissues, but which we believe are potentially addressable with our Probody technology. After demonstrating favorable tolerability and encouraging anti-tumor activity in separate dose-escalation Phase 1 studies, praluzatamab ravtansine, our wholly-owned conditional ADC, and CX-2029, a conditionally activated ADC partnered with AbbVie, are currently in Phase 2 clinical studies. Our clinical-stage pipeline also includes cancer immunotherapeutic candidates against validated targets such as our wholly-owned PD-L1 inhibitor, pacmilimab (CX-072), being studied in combination with praluzatamab ravtansine. Our partner, Bristol Myers Squibb is conducting clinical studies with CTLA-4-targeting Probody therapeutics, BMS-986249, currently in a randomized Phase 2 study, and BMS-986288, currently in a Phase 1/2a study.

We also have two preclinical agents in investigational new drug application (“IND”)-enabling studies, including CX-2043, our third conditionally activated ADC targeting the epithelial cell adhesion molecule (“EpCAM”), a widely expressed tumor antigen. CX-2043 has demonstrated potent anti-tumor activity across multiple cancer types and superior tolerability in animal models compared to the corresponding, unmasked ADC. Pursuant to our partnership with Amgen, we have also recently advanced CX-904, a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bispecific antibody candidate against the epidermal growth factor receptor (“EGFR”) on tumor cells and CD3 on T cells, into IND-enabling studies. We intend to file INDs for both CX-2043 and CX-904 in late 2021.

In December 2019, a strain of novel coronavirus-caused disease (now commonly known as COVID-19) was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China. COVID-19 has since spread rapidly throughout many countries and has been declared to be a pandemic. In an effort to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, many countries, including the United States, Canada and countries in Europe and Asia, have imposed unprecedented restrictions on travel, business operations and public gatherings, and there have been business closures and limitations on business operations, which have resulted in a substantial reduction in economic activity.

In March 2020, in assessing the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and related governmental restrictions, the emerging challenges for clinical trial execution within our studies and across the industry, and the need of healthcare facilities and providers to prioritize resources for management of the pandemic, we made the decision to temporarily pause new patient enrollment and new site activation in the PROCLAIM-CX-2009-001 study of praluzatamab ravtansine. This study included a Phase 2 expansion designed to evaluate praluzatamab ravtansine in patients with various cancers, including hormone receptor-positive (“HR+”), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (“HER2”)-non-amplified breast cancer. Since then, we have revised our strategy for praluzatamab ravtansine to also include patients with triple-negative breast cancer (“TNBC”). A new three-arm study, CX-2009-002, was initiated in the fourth quarter of 2020 targeting investigators who treat breast cancer. Arms A and B will evaluate praluzatamab ravtansine monotherapy at 7 mg/kg administered every three weeks in patients with HR+/HER2-non-amplified breast cancer and TNBC, respectively. Arm C will evaluate praluzatamab ravtansine in combination with pacmilimab in patients with TNBC. Approximately 40 evaluable patients will be enrolled into each arm of the study.

We also made the strategic decision, in March 2020, to terminate the PROCLAIM-CX-072-002 study evaluating pacmilimab in combination with ipilimumab in melanoma. This decision followed a re-evaluation of the evolving clinical, competitive and commercial landscapes in immuno-oncology, along with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and allowed for resources to be redirected towards our potential first-in-class assets, including a combination of praluzatamab ravtansine and pacmilimab, and to the generation of additional clinical candidates for advancement to the filing of INDs and human testing.

We continue to work with our partner, AbbVie, on the clinical development of CX-2029, and, in the fourth quarter of 2020, we dosed the first patient in the Phase 2 expansion study in patients with squamous non-small cell lung cancer, head and neck squamous cell cancer, esophageal cancer and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. In addition, Bristol Myers Squibb initiated a randomized Phase 2 study evaluating BMS-986249, a Probody version of ipilimumab, as monotherapy or in combination with its anti PD-1 antibody, nivolumab, in patients with metastatic melanoma. This study has been modified to include three additional single-arm cohorts: advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, and unresectable locally advanced or metastatic TNBC. Bristol Myers Squibb continues its Phase 1 dose-escalation study of BMS-986288, a Probody version of non-fucosylated ipilimumab.

On February 27, 2020, we entered into an Open Market Sale Agreement (the “Sales Agreement”) with Jefferies LLC (“Jefferies”), to sell shares of our common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, with aggregate gross sales proceeds of up to \$75,000,000, from time to time, through an at the market offering under which Jefferies will act as sales agent. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we sold 1,535,217 shares of our common stock for aggregate gross proceeds of \$11.7 million under the Sales Agreement. Pursuant to the Sales Agreement, Jefferies, as sales agent, received a commission of 3.0% of the gross sales price for shares of common stock sold under the Sales Agreement.

We do not have any product candidates approved for sale, and we continue to incur significant research and development and general administrative expenses related to our operations. We are not profitable and have incurred losses in each year since our founding in 2008. Our net loss was \$32.9 million, \$102.2 million and \$84.6 million for 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of \$450.1 million and \$ 417.2 million, respectively. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

The COVID-19 outbreak and any preventative or protective actions that we or our collaboration partners may take in respect of this virus may result in a period of further disruption for our clinical trials, manufacturing, research, financial reporting capabilities and operations generally and could potentially impact our patients, partners, employees and third parties. Any resulting financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time but may materially affect the business and our financial condition and results of operations. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic impacts our results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the actions necessary to contain the virus or treat its impact, among others. Although our operations have been modified, they are continuing at a reduced operational rate. Currently, it is not possible to predict how long the pandemic will last or the time that it will take for economic activity to return to its prior levels. We do not yet know the full extent of any impact or delay on our business or our operations, including clinical trial activity, however, we will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely and operate in accordance with all relevant health and safety guidelines as they evolve.

Regulatory agencies, including the FDA, regulate many aspects of a product candidate’s life cycle, including research and development and preclinical and clinical testing. We will need to commit significant time, resources, and funding to develop our wholly-owned and partnered product candidates in clinical trials, including praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2029, and pacmilimab, as well as any additional product candidates for which we initiate clinical studies in the future. We are unable to provide the nature, timing, and estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete the development of our product candidates because, among other reasons, of regulatory uncertainty, manufacturing limitations, and the pace of enrollment of our clinical trials, which is a function of many factors, including the availability and proximity of patients with the relevant condition.

We currently have no manufacturing capabilities and do not intend to establish any such capabilities in the near term. As such, we are dependent on third parties to supply our product candidates according to our specifications, in sufficient quantities, on time, in compliance with appropriate regulatory standards and at competitive prices.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Our revenue to date has been primarily derived from non-refundable license payments, milestone payments and reimbursements for research and development expenses under our research, collaboration, and license agreements. We recognize revenue from upfront payments over the term of our estimated period of performance under the agreement using a cost-based input method or a common measure of progress for the entire performance obligation. In addition to receiving upfront payments, we may also be entitled to milestone and other contingent payments upon achieving predefined objectives. Revenue from milestones and other contingent payments, when it is probable that there will not be a significant revenue reversal, is also recognized over the performance period based on a similar method. Reimbursements from Astellas and Bristol Myers Squibb for research and development costs when incurred under our research, collaboration and license agreements with them are classified as revenue.

For the foreseeable future, we do not expect to generate any revenue from the sale of products unless and until such time as our product candidates have advanced through clinical development and obtained regulatory approval. We expect that any revenue we generate in the foreseeable future will fluctuate from year to year as a result of the timing and amount of milestones and other payments from our collaboration agreements with AbbVie, Amgen, Astellas, Bristol Myers Squibb and any other collaboration partners, and as a result of the fluctuations in the research and development expenses we incur in the performance of assigned activities under these agreements.

AbbVie, one of our collaboration partners, entered into a license agreement with Seattle Genetics, Inc. (“SGEN”) to license certain intellectual property rights. As part of our collaboration agreement with AbbVie, we received a sublicense to these intellectual property rights and therefore pay SGEN sublicense fees. These sublicense fees are treated as reductions to the transaction price and combined with the performance obligation to which they relate. Milestone payments, when considered probable of being reached and when a significant revenue reversal would not be probable of occurring, are also recorded net of the associated sublicense fees and included in the transaction price.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of costs incurred to conduct research, such as the discovery and development of our product candidates, clinical development including activities with third parties, such as contract research organizations (“CRO”) and contract development and manufacturing organizations (“CMO”), the manufacture of drug products used in clinical trials, as well as the development of product candidates pursuant to our research, collaboration and license agreements. Research and development expenses include personnel costs, including stock-based compensation expense, contractor services, laboratory materials and supplies, depreciation and maintenance of research equipment, and an allocation of related facilities costs. We expense research and development costs as incurred.

We expect our research and development expenses to increase substantially in absolute dollars in the future as we advance our product candidates through clinical trials, initiate additional clinical trials, and pursue regulatory approval of our product candidates. Examples include our Phase 2 clinical trials for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and CX-2029 and potential future clinical trials for CX-2029 and for praluzatamab ravtansine in combination with pacmilimab (CX-072). The process of conducting the necessary clinical research to obtain regulatory approval is costly and time-consuming. The actual probability of success for our product candidates may be affected by a variety of factors including: the safety and efficacy of our product candidates, early clinical data, investment in our clinical program, the ability of collaborators to successfully develop our licensed product candidates, competition, manufacturing capability and commercial viability. We may never succeed in achieving regulatory approval for any of our product candidates. As a result of the uncertainties discussed above, we are unable to determine the duration and completion costs of our research and development projects or when and to what extent we will generate revenue from the commercialization and sale of our product candidates.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include personnel costs, expenses for outside professional services and other allocated expenses. Personnel costs consist of salaries, bonuses, benefits and stock-based compensation. Outside professional services consist of accounting and audit services, legal and other consulting fees. Allocated expenses primarily consist of rent expense related to our office and information technology related costs.

Interest Income

Interest income primarily consists of interest income from our cash equivalents and short-term investments, and accretion of discounts or amortization of premiums on our short-term investments.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net consists primarily of income (expense) resulting from changes to currency exchange rates.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes, or ASC 740, which provides for deferred taxes using an asset and liability approach. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in our financial statements or tax returns. We determine our deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, which are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are provided, if based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

We also account for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, we recognize the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit will more likely than not be realized. The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The tax relief measures under the CARES Act for businesses include a five-year net operating loss carryback, suspension of annual deduction limitation of 80% of taxable income from net operating losses generated in a tax year beginning after December 31, 2017, changes in the deductibility of interest, acceleration of alternative minimum tax credit refunds, payroll tax relief, and a technical correction to allow accelerated deductions for qualified improvement property. We record the effect of an enacted change in a tax law in the period that includes the enactment date in accordance with ASC 740.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

Revenue

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
		(in thousands)	
Revenue	\$ 100,362	\$ 57,489	\$ 42,873

The following table summarizes our revenue by collaboration partner during the respective periods:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
		(in thousands)	
AbbVie	\$ 38,192	\$ 5,878	\$ 32,314
Amgen	8,609	3,871	4,738
Astellas	13,931	-	13,931
Bristol Myers Squibb	39,630	47,740	(8,110)
Total revenue	\$ 100,362	\$ 57,489	\$ 42,873

The increase in revenue of \$42.9 million for 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to:

- an increase in revenue of \$32.3 million from AbbVie primarily due to (a) \$28.9 million of revenue recognized related to the \$40.0 million milestone payment earned in the first quarter of 2020 for satisfying the CD71 dose escalation success criteria milestone under the CD71 Co-Development and Licensing Agreement with AbbVie (the "CD71 Agreement"), reflecting the percentage completed to-date of the project for of 2020, (b) a \$1.0 million increase in revenue recognized related to the \$10.0 million upfront payment earned for the second target selected by AbbVie in June 2019 under the Discovery Collaboration and Licensing Agreement (the "Discovery Agreement"), which amount is being recognized as revenue over the estimated research service period of five years and (c) a higher percentage of completion progress under the CD71 Agreement in 2020 compared to 2019 as a result of additional FTE hours incurred;
- an increase in revenue of \$4.7 million from Amgen primarily due to an increase in the percentage of completion progress for 2020 as a result of additional FTE hours incurred, and the completion of the clinical candidate characterization phase and moving to the IND-enabling phase earlier than planned in the second quarter of 2020 which resulted in a reduction of the estimated FTE hours-to-completion of the Amgen EGFR program under the Collaboration and License Agreement with Amgen (the "Amgen Agreement");

- an increase in revenue of \$13.9 million from Astellas due to the recognition of revenue of \$12.4 million related to the \$80.0 million upfront payment being recognized over the estimated research service period of five years, as well as service revenue of \$1.5 million representing research and development services provided to Astellas under the Collaboration and License Agreement (the “Astellas Agreement”) entered into in March 2020; and
- a decrease in revenue of \$8.1 million from Bristol Myers Squibb primarily due to the recognition of revenue of \$18.1 million related to certain targets terminated under the Collaboration and License Agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb (the “BMS Agreement”) in the first quarter of 2019; partially offset by the recognition in full of the \$10.0 million milestone payment earned for achieving the dosing of first patient in the Part 2 cohort expansion of the ongoing CTLA-4 program by Bristol Myers Squibb in February 2020.

Operating Costs and Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
	(in thousands)		
Research and development	\$ 112,936	\$ 131,619	\$ (18,683)

Research and development expenses decreased by \$18.7 million during 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease was attributable to the following:

- a decrease of \$10.4 million in clinical trial related expenses resulting from decreased clinical activities primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic and revision of our development strategies;
- a decrease due to a \$5.0 million charge for acquiring the technical know-how related to drug conjugate linker-toxin and CD3-based bispecific technologies during the first quarter of 2019;
- a decrease of \$2.3 million in laboratory contracts services and supplies related expenses due to timing of manufacturing and other research activities;
- a decrease of \$1.0 million in consulting expenses primarily due to shifting of more previously outsourced research and development work in house; and
- a decrease of \$1.1 million in travel related expenses due to a decrease in business travel activities as a result of the pandemic.

The above decreases were offset by the following:

- a net increase of \$0.7 million in personnel related expenses primarily due to an increase of \$1.8 million as a result of merit increase and increase in new hires of senior positions, and an increase of \$1.0 million related to severance payments during 2020, partially offset by a decrease of \$2.1 million in stock-based compensation driven primarily by increased cancellations of stock options due to employee departures as well as decreases in the grant date fair values of new option grants resulting from decreases in prices of our common stock during the current year; and
- an increase of \$0.5 million in allocation of information technology and facilities related expenses resulting from an increase in the ratio of headcount in the research and development function relative to that for the general and administrative function.

The following table summarizes our research and development expenses by program incurred during the respective periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
External costs incurred by product candidate (target):	(in thousands)		
Praluzatamab ravtansine, CX-2009 (CD166)	\$ 16,191	\$ 15,014	\$ 1,177
CX-2029 (CD71)	5,978	9,376	(3,398)
Pacmilimab, CX-072 (PD-L1)	10,642	27,054	(16,412)
Other wholly owned and partnered programs	19,255	11,591	7,664
General research and development expenses	13,016	21,568	(8,552)
	65,082	84,603	(19,521)
Internal Costs	47,854	47,016	838
Total research and development expenses	\$ 112,936	\$ 131,619	\$ (18,683)

The decrease in research and development expenses for 2020 compared to 2019 was attributable to the following changes by project:

- The increase in praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) expenses was primarily due to a \$3.0 million licensing payment to ImmunoGen for achieving the milestone of the first dosing of a patient in the praluzatamab ravtansine Phase 2 clinical trial during the first quarter of 2020, offset by a \$0.7 million decrease in clinical trial related expenses and a \$0.4 million decrease in laboratory contract services due to the pause in clinical activity related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The decrease in CX-2029 expenses was primarily due to a decrease of \$4.5 million in laboratory contract services resulting from the timing of manufacturing and other research activities, partially offset by a \$1.4 million increase in sublicense fee expense to UCSB related to the \$40.0 million milestone payment earned in March 2020 for satisfying the CD71 dose escalation success criteria under the CD71 Agreement.
- The decrease in pacmilimab (CX-072) expenses was primarily due to \$9.2 million decrease in clinical trial related expenses and a \$7.3 million decrease in laboratory contract services as a result of the timing of manufacturing and other research activities in the pacmilimab study and the termination in March 2020 of the CX-072-002 study to evaluate the conditionally activated anti-PD-L1 pacmilimab in combination with ipilimumab in melanoma.
- The increase in “Other wholly owned and partnered programs” was primarily due to a \$6.0 million sublicense fee payment to UCSB related to the \$80.0 million upfront payment under the Astellas Agreement during the first quarter of 2020, an increase of \$6.3 million in laboratory contract services related to the Amgen EGFR project as it ramped up during the IND-enabling phase, and an increase of \$2.5 million in laboratory contract services largely related to the EpCAM program that began in December 2019, partially offset by the \$7.5 million of upfront license fee paid for the EpCAM program we entered into with Immunogen in the fourth quarter of 2019 (the “ImmunoGen 2019 License”).
- The decrease in general research and development expenses was primarily due to a \$5.0 million charge for acquiring technical know-how related to drug conjugate linker-toxin and CD3-based bispecific technologies during the first quarter of 2019, and the \$3.4 million sublicense and maintenance fees associated with entering into Amendment No.3 to the UCSB Agreement in the second quarter of 2019.
- The increase in internal costs was primarily due to increase in personnel-related expenses.

General and Administrative Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
General and administrative	\$ 36,031	\$ 36,765	\$ (734)

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.7 million during 2020 compared to that in 2019. The decrease was attributable to the following:

- a decrease of \$2.3 million in personnel-related expense primarily due to a decrease in stock-based compensation driven primarily by increased cancellations of stock options due to employee departures as well as decreases in the grant date fair values of new option grants resulting from decreases in prices of our common stock during the current year; and
- a decrease of \$0.5 million in travel related expenses due to decrease in business travel activities;

The above decreases were offset by the following:

- an increase of \$1.2 million in outside professional services primarily related to legal services for new patent filings and maintenance, business development and other legal matters;
- an increase of \$0.5 million in dues and subscriptions primarily due to increase in software application hosting projects to improve operational processes; and
- an increase of \$0.4 million in business insurance premium expenses.

Interest Income and Other Expense, Net

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
	(in thousands)		
Interest income	\$ 1,836	\$ 8,365	\$ (6,529)
Other expense, net	(27)	(135)	108
Total interest income and other expense	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 8,230</u>	<u>\$ (6,421)</u>

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by \$6.5 million for 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower average cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments during 2020 and lower interest rates as we experienced a sharp decrease in interest rates starting in March 2020.

Other Expense, net

Other expense, net decreased by \$0.1 million for 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in foreign currency losses resulting from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and British Pound Sterling.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change
	(in thousands)		
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (13,911)	\$ (427)	\$ (13,484)

Income tax benefit increased by \$13.5 million for 2020 compared to 2019. The income tax benefit of \$13.9 million for 2020 was generated due to the recognition of net operating loss carrybacks under the CARES Act, which generated a tax refund of taxes paid for 2018. The income tax benefit of \$0.4 million for 2019 was primarily due to a true-up of 2018 federal income tax expense and an unrealized gain on the available-for-sale securities recorded in other comprehensive income for 2019.

Discussion of 2018 items and the year-to-year comparisons between 2019 and 2018 that are not included in this Form 10-K can be found in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed on February 27, 2020.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

As of December 31, 2020, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$316.1 million and an accumulated deficit of \$450.1 million, compared to cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$296.1 million and an accumulated deficit of \$417.2 million as of December 31, 2019. Additionally, in January and February 2021 in an underwritten public offering of our common stock, we raised an aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$107.7 million. To date, we have financed our operations primarily through sales of our common stock in conjunction with the IPO, subsequent stock offerings and through our at-the-market offering, sales of our convertible preferred securities prior to our IPO and payments received under our collaboration agreements.

Based upon our current operating plan, we expect our existing capital resources will be sufficient to fund operations for a period of at least twelve months from the date the financial statements included in this report are issued. However, if the anticipated operating results and future financing are not achieved in future periods, our planned expenditures may need to be reduced in order to extend the time period over which the then-available resources would be able to fund the operations. The amounts and timing of our actual expenditures depend on numerous factors, including the progress of our preclinical and clinical development efforts, the results of any clinical trials and other studies, our operating costs and expenditures and other factors described under the caption "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The cost and timing of developing our products, including praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009), CX-2029, and pacmilimab (CX-072) are highly uncertain, are subject to substantial risks and many changes. As such, we may alter our expenditures as a result of contingencies such as the failure of one or all of our product candidates currently in clinical development, the acceleration of one or all of our product candidates in clinical development, the initiating of clinical trials for additional product candidates, the identification of more promising product candidates in our research efforts or unexpected operating costs and expenditures. We will need to raise additional funds in the future. There can be no assurance, however, that such efforts will be successful or that, in the event that they are successful, the terms and conditions of such financing will be favorable to us.

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 5,259	\$ (140,480)	\$ (75,521)
Net cash provided by (used in) by investing activities	(18,718)	79,701	5,926
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,893	1,627	139,624
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 3,434</u>	<u>\$ (59,152)</u>	<u>\$ 70,029</u>

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

2020

During the year ended December 31, 2020, cash provided by operating activities was \$5.3 million, which consisted of a net loss of \$32.9 million, adjusted by non-cash charges of \$20.1 million and a net increase of \$18.1 million relating to the change of our net operating assets and liabilities. The non-cash charges primarily consisted of \$14.8 million in stock-based compensation, \$2.9 million in non-cash lease expense and \$2.6 million in depreciation and amortization, which amounts were partially offset by \$0.2 million in accretion of discounts on our short-term investments.

The change of our net operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to:

- a net increase of \$30.9 million in deferred revenue resulting primarily from the \$80.0 million upfront payment from Astellas as well as the \$40.0 million milestone payment from AbbVie, partially offset by the continued recognition of deferred revenue from other existing customers;
- an increase of \$0.1 million in cash flows from prepaid expenses and other current assets;
- a decrease of \$0.2 million in cash flows from other assets;
- a decrease of \$11.0 million in accrued liabilities primarily due to payment of \$7.5 million for the ImmunoGen 2019 License and \$2.8 million for lease liabilities;

- a decrease in cashflow of \$0.8 million from accounts receivable primarily related to research and development service fees due from Astellas pursuant to the Astellas Agreement; and
- a decrease in cashflow of \$0.9 million from accounts payable.

2019

During the year ended December 31, 2019, cash used in operating activities was \$140.5 million, which consisted of a net loss of \$102.2 million, adjusted by non-cash charges of \$23.8 million and a net decrease of \$62.1 million relating to the change in our net operating assets and liabilities. The non-cash charges primarily consisted of \$19.1 million in stock-based compensation; \$1.6 million of common stock issued in connection with our entry into Amendment No.3 to the UCSB Agreement, \$2.7 million in non-cash lease expense and \$2.6 million in depreciation and amortization expense; which amounts were partially offset by \$2.2 million in accretion of discounts on our short-term investments.

The change in our net operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to:

- a decrease of \$47.7 million in deferred revenue resulting from continued recognition of deferred revenue from existing customers and the accelerated recognition of revenue of \$17.4 million related to the termination of certain targets under the BMS Agreement in the first quarter of 2019, partially offset by the additional \$10.0 million milestone payment due from AbbVie in June 2019, which payment was triggered by its selection of the second target under the Discovery Collaboration and Licensing Agreement with AbbVie (as amended, the "Discovery Agreement");
- a decrease of \$15.4 million in accrued liabilities and income tax payable primarily due to the net payment of \$13.1 million for our 2018 income tax liability and \$3.8 million in sublicense fees, partially offset by \$1.5 million increase in other liabilities during 2019;
- a decrease of \$1.0 million in cashflow with \$0.4 million from accounts payable and \$0.6 million from other assets; and
- an increase of \$2.0 million in cash flows from prepaid expenses and other current assets.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2020, cash used in investing activities was \$18.7 million, which consisted of \$199.1 million used in the purchase of short-term investments and \$2.3 million of capital expenditures used to purchase property and equipment, partially offset by \$182.7 million in proceeds received upon the maturity of marketable securities.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, cash provided by investing activities was \$79.7 million, which consisted of \$258.2 million in proceeds received upon the maturity of marketable securities, partially offset by \$175.0 million used in the purchases of short-term investments and \$3.5 million of capital expenditures used to purchase property and equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2020, cash provided by financing activities was \$16.9 million, which primarily consisted of proceeds from our common stock issuance of \$11.3 million under the Open Market Sales Agreement (net of underwriting discounts and stock issuance costs of \$0.4 million) and \$5.6 million from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases under the employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP").

During the year ended December 31, 2019, cash provided by financing activities was \$1.6 million, primarily consisted of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases under the employee stock purchase plan.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2020 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period ⁽⁴⁾					Total
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025+	
Operating leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,129	\$ 5,273	\$ 5,420	\$ 5,572	\$ 10,116	\$ 31,510
Royalty obligations ⁽²⁾	150	—	—	—	—	150
License maintenance fees ⁽³⁾	750	750	750	750	4,875	7,875
Total contractual obligations	\$ 6,029	\$ 6,023	\$ 6,170	\$ 6,322	\$ 14,991	\$ 39,535

(1) We lease our current facility under a long-term operating lease, which expires in 2026. The lease provides us with one option to extend the lease term for a period of five years at the then fair market rental value.

- (2) We have royalty obligations under the terms of certain exclusive licensed patent rights. The royalty obligations are cancellable any time by giving notice to the licensor, with the termination being effective 60 days after giving notice. See Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 10 - "License Agreement" in the accompanying Notes to the financial statements for more information.
- (3) We have annual license maintenance fees under the terms of certain license agreement with UCSB. See Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 10 - "License Agreement" in the accompanying Notes to the financial statements for more information.
- (4) This table does not include any milestone payments or royalty payments to third parties as the amounts, timing and likelihood of such payments are not known. See Part II. Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 9 - "Research and Collaboration Agreements" in the accompanying Notes to the financial statements for more information.

We enter into agreements in the normal course of business with CROs for clinical trials and with vendors for pre-clinical studies and other services and products for operating purposes, which are cancelable at any time by us, generally upon 30 to 60 days prior written notice. These payments are not included in the above table of contractual obligations. The above table also excludes unrecognized tax benefits of \$6.5 million as of December 31, 2020 because these uncertain tax positions, if recognized, would be an adjustment to our deferred tax assets, which are subject to a valuation allowance.

Segment Information

We have one primary business activity and operate as one reportable segment.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported revenue generated and expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these judgments and estimates under different assumptions or conditions and any such differences may be material. We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when our customer obtains control of the promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which we have received or expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Our revenues are primarily derived through our license, research, development and commercialization agreements. The terms of these types of agreements may include (i) licenses for our technology or programs, (ii) research and development services, and (iii) services or obligations in connection with participation in research or steering committees. Payments to us under these arrangements typically include one or more of the following: nonrefundable upfront and license fees, research funding, milestone and other contingent payments to us for the achievement of defined collaboration objectives and certain preclinical, clinical, regulatory and sales-based events, as well as royalties on sales of any commercialized products. We assess whether the promises in its arrangements with customers are considered as distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately. Judgment is required to determine whether the license to our intellectual property is distinct from the research and development services or participation on steering committees.

Our collaboration and license agreements may include contingent payments related to specified research, development and regulatory milestones. Such milestone payments are typically payable under the collaborations when the collaboration partner claims or selects a target, or initiates or advances a covered product candidate in preclinical or clinical development, upon submission for marketing approval of a covered product with regulatory authorities; or upon receipt of actual marketing approvals of a covered product or for additional indications. Milestone payments that are not within the control of us or the licensee, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those approvals are received. At each reporting date, we re-evaluate whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and estimates the amount to be included in the transaction price by using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price in such period of determination.

Our collaboration and license agreements may also include contingent payments related to sales-based milestones. Sales-based milestones are typically payable when annual sales of a covered product reach specified levels. Sales-based milestones are recognized at the later of when the associated performance obligation has been satisfied or when the sales occur. Unlike other contingency payments, such as regulatory milestones, sales-based milestones are not included in the transaction price based on estimates at the inception of the contract, but rather, are included when the sales or usage occur.

The transaction price in each arrangement is allocated to the identified performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling price (“SSP”) of each distinct performance obligation, which requires judgment. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, such as when a license or service is not sold separately, SSP is determined using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs. Due to the early stage of our licensed technology, the license of such technology is typically combined with research and development services and steering committee participation as one performance obligation. In the event that we receive non-cash consideration such as consideration in the form of a research license and research support services from the counterparty, the transaction price of a non-monetary exchange that has commercial substance is estimated based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration received, which may be determined through a valuation analysis.

In certain cases, our performance creates an asset that does not have an alternative use to the customer and we have an enforceable right to payment at all times for performance completed to date. In these cases, we utilize judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue. We evaluate the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, we adjust the measure of performance and related revenue recognition. There have been changes in estimates of research service periods and the related estimated FTE hours-to-completion, of certain of our research development programs in 2020, 2019 and 2018. Such adjustments have impacted and may continue to impact the amounts and timing of our revenue recognized.

Research and Development Expenses

We record accrued liabilities for estimated costs of research, preclinical and clinical studies and contract manufacturing activities, which are a significant component of research and development expenses. A substantial portion of our ongoing research and development activities is conducted by third-party service providers, including CROs. Our contracts with CROs generally include pass-through costs, such as regulatory expenses, investigator fees, travel costs and other miscellaneous costs. The financial terms of these contracts are subject to negotiations, which vary from contract to contract and may result in payments that do not match the periods over which materials or services are provided to us under such contracts. We accrue the costs incurred under agreements with these third parties based on actual work completed in accordance with the respective agreements. In the event we make advance payments, they are recorded as prepaid expenses and recognized as the services are performed. We determine the estimated costs through discussions with internal personnel and external service providers as to the progress of stage of completion of the services and the agreed-upon fees to be paid for such services.

We make significant judgments and estimates in determining the accrual balance in each reporting period. As actual costs become known, we adjust our accruals. Although we do not expect our estimates to be materially different than the actual amounts incurred, such estimates for the status and timing of services performed relative to the actual status and timing of services performed may vary and could result in us reporting amounts that are too high or too low in any one period. Our accrual is dependent, in part, upon the receipt of timely and accurate reporting from CROs and other third-party vendors. Variations in the assumptions used to estimate accruals including, but not limited to, the number of patients enrolled, the rate of patient enrollment and the actual services performed, may vary from our estimates, resulting in adjustments to clinical trial expenses in future periods. Changes in these estimates that result in material changes to our accruals could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using an asset and liability approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to reflect the net amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. Realization of our deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income, the amount and timing of which are uncertain. The valuation allowance requires an assessment of both positive and negative evidence when determining whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are recoverable. Based upon the weight of available evidence at December 31, 2020, we continue to maintain a full valuation allowance against all of our deferred tax assets after management considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, including but not limited to our historical operating results, income or loss in recent periods, cumulative income in recent years, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, and significant risk and uncertainty related to forecasts.

We recognize the tax effects of an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that it will be sustained based solely on its technical merits as of the reporting date and only in an amount more likely than not that it will be sustained upon review by the tax authorities. We evaluate uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis and adjust the liability for changes in facts and circumstances, such as new regulations or interpretations by the taxing authorities, including the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Act”), new information obtained during a tax examination, significant amendment to an existing tax law, or resolution of an examination. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determination is made. The resolution of our uncertain income tax positions is dependent on uncontrollable factors such as law changes, new case law, and the willingness of the income tax authorities to settle, including the timing thereof and other factors. Although we do not anticipate significant changes to our uncertain income tax positions in the next twelve months, items outside of our control could cause our uncertain income tax positions to change in the future, which would be recorded in our statements of operations. Interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters are recognized as a component of income tax expense.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements and do not have any holdings in variable interest entities.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily relate to interest rate risks. We had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$316.1 million and \$296.1 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which consists of bank deposits, money market funds and U.S. government bonds. Such interest-bearing instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk; however, historical fluctuations of interest income have not been significant.

We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate exposure. We have not historically been exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates. Based on our investment positions as of December 31, 2020, a hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have material effect in the fair value of the portfolio. Any changes would only be realized if we sold the investments prior to maturity.

**CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
INDEX TO AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the related statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting 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.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the account or disclosure to which it relates.

Accounting for revenue and collaboration agreements

Description of the Matter

The Company recorded revenue from collaboration agreements of \$100.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. As described in Note 2, the terms of the Company's collaboration agreements may include licenses for the Company's technology or programs, research and development services, and services or obligations in connection with participation in research or steering committees. Amounts received under these arrangements typically include nonrefundable upfront payments and license fees, research funding, milestone and other contingent payments for the achievement of defined collaboration objectives and certain preclinical, clinical, regulatory and sales-based events, as well as royalties on sales of any commercialized products.

Auditing the Company's accounting for revenues from collaboration arrangements was complex and required significant judgments primarily in identifying which elements represent revenue producing performance obligations, determining the measurement and allocation of arrangement consideration, and evaluating estimates of the total expected inputs under the input method for revenue recognized over time.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

To test the accounting treatment for revenue from collaboration arrangements, we evaluated, among other things, whether the identified performance obligations were properly determined, and the transaction price was properly measured and allocated to the identified performance obligations. To test the measurement of efforts toward satisfying the performance obligation, our audit procedures included, among others, reviewing management's analysis for accuracy and completeness by agreeing data to the underlying contract, inspecting communications with the collaborative partner, evaluating the application of the input method for the recognition of revenue and testing the estimated total inputs and actual inputs incurred.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.
Redwood City, California
February 24, 2021

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 191,859	\$ 188,425
Short-term investments	124,260	107,720
Accounts receivable	798	13
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,096	7,177
Total current assets	324,013	303,335
Property and equipment, net	6,950	7,372
Intangible assets, net	1,167	1,312
Goodwill	949	949
Restricted cash	917	917
Operating lease right-of-use asset	22,495	25,382
Other assets	2,172	2,015
Total assets	<u>\$ 358,663</u>	<u>\$ 341,282</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,996	\$ 4,158
Accrued liabilities	23,059	30,051
Deferred revenues, current portion	74,869	51,381
Total current liabilities	100,924	85,590
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	186,261	178,858
Operating lease liabilities - long term	21,675	24,871
Other long-term liabilities	—	850
Total liabilities	308,860	290,169
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' equity		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 150,000,000 and 75,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively; 48,251,819 and 45,523,088 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	499,964	468,285
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(47)	57
Accumulated deficit	(450,115)	(417,230)
Total stockholders' equity	49,803	51,113
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 358,663</u>	<u>\$ 341,282</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ 100,362	\$ 57,489	\$ 59,502
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	112,936	131,619	103,866
General and administrative	36,031	36,765	33,510
Total operating expenses	148,967	168,384	137,376
Loss from operations	(48,605)	(110,895)	(77,874)
Interest income	1,836	8,365	7,641
Other expense, net	(27)	(135)	(68)
Loss before income taxes	(46,796)	(102,665)	(70,301)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(13,911)	(427)	14,303
Net loss	\$ (32,885)	\$ (102,238)	\$ (84,604)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.71)	\$ (2.26)	\$ (2.03)
Shares used to compute net loss per share, basic and diluted	46,145,563	45,335,927	41,664,382
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on short-term investments, net of tax	(104)	139	1
Impact of adoption of new accounting pronouncement	—	11	—
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (32,989)	\$ (102,088)	\$ (84,603)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

CYTOMX THERAPEUTIC, INC.
Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2017	38,478,560	\$ 1	\$ 289,454	\$ (94)	\$ (219,465)	\$ 69,896
Impact of adoption of new accounting pronouncement - ASC 606	-	—	-	—	(10,912)	(10,912)
Issuance of common stock in follow-on offering, net of issuance costs	5,867,347	—	134,596	—	—	134,596
Exercise of stock options	673,382	—	4,156	—	—	4,156
Issuance of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	63,920	—	872	—	—	872
Stock-based compensation	—	—	16,878	-	—	16,878
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1	—	1
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(84,604)	(84,604)
Balance at December 31, 2018	45,083,209	1	445,956	(93)	(314,981)	130,883
Impact of adoption of new accounting pronouncement - ASU 2018-02	—	—	—	11	(11)	-
Exercise of stock options	146,930	—	633	—	—	633
Issuance of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	142,949	—	994	—	—	994
Issuance of common stock to UCSB	150,000	—	1,602	—	—	1,602
Stock-based compensation	—	—	19,100	—	—	19,100
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	139	—	139
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(102,238)	(102,238)
Balance at December 31, 2019	45,523,088	1	468,285	57	(417,230)	51,113
Exercise of stock options	1,064,830	—	4,876	—	—	4,876
Issuance of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	128,684	—	729	—	—	729
Issuance of common stock under the Open Market Sale Agreement, net of issuance cost	1,535,217	—	11,288	—	—	11,288
Stock-based compensation	—	—	14,786	—	—	14,786
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(104)	—	(104)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(32,885)	(32,885)
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>48,251,819</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 499,964</u>	<u>\$ (47)</u>	<u>\$ (450,115)</u>	<u>\$ 49,803</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (32,885)	\$ (102,238)	\$ (84,604)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of intangible assets	146	146	146
Depreciation and amortization	2,427	2,459	1,738
Accretion of discount on investments	(236)	(2,228)	(1,701)
Stock-based compensation expense	14,786	19,100	16,878
Non-cash lease expense	2,887	2,672	—
Issuance of common stock in connection with UCSB sublicense fee	—	1,602	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(785)	84	10,042
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	81	2,074	(4,899)
Other assets	(157)	(640)	(20)
Accounts payable	(857)	(374)	261
Accrued liabilities, income tax payable and other long-term liabilities	(11,039)	(15,396)	24,833
Deferred revenue	30,891	(47,741)	(38,195)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>5,259</u>	<u>(140,480)</u>	<u>(75,521)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,309)	(3,497)	(3,788)
Purchases of short-term investments	(199,108)	(174,992)	(204,601)
Maturities of short-term investments	182,699	258,190	214,315
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(18,718)</u>	<u>79,701</u>	<u>5,926</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	11,288	—	134,596
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan and exercise of stock options	5,605	1,627	5,028
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>16,893</u>	<u>1,627</u>	<u>139,624</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	3,434	(59,152)	70,029
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	189,342	248,494	178,465
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	<u>\$ 192,776</u>	<u>\$ 189,342</u>	<u>\$ 248,494</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ 13,061	\$ —
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing items:			
Purchases of property and equipment in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 122	\$ 428	\$ 1,027
Right of use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	\$ —	\$ 28,054	\$ —

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. Description of the Business

CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”) is a clinical-stage, oncology-focused biopharmaceutical company with a vision of transforming lives with safer, more effective therapies. We are advancing potential first-in-class antibody-based therapeutics created using our Probody® technology platform that could meaningfully improve patient outcomes in a disease where significant unmet need remains. Our proprietary and unique Probody technology platform is designed to enable “conditional activation” of antibody-based drugs within the tumor while minimizing drug activity in healthy tissues and circulation. The Company is located in South San Francisco, California and was incorporated in the state of Delaware in September 2010.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to other biopharmaceutical companies in the early stage, including, but not limited to, the need to obtain adequate additional funding, possible failure of preclinical testing or clinical trials, the need to obtain marketing approval for its product candidates, competitors developing new technological innovations, the need to successfully commercialize and gain market acceptance of the Company’s products, and protection of proprietary technology. If the Company does not successfully obtain regulatory approval, commercialize or partner any of its product candidates, it will be unable to generate revenue from product sales or achieve profitability.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. Substantially all the Company’s cash is held by one financial institution. Such deposits may, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company invests its cash equivalents and short-term investments in highly rated money market funds and its short-term investments in U.S. Government Bonds.

Customers and collaboration partners who represent 10% or more of the Company’s total revenue during each period presented or accounts receivable balance at each respective balance sheet date are as follows:

	Revenue			Accounts Receivable, net	
	Year Ended December 31,			December 31,	
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company	\$ 38,192	\$ 5,878	\$ 18,997	\$ —	\$ —
Astellas Pharma Inc.	13,931	—	—	798	—
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	39,630	47,740	32,780	—	13
Total revenue from customers who represent 10% or more of the Company's total revenue	\$ 91,753	\$ 53,618	\$ 51,777	\$ 798	\$ 13

The Company’s customers are located in the United States of America, Ireland and Japan.

Segments

Management has determined that it has one business activity and operates as one operating segment as it only reports financial information on an aggregate basis to its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, who are the Company’s chief operating decision makers. All long-lived assets are maintained in the United States of America.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents a standby letter of credit issued pursuant to an office lease entered in December 2015.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the balance sheets that sum to the total of the amounts shown in the statement of cash flows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 191,859	\$ 188,425
Restricted cash	917	917
	<u>\$ 192,776</u>	<u>\$ 189,342</u>

Short-term Investments

All investments have been classified as available-for-sale (“AFS”) and are carried at fair value as determined based upon quoted market prices or pricing models for similar securities at period end. Generally, those investments with contractual maturities less than 12 months are considered short-term investments. The amortized cost of securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Dividend and interest income are recognized when earned. Realized gains and losses are included in earnings and are derived using the specific identification method for determining the cost of securities sold.

The Company assesses impairment of its AFS debt securities investments at each reporting period. Unrealized gains resulting from the excess of the fair value over the amortized cost basis of an investment are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. Unrealized losses or impairments resulting from the fair value of the AFS debt security being below the amortized cost basis are evaluated, using the discounted cash flow model, for identification of credit losses and non-credit related losses. Any credit losses are charged to earnings against the allowance for credit losses of the security, limited to the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost basis of the security. Any difference between the fair value of the security and the amortized cost basis, less the allowance for credit losses, are reported in other comprehensive income (loss). Expected cash inflows due to improvements in credit are recognized through a reversal of the allowance for credit losses subject to the total allowance previously recognized.

In the event of impairment of any security, if management (i) has the intent to sell such security or (ii) will more-likely-than-not be required to sell such security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, such AFS debt security’s amortized cost basis will be written down to its fair value through earnings along with any existing allowance for credit losses.

Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment are recorded at cost net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. The useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Machinery and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment and software	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of remaining lease term or estimated life of the assets

Maintenance and repairs that do not extend the life or improve the asset are expensed when incurred.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in business combinations. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but are assigned to reporting units and tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an impairment indicator. Intangible assets are comprised of in-process research and development. The Company assesses impairment indicators annually as of December 31 or more frequently, if a change in circumstances or the occurrence of events suggests the remaining value may not be recoverable. Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life are amortized over their estimated useful lives. There was no impairment of goodwill or intangible assets identified during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable and prior to any goodwill impairment test. An impairment loss is recognized when the total of estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset (or asset group) and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount. Impairment, if any, would be assessed using discounted cash flows or other appropriate measures of fair value. There was no impairment of long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Revenue Recognition

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition (ASC 605)*, using the modified retrospective transition method applied to those contracts which were not completed as of January 1, 2018. The impact of the adoption of ASC 606 was an increase in the balance of deferred revenue and an increase in the accumulated deficit balance of \$10.9 million on January 1, 2018 in the Company's Balance Sheet.

The Company's revenues are primarily derived through its license, research, development and commercialization agreements. The terms of these types of agreements may include (i) licenses for the Company's technology or programs, (ii) research and development services, and (iii) services or obligations in connection with participation in research or steering committees. Payments to the Company under these arrangements typically include one or more of the following: nonrefundable upfront and license fees, research funding, milestone and other contingent payments to the Company for the achievement of defined collaboration objectives and certain preclinical, clinical, regulatory and sales-based events, as well as royalties on sales of any commercialized products.

The Company assesses whether the promises in its arrangements with customers are considered as distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately. Judgment is required to determine whether the license to the Company's intellectual property is distinct from the research and development services or participation on steering committees.

The Company's collaboration and license agreements may include contingent payments related to specified research, development and regulatory milestones. Such milestone payments are typically payable under the collaborations when the collaboration partner claims or selects a target, or initiates or advances a covered product candidate in preclinical or clinical development, upon submission for marketing approval of a covered product with regulatory authorities; or upon receipt of actual marketing approvals of a covered product or for additional indications. Milestone payments that are not within the control of the Company or the licensee, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those approvals are received. At each reporting date, the Company re-evaluates whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and estimates the amount to be included in the transaction price by using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price in such period of determination.

The Company's collaboration and license agreements may also include contingent payments related to sales-based milestones. Sales-based milestones are typically payable when annual sales of a covered product reach specified levels. Sales-based milestones are recognized at the later of when the associated performance obligation has been satisfied or when the sales occur. Unlike other contingency payments, such as regulatory milestones, sales-based milestones are not included in the transaction price based on estimates at the inception of the contract, but rather, are included when the sales or usage occur.

The transaction price in each arrangement is allocated to the identified performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling price (“SSP”) of each distinct performance obligation, which requires judgment. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, such as when a license or service is not sold separately, SSP is determined using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs. Due to the early stage of the Company’s licensed technology, the license of such technology is typically combined with research and development services and steering committee participation as one performance obligation. In the event that the Company receives non-cash consideration such as consideration in the form of a research license and research support services from the counterparty, the transaction price of a non-monetary exchange that has commercial substance is estimated based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration received, which may be determined through a valuation analysis.

In certain cases, the Company’s performance creates an asset that does not have an alternative use to the customer and the Company has an enforceable right to payment at all times for performance completed to date. In these cases, the Company utilizes judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue. The Company evaluates the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, adjusts the measure of performance and related revenue recognition.

AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company (“AbbVie”), one of the Company’s collaboration partners, entered into a license agreement with Seattle Genetics, Inc. (“SGEN”) to license certain intellectual property rights. As part of the Company’s collaboration agreement with AbbVie, the Company is required to pay SGEN sublicense fees for certain milestone achievements and annual maintenance fee. These sublicense fees are treated as reductions to the transaction price and combined with the performance obligation to which they relate.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents all changes in stockholders’ equity except those resulting from distributions to stockholders. The Company’s non-credit related unrealized gains and losses on short-term investments and impact of adoption of new accounting pronouncements during the period represent the components of other comprehensive income (loss) that is excluded from the reported net loss.

Contract Balances

Customer payments are recorded as deferred revenue upon receipt or when due and may require deferral of revenue recognition to a future period until the Company satisfies its performance obligations under these arrangements. Amounts payable to the Company are recorded as accounts receivable when the Company’s right to consideration is unconditional.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures its stock-based awards made to employees based on the fair values of the awards as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period using the ratable method and is based on the value of the portion of stock-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

On January 2019, the Company adopted ASU No. 2018-07, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. Under this new standard, stock options granted to non-employees as consideration for services received are measured on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The related grant date fair values of stock options are expensed on a straight-line basis over the period, generally the vesting period, during which the non-employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award.

Prior to the adoption of ASU 2018-07, such stock-based compensation expense was measured on the date of performance at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, whichever can be more reliably measured. Stock-based compensation expense for options granted to non-employees was periodically remeasured as the underlying options vest.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using an asset and liability approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to reflect the net amount that it believes as more likely than not to be realized. Realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income, the amount and timing of which are uncertain. The valuation allowance requires an assessment of both positive and negative evidence when determining whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are recoverable. Based upon the weight of available evidence at December 31, 2020, the Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against all of its deferred tax assets after management considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, including but not limited to its historical operating results, income or loss in recent periods, cumulative income in recent years, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, and significant risk and uncertainty related to forecasts.

The Company recognizes the tax effects of an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that it will be sustained based solely on its technical merits as of the reporting date and only in an amount more likely than not that it will be sustained upon review by the tax authorities. The Company evaluates uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis and adjust the liability for changes in facts and circumstances, such as new regulations or interpretations by the taxing authorities, new information obtained during a tax examination, significant amendment to an existing tax law, or resolution of an examination. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determination is made. The resolution of its uncertain income tax positions is dependent on uncontrollable factors such as law changes, new case law, and the willingness of the income tax authorities to settle, including the timing thereof and other factors. Although the Company does not anticipate significant changes to its uncertain income tax positions in the next twelve months, items outside of its control could cause its uncertain income tax positions to change in the future, which would be recorded in its statements of operations. Interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters are recognized as a component of income tax expense.

Research and Development Expenses

The Company records accrued liabilities for estimated costs of research and development activities conducted by third-party service providers, which include the conduct of preclinical and clinical studies, and contract manufacturing activities. The Company records the estimated costs of research and development activities based upon the estimated amount of services provided but not yet invoiced, and includes these costs in accrued liabilities in the balance sheets and within research and development expense in the statements of operations. These costs are a significant component of the Company's research and development expenses. The Company accrues for these costs based on factors such as estimates of the work completed and in accordance with agreements established with its third-party service providers under the service agreements. The Company makes significant judgments and estimates in determining the accrued liabilities balance in each reporting period. As actual costs become known, the Company adjusts its accrued liabilities. The Company has not experienced any material differences between accrued costs and actual costs incurred. However, the status and timing of actual services performed may vary from the Company's estimates, resulting in adjustments to expense in future periods. Changes in these estimates that result in material changes to the Company's accruals could materially affect the Company's results of operations.

Research and development expenses include costs directly attributable to the conduct of research and development programs, including the cost of salaries, payroll taxes, employee benefits, materials, supplies, depreciation on and maintenance of research equipment, the cost of services provided by outside contractors, and the allocated portions of facility costs, such as rent, utilities, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, and general support services. All costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred.

In January 2019, the Company acquired certain technology know-how that is complementary to the Company's proprietary Probody technology from a third party for \$5.0 million. The Company plans to use this technology in certain of the Company's discovery stage projects, and has concluded that the technology acquired does not have an alternative future use. Accordingly, the \$5.0 million has been recorded as research and development expense for 2019.

Leases

The Company adopted the Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* on January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. As a result of the adoption of ASC 842, the Company recorded a right-of-use asset of \$28.0 million and a lease liability \$30.1 million on January 1, 2019. There was no impact on the Company’s accumulated deficit as of the adoption date. The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception. Operating leases are recorded as operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and operating lease liabilities in the Company’s balance sheet. ROU assets represent the Company’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent its obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The Company uses an implicit rate when readily available, or its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at lease commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The operating lease ROU assets also include any lease prepayments made and reduced by lease incentives. The Company’s lease terms may include options to extend the lease when it is reasonably certain that such option will be exercised. Lease expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company elected the short-term lease recognition exemption. The Company’s operating lease arrangement includes lease and non-lease components which are generally accounted for separately.

3. Adopted and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. The new standard changes the impairment model for most financial assets and certain other instruments. Under the new standard, entities holding financial assets and net investment in leases that are not accounted for at fair value through net income are to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. An allowance for credit losses will be a valuation account that will be deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. This new standard also requires that credit losses related to available-for-sale debt securities be recorded as an allowance through net income rather than reducing the carrying amount under the previous other-than-temporary-impairment model. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2020 using a modified retrospective approach. There was no impact on the Company’s accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2020 as there was no incremental impairment loss to be recognized upon the adoption of this ASU.

Simplification of the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The new standard simplifies the measurement of goodwill by eliminating the Step 2 impairment test. Step 2 measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The new guidance requires an entity to compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. Additionally, an entity should consider income tax effects from any tax-deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss, if applicable. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2020 and there was no material impact on its financial statement.

Fair Value Measurement Disclosure Requirements Modification

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820)*. The amendments in this ASU modify the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements in Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement. Various disclosure requirements have been removed, including the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the policy for timing of transfers between levels, the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements held at the end of the reporting period. The ASU also modified various disclosure requirements and added some disclosure requirements for Level 3 fair value measurements. The amendments in this ASU were effective for the Company on January 1, 2020 and there was no material impact on its financial statements upon adoption of this ASU.

Internal Use Software Guidance for Cloud Computing Arrangement

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-15, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other- Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)*. The amendments in this ASU on the accounting for implementation, setup and other upfront costs (collectively “implementation costs”) apply to entities that are a customer in a hosting arrangement. The amendments under this ASU align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. Accordingly, the amendments in this ASU require an entity in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract to follow the guidance in Subtopic 350-40 to determine which implementation costs to expense. They also require an entity to expense the capitalized implementation costs of a hosting arrangement that is a service contract over the term of the hosting arrangement. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2020 and there was no material impact on its financial statement upon adoption of this ASU.

Collaborative Arrangements and Revenue Recognition

In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-18, *Collaborative Arrangements (Topic 808): Clarifying the interaction between Topic 808 and Topic 606*. The amendments in this ASU targeted improvements to generally accepted accounting principles for collaborative arrangements by clarifying that certain transactions between collaborative arrangement participants should be accounted for as revenue under Topic 606 when the collaborative arrangement participant is a customer in the context of a unit of account. In addition, unit-of-account guidance in Topic 808 was aligned with the guidance in Topic 606 (that is, a distinct good or service) when an entity is assessing whether the collaborative arrangement or a part of the arrangement is within the scope of Topic 606. The ASU was effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, and there was no material impact on its financial statements upon adoption of this ASU.

Share-Based Payment to Customer

In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-08, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Codification Improvements – Share-Based Consideration Payable to a Customer*. The amendments in this ASU require that an entity measure and classify share-based payment awards granted to a customer by applying the guidance in Topic 718. Under ASC 606, these awards are considered a reduction of the transaction price, unless the awards are payment for a distinct good or service received from the customer and should be recorded as a reduction of the transaction price. However, the ASU requires these awards to be measured on the basis of the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment award in accordance with Topic 718 and should be recognized at the later of when the award is promised and when the entity recognizes revenue for the transfer of the related goods or services in accordance with ASC 606. The ASU is effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, and there was no material impact on its financial statements upon adoption of this ASU.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. The amendments in this ASU simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles of ASC 740 in order to reduce cost and complexity of its application. The ASU removes the exception related to the incremental approach for intraperiod tax allocation as well as two exceptions related to accounting for outside basis differences of equity method investments and foreign subsidiaries. The ASU also amends the scope of ASC 740 related to a franchise tax (or similar tax) that is partially based on income; clarifies when a step-up in the tax basis of goodwill should be considered part of the business combination in which the book goodwill was originally recognized and when it should be considered a separate transaction; specifies that an entity is not required to allocate income tax expense to a legal entity that is both not subject to tax and disregarded by the taxing authority; and clarifies that all tax effects, both deferred and current, should be accounted for in the interim period that includes the enactment date. The ASU is effective for the Company on January 1, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on its financial statements.

4. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, plus potential dilutive common stock during the period. Diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share since the effect of the potentially dilutive securities is anti-dilutive.

The following weighted-average outstanding shares of potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods presented, because including them would have been anti-dilutive:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Options and ESPP to purchase common stock	11,388,691	9,687,844	7,478,755

5. Fair Value Measurements and Short-Term Investments

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, the Company determines the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities using the fair value hierarchy, which establishes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

- Level I: Inputs which include quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level II: Inputs other than Level I that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level III: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial instruments, including restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their relatively short maturities. The Company’s financial instruments consist of Level I assets which consist primarily of highly liquid money market funds, some of which are included in restricted cash and U.S. government bonds that are included in short-term investments.

The following tables set forth the fair value of the Company’s short-term investments subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis and the level of inputs used in such measurements:

	Valuation Hierarchy	December 31, 2020				
		Amortized Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Aggregate Fair Value
(in thousands)						
Assets						
Money market funds	Level I	\$ 131,121	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 131,121
Restricted cash (money market funds)	Level I	917	—	—	—	917
U.S. Government bonds	Level I	124,254	—	6	—	124,260
Total Securities		<u>\$ 256,292</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 256,298</u>

	Valuation Hierarchy	December 31, 2019				
		Amortized Cost	Allowance for Credit Losses	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Aggregate Fair Value
(in thousands)						
Assets						
Money market funds	Level I	\$ 170,757	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 170,757
Restricted cash (money market funds)	Level I	917	—	—	—	917
U.S. Government bonds	Level I	107,610	—	110	—	107,720
Total securities		<u>\$ 279,284</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 279,394</u>

No securities have contractual maturities of greater than twelve months.

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Machinery and equipment	\$ 13,772	\$ 12,124
Computer equipment and software	1,600	1,555
Furniture and fixtures	1,024	1,024
Leasehold improvements	1,728	1,483
Construction in progress	252	236
	18,376	16,422
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,426)	(9,050)
	<u>\$ 6,950</u>	<u>\$ 7,372</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$2.4 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and in-process research and development assets resulted from a series of integrated financing transactions in 2010 that was accounted for as a business combination. The in-process research and development was related to the Company's proprietary Probody platform and was accounted for as an indefinite-lived intangible asset until the underlying project was completed or abandoned. In connection with the collaboration agreements, the Company began amortizing the intangible asset in 2017. The intangible asset is being amortized over the estimated lives of the patents which average 12 years. The amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Goodwill and intangible assets consisted of the following:

Goodwill

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Goodwill	\$ 949	\$ 949

Intangible assets

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
In-process research and development	\$ 1,750	\$ 1,750
Less accumulated amortization	(583)	(438)
	<u>\$ 1,167</u>	<u>\$ 1,312</u>

8. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
	(in thousands)	
Research and clinical expenses	\$ 10,092	\$ 19,006
Payroll and related expenses	8,362	6,721
Legal and professional expenses	815	1,062
Operating lease liabilities - short term	3,195	2,810
Other accrued expenses	595	452
Total	\$ 23,059	\$ 30,051

9. Research and Collaboration Agreements

The following table summarizes the revenue by collaboration partners:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
	(in thousands)		
AbbVie	\$ 38,192	\$ 5,878	\$ 18,997
Amgen	8,609	3,871	4,899
Astellas	13,931	—	—
Bristol Myers Squibb	39,630	47,740	32,780
ImmunoGen	—	—	1,471
Pfizer	—	—	1,355
Total revenue	\$ 100,362	\$ 57,489	\$ 59,502

AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company

In April 2016, the Company and AbbVie entered into two agreements, a CD71 Co-Development and Licensing Agreement (the “CD71 Agreement”) and a Discovery Collaboration and Licensing Agreement (as amended and restated in June 2019, the “Discovery Agreement” and together with the CD71 Agreement the “AbbVie Agreements”). Under the terms of the CD71 Agreement, the Company and AbbVie will co-develop a conditionally activated antibody-drug conjugate (“ADC”) against CD71, with the Company responsible for preclinical and early clinical development. AbbVie will be responsible for later development and commercialization, with global late-stage development costs shared between the two companies. The Company will assume 35% of the net profits or net losses related to later development and commercialization unless it opts-out. If the Company opts-out from participation of co-development of the CD71 conditionally activated ADC, which includes CX-2029, AbbVie will have sole right and responsibility for the further development, manufacturing and commercialization of such CD71 conditionally activated ADC.

Under the CD71 Agreement, the Company received an upfront payment of \$20.0 million in April 2016, and was eligible to initially receive up to \$470.0 million in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments, a 35% profit split on U.S. sales, and royalties on ex-U.S. sales at percentages in the high teens to low twenties if the Company participates in the co-development of the CD71 conditionally activated ADC subject to a reversion to a royalty on U.S. sales, and reduction in royalties on ex-U.S. sales, if the Company opts-out from the co-development of the CD71 conditionally activated ADC. The Company’s share of later stage co-development costs for each CD71 conditionally activated ADC is capped, provided that AbbVie may offset the Company’s co-development cost above the capped amounts from future payments such as milestone payments and royalties. In July 2017, the Company received a milestone payment of \$14.0 million (net of payment of an associated sublicense fee of \$1.0 million to SGEN under the Seattle Genetics Agreement) from AbbVie for achieving certain milestones required to be met to begin GLP toxicology studies under the CD71 Agreement. In May 2018, the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) cleared the IND application for CX-2029. As a result, the Company achieved the IND success criteria under the CD71 Agreement and received a \$21.0 million milestone payment (net of the payment of an associated sublicense fee of \$4.0 million to SGEN). In March 2020, the Company earned a \$40.0 million milestone payment for satisfying the CD71 dose escalation success criteria under the CD71 Agreement.

Under the terms of the Discovery Agreement, AbbVie receives exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize conditionally activated ADCs against up to two targets, one of which was selected in March 2017. The Company shall perform research services to discover the Probody therapeutics and create conditionally activated ADCs for the nominated collaboration targets. From that point, AbbVie shall have sole right and responsibility for development and commercialization of products comprising or containing such conditionally activated ADCs (“Discovery Licensed Products”).

Under the Discovery Agreement, the Company received an upfront payment of \$10.0 million in April 2016 and subsequently earned an additional \$10.0 million milestone payment triggered by selection of the second target by AbbVie in June 2019. The Company is also eligible to receive up to \$265.0 million for each target, in development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments and royalties at percentages in the high single to low teens from commercial sales of any resulting conditionally activated ADCs. The second target was selected under the Discovery Agreement that allows AbbVie to select a target for developing a conditionally activated ADC or a Probody.

The Company has determined that the AbbVie Agreements should be combined and evaluated as a single arrangement in determining revenue recognition, because both agreements were concurrently negotiated and executed.

The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the AbbVie Agreements:

- (1) the research, development and commercialization license for CD71 Probody therapeutic,
- (2) the research services related to CD71 Probody therapeutic,
- (3) the obligation to participate in the CD71 Agreement joint research committee,
- (4) the research services related to the first discovery target
- (5) the research, development and commercialization license for the first discovery target, and
- (6) the obligation to participate in the Discovery Agreement joint research committee.

The Company concluded that AbbVie’s option for the second discovery target was not a material right and was therefore not a performance obligation at the inception of the AbbVie Agreements. However, it was subsequently included in the total transaction price in June 2019 as a performance obligation upon AbbVie’s selection of such second target as further discussed below.

The Company determined that the research, development and commercialization licenses for CD71 and discovery targets are not distinct from the Company’s respective research services and expertise. The Company considered factors such as novelty of the Probody therapeutic and conditionally activated ADC technology and lack of other parties’ expertise in this space, the Company’s rights to technology relating to a proprietary platform to enable the Probody therapeutic development and AbbVie’s contractual obligation to use the Company’s research services. The Company determined that the CD71 Agreement research, development and commercialization license, related research service and participation in the joint research committee were a combined performance obligation and were distinct from the Discovery Agreement research, development and commercialization license, related research service and participation in the joint research committee. Therefore, the Company concluded that there are two distinct performance obligations:

- (1) the CD71 Agreement performance obligation consisting of the CD71 Agreement research, development and commercialization license, related research service and participation in the joint research committee, and
- (2) the Discovery Agreement performance obligation consisting of the Discovery Agreement research, development and commercialization license, related research service and participation in the joint research committee.

The total transaction price for the Discovery Agreement and CD71 Agreement, collectively, upon adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 of \$39.8 million consists of \$30.0 million in upfront payments, and a \$14.0 million milestone payment received under the CD71 Agreement (net of the payment of an associated sublicense fee of \$1.0 million to SGEN), less \$4.2 million of estimated sublicense fees. The upfront payments under the AbbVie Agreements are allocated between the two performance obligations based on the estimated relative standalone selling prices. The \$30.0 million of upfront payments is allocated \$20.0 million to the CD71 Agreement, with the remaining \$10.0 million allocated to the Discovery Agreement. The \$14.0 million milestone payment received (net of the payment of an associated sublicense fee of \$1.0 million to SGEN) and the estimated sublicense fees of \$4.2 million are allocated to the CD71 Agreement performance obligation as they are directly related to the development of the CX-2029.

Therefore, of the \$39.8 million total initial transaction price discussed above, the Company allocated \$29.8 million to the CD71 Agreement performance obligation and recognized revenue using a cost-based input measure, the common measure of progress for the performance obligation. In applying the cost-based input method, revenue is recognized based on actual full-time employee (“FTE”) hours incurred as a percentage of total estimated FTE hours for completing its combined performance obligation over the estimated service period. The Company evaluates the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, adjusts the measure of performance and related revenue recognition. During 2019, as a result of ongoing dose escalation in the continued development program, there was a change in estimate of the research service period as well as an increase in the projected FTE hours-to-completion. The research service period for the CD71 Agreement performance obligation was extended from April 2021 to March 2022 in 2019. During the second quarter of 2020, the Company further increased the projected FTE hours-to-completion and extended the research service period for the CD71 Agreement performance obligation from March 2022 to September 2022 in response to the reduced rate of operation as impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The remaining \$10.0 million of the total initial transaction price of \$39.8 million allocated to the Discovery Agreement performance obligation represents an obligation to continuously make the Company’s Probody therapeutic technology platform available to AbbVie. The \$10.0 million was initially recognized on a straight-line basis over five years, which represented the estimated research service period for the first target, through April 2021 using the time-elapased input method as the common measure of progress over the entire performance obligation. During the fourth quarter of 2020, the Company extended the estimated research service period for this first target for an additional twelve months from April 2021 to April 2022.

In May 2018, the Company earned a \$21.0 million milestone payment (net of the payment of an associated sublicense fee of \$4.0 million to SGEN) under the CD71 Agreement. The \$21.0 million milestone payment was included as part of the transaction price in May 2018 and a revenue adjustment of \$9.9 million was recognized in the second quarter of 2018 reflecting the percentage completed to-date on the project related to this milestone.

In June 2019, the Company earned a \$10.0 million milestone payment for the second target selected by AbbVie under the Discovery Agreement. It is recognized also using the time-elapased measure of progress of the related obligation and straight line over the estimated research service period of five years through June 2024.

The \$40.0 million milestone payment earned in March 2020 for satisfying the CD71 dose escalation success criteria under the CD71 Agreement was included as part of the transaction price as it was unconstrained during the first quarter of 2020 and \$26.6 million was recognized as revenue related to this milestone reflecting the percentage completed to-date on the project.

The Company determined that the remaining potential milestone payments of both agreements are probable of significant revenue reversal as their achievement is highly dependent on factors outside the Company’s control. Therefore, these payments continued to be fully constrained and were not included in the transaction price as of December 31, 2020.

The Company recognized revenue of \$38.2 million, \$5.9 million and \$19.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, related to the AbbVie Agreements. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deferred revenue related to the CD71 Agreement performance obligation was \$25.2 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, and deferred revenue related to the Discovery Agreement performance obligation was \$8.0 million and \$11.6 million, respectively. No amounts were due from AbbVie as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Amgen, Inc.

On September 29, 2017, the Company and Amgen, Inc. (“Amgen”) entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “Amgen Agreement”). Pursuant to the Amgen Agreement, the Company received an upfront payment of \$40.0 million in October 2017. Concurrent with the entry into the Amgen Agreement, the Company and Amgen entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which Amgen purchased 1,156,069 shares of the Company’s common stock at a price of \$17.30 per share (calculated based on a 20-day volume-weighted average price), for total proceeds of \$20.0 million, which the Company received on October 6, 2017, the closing date of the transaction. The Company estimated a premium on the stock sold to Amgen of \$0.5 million, which takes into account a discount due to the lack of marketability resulting from the six-month lockup period.

Under the terms of the Amgen Agreement, the Company and Amgen will co-develop a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bi-specific therapeutic targeting epidermal growth factor receptor (the “EGFR Products”). The Company is responsible for early-stage development of EGFR Products and all related costs up to certain pre-set costs and certain limits based on clinical trial size. Amgen will be responsible for late-stage development, commercialization, and all related costs of EGFR Products. Following early-stage development, the Company will have the right to elect to participate financially in the global co-development of EGFR Products with Amgen, during which the Company would bear certain of the worldwide development costs for EGFR Products and Amgen would bear the rest of such costs (the “EGFR Co-Development Option”). If the Company exercises its EGFR Co-Development Option, the Company will share in somewhat less than 50% of the profit and losses from sales of such EGFR Products in the U.S., subject to certain caps, offsets, and deferrals. If the Company chooses not to exercise its EGFR Co-Development Option, the Company will not bear any costs of later stage development. The Company is eligible to receive up to \$455.0 million in development, regulatory, and commercial milestone payments for EGFR Products, and royalties in the low-double-digit to mid-teen percentage of worldwide commercial sales, provided that if the Company exercises its EGFR Co-Development option, it shall receive a profit and loss split of sales in the United States and royalties in the low-double-digit to mid-teen percentage of commercial sales outside of the United States.

Amgen also has the right to select a total of up to three targets, including the two additional targets discussed below. The Company and Amgen collaborate in the research and development of conditionally activated T-cell engaging bi-specifics products directed against such targets. Amgen has selected one such target (the “Amgen Other Product”). If Amgen exercises its option within the specified period of time, it can select two such additional targets (the “Amgen Option Products” and, together with the Amgen Other Product, the “Amgen Products”). Except with respect to preclinical activities to be conducted by CytomX, Amgen will be responsible, at its expense, for the development, manufacture, and commercialization of all Amgen Products. If Amgen exercises all of its options and advances all three of the Amgen Products, CytomX is eligible to receive up to \$950.0 million in upfront, development, regulatory, and commercial milestones and tiered high single-digit to low-teen percentage royalties. The Company concluded that, at the inception of the agreement, Amgen’s option to select the two additional targets is not a material right and does not represent a performance obligation of the agreement.

At the initiation of the collaboration, CytomX had the option to select, from programs specified in the Amgen Agreement, an existing pre-clinical stage T-cell engaging bispecific product from the Amgen pre-clinical pipeline. In March 2018, CytomX selected the program. CytomX is responsible, at its expense, for converting this program to a conditionally activated T-cell engaging bispecific product, and thereafter, will be responsible for development, manufacturing, and commercialization of the product (“CytomX Product”). Amgen is eligible to receive up to \$203.0 million in development, regulatory, and commercial milestone payments for the CytomX Product, and tiered mid-single digit to low double-digit percentage royalties.

The Company considered the criteria for combining contracts in ASC 606 and determined that the Amgen Agreement and the Purchase Agreement should be combined into one contract. The Company accounted for the Amgen Agreement based on the fair values of the assets and services exchanged. The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the Amgen Agreement:

- (1) the research, development and commercialization license,
- (2) the research and development services for the EGFR Products and the Amgen Other Product, and
- (3) the obligation to participate in the joint steering committee (“JSC”) and the joint research committee (“JRC”).

The Company determined that research, development and commercialization license and the participation in the JSC and JRC are not distinct from the research and development services and therefore those performance obligations were combined into one combined performance obligation. The Amgen Other Products are accounted for as a separate performance obligation from the EGFR Products as the nature of the services being performed is not the same and the value that Amgen can derive from one program is not dependent on the success of the other. The Company evaluates the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, adjusts the measure of performance and related revenue recognition.

Concurrent with the execution of the Amgen Agreement, the Company entered into a sublicense agreement whereby the Company granted Amgen a sublicense of its rights to one patent family that it co-owns with UCSB, that is exclusively licensed to the Company under the UCSB Agreement covering Probody antibodies and other pro-proteins in the fields of therapeutics, in vivo diagnostics and prophylactics. This sublicense was incremental to the patents, patent applications and know-how covering conditionally activated T-cell engaging bispecific molecules that were developed and owned by the Company and licensed to Amgen. Under the UCSB Agreement, as amended, the Company is obligated to make a sublicense payment to UCSB equal to up to 7.5% of certain upfront and milestone payments owed to or received by the Company. There were no sublicense fees payable to UCSB as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The total transaction price of \$51.2 million, consisting of the \$40.0 million upfront payment, an estimated fair value of \$10.7 million for the CytomX Product and \$0.5 million of premium on the sale of the Company’s common stock, was allocated between the two performance obligations based on the relative standalone selling price of each performance obligation. To determine the standalone selling price, the Company used the discounted cash flow method by calculating risk-adjusted net present values of estimated cash flows. The Company determined that the remaining potential milestone payments were probable of significant revenue reversal as their achievement was highly dependent on factors outside the Company’s control. As a result, these payments were fully constrained and were not included in the transaction price as of January 1, 2018, the adoption date of ASC 606.

Of the \$51.2 million total transaction price, the Company allocated \$46.4 million to the EGFR Products performance obligation and \$4.8 million to the Amgen Other Product performance obligations. The transaction price of the EGFR Product performance obligation was recognized using a cost-based input measure. In applying the cost-based input method of revenue recognition, the Company uses actual FTE hours incurred relative to estimated total FTE hours expected to be incurred for the combined performance obligation over the research service period. At the end of the second quarter of 2019, the Company determined that it will undertake additional testing and assessment of the molecules being evaluated under the EGFR project. As a result, the estimated FTE hours-to-completion and research service period were increased to eight years. In the second quarter of 2020, the Company completed the clinical candidate

characterization phase and has moved into the IND-enabling phase earlier than planned. As a result, the estimated FTE hours-to-completion and research service period were decreased from eight to seven years.

The \$4.8 million transaction price allocated to the Amgen Other Product performance obligation represents an obligation to continuously make the Probody therapeutic technology platform available to Amgen, which is recognized over the common measure of progress for the entire performance obligation over the estimated research service period of six years.

The Company recognized revenue of \$8.6 million, \$3.9 million and \$4.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, related to the Amgen Agreement. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deferred revenue related to the EGFR Products performance obligation was \$29.8 million and \$37.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deferred revenue related to the Amgen Other Products performance obligation was \$2.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. No amounts were due from Amgen as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Astellas Pharma Inc.

The Company and Astellas Pharma, Inc. (“Astellas”) entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “Astellas Agreement”) on March 23, 2020, the effective date, to collaborate on preclinical research activities to discover and develop certain antibody compounds for the treatment of cancer using the Company’s Probody therapeutic technology.

Under the terms of the Astellas Agreement, the Company granted Astellas an exclusive, worldwide, rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to four collaboration targets including one initial target and three additional targets (“Additional Targets”). In addition, Astellas has the right to expand the number of Additional Targets from three up to five (the “Expansion Option”) before the third anniversary of the effective date. Furthermore, for a specified number of targets, at a pre-specified time prior to the initiation of the first pivotal study of a product against such target, the Company may elect to participate in certain development costs and share in the profits generated in the United States with respect to such product (“Cost Share Option”). The Cost Share Option, if exercised, will also provide the option for the Company to co-commercialize such product in the United States. The Company does not consider the Cost Share Option as a performance obligation at the inception of the agreement as the participation is at the Company’s discretion.

Pursuant to the Astellas Agreement, the consideration from Astellas is comprised of an upfront fee of \$80.0 million and contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones of up to an aggregate of approximately \$1.6 billion. If Astellas exercises its Expansion Option for the two Additional Targets, the Company would be eligible to receive additional upfront and milestone payments aggregating to approximately \$0.9 billion. The Company is also entitled to tiered royalties from high-single digit to mid-teen percentage royalties from potential future sales. Astellas is responsible for all preclinical research costs incurred by either party as set forth in the preclinical research plan and the Company will receive research and development service fees based on a prescribed FTE rate.

The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the Astellas Agreement:

- (1) the exclusive research, development and commercialization license;
- (2) the research and development services; and
- (3) the obligation to participate in the joint research committee.

The Company determined that the license, the research services and expertise related to the development of the product candidates should be combined with the research services and participation in the joint research committee as one combined performance obligation. The Company concluded, that at the inception of the agreement, Astellas’ Expansion Option for two Additional Targets were not material rights and therefore not considered performance obligations. As such, each option will be accounted for as a separate arrangement upon exercise.

The initial transaction price of \$90.0 million consists of the upfront fee of \$80.0 million and research and development service fees of \$10.0 million. The Company determined that the potential development and regulatory milestone payments were probable of significant revenue reversal as their achievement was highly dependent on factors outside the Company’s control. Therefore, the potential development and regulatory milestone payments were fully constrained and were not included in the initial transaction price and continued to be fully constrained as of December 31, 2020. The Company will re-evaluate the transaction price at each reporting date or as uncertain events are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

The upfront fee of \$80.0 million for the combined obligation to continuously make the Probody therapeutic technology platform available to Astellas is recognized on a straight-line basis for the entire performance obligation over the estimated research service period of five years, which ends in March 2025. The research and development service fees, estimated to be \$10.0 million, will be recognized when services are provided based on the prescribed FTE rate.

The Company recognized revenue of \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, which included the research and development service fee of \$1.5 million. As of December 31, 2020, deferred revenue relating to the Astellas Agreement was \$67.6 million. The amount due from Astellas under the Astellas Agreement was \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2020.

Bristol Myers Squibb Company

On May 23, 2014, the Company and Bristol Myers Squibb Company (“Bristol Myers Squibb”) entered into a Collaboration and License Agreement (the “BMS Agreement”) to discover and develop compounds for use in human therapeutics aimed at multiple immuno-oncology targets using the Company’s Probody therapeutic technology. The effective date of the BMS Agreement was July 7, 2014.

Under the terms of the BMS Agreement, the Company granted Bristol Myers Squibb exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to four oncology targets. Bristol Myers Squibb had additional rights to substitute up to two collaboration targets within three years of the effective date of the BMS Agreement. These rights expired in May 2017. Each collaboration target had a two-year research term and the two additional targets had to be nominated by Bristol Myers Squibb within five years of the effective date of the BMS Agreement. The research term for each collaboration target could be extended in one year increments up to three times.

Pursuant to the BMS Agreement, the financial consideration from Bristol Myers Squibb was comprised of an upfront payment of \$50.0 million, and the Company was initially entitled to receive contingent payments of up to \$25.0 million for additional targets and up to an aggregate of \$1,192.0 million for development, regulatory and sales milestones. In addition, the Company is entitled to royalty payments in the mid-single digits to low double-digit percentages from potential future sales. The Company also receives research and development service fees based on a prescribed FTE rate that is capped.

The Company identified the following performance obligations at the inception of the BMS Agreement:

- (1) the exclusive research, development and commercialization license;
- (2) the research and development services; and
- (3) the obligation to participate in the joint research committee.

The Company determined that the license, the Company’s research services and expertise related to the development of the product candidates should be combined with the research services and participation in the joint research committee as one combined performance obligation. The Company concluded that, at the inception of the agreement, Bristol Myers Squibb’s options for the third and fourth targets were not material rights and not performance obligations. As such, each option was accounted for as a separate arrangement upon exercise. Additionally, the Company considered whether the services performed for each target should be considered as separate performance obligations and concluded that all targets should be accounted for as one combined performance obligation.

The Company received an upfront payment of \$50.0 million from Bristol Myers Squibb in July 2014. In January and December 2016, Bristol Myers Squibb selected the third and fourth targets, respectively, and paid the Company \$10.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, pursuant to the terms of the BMS Agreement. In December 2016, Bristol Myers Squibb selected a clinical candidate pursuant to the BMS Agreement, which triggered a \$2.0 million pre-clinical milestone payment to the Company. In November 2017, the Company recognized a \$10.0 million milestone payment from Bristol Myers Squibb upon approval of the investigational new drug application for the CTLA-4-directed Probody therapeutic.

On March 17, 2017, the Company and Bristol Myers Squibb entered into Amendment Number 1 to Extend Collaboration and License Agreement (“Amendment 1”). Amendment 1 granted Bristol Myers Squibb exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to eight additional targets. The effective date of Amendment 1 was April 25, 2017 (“Amendment Effective Date”). Under the terms of Amendment 1, the Company continued to have obligations to Bristol Myers Squibb to discover and conduct preclinical development of Probody therapeutics against any targets they chose to select during the research period under the terms of Amendment 1.

Pursuant to Amendment 1, the financial consideration from Bristol Myers Squibb was comprised of an upfront payment of \$200.0 million and the Company was initially eligible to receive contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones of up to an aggregate of \$3,586.0 million for the eight targets. The Company was also entitled to tiered mid-single to low double-digit percentage royalties from potential future sales. Amendment 1 did not change the term of the Bristol Myers Squibb's royalty obligation under the BMS Agreement. Bristol Myers Squibb's royalty obligation continues on a licensed-product by licensed-product basis until the later of (i) the expiration of the last claim of the licensed patents covering the licensed products in the country, (ii) the twelfth anniversary of the first commercial sale of a licensed product in a country, or (iii) the expiration of any applicable regulatory, pediatric, orphan drug or data exclusivity with respect to such product.

The initial transaction price for the BMS Agreement and Amendment 1, collectively, was \$272.8 million consisting of the upfront fees of \$250.0 million, research and development service fees of \$10.8 million and milestone payments received to date of \$12.0 million. The Company determined that the remaining potential milestone payments were probable of significant revenue reversal as their achievement was highly dependent on factors outside the Company's control. Therefore, these payments were fully constrained and were not included in the transaction price upon the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018. The BMS Agreement represents an obligation to continuously make the Probody therapeutic technology platform available to Bristol Myers Squibb. Therefore, the initial transaction price is recognized over the estimated research service period, which ends on April 25, 2025.

During the first quarter of 2019, Bristol Myers Squibb terminated pre-clinical activities on three of the first four collaboration targets selected under the original 2014 BMS Agreement. The first and second targets under the BMS Agreement were combined into a single performance obligation. The Company determined that termination of pre-clinical activities on the second target does not impact the Company's continuing obligation to Bristol Myers Squibb for the first target, CTLA-4, as it is still being actively developed by Bristol Myers Squibb. Therefore, the Company concluded that it will continue to amortize the related deferred revenue over the original performance period. The Company has determined that upon the termination of pre-clinical activities on the third and the fourth collaboration targets selected by Bristol Myers Squibb in January and December of 2016, respectively, under the BMS Agreement, it has no further obligations. As a result of termination of three of the four collaboration targets, the Company is no longer eligible to receive up to an aggregate of \$894.0 million contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones as well as the related royalty payments for such targets. As a result, the Company recognized \$18.1 million of revenue for the third and fourth targets in the first quarter of 2019, of which \$17.4 million represented the accelerated recognition of all of the related deferred revenue upon the effective date of termination. The Company continues to be obligated to perform research work under Amendment 1 executed in March 2017.

In February 2020, Bristol Myers Squibb dosed the first patient in the Part 2 cohort expansion portion of its ongoing BMS-986249 clinical study for the CTLA-4 program, which triggered a \$10.0 million milestone payment to the Company pursuant to the terms of the BMS Agreement. The \$10.0 million milestone payment was recognized as revenue in the first quarter of 2020. The Company reevaluated the remaining potential milestone payments and determined that significant revenue reversal was still probable as the achievement of such milestones was highly dependent on factors outside the Company's control. As a result, these payments continued to be fully constrained and were not included in the transaction price on December 31, 2020.

In February 2021, the Company and Bristol Myers Squibb entered into Amendment Number 2 to amend the Collaboration and License Agreement ("Amendment 2"), as amended by Amendment 1. Subsequent to Amendment 2, Bristol Myers Squibb has the exclusive worldwide rights to develop and commercialize Probody therapeutics for up to five oncology targets. Under the terms of Amendment 2, the period for target selection has been extended and the Company will continue to collaborate with Bristol Myers Squibb to discover and conduct preclinical development of Probody therapeutics against targets selected by Bristol Myers Squibb. Pursuant to Amendment 2, the Company is eligible to receive contingent payments for development, regulatory and sales milestones of up to an aggregate of \$1,779.0 million. It is also entitled to tiered mid-single to low double-digit percentage of royalties from potential future sales.

The Company recognized revenue of \$39.6 million, \$47.7 million and \$32.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deferred revenue relating to the BMS Agreement was \$128.3 million and \$158.0 million, respectively. The amounts due from Bristol Myers Squibb under the BMS Agreement were \$0 and \$13,000 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

ImmunoGen, Inc.

In January 2014, the Company and ImmunoGen, Inc. ("ImmunoGen") entered into the Research Collaboration Agreement (the "ImmunoGen Research Agreement"). The ImmunoGen Research Agreement provided the Company with the right to use ImmunoGen's Antibody Drug Conjugate ("ADC") technology in combination with the Company's Probody therapeutic technology to create a conditionally activated ADC directed at one specified target under a research license, and to subsequently obtain an exclusive,

worldwide development and commercialization license to use ImmunoGen’s ADC technology to develop and commercialize such conditionally activated ADCs. The Company made no upfront cash payment in connection with the execution of the agreement. Instead, the Company provided ImmunoGen with the rights to CytomX’s Probody therapeutic technology to create conditionally activated ADCs directed at two targets under the ImmunoGen Research Agreement and to subsequently obtain exclusive, worldwide development and commercialization licenses to develop and commercialize such conditionally activated ADCs. In February 2016, the Company exercised its option to obtain a development and commercialization license for praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) pursuant to the terms of the ImmunoGen Research Agreement (the “CX-2009 License”).

In February 2017, ImmunoGen exercised its first option to obtain a development and commercialization license for one of the two targets. Substitution rights for this first target selection program terminated in February 2017 and ImmunoGen discontinued the program in July 2017. The Company recognized the remaining deferred revenue related to the discontinued program upon the termination of the program. ImmunoGen exercised its second option to obtain a development and commercialization license pursuant to the ImmunoGen Research Agreement (the “ImmunoGen 2017 License”) for a target in December 2017. In December 2019, the parties entered into a license agreement (the “ImmunoGen 2019 License”) pursuant to which the ImmunoGen 2017 License was terminated and ImmunoGen granted a license for all of ImmunoGen’s rights under the ImmunoGen 2017 License to the Company. See Note 10. License Agreement, for more information.

Under the terms of the ImmunoGen Research Agreement, both the Company and ImmunoGen performed research activities on behalf of the other party for no monetary consideration through January 2018. In December 2017, the Company entered into the ImmunoGen 2017 License arrangement and extended the Company’s obligation to provide research services under the ImmunoGen Research Agreement to June 30, 2018. The estimated fair value of the consideration of \$13.2 million for the performance obligation to ImmunoGen was recognized as revenue over the research period that ended on June 30, 2018. No further research services were provided by the Company after June 20, 2018 under the ImmunoGen 2017 License arrangement. The Company recognized revenue of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In February 2020, the Company dosed the first patient in the praluzatamab ravtansine Phase 2 clinical trial and triggered a \$3.0 million milestone payment to ImmunoGen pursuant to the CX-2009 License which continued to remain in effect following the termination of the ImmunoGen 2017 License in December 2019. The Company recorded a \$3.0 million charge to research and development expense in the first quarter of 2020, in connection with this milestone payment to ImmunoGen.

Pfizer Inc.

In May 2013, the Company and Pfizer Inc. (“Pfizer”) entered into a Research Collaboration, Option and License Agreement (the “Pfizer Agreement”) to collaborate on the discovery and preclinical research activities related to Probody therapeutics, and conditionally activated ADCs for research project targets nominated by Pfizer. Pfizer nominated two research targets in 2013 and, pursuant to the Pfizer Agreement, had the option of nominating two additional research targets. In December 2014, Pfizer selected an additional research target and paid the Company \$1.5 million. The option to select a fourth target lapsed in May 2016. Pfizer discontinued the epidermal growth factor receptor (“EGFR”) program and decided to terminate the remaining two targets in February and March 2018. In March 2018, Pfizer terminated the Pfizer Agreement. As such, the Company had no further performance obligations under this agreement after the first quarter of 2018. The Company recognized revenue of \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Contract Liabilities

The following table presents changes in the Company’s total contract liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020 (in thousands):

	Balance at 12/31/2019		Additions		Deductions		Balance at 12/31/2020
	(in thousands)						
Contract liabilities:							
Deferred revenue	\$ 230,239	\$	120,000	\$	89,109	\$	\$ 261,130

There were \$120.0 million of additions to deferred revenue during the year ended December 31, 2020. Of such amount, \$40.0 million was related to the milestone payment triggered by AbbVie’s CD71 dose escalation success criteria which was achieved in March 2020, and an \$80.0 million addition was related to the upfront fee payable under the Astellas Agreement entered into in March 2020. Deductions of \$89.1 million related to revenue recognized included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period plus the revenue recognized related to the \$120.0 million additions during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The Company expects that the \$261.1 million of deferred revenue related to the following contracts as of December 31, 2020 will be recognized as revenue as set forth below. However, the timing of revenue recognition could differ from the estimates depending on facts and circumstances impacting the various contracts, including progress of research and development, resources assigned to the contracts by the Company or its collaboration partners or other factors outside of the Company's control.

- The \$25.2 million of deferred revenue related to the CD71 Agreement as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized based on actual FTE effort and program progress until approximately September 2022.
- The \$1.0 million of deferred revenue related to the first target under the Discovery Agreement as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized ratably until approximately April 2022.
- The \$7.0 million of deferred revenue related to the second target under the Discovery Agreement as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized ratably until approximately June 2024.
- The \$29.8 million of deferred revenue related to the Amgen EGFR Products as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized based on actual FTE effort and program progress until approximately September 2024.
- The \$2.2 million of deferred revenue related to the Amgen Other Products as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized ratably until approximately September 2023.
- The \$67.6 million of deferred revenue related to the Astellas Agreement as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized ratably until approximately March 2025.
- The \$128.3 million of deferred revenue related to the BMS Agreement as of December 31, 2020 is expected to be recognized ratably until approximately April 2025.

10. License Agreement

UCSB

The Company has an exclusive, worldwide license agreement with UCSB (the "UCSB Agreement"), relating to the use of certain patents and technology relating to its core technology, including its therapeutic antibodies, and to certain patent rights the Company co-owns with UCSB covering Probody antibodies and other pro-proteins.

Pursuant to the UCSB Agreement, the Company is obligated to (i) make royalty payments to UCSB on net sales of its products covered under the agreement, subject to annual minimum amounts, (ii) make milestone payments to UCSB upon the occurrence of certain events, (iii) make a milestone payment to UCSB upon occurrence of an IPO or change of control, and (iv) reimburse UCSB for prosecution and maintenance of the licensed patents. If the Company sublicenses its rights under the UCSB Agreement, it is obligated to pay UCSB a percentage of the total sublicense revenue received, which total amount would be first reduced by the aggregate amount of certain research and development related expenses incurred by the Company and other permitted deductions. As part of the UCSB Agreement, the Company has annual minimum royalty obligations of \$0.2 million under the terms of certain exclusive licensed patent rights. The royalty obligations are cancellable any time by giving notice to the licensor, with the termination being effective 60 days after giving notice.

In 2013, the Company amended the UCSB Agreement to reduce certain amounts due to UCSB upon receipt by the Company of upfront payments, milestone payments and royalties from sublicensees. In exchange for this amendment, the Company issued to UCSB 157,332 shares of common stock. The UCSB Agreement, as amended, will remain in effect until the expiration or abandonment of the last to expire of the licensed patents.

In April 2019, the Company entered into Amendment No.3 to the UCSB Agreement to adjust and clarify certain sublicense terms ("Amendment No.3"). In connection with the amendment, the Company issued to UCSB 150,000 shares of CytomX common stock with a fair value of \$10.68 per share. Under the terms of Amendment No.3, the Company and UCSB agreed to modify the determination of sublicense revenues payable by the Company to UCSB on certain existing collaboration agreements and on collaboration agreements executed subsequent to Amendment No.3. In exchange, the Company agreed to make an upfront payment of \$1.0 million as well as additional annual license maintenance fees of \$0.8 million through 2031. In the event that the Company terminates the agreement due to material concern of the safety or efficacy of the related technology, 50% of all remaining maintenance fees will become due immediately. Otherwise, all remaining maintenance fees will become due immediately upon early termination of the agreement unless there is a material breach by UCSB. Pursuant to Amendment No.3, the Company recorded in research and development expense a charge of \$3.4 million relating to sublicense and maintenance fees representing the 150,000 shares issued with a fair value of \$1.6 million, the upfront payment of \$1.0 million and the additional annual maintenance fee of \$0.8 million during the second quarter of 2019.

In June 2019, the Company incurred an additional \$0.8 million of sublicense fees related to the \$10.0 million milestone payment for the second target selected by AbbVie under the Discovery Agreement.

In February 2020, the Company recorded \$0.8 million of sublicense fees triggered by the \$10.0 million milestone payment from Bristol Myers Squibb's dosing of the first patient in the Part 2 cohort expansion portion of its ongoing BMS-986249 clinical study for the CTLA-4 program. In March 2020, the Company incurred additional sublicense fees of \$6.0 million and \$1.4 million related to the \$80.0 million upfront fee received pursuant to the Astellas Agreement entered into in March 2020, and the \$40.0 million milestone payment from AbbVie for satisfying the CD71 dose escalation success criteria under the CD71 Agreement, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company incurred sublicense expenses of \$9.1 million, \$4.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, under the provisions of the UCSB Agreement. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was \$0 and \$0.2 million sublicense fee payable to UCSB, respectively.

ImmunoGen

In December 2019, the Company entered into a License Agreement (the "ImmunoGen 2019 License") with ImmunoGen, Inc. to obtain an exclusive license with respect to epithelial cell adhesion molecule ("EPCAM"). Under the ImmunoGen 2019 License, ImmunoGen agreed to transfer its know-how, patents, intellectual property rights, and technology transfer materials and information related to its EpCAM program. The license gives the Company the sole ability to develop, manufacture, use and commercialize any licensed product that incorporates, is comprised of, or otherwise derived from a Probody that targets EpCAM in any human therapeutic field on a worldwide basis. In exchange, the Company agreed to make non-refundable and non-creditable payments including an upfront license payment of \$7.5 million and certain clinical development, approval and commercialization milestone payments, if achieved and royalties on product sales.

The upfront license fee of \$7.5 million was recorded as research and development expense in December 2019 and included in accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2019. The upfront license fee was paid in January 2020.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

On March 4, 2020, Vytacera Bio, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The lawsuit alleges that the Company's use, offers to sell, and/or sales of the Probody® technology platform for basic research applications constitutes infringement. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages. The Company filed an Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims on May 26, 2020. Vytacera Bio, LLC filed its Answer to CytomX Therapeutics Inc.'s Counterclaims on June 5, 2020. The parties have agreed to a case schedule, which is pending Court approval. Discovery is in the initial phases. The Company believes that the lawsuit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself and has not recorded any amount for claims associated with this lawsuit as of December 31, 2020.

On May 21, 2020, a putative securities class action lawsuit was commenced in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California naming as defendants the Company and three current and former officers. The complaint alleges that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, by making false and misleading statements and omissions of material fact related to the product candidates praluzatamab ravtansine (CX-2009) and pacmilimab (CX-072). The plaintiff sought to represent all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired CytomX securities between May 17, 2018, and May 13, 2020. On January 14, 2021, the class action was dismissed without prejudice.

Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into agreements that may include indemnification provisions. Pursuant to such agreements, the Company may indemnify, hold harmless and defend an indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party. Some of the provisions will limit losses to those arising from third party actions. In some cases, the indemnification will continue after the termination of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these provisions is not determinable. The Company has never incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification provisions. The Company has also entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers that may require the Company to indemnify its directors and officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware corporate law. The Company currently has directors' and officers' insurance.

12. Leases

Operating Lease

On December 10, 2015, the Company entered into a lease (the “2016 Lease”) with HCP Oyster Point III LLC (the “Landlord”) to lease approximately 76,000 rentable square feet of office and laboratory space located in South San Francisco, California for the Company’s new corporate headquarters.

The term of the Lease commenced on October 1, 2016. The 2016 Lease has an initial term of ten years from the commencement date, and the Company has an option to extend the initial term for an additional five years at the then fair rental value as determined pursuant to the 2016 Lease.

The Lease provided for annual base rent of approximately \$3.1 million in the first year of the lease term. The annual base rent for the second twelve months was approximately \$4.3 million, which will increase on an annual basis beginning from the 25th month to approximately \$5.5 million for the tenth year of the lease. The Company utilized the full amount of the one-time improvement allowance of \$12.6 million, of which \$2.3 million is recoverable by the landlord through increased rent which continues through the expiration of the initial lease term.

In addition, the Company obtained a standby letter of credit (the “Letter of Credit”) in an amount of approximately \$0.9 million, which may be drawn by the Landlord to be applied for certain purposes upon the Company’s breach of any provisions under the 2016 Lease. The Company has recorded the \$0.9 million Letter of Credit as non-current restricted cash on its balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and accordingly the Company records the difference between cash rent payments and the recognition of rent expense against the operating lease ROU asset. Rent expense during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$5.1 million, \$4.8 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

Supplemental information related to leases are as follows:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
	(in thousands)	
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 4,990	\$ 4,855
	(in thousands)	
Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 22,495	\$ 25,382
Current operating lease liabilities	3,195	2,810
Non-current operating lease liabilities	21,675	24,871
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 24,870	\$ 27,681
Weighted-average remaining lease term (in years)		
Operating lease	5.75	6.85
Weighted-average discount rate		
Operating lease	8.25%	8.25%

	December 31, 2020 (in thousands)
Maturity of operating lease liabilities	
2021	5,129
2022	5,273
2023	5,420
2024	5,572
2025 and beyond	10,116
Total lease payments	31,510
Less imputed interest	(6,640)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 24,870</u>

13. Common Stock

In October 2015, the Company's board of directors and stockholders approved the amendment and restatement of the Company's certificate of incorporation. The Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation was effective as of October 14, 2015, which provided for 75,000,000 authorized shares of common stock with par value of \$0.00001 per share and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.00001 per share. In June 2020, the board of directors and stockholders of the Company approved an increase in the authorized shares of common stock from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000.

Common stockholders are entitled to dividends if and when declared by the board of directors subject to the prior rights of the preferred stockholders. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, no dividends on common stock had been declared by the Board of Directors.

In July 2018, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 5,867,347 shares of common stock at a price of \$24.50 per share, which included 765,306 shares issued pursuant to the underwriters' exercise of their option to purchase additional shares of common stock. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company from the offering were approximately \$134.6 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses of \$9.2 million.

In February 2020, the Company entered into an Open Market Sale Agreement (the "Sales Agreement") with Jefferies LLC ("Jefferies"), to sell shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, with aggregate gross sales proceeds of up to \$75,000,000, from time to time upon the Company's request, through an at the market offering under which Jefferies will act as sales agent. Pursuant to the Sales Agreement, Jefferies as the sales agent will receive a commission of 3.0% of the gross sales price for shares of common stock sold under the Sales Agreement. During December 2020, the Company sold 1,535,217 shares at an average price of \$7.62 per share and received net proceeds of approximately \$11.3 million after deducting the 3.0% sales commission and related issuance cost.

The Company had reserved shares of common stock for issuance, as follows:

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Options issued and outstanding	10,929,530	9,936,168
Shares available for future stock option grants	2,903,398	3,145,266
Shares available for future employee stock purchase plan	1,935,683	1,609,137
Total	<u>15,768,611</u>	<u>14,690,571</u>

14. Stock-based Compensation

The 2010 Plan and 2011 Plan

In 2010, the Company adopted its 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan") which provided for the granting of stock options to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. Options granted under the 2010 Plan were either incentive stock options ("ISOs") or nonqualified stock options ("NSOs").

In February 2012, the Company adopted its 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan"). The 2011 Plan is divided into two separate equity programs, an option and stock appreciation rights grant program and a stock award program. In conjunction with adopting the 2011 Plan, the Company discontinued the 2010 Plan and released the shares reserved and still available under that plan.

In connection with the consummation of the IPO in October 2015, the board of directors adopted the Company’s 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2015 Plan” and collectively with the 2010 Plan and 2011 Plan, the “Plans”). In conjunction with adopting the 2015 Plan, the Company discontinued the 2011 Plan with respect to new equity awards.

The 2015 Plan

Options under the 2015 Plan may be granted for periods of up to ten years. All options issued to date have had a 10-year life. Under the terms of the 2015 Plan, options may be granted at an exercise price not less than the estimated fair value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant, as determined by the Company’s board of directors. For employees holding more than 10% of the voting rights of all classes of stock, the exercise price of ISOs and NSOs may not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant, as determined by the board of directors. To date, options granted under the 2015 Plan generally vest over four years and vest at a rate of 25% upon the first anniversary of the issuance date and 1/48th per month thereafter.

The initial number of shares of common stock available for future issuance under the 2015 Plan was 2,444,735. Beginning on January 1, 2016 and continuing until the expiration of the 2015 Plan, the total number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2015 Plan will automatically increase annually on January 1 by 4% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of January 1 of the same year. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 2,698,798 shares and 1,808,066 shares of common stock were available for future issuance under the 2015 Plan.

The 2019 Plan

In September 2019, the Board of Directors adopted the 2019 Employment Inducement Incentive Plan (the “2019 Plan”) which provides for the grant of stock options and other equity awards to any employee who has not previously been an employee or director of the Company or who is commencing employment with the Company following a bona fide period of nonemployment by the Company. Awards granted under the 2019 Plan are intended to constitute “employment inducement awards” under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(c)(4). Options granted under the 2019 Plan are nonqualified stock options (“NSOs”) which may be exercisable for periods of up to ten years and the options shall be granted at an exercise price of not less than 100% of the fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant.

The initial number of shares of common stock available for future issuance under the 2019 Plan was 1,815,000. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 204,600 shares and 1,337,200 shares, respectively, of common stock were available for future issuance under the 2019 Plan.

Activity under the Company’s stock option plans is set forth below:

	Options Available for Grant	Number of Options	Options Outstanding		Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
			Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	
Balances at December 31, 2019	3,145,266	9,936,168	12.26		
Options authorized	1,820,923	—	—		
Options granted	(4,219,044)	4,219,044	7.23		
Options exercised	—	(1,064,830)	4.58		
Options cancelled	2,156,253	(2,160,852)	13.75		
Balances at December 31, 2020	<u>2,903,398</u>	<u>10,929,530</u>	\$ 10.77	6.4	\$ 6,844
Options Exercisable—December 31, 2020		<u>6,145,652</u>	\$ 11.69	4.7	\$ 6,031
Options vested and expected to vest—December 31, 2020		<u>10,929,530</u>	\$ 10.77	6.4	\$ 6,844

The aggregate intrinsic values of options outstanding, exercisable, vested and expected to vest were calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the options and the estimated fair value of the underlying common stock as of December 31, 2020.

The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$4.4 million, \$0.9 million and \$14.6 million, respectively.

The options granted in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 had weighted-average per share grant-date fair values of \$3.94, \$7.03 and \$14.21, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the unrecognized compensation expense with respect to options granted was \$23.2 million and is expected to be recognized over 2.8 years.

Early Exercise of Employee Options

Certain stock options granted under the Plans provide option holders the right to elect to exercise unvested options in exchange for restricted common stock. Such unvested restricted shares are subject to a repurchase right held by the Company at the original issuance price in the event the optionee's service to the Company is terminated either voluntarily or involuntarily. The right usually lapses 25% on the first anniversary of the vesting start date and in 36 equal monthly amounts thereafter. These repurchase terms are considered to be a forfeiture provision. The cash or full recourse notes received from employees for exercise of unvested options is treated as a refundable deposit and is classified as a liability on the balance sheets.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Concurrent with the completion of the IPO in October 2015, the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") became effective. The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, subject to any plan limitations. The ESPP generally provides for six-month offering periods, and at the end of each offering period, employees are able to purchase shares at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first trading day of the offering period or on the last trading day of the offering period. The Company issued 128,684 shares and 142,949 shares of common stock under the ESPP in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Shares available for future purchase under the ESPP were 1,935,683 shares and 1,609,137 shares at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The compensation expense related to the ESPP was \$0.4 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, there was \$0.2 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the ESPP, which the Company expects to recognize over 5 months.

Stock Based Compensation

Total stock-based compensation recorded related to options granted to employees and non-employees and employee stock purchase plan was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Research and development	\$ 6,825	\$ 9,226	\$ 8,313
General and administrative	7,961	9,874	8,565
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 14,786	\$ 19,100	\$ 16,878

Stock-based compensation expense for employees was \$14.7 million, \$18.9 million and \$16.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expense for non-employees was \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company estimated the fair value of employee stock options and ESPP using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on the date of grant with the following assumptions:

	Options			ESPP		
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Expected volatility	64.4% - 73.3%	64.4% - 68.6%	65.6% - 69.3%	47.3% - 122.1%	60.8% - 71.9%	46.4% - 70.5%
Risk-free interest rate	0.2% - 1.3%	1.4% - 2.5%	2.5% - 3.0%	0.1% - 0.2%	1.6% - 2.4%	2.1% - 2.6%
Dividend yield	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
Expected term (in years)	4.7 - 4.9	4.9 - 5.0	4.7 - 4.9	0.5	0.5	0.5

Expected term. The expected term of stock options represents the period that the stock options are expected to remain outstanding and is based on vesting terms, exercise term and contractual lives of the options. The expected term of the ESPP shares is equal to the six-month look-back period.

Expected volatility. The expected stock price volatility for the Company's stock options is based on the historical stock price volatility which is commensurate with the estimated expected term of the stock awards. Volatility for ESPP shares is equal to the Company's historical volatility over a six-month offering period.

Risk-free interest rate. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield with a maturity equal to the expected term of the stock options in effect at the time of grant.

Dividend yield. The expected dividend is assumed to be zero as the Company has never paid dividends and has no current plan to pay any dividends on its common stock.

15. Income Taxes

The Company derives its income only from the United States. The components of the provision for (benefit from) income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Current:			
Federal	\$ (13,912)	\$ (390)	\$ 14,302
State	1	—	1
Total current	(13,911)	(390)	14,303
Deferred:			
Federal	—	(37)	—
State	—	—	—
Total deferred	—	(37)	—
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (13,911)	\$ (427)	\$ 14,303

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate to the statutory U.S. federal rate is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
U.S. federal taxes at statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
State tax, net of federal benefit	3.3%	1.3%	0.7%
Stock compensation	(2.2)%	(1.2)%	1.7%
Tax credits	11.0%	2.5%	6.2%
Change in valuation allowance	(31.2)%	(22.8)%	(49.5)%
Net operating loss carryback	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Return to provision adjustment	0.0%	(0.3)%	0.0%
Other	(0.1)%	(0.1)%	(0.5)%
Total	29.7%	0.4%	(20.4)%

The types of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are set out below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 37,099	\$ 38,967	\$ 15,468
Research and development credits	16,803	10,940	7,514
Lease liability	5,223	5,813	—
Intangible assets	3,923	3,320	—
Deferred revenue	38,832	47,180	56,881
Accruals and deferred rent	1,512	1,296	1,955
Stock-based compensation	8,578	7,837	5,746
Other	20	—	39
Total gross deferred income tax assets	111,990	115,353	87,603
Less: valuation allowance	(106,448)	(109,174)	(86,466)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	5,542	6,179	1,137
Fixed assets	(433)	(591)	(854)
Right-of-use assets	(4,724)	(5,330)	—
Intangible assets	—	—	(108)
Prepaid expenses	(385)	(243)	(175)
Other	—	(15)	—
Deferred tax liabilities	(5,542)	(6,179)	(1,137)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") was enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The tax relief measures under the CARES Act for businesses include a five-year net operating loss carryback, suspension of annual deduction limitation of 80% of taxable income from net operating losses generated in a tax year beginning after December 31, 2017, changes in the deductibility of interest, acceleration of alternative minimum tax credit refunds, payroll tax relief, and a technical correction to allow accelerated deductions for qualified improvement property.

The Company recognized income tax benefit of \$13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, through the net operating loss carryback under the CARES Act which generated a refund of income taxes paid for 2018.

The Company has established a valuation allowance against all of its net deferred tax assets. Management considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, including but not limited to our historical operating results, income or loss in recent periods, cumulative losses in recent years, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, and significant risk and uncertainty related to forecasts, and concluded the deferred tax assets are not more likely than not to be realized. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was an increase(decrease) of \$(2.7) million, \$22.7 million and \$35.7 million, respectively.

The Company had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$168.6 million and \$24.2 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2020, available to reduce future taxable income. Of the federal net operating loss carryforwards, \$65.6 million will begin to expire in 2034, if not utilized and \$103 million will carryforward indefinitely. The state net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2032, if not utilized.

The Company also has federal and state research and development tax credits carryforwards of \$15.6 million and \$9.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2020 available to reduce future income taxes. The federal research and development tax credits will begin to expire in 2031 if not utilized. The state research and development tax credits have no expiration date.

Internal Revenue Code section 382 (“IRC Section 382”) places a limitation (the “Section 382 Limitation”) on the amount of taxable income that can be offset by net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards after a change in control (generally greater than 50% change in ownership) of a loss corporation. California has similar rules. The Company has performed an IRC Section 382 analysis and determined there was an ownership change in 2017 that resulted in 382 limitations. When an ownership change occurs, IRC Section 382 limits the use of NOLs and credits in subsequent periods based on the annual 382 limitations. The annual 382 limitations may limit the full use of available tax attributes in one year but the identified ownership changes may not result in expiration of tax attributes for use prior to expiration of their respective carryforward periods. Accordingly, none of the tax attributes have been reduced but limited the full use in 2018. The Company has determined that, while an ownership change has occurred, the applicable limits would not impair the value or anticipated use of the Company’s federal and state net operating losses. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that any limitation under IRC Section 382 will not impair the realizability of the deferred income tax assets related to federal and state net operating loss carryforwards. The Company reviewed its stock ownership for the year ended December 31, 2020 and concluded no ownership changes occurred in current year which would result in a reduction of its net operating loss or in its research and development credits expiring unused. If additional ownership change occurs, the utilization of net operating loss and credit carryforwards could be significantly reduced.

The Company had approximately \$6.5 million, \$5.2 million and \$3.8 million of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and approximately \$0, \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, would affect the Company’s effective tax rate if recognized.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending unrecognized tax benefit amount is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ 5,249	\$ 3,756	\$ 4,320
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	1,205	1,403	1,166
Adjustment based on tax positions related to prior years	—	90	(1,730)
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 6,454</u>	<u>\$ 5,249</u>	<u>\$ 3,756</u>

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. To the extent accrued interest and penalties do not ultimately become payable, amounts accrued will be reduced and reflected as a reduction of the provision for income taxes in the period that such determination is made. Interest and penalties have not been accrued for 2020, 2019 and 2018.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States, including California state jurisdiction. The tax years 2010 to 2019 remains open to U.S. federal and state examination to the extent of the utilization of net operating loss and credit carryovers. As of December 31, 2020, the Company is under examination by the State of California.

16. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company sponsors a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering substantially all full-time U.S. employees. Employee contributions are voluntary and are determined on an individual basis subject to the maximum allowable under federal tax regulations. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the Company made contributions to the plan of \$0.8 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

17. Subsequent Events

In January 2021, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 14,285,714 shares of common stock at a price of \$7.00 per share. The aggregate net proceeds received by the Company from the offering were approximately \$93.6 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of \$6.4 million. The Company also granted the underwriters the option, for 30 days, to purchase up to 2,142,857 additional shares of common stock at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions. In February 2021, the underwriters exercised the option in full which resulted in additional net proceeds of \$14.1 million to the Company, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of \$0.9 million.

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

Not Applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) refers to controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2020, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting was conducted using the criteria defined in the *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based upon such evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of such date.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements prepared for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its 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.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework*, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2020.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during our fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2020 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

On January 25, 2021, we completed an underwritten public offering of 14,285,714 shares of common stock at a price of \$7.00 per share. The aggregate net proceeds received by us from the offering were approximately \$93.6 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses of \$6.4 million. We also granted the underwriters the option, for 30 days, to purchase up to 2,142,857 additional shares of common stock at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions. In February 2021, the underwriters exercised the option in full which resulted in additional net proceeds of \$14.1 million to us, after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions of \$0.9 million.

On February 20, 2021, Dr. Charles Fuchs informed the Company that he could not stand for re-election and that he would retire from the Board and its committees, effective April 1, 2021. Dr. Fuchs' resignation is not due to any disagreement with the Company, the Board or the management of the Company.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website at www.cytomx.com. Amendments to, and waivers from, the code of business conduct and ethics that apply to any director, executive officer or persons performing similar functions will be disclosed at the website address provided above and, to the extent required by applicable regulations, on a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this Item will be set forth in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the Company's fiscal year end and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) *Financial Statements:*

The financial statements required by Item 15(a) are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

(2) *Financial Statement Schedules*

The financial statement schedules required by Item 15(a) are omitted because they are not applicable, not required or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto as filed in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(3) *Exhibits.*

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		Filed Herewith
			Date	Number	
1.1	Open Market Sale Agreement, dated as of February 27, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Jefferies LLC.	10-K	2/27/2020	1.1	
3.1(a)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	8-K	10/19/2015	3.1	
3.1(b)	Certificate of Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc.	8-K	6/23/2020	3.1	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws.	8-K	10/19/2015	3.2	
4.1	Reference is made to exhibits 3.1 through 3.2.				
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.	S-1/A	9/28/2015	4.1	
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of September 29, 2017 by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Amgen, Inc.	10-Q	11/7/2017	4.4	
4.4	Description of Registrant’s Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	10-Q	8/6/2020	4.4	
10.1(a)#	2010 Stock Incentive Plan adopted on September 21, 2010 (“2010 Plan”).	S-1	8/28/2015	10.3	
10.1(b)#	Form of Stock Option Agreement under the 2010 Plan.	S-1	8/28/2015	10.4	
10.2(a)#	2011 Stock Incentive Plan, adopted on February 7, 2012, as amended (“2011 Plan”).	S-1	8/28/2015	10.1	
10.2(b)#	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement and Option Exercise Agreement under the 2011 Plan.	S-1	8/28/2015	10.2	
10.3(a)#	2015 Equity Incentive Plan (“2015 Plan”).	S-1/A	10/6/2015	10.5	
10.3(b)#	Form of 2015 Plan Option Agreement under the 2015 Plan.	10-Q	11/23/2015	10.4	
10.3(c)#	Form of 2015 Plan Early Exercise Option Agreement	10-Q	11/23/2015	10.5	
10.4(a)#	2019 Employment Inducement Incentive Plan adopted on September 18, 2019 (“2019 Plan”).	10-Q	11/7/2019	10.1	
10.4(b)#	Form of Stock Option Agreement under the 2019 Plan.	10-Q	11/7/2019	10.2	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.5#	2015 CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	S-1/A	9/28/2015	10.6	
10.6#	Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and each of its directors and each of its executive officers.	S-1	8/28/2015	10.16	
10.7#	Employment Offer Letter Agreement between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Sean A. McCarthy, D. Phil, dated as of December 15, 2010.	S-1	8/28/2015	10.7	
10.8#	Employment Offer Letter Agreement between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Amy C. Peterson, M.D. dated as of September 23, 2019.	10-Q	11/7/2019	10.5	
10.9	Employment Offer Letter Agreement between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Carlos Campoy dated as of March 9, 2020.	10-Q	5/7/2020	10.3	
10.10#	Amended and Restated Severance and Change of Control Agreement dated February 27, 2019, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Sean McCarthy, D. Phil.	10-Q	5/9/2019	10.1	
10.11#	Amended and Restated Severance and Change of Control Agreement effective as of October 14, 2019, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Amy C. Peterson, M.D.	10-Q	11/7/2019	10.6	
10.12#	Amended and Restated Severance and Change of Control Agreement dated March 25, 2019, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Lloyd Rowland.	10-Q	5/9/2019	10.2	
10.13††	Severance and Change of Control Agreement effective as of February 3, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Alison Hannah, M.D.	10-K	2/27/2020	10.32	
10.14#	Severance and Change of Control Agreement dated March 23, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Carlos Campoy.	10-Q	5/7/2020	10.1	
10.15	Lease dated as of December 10, 2015, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and HCP Oyster Point III LLC.	8-K	12/16/2015	10.1	
10.16(a)	Exclusive License Agreement dated as of August 19, 2010, by and between The Regents of the University of California and CytomX Therapeutics, Inc., as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Exclusive Agreement effective as of May 30, 2013 and Amendment No. 2 to Exclusive Agreement effective as of November 8, 2013.	S-1/A	9/18/2015	10.21	
10.16(b)††	Amendment No.3 to Exclusive License Agreement effective as of April 2, 2019, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and The Regents of the University of California.	10-Q	5/9/2019	10.6	
10.17†	Research Collaboration, Option and License Agreement dated as of May 30, 2013, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Pfizer, Inc.	10-Q	11/5/2020	10.1	
10.18(a)†	Collaboration and License Agreement dated as of May 23, 2014, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Bristol Myers Squibb Company.	10Q	11/5/2020	10.2	
10.18(b)†	Amendment to Extend Collaboration and License Agreement, dated March 17, 2017, by and between the Company and Bristol Myers Squibb.	10-Q	5/5/2017	10.1	
10.19(a)†	Co-Development and License Agreement, dated April 21, 2016, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company.	10-Q	8/3/2016	10.1	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		Filed Herewith
			Date	Number	
10.19(b)†	First Amendment to the CD71 Co-Development and License Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company, dated as of October 5, 2016.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.1	
10.19(c)†	Second Amendment to the CD71 Co-Development and License Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company, effective as of March 31, 2017.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.2	
10.19(d)†	Third Amendment to the CD71 Co-Development and License Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company, effective as of January 3, 2018.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.3	
10.19(e)†	Amended and Restated Discovery Collaboration and License Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2019, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc., and AbbVie Ireland Unlimited Company.	10-Q	8/7/2019	10.1	
10.20(a)††	Collaboration and License Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Amgen, Inc. dated as of September 29, 2017.	10-Q	11/7/2017	10.1	
10.20(b)†	Amendment No. 1 to the Collaboration and License Agreement, dated as of September 29, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Amgen, Inc.	10-Q	11/5/2020	10.3	
10.21††	Collaboration and License Agreement dated as of March 23, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and Astellas Pharma Inc.	10-Q	5/7/2020	10.4	
10.22(a)†	Research Collaboration Agreement dated as of January 8, 2014, by and between ImmunoGen, Inc. and CytomX Therapeutics, Inc., as amended by the First Amendment to Research Collaboration Agreement effective as of April 3, 2015.	S-1/A	10/2/2015	10.17	
10.22(b)†	Second Amendment to the Research Collaboration Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and ImmunoGen Inc., dated as of February 12, 2016.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.5	
10.22(c)†	Third Amendment to the Research Collaboration Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and ImmunoGen Inc., dated as of March 3, 2017.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.6	
10.23†	License Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. and ImmunoGen Inc., dated as of February 12, 2016.	10-Q	11/6/2018	10.4	
10.24#††	Consulting Agreement effective as of December 14, 2020, by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc and Dr. W. Michael Kavanaugh.				X
10.25#	Retirement Agreement by and between CytomX Therapeutics, Inc and Dr. W. Michael Kavanaugh, dated as of December 1, 2020.				X
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature page)				X
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
32.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document				X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document				X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)				X
†	Confidential treatment has been granted for certain information contained in this exhibit. Such information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.				
††	Certain confidential portions of this exhibit have been omitted from this exhibit.				
#	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.				
**	The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.				

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Registrants may voluntarily include a summary of information required by Form 10-K under Item 16. We have elected not to include such summary.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each person whose individual signature appears below hereby authorizes and appoints Sean A. McCarthy, D. Phil., Carlos Campoy and Lloyd Rowland and each of them, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent to act in his or her name, place and stead and to execute in the name and on behalf of each person, individually and in each capacity stated below, and to file any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agents full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing, ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agents or his substitute or substitutes may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof. 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.

<u>/s/ Sean A. McCarthy</u> Sean A. McCarthy, D.Phil.	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Matthew P. Young</u> Matthew P. Young	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Charles S. Fuchs</u> Charles S. Fuchs, M.D., M.P.H.	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Frederick W. Gluck</u> Frederick W. Gluck	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ John A. Scarlett</u> John A. Scarlett, M.D.	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Elaine V. Jones</u> Elaine V. Jones, Ph.D.	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ James R. Meyers</u> James R. Meyers	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Mani Mohindru</u> Mani Mohindru, Ph.D.	Director	February 24, 2021
<u>/s/ Halley E. Gilbert</u> Halley E. Gilbert	Director	February 24, 2021

Certain identified information has been excluded from this exhibit because it is, both, not material, and would likely cause competitive harm to CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. if publicly disclosed.

CONSULTING AGREEMENT

THIS CONSULTING AGREEMENT (the “**Agreement**”) is made and entered into by and between **CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.**, a Delaware corporation, with an address at 151 Oyster Point Blvd, Suite 400, South San Francisco, CA 94080, (“**Company**”) and **DR. W. MICHAEL KAVANAUGH**, an individual residing at [***], (“**Consultant**”), effective as of December 14, 2020 (“**Effective Date**”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, ceased to be an employee of the Company as of December 1, 2020;

WHEREAS, Consultant has skills and knowledge in the Company’s field of endeavor and is well suited to advise the Company; and

WHEREAS, the Company desires that Consultant advise and consult with the Company in Consultant’s area of expertise for a period of six (6) months from the Effective Date and to serve on the Company’s scientific advisory board (“**SAB**”) for an indefinite period of time on the terms and conditions set forth herein;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual obligations specified in this Agreement, the parties agree to the following:

1. SERVICES. The Company hereby retains the Consultant and Consultant accepts such retention upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

1.1 Consulting Services. For a period of six (6) months from the Effective Date, unless mutually extended in writing, the Consultant shall serve as an advisor to the Company, providing consulting services to the Company on research, technical or development matters of the Company from time to time as requested (the “**Services**”). The Chief Executive Officer of the Company, or his designee shall initiate requests for services, and the Consultant will perform the Services using Consultant’s highest degree of professional skill and expertise. In rendering the services, Consultant will determine the specific manner in which the services will be performed, but will accommodate the scheduling requirements and the work of the Company.



1.2 SAB Services. Consultant shall also serve on the Company's SAB for an indefinite period, attending and preparing for SAB meetings and performing such other services in connection with the SAB as are agreed upon by the Consultant and the Company from time to time. Time spent preparing for and attending meetings of the SAB shall not be included in billings for the Services in Section 1.1 above.

Consultant shall render the Services at such times and in such quantities as are mutually agreeable, provided that such Services shall not exceed fifteen (15) hours in any given month (not including time spent preparing for and attending SAB meetings) unless otherwise specifically agreed to by Consultant and Company.

2. COMPENSATION.

2.1 Consulting Services. For a period of six (6) months from the Effective Date, Company shall pay Consultant \$250.00 per hour, payable in arrears pursuant to monthly invoices (provided by Consultant) for the Services (excluding time spent preparing for and attending SAB meetings), such invoices payable within thirty (30) days from date of receipt by the Company.

2.2 SAB Services. Beginning January 1, 2021, the Company will pay Consultant fees of [***] per year for serving on the SAB, payable quarterly in arrears on the last day of each quarter. Payment for any partial month will be prorated.

2.3 Stock Option. Effective December 14, 2020, the Company will grant to the Consultant pursuant to the Company's 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), an option to purchase 12,000 shares (the "Shares") of the Company's common stock at a per share exercise price equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock as reported by the Nasdaq on the date of grant (the "Option"). Subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and the Company's standard form of stock option agreement, assuming the Consultant's continued service to the Company hereunder as of each vesting date, the Option shall vest and become exercisable in equal monthly installments over a two (2) year period at the end of each full calendar month following the Effective Date, so that the Option shall be fully vested and exercisable with respect to all of the Shares on the last day of the twenty-fourth (24th) month after the Effective Date.

2.4 Expenses. The Company shall also reimburse Consultant for reasonable expenses incurred in performing services for the Company, including, but not limited to, reasonable airfare, lodging, meals and other transportation expenses, *provided*, that any expenses in excess of \$500 incurred in any one month shall require written approval of the Company prior to being incurred.

3. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR STATUS. It is understood and agreed that Consultant is an independent contractor, is not an agent or employee of the Company, and is not authorized to act on behalf of the Company. Consultant agrees not to hold himself or herself out as, or give any person any reason to believe that she is an employee, agent, joint venturer or partner of the



Company. The Company will not make any deductions from any amounts payable to Consultant for taxes or insurance (except to the extent the Company is required by law to do so). All payroll, income and employment taxes shall be the sole responsibility of Consultant.

4. No SOLICITATION. During the term of this Agreement and for one (1) year after its termination, Consultant (and its personnel performing hereunder) will not personally or through others recruit, solicit or induce any employee of the Company to terminate his or her employment with the Company.

5. MAINTAINING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

5.1 Company Information. During the term of this Agreement, Consultant may receive or otherwise be exposed to confidential and proprietary information relating to the Company's technology, know-how, data, inventions, developments, plans, business practices, and strategies, and those of the Company's collaborators and business associates. Such confidential and proprietary information of the Company (collectively referred to as "**Information**") may include but not be limited to: (i) information supplied to Consultant with the legend "Confidential" or equivalent; (ii) the Company's marketing and customer support strategies, financial information (including sales, costs, profits and pricing methods), internal organization, employee information, customer lists and business plans; (iii) the Company's technology, including, but not limited to, discoveries, inventions, research and development efforts, manufacturing processes, assays, data (including without limitation preclinical, clinical and manufacturing data), software, trade secrets, processes, compounds, product, candidates, products, samples, media and/or cell lines (and procedures and formulations for producing any such samples, media and/or cell lines), vectors, viruses, assays, plasmids, formulas, methods, protocols, clinical trial designs and strategies and product know-how and show-how; (iv) all derivatives, improvements, additions, modifications, and enhancements to any of the above, including any such information or material created or developed by Consultant under this Agreement; (v) information of third parties as to which the Company has an obligation of confidentiality; and (vi) information regarding the Consulting Inventions (defined in Section 6.1).

Consultant acknowledges the confidential and secret character of the Information and agrees that the Information (with the exception of information in category (v)) is the sole, exclusive and extremely valuable property of the Company. Accordingly, Consultant shall not reproduce any of the Information without the applicable prior written consent of the Company, use the Information except in the performance of this Agreement, nor disclose all or any part of the Information in any form to any third party, either during or after the term of this Agreement. Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, including expiration of term, Consultant agrees to cease using and to return to the Company all whole and partial copies of the Information.

Consultant shall not remove from the premises of Company or otherwise transfer to any third party any materials to which Company provides Consultant access, unless Consultant has express advance written consent from Company.



5.2 Employer Information. Consultant agrees that she will not, during her engagement with the Company, improperly use or disclose any proprietary information or trade secrets of her former or current employers or companies with which she has or has had a consulting or other relationship, if any.

5.3 Third Party Information. Consultant recognizes that the Company has received and in the future will receive from third parties their confidential or proprietary information subject to a duty on the Company's part to maintain the confidentiality of such information and, in some cases, to use it only for certain limited purposes. Consultant agrees that she owes the Company and such third parties, both during the term of her or his engagement and thereafter, a duty to hold all such confidential or proprietary information in the strictest confidence and not to disclose it to any person, firm or corporation (except in a manner that is consistent with the Company's agreement with the third party) or use it for the benefit of anyone other than the Company or such third party (consistent with the Company's agreement with the third party).

5.4 Statutory Immunity from Prosecution. Consultant shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any Federal or State trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that: (i) is done solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law and is made in confidence to a Federal, State, or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney; or (ii) is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal.

6. INVENTIONS.

6.1 Disclosure of Inventions. Consultant shall promptly and fully disclose to the Company any and all ideas, improvements, inventions, know-how, techniques and works of authorship learned, conceived or developed by Consultant (i) pursuant his performance of the Services for the Company and/or (2) as a result of his using the Information whether such use of Information occurs during or after the term of this Agreement (all of the foregoing, together with all intellectual property rights therein (including without limitation patent applications and patents), the "**Consulting Inventions**"). **All inventions by Consultant during the term of the Services or within one (1) year thereafter and having utility in the field of protease-activated biologics shall be presumed to have been made using the Information unless Consultant is able to show conclusively that they were not.** Consultant specifically agrees that he shall not have any right to use the Information outside of performing the Services.

6.2 Inventions Assigned to the Company. Consultant agrees that any and all Consulting Inventions shall be the sole and exclusive property of the Company. Accordingly, Consultant hereby assigns to the Company all her, his or its right, title and interest in and to the Consulting Inventions, and agrees to execute and deliver (during and after the term of this Agreement and for no additional consideration) all documents and take all reasonable, lawful actions to assist the Company to evidence or record such assignment or perfect, defend or enforce the Consulting Inventions. Consultant shall do so both during and after the term of this Agreement, for no additional consideration beyond the payments from Company to Consultant for the Services during the term of this Agreement. Further, if Company is unable, after making reasonable inquiry,



to obtain Consultant's signature on any such documents, Consultant hereby appoints Company as Consultant's attorney-in-fact to execute and deliver such documents.

Consultant explicitly acknowledges and agrees that all works of authorship contained in the Consulting Inventions are "works for hire" under the copyright laws of the United States, and that the Company shall own the copyright in all such works of authorship.

7. TERM AND TERMINATION. The initial term of this Agreement is two (2) years beginning on the Effective Date set forth above and will automatically renew for additional terms of one (1) year until terminated in accordance with this Section 7. Notwithstanding the foregoing, either the Company or Consultant may terminate this Agreement at any time with or without cause by giving thirty (30) days written notice. If this Agreement terminates, Consultant shall cease work immediately after giving or receiving such notice or termination, unless otherwise advised by the Company, shall return to the Company all Information, Consulting Inventions, and other materials belonging to the Company, and shall notify the Company of costs incurred up to the termination date. Sections 4-6 of this Agreement shall survive any termination of this Agreement.

8. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS. Consultant warrants that all work performed under this Agreement complies with or will comply with all applicable United States and foreign laws and regulations.

9. ASSIGNMENT; BENEFIT. This Agreement is for the personal services of Consultant and may not be assigned by her, him or it. Consultant may not delegate any of his, her or its duties under this Agreement nor shall it be assignable by Consultant by operation of law, without the prior written consent of the Company. The parties' rights and obligations under this Agreement will bind and inure to the benefit of their respective successors, heirs, executors, and administrators and permitted assigns.

10. LEGAL AND EQUITABLE REMEDIES. Consultant hereby acknowledges and agrees that if Consultant breaches this Agreement, including, without limitation, by the actual or threatened disclosure of Information or Consulting Inventions without the prior express written consent of the Company, the Company will suffer an irreparable injury, such that no remedy at law will afford it adequate protection against, or appropriate compensation for, such injury. Accordingly, Consultant hereby agrees that the Company shall be entitled to specific performance of Consultant's obligations under this Agreement, as well as such further relief as may be granted by a court of competent jurisdiction.

11. NOTICES. Any notices required or permitted hereunder shall be given to the appropriate party at the address specified below or at such other address as the party shall specify in writing. Such notice shall be deemed given upon personal delivery to the appropriate address or sent by certified or registered mail, three days after the date of mailing. Either party may update its notice address by written notice to the other party.



If to the Company:
CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.
151 Oyster Point Blvd, Suite 400
South San Francisco, CA 94080
ATTN: General Counsel

If to the Consultant:
Dr. W. Michael Kavanaugh
At the address set forth above

12. GOVERNING LAW; SEVERABILITY. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed according to the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to its conflict of laws rules. If any provision of this Agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unenforceable, that provision shall be severed and the remainder of this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect. Any disputes arising under this Agreement shall be resolved by trial to a judge as the finder of fact seated in a court of competent subject matter jurisdiction in California. Each party hereby consents to, and waives any defenses that party may have to or conflicting with, the personal jurisdiction and venue of all such courts or relating to trial to a judge (including without limitation the defense of *forum non conveniens*).

13. COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING; MODIFICATION. This Agreement constitutes the final, exclusive and complete understanding and agreement of the Company and Consultant with respect to the subject matter hereof. There are no other understandings, agreements, representations or warranties between the parties with respect to that subject matter other than those set forth in this Agreement. Any waiver, modification or amendment of any provision of this Agreement shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a Company officer. This Agreement may be signed electronically or in counterparts.

14. INDEMNIFICATION. The Company shall indemnify and hold Consultant harmless to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law against all expense, liability, and loss (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred or suffered by Consultant in connection with defending any third-party claim or lawsuit arising out of or in connection with Consultant's performance under this Agreement, except for such loss or damage

arising from Consultant's or Consultant's employees' unlawful conduct, gross negligence, willful misconduct, or fraud. Consultant shall promptly notify the Company in writing of such claim or lawsuit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.

CONSULTANT

By: /s/ Lloyd Rowland

By: /s/ Michael Kavanaugh

Name: Lloyd Rowland

Name: Dr. W. Michael Kavanaugh

Title: SVP, General Counsel

Date: 3-December-2020

Date: 4-December-2020





RETIREMENT AGREEMENT

This Retirement Agreement (the “Agreement”) by and between W. Michael Kavanaugh, M.D. (“Executive”), and CytomX Therapeutics, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), is made effective as of the twenty-fourth day following the date Executive signs this Agreement if not revoked in accordance with Section 5(c)(iii) (the “Effective Date”) with reference to the following facts:

- A. Executive’s employment with the Company and status as an officer and employee of the Company and each of its affiliates ended on December 1, 2020 (the “Retirement Date”).
- B. Executive and the Company are parties to that certain Amended and Restated Severance and Change of Control Agreement dated as of March 25, 2019, as amended (the “Severance Agreement”).
- C. Executive and the Company want to end their relationship amicably and also to establish the obligations of the parties including, without limitation, all amounts due and owing to the Executive.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. Retirement Date. Executive acknowledges and agrees that his status as an officer and employee of the Company ended effective as of the Retirement Date. Executive hereby agrees to execute such further document(s) as shall be determined by the Company as necessary or desirable to give effect to the termination of Executive’s status as an officer of the Company as of the Retirement Date; *provided*, that such documents shall not be inconsistent with any of the terms of this Agreement.
2. Final Paycheck; Payment of Accrued Wages and Expenses. The Company will pay Executive all accrued but unpaid base salary and all accrued and unused vacation earned through the Retirement Date, subject to standard payroll deductions and withholdings. The Company will reimburse Executive for all outstanding expenses incurred prior to the Retirement Date which are consistent with the Company’s policies in effect from time to time with respect to travel, entertainment and other business expenses, subject to the Company’s requirements with respect to reporting and documenting such expenses. Executive is entitled retain or be paid these payments regardless of whether Executive executes this Agreement.
3. Retirement Payments and Benefits. Without admission of any liability, fact or claim, the Company hereby agrees, subject to this Agreement becoming effective and irrevocable within forty-five days following the Retirement Date and continued compliance with the terms and conditions of the Proprietary Information and Inventions Agreement entered into between Executive and the Company (the “Confidentiality Agreement”), to provide Executive the severance benefits set forth below. Specifically, the Company and Executive agree as follows:
 - (a) *Severance*. The Company shall pay to Executive an amount equal to \$629,290.28, which constitutes twelve (12) months of Executive’s base salary as in effect on the Effective Date and Executive’s target bonus for 2020, pro-rated through the Retirement Date, such

payment to be made in a single lump sum, less applicable withholdings and deductions, on the first payroll date following the date this Agreement becomes effective and irrevocable.

- (b) *Healthcare Continuation.* If Executive timely elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended (“COBRA”), the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the COBRA or Medicare and Medicare Supplement premiums for Executive and COBRA premiums for Executive’s covered dependents (including his spouse) through the earlier of (i) the twelve (12)-month anniversary of the Retirement Date or (ii) the date on which Executive and/or Executive’s covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer’s plan(s); *provided*, that the Company will continue to pay for the COBRA, Medicare and Medicare Supplement premiums for Executive if he is not eligible for coverage under another employer’s plan(s) and COBRA premiums for those family member(s) who are not eligible for coverage under another employers plan(s) pursuant to COBRA; *provided further*, that after the Company ceases to directly pay or reimburse premiums pursuant to this Section 3(b), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive’s expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA. Executive acknowledges that Executive shall be solely responsible for all matters relating to Executive’s continuation of coverage pursuant to COBRA and Medicare and Medicare Supplemental coverage, including, without limitation, Executive’s election of such coverage and his timely payment of premiums. Executive shall be responsible for providing documentation of Medicare and Medicare Supplemental coverage premiums to the Company, and the Company may elect to pay monthly or make a one-time payment of such premiums; provided that Executive shall be responsible for any tax consequences from the payments above.
- (c) *Stock Options.* Executive acknowledges and agrees that the unvested portion of each option to purchase Company common stock held by Executive as of the Retirement Date terminated as of such date. The vested portion of each option to purchase Company common stock that is outstanding and held by Executive as of the Retirement Date shall remain eligible to be exercised through the three month anniversary of the Retirement Date. If by the three month anniversary of the Retirement Date, the Company has not received a duly executed notice of exercise and remuneration in accordance with Executive’s option agreements, Executive’s vested options shall automatically terminate and be of no further effect. Executive agrees that the agreements evidencing Executive stock options shall automatically be deemed amended to the extent necessary to reflect the terms of this Section 3(c).
- (d) *SEC Reporting.* Executive acknowledges that to the extent required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), Executive will have continuing obligations under Section 16(a) and 16(b) of the Exchange Act to report any matching transactions in Company common stock for six (6) months following the Retirement Date. Executive hereby agrees not to undertake, directly or indirectly, any matching transactions until the end of such six (6) month period.
- (e) *Sole Retirement Benefit.* Executive agrees that the payments provided by this Section 3 are not required under the Company’s normal policies and procedures and are provided as a severance solely in connection with this Agreement. Executive acknowledges and agrees that the payments referenced in this Section 3 constitute adequate and valuable consideration, in and of themselves, for the promises contained in this Agreement.

4. Full Payment. Executive acknowledges that the payment and arrangements herein shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of any and all amounts properly due and owing to Executive as a result of his employment with the Company and the termination thereof. Executive further acknowledges that, other than the Confidentiality Agreement, this Agreement shall supersede each agreement entered into between Executive and the Company regarding Executive's employment, including, without limitation, the Severance Agreement, any offer letter, employment agreement, bonus plan or arrangement, severance and/or change in control agreement, and each such agreement shall be deemed terminated and of no further effect as of the Effective Date.
5. Executive's Release of the Company. Executive understands that by agreeing to the release provided by this Section 5, Executive is agreeing not to sue, or otherwise file any claim against, the Company or any of its directors, officers, employees, investors or other agents for any reason whatsoever based on anything that has occurred as of the date Executive signs this Agreement.
- (a) *Released Claims.* On behalf of Executive and Executive's heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, trusts, spouse and estate, Executive hereby releases and forever discharges the "Releasees" hereunder, consisting of the Company and each of its owners, affiliates, subsidiaries, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, directors, officers, partners, employees, and insurers, and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with them, or any of them, of and from any and all manner of action or actions, cause or causes of action, in law or in equity, suits, debts, liens, contracts, agreements, promises, liability, claims, demands, damages, loss, cost or expense, of any nature whatsoever, known or unknown, fixed or contingent (hereinafter called "Claims"), which Executive now has or may hereafter have against the Releasees, or any of them, by reason of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever from the beginning of time to the date hereof, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any Claims arising out of, based upon, or relating to Executive's hire, employment, remuneration or termination by the Releasees, or any of them, Claims arising under federal, state, or local laws relating to employment, Claims of any kind that may be brought in any court or administrative agency, including any Claims arising under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000, et seq.; Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.; Age Discrimination in Employment Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 621, et seq.; Civil Rights Act of 1866, and Civil Rights Act of 1991; 42 U.S.C. § 1981, et seq.; Equal Pay Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 206(d); regulations of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, 41 C.F.R. Section 60, et seq.; The Family and Medical Leave Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.; the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq.; the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq.; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq.; the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, as amended, Cal. Lab. Code § 12940 et seq.; the California Equal Pay Law, as amended, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1197.5(a), 199.5; the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act of 1991, as amended, Cal. Gov't Code §§ 12945.2, 19702.3; California Labor Code §§ 1101, 1102; the California WARN Act, California Labor Code §§ 1400 et. seq; California Labor Code §§ 1102.5(a),(b); Claims for wages under the California Labor Code and any other federal, state or local laws of similar effect; the employment and civil rights laws of California; Claims for breach of implied or express contract; Claims arising in tort, including, without limitation, Claims of wrongful dismissal or discharge, discrimination, harassment, retaliation, fraud, misrepresentation, defamation, libel, slander, defamation, infliction of emotional distress, violation of public policy, and/or breach of the implied covenant of

good faith and fair dealing; and Claims for damages or other remedies of any sort, including, without limitation, compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief and attorney's fees.

- (b) *Unreleased Claims.* Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, Executive does not release the following claims:
- (i) Claims for unemployment compensation or any state disability insurance benefits pursuant to the terms of applicable state law;
 - (ii) Claims for workers' compensation insurance benefits under the terms of any worker's compensation insurance policy or fund of the Company;
 - (iii) Claims to continued participation in certain of the Company's group benefit plans pursuant to the terms and conditions of COBRA;
 - (iv) Claims to any benefit entitlements vested as the date of Executive's employment termination, pursuant to written terms of any Company employee benefit plan;
 - (v) Claims for indemnification under any written indemnification agreement between Executive and the Company, the Company's Bylaws or any applicable law; and
 - (vi) Executive's right to bring to the attention of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission claims of discrimination; *provided, however*, that Executive does release Executive's right to secure any damages for alleged discriminatory treatment.
- (c) *Acknowledgement.* In accordance with the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act of 1990, Executive has been advised of the following:
- (i) Executive should consult with an attorney before signing this Release;
 - (ii) Executive has been given at least twenty-one (21) days to consider this Agreement;
 - (iii) Executive has twenty-four (24) days after signing this Agreement to revoke it. If Executive wishes to revoke this Agreement, Executive must deliver notice of Executive's revocation in writing, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the 24th day following Executive's execution of this Agreement to Lloyd Rowland, Senior Vice President, General Counsel, email: lrowland@cytomx.com. Executive understands that if he revokes this Agreement, it will be null and void in its entirety, and he will not be entitled to any payments or benefits provided in Section 3 of this Agreement.
- (d) EXECUTIVE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT EXECUTIVE HAS BEEN ADVISED OF AND IS FAMILIAR WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1542, WHICH PROVIDES AS FOLLOWS:

“A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS THAT THE CREDITOR OR RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE

RELEASE AND THAT, IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER, WOULD HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR OR RELEASED PARTY.”

BEING AWARE OF SAID CODE SECTION, EXECUTIVE HEREBY EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHTS EXECUTIVE MAY HAVE THEREUNDER, AS WELL AS UNDER ANY OTHER STATUTES OR COMMON LAW PRINCIPLES OF SIMILAR EFFECT.

6. Non-Disparagement, Transition and Transfer of Company Property. Executive further agrees that:

- (a) *Non-Disparagement.* For a period of five years following the Retirement Date, Executive agrees that he shall not disparage, criticize or defame the Company, its affiliates and their respective affiliates, directors, officers, agents, partners, stockholders, employees, products, services, technology or business, either publicly or privately. Nothing in this Section 6(a) shall have application to any evidence or testimony required by any court, arbitrator or government agency.
- (b) *Transition.* Each of the Company and Executive shall use their respective reasonable efforts to cooperate with each other in good faith to facilitate a smooth transition of Executive's duties to other executive(s) of the Company. Without limiting the foregoing, Executive shall be available, on a non-exclusive basis, to respond to, and shall respond with reasonable promptness and completeness to, e-mail and telephone inquiries from the Company regarding transitional matters provided that such inquiries would not interfere in any significant manner with other business pursuits (including other employment) by Executive. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 6(b) shall entitle Executive to the vesting of any stock options or otherwise prevent Executive's unvested stock options from terminating effective as of the Retirement Date.
- (c) *Transfer of Company Property.* Executive represents and warrants that he has turned over to the Company all files, memoranda, records, and other documents, and any other physical or personal property which are the property of the Company and which he had in his possession, custody or control at or prior to the time he signed this Agreement, except as is necessary to execute any obligations under a future consulting arrangement contemplated between the parties or as otherwise mutually agreed.

7. Executive Representations. Executive warrants and represents that (a) he has not filed or authorized the filing of any complaints, charges or lawsuits against the Company or any affiliate of the Company with any governmental agency or court, and that if, unbeknownst to Executive, such a complaint, charge or lawsuit has been filed on his behalf, he will immediately cause it to be withdrawn and dismissed, (b) he has reported all hours worked as of the date of this Agreement and has been paid all compensation, wages, bonuses, commissions, and/or benefits to which he may be entitled and no other compensation, wages, bonuses, commissions and/or benefits are due to her, except as provided in this Agreement, (c) he has no known workplace injuries or occupational diseases and has been provided and/or has not been denied any leave requested under the Family and Medical Leave Act or any similar state law, (d) the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by Executive does not and will not conflict with, breach, violate or cause a default under any agreement, contract or instrument to which Executive is a party or any judgment, order or decree to which Executive is subject, and (e) upon the execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Company and Executive, this

Agreement will be a valid and binding obligation of Executive, enforceable in accordance with its terms.

8. No Assignment by Executive. Executive warrants and represents that no portion of any of the matters released herein, and no portion of any recovery or settlement to which Executive might be entitled, has been assigned or transferred to any other person, firm or corporation not a party to this Agreement, in any manner, including by way of subrogation or operation of law or otherwise. If any claim, action, demand or suit should be made or instituted against the Company or any other Releasee because of any actual assignment, subrogation or transfer by Executive, Executive agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Company and all other Releasees against such claim, action, suit or demand, including necessary expenses of investigation, attorneys' fees and costs. In the event of Executive's death, this Agreement shall inure to the benefit of Executive and Executive's executors, administrators, heirs, distributees, devisees, and legatees. None of Executive's rights or obligations may be assigned or transferred by Executive, other than Executive's rights to payments hereunder, which may be transferred only upon Executive's death by will or operation of law.
9. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and the rights of the parties shall be governed by, the laws of the State of California or, where applicable, United States federal law, in each case, without regard to any conflicts of laws provisions or those of any state other than California.
10. Miscellaneous. This Agreement, together with the Confidentiality Agreement, comprises the entire agreement between the parties with regard to the subject matter hereof and supersedes, in their entirety, any other agreements between Executive and the Company with regard to the subject matter hereof, including, without limitation, the Severance Agreement. The Company and Executive acknowledge that the termination of the Executive's employment with the Company is intended to constitute an involuntary separation from service for the purposes of Section 409A of the Code, and the related Department of Treasury regulations. Executive acknowledges that there are no other agreements, written, oral or implied, and that he may not rely on any prior negotiations, discussions, representations or agreements. This Agreement may be modified only in writing, and such writing must be signed by both parties and recited that it is intended to modify this Agreement. This Agreement may be executed in separate counterparts, each of which is deemed to be an original and all of which taken together constitute one and the same agreement.
11. Company Assignment and Successors. The Company shall assign its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any successor to all or substantially all of the business or the assets of the Company (by merger or otherwise). This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Company and its successors, assigns, personnel and legal representatives.
12. Maintaining Confidential Information. Executive reaffirms his obligations under the Confidentiality Agreement. Executive acknowledges and agrees that the payments provided in Section 3 above shall be subject to Executive's continued compliance with Executive's obligations under the Confidentiality Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Agreement or the Confidentiality Agreement will be construed to prohibit Executive from filing a charge with, reporting possible violations to, or participating or cooperating with any governmental agency or entity, including but not limited to the EEOC, the Department of Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Congress, or any agency Inspector General, or making other disclosures that are protected under the whistleblower, anti-discrimination, or anti-retaliation provisions of federal, state or local law or regulation. Executive does not need

the prior authorization of the Company to make any such reports or disclosures, and Executive is not required to notify the Company that Executive has made such reports or disclosures. Furthermore, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 1833, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Confidentiality Agreement or this Agreement: (i) Executive shall not be in breach of the Confidentiality Agreement or this Agreement, and shall not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law (x) for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in confidence to a federal, state, or local government official or to an attorney solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law, or (y) for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, if such filing is made under seal; and (ii) if Executive files a lawsuit for retaliation by the Company for reporting a suspected violation of law, Executive may disclose the trade secret to Executive's attorney, and may use the trade secret information in the court proceeding, if Executive files any document containing the trade secret under seal, and does not disclose the trade secret, except pursuant to court order.

13. Executive's Cooperation. After the Retirement Date, Executive shall cooperate with the Company and its affiliates, upon the Company's reasonable request, with respect to any internal investigation or administrative, regulatory or judicial proceeding involving matters within the scope of Executive's duties and responsibilities to the Company or its affiliates during his employment with the Company (including, without limitation, Executive being available to the Company upon reasonable notice for interviews and factual investigations, appearing at the Company's reasonable request to give testimony without requiring service of a subpoena or other legal process, and turning over to the Company all relevant Company documents which are or may have come into Executive's possession during his employment); *provided, however*, that any such request by the Company shall not be unduly burdensome or interfere with Executive's personal schedule or ability to engage in gainful employment.

(Signature page(s) follow)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused this Retirement Agreement to be duly executed and delivered as of the date indicated next to their respective signatures below.

DATED: 11-December-2020

/s/ Michael Kavanaugh
W. Michael Kavanaugh, M.D.

CYTOMX THERAPEUTICS, INC.

DATED: 1-December-2020

By: /s/ Lloyd Rowland
Name: Lloyd Rowland
Title: Senior Vice President, General Counsel

[Signature page to Retirement Agreement]

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (Nos. 333-216567 and 333-228203) and Form S-8 (Nos. 333-207694, 333-209992, 333-215795, 333-223491, 333-229916 and 333-236711) of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. of our report dated February 24, 2021, with respect to the financial statements of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc., included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2020.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Redwood City, California

February 24, 2021

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Sean A. McCarthy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2020;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2021

/s/ Sean A. McCarthy

Sean A. McCarthy, D.Phil.

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Carlos Campoy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2020;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under my supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2021

/s/ Carlos Campoy

Carlos Campoy
Chief Financial Officer
*(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)*

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS*

Pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. § 1350), Sean A. McCarthy, D.Phil., President and Chief Executive Officer of CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”) and Carlos Campoy, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certify that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. The Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.1 (the “Annual Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and

2. The information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the period covered by the Annual Report.

Dated: February 24, 2021

/s/ Sean A. McCarthy

Sean A. McCarthy, D.Phil.

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Carlos Campoy

Carlos Campoy

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

* This certification accompanies the Annual Report on Form 10-K, to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-K), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.



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www.cytomx.com