ALTEON INC /DE
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2006

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006

OR

o 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 001-16043

ALTEON INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**13-3304550**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6 Campus Drive, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(201) 934-5000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer x

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

On August 1, 2006, 119,848,525 shares of the registrant’s Common Stock were outstanding.

ALTEON INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM l. Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited).

ALTEON INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

ASSETS

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,984,928	$ 6,582,958
Other current assets	354,379	216,290
Total current assets	5,339,307	6,799,248
Property and equipment, net	28,982	55,154
Restricted cash	150,000	150,000
Receivable from HaptoGuard	336,000	--
Other assets	1,259,056	129,195
Total assets	$ 7,113,345	$ 7,133,597

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 630,396	$ 351,232
Accrued expenses	679,793	790,705
Total liabilities	1,310,189	1,141,937
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock, $0.01 par value, 1,993,329 shares authorized, and 1,448 and 1,389 shares of Series G and 4,351 and 4,172 shares of Series H issued and outstanding, as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The liquidation value at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 was $57,992,692 and $55,613,905 respectively	58	56
Common Stock, $0.01 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized, and 68,957,111 shares issued and outstanding, as of June 30, 2006 and 57,996,711 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2005	689,571	579,967

Additional paid-in capital	232,960,553	228,225,082
Accumulated deficit	(227,847,026)	(222,813,445)
Total stockholders' equity	5,803,156	5,991,660
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 7,113,345	$ 7,133,597

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

ALTEON INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Income:				
Investment income	$ 66,197	$ 100,405	$ 126,561	$ 199,554
Other income	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000
Total income	116,197	200,405	176,561	299,554
Expenses:				
Research and development	494,936	2,493,379	944,776	6,134,479
General and administrative	664,443	1,083,095	1,896,295	2,183,443
Total expenses	1,159,379	3,576,474	2,841,071	8,317,922
Net loss	(1,043,182)	(3,376,069)	(2,664,510)	(8,018,368)
Preferred stock dividends	1,193,749	1,106,193	2,369,071	2,177,771
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	$ (2,236,931)	$ (4,482,262)	$ (5,033,581)	$ (10,196,139)
Basic/diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	$ (0.03)	$ (0.08)	$ (0.08)	$ (0.18)
Weighted average common shares used in computing basic/diluted net loss per share	66,789,120	57,996,711	62,417,204	57,275,874

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

ALTEON INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Equity
Balance, December 31, 2005	5,561	$ 56	57,996,711	$ 579,967	$ 228,225,082	$ (222,813,445)	$ 5,991,660
Net loss	---	---	---	---	---	(2,664,510)	(2,664,510)
Private placement of common stock	---	---	10,960,400	109,604	2,366,402	---	2,476,006
Issuance of Series G and H preferred stock dividends	238	2	---	---	2,369,069	(2,369,071)	---
Balance, June 30, 2006	5,799	$ 58	68,957,111	$ 689,571	$ 232,960,553	$ (227,847,026)	$ 5,803,156

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

ALTEON INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (2,664,510)	$ (8,018,368)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	26,172	33,434
Stock compensation expense	---	19,573
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Other current assets	(138,089)	(558,073)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(274,748)	(588,055)
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,051,175)	(9,111,489)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	---	(760)
Other assets	(1,022,861)	---
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,022,861)	(760)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,476,006	9,532,295
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,476,006	9,532,295
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,598,030)	420,046
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,582,958	11,175,762
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 4,984,928	$ 11,595,808
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Accrual of deferred merger costs	$ 443,000	$ ---

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

ALTEON INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2006, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2006. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note 2 - Liquidity

The Company has devoted substantially all of its resources to research, drug discovery and development programs. To date, it has not generated any revenues from the sale of products and does not expect to generate any such revenues for a number of years, if at all. As a result, Alteon has incurred net losses since inception, has an accumulated deficit of $227,847,026 as of June 30, 2006, and expects to incur net losses, potentially greater than losses in prior years, for a number of years, assuming the Company is able to continue as a going concern, of which there can be no assurance.

The Company has financed its operations through proceeds from the sale of common and preferred equity securities, revenue from former collaborative relationships, reimbursement of certain of its research and development expenses by collaborative partners, investment income earned on cash and cash equivalent balances and short-term investments and the sale of a portion of the Company’s New Jersey state net operating loss carryforwards and research and development tax credit carryforwards.

As of June 30, 2006, the Company had working capital of $4,029,118, including $4,984,928 of cash and cash equivalents. The Company’s net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was $3,051,175 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 was $14,032,796.

On July 19, 2006, the Company’s shareholders approved a merger with HaptoGuard, Inc., formerly a privately-held development-stage biotechnology company. The two companies have combined operations and intend to pursue clinical development of their complementary product platforms. The merger transaction, which was completed on July 21, 2006, included the granting of certain royalty and negotiation rights to Genentech, Inc., as part of the restructuring of Genentech’s former preferred stock position in Alteon. The merger will be accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 141, “Business Combinations”. (See Note 6 - Subsequent Events).

As a result of the merger with HaptoGuard, which closed on July 21, 2006, the Company is required to make payments of severance and insurance costs in the amount of approximately $2.0 million. In addition, the Company has incurred transaction fees and expenses of approximately $1,259,000 through June 30, 2006, in connection with the merger, which fees and expenses are currently due and payable.

The Company is urgently continuing to pursue fund-raising possibilities through the sale of its equity securities. If the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to raise additional funds through the sale of additional equity securities or if the level of cash and cash equivalents falls below anticipated levels, Alteon will not have the ability to continue as a going

concern after the third quarter of 2006.

The amount and timing of the Company's future capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including the timing of resuming its research and development programs, if at all, the number and characteristics of product candidates that it pursues, the conduct of pre-clinical tests and clinical studies, the status and timelines of regulatory submissions, the costs associated with protecting patents and other proprietary rights, the ability to complete strategic collaborations and the availability of third-party funding, if any.

Selling securities to satisfy the Company's capital requirements may have the effect of materially diluting the current holders of its outstanding stock. Alteon may also seek additional funding through corporate collaborations and other financing vehicles. There can be no assurance that such funding will be available at all or on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company is in the process of significantly curtailing its research and development programs, until additional financing is obtained. If funds are obtained through arrangements with collaborative partners or others, the Company may be required to relinquish rights to certain of its technologies or product candidates and alter its plans for the development of its product candidates. If Alteon is unable to obtain the necessary funding, it will likely need to cease operations. There can be no assurance that the products or technologies acquired in the merger will result in revenues to the combined company or any meaningful return on investment to its stockholders.

Note 3 - Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values effective for the Company on January 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123R, the pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 are no longer an alternative to financial statement recognition.

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation, awards issued to non-employee directors, and stock options issued to consultants and contractors in accordance with SFAS 123R and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services."

The Company has adopted the new standard, SFAS 123R, effective January 1, 2006 and has selected the Black-Scholes method of valuation for share-based compensation. The Company has adopted the modified prospective transition method which requires that compensation cost be recorded, as earned, for all unvested stock options and restricted stock outstanding at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R, and that such costs be recognized over the remaining service period after the adoption date based on the options' original estimate of fair value.

On December 15, 2005, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved the acceleration of the vesting date of all previously issued, outstanding and unvested options, effective December 31, 2005. The acceleration and the fact that no options were issued in the six months ended June 30, 2006, resulted in the Company not being required to recognize aggregate compensation expense under SFAS 123R for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Prior to adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company applied the intrinsic-value method under APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, under which no compensation cost (excluding those options granted below fair market value) had been recognized. SFAS 123 established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value based method of accounting described above, and adopted only the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123, as amended.

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and net loss per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to its stock-based employee compensation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
Net loss, as reported	$ (3,376,069)	$ (8,018,368)
Less: Total stock-based employee and director compensation expense determined under fair value method	(269,437)	(711,579)
Pro forma net loss	(3,645,506)	(8,729,947)
Preferred stock dividends	1,106,193	2,177,771

Pro forma net loss applicable to common stockholders	$	(4,751,699)	$	(10,907,718)
Earnings per share applicable to common stockholders:				
Basic/diluted, as reported	$	(0.08)	$	(0.18)
Basic/diluted, pro forma	$	(0.08)	$	(0.19)

The following table shows the weighted average assumptions the Company used to develop the fair value estimates for the determination of the compensation in 2005:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2005
Expected volatility	135.26%
Dividend yield	—
Expected term (in years)	5
Risk-free interest rate	3.4%

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of June 30, 2006 and changes during the six months then ended is presented below:

Outstanding at	Shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)
December 31, 2005	6,486,665	$ 2.12	
Granted	---	---	
Exercised	---	---	
Cancelled	(193,387)	4.20	
Outstanding at June 30, 2006	6,293,278	$ 2.06	5.23

As of June 30, 2006 there were no options outstanding that were "in the money", therefore there was no aggregate intrinsic value.

Note 4 - Net Loss Per Share Applicable to Common Stockholders

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share applicable to common stockholders, since the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants and the conversion of preferred stock would be antidilutive. The amount of potentially dilutive shares excluded from the calculation as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, was 329,837,548 and 158,194,608 shares, respectively. (See Note 6 - Subsequent Events).

Note 5 - Stockholders' Equity

On April 21, 2006, the Company closed a private placement of Units, consisting of common stock and warrants, for gross proceeds of approximately $2.6 million. Each Unit consisted of one share of Company common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of Company common stock, comprising a total of 10,340,000 shares of Company common stock and warrants to purchase 10,340,000 shares of Company common stock.

The offering was made to accredited investors, as defined in and pursuant to an exemption from registration under Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

The Units were sold at a price of $0.25 per Unit, and the warrants will be exercisable for a period of five years commencing six months from the date of issue at a price of $0.30 per share. Investors in the private placement have a right to participate in any closing of a subsequent financing by the Company of its common stock or common stock equivalents up to an aggregate amount equal to 50% of such subsequent financing until June 14, 2008, the second anniversary of the declaration of effectiveness by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), of the registration statement for the resale of the shares of common stock and the shares of common stock underlying the warrants sold in the private placement. Rodman & Renshaw, LLC served as placement agent in the transaction and received a 6% placement fee which was paid in Units.

Series G Preferred Stock and Series H Preferred Stock dividends were payable quarterly in shares of preferred stock at a rate of 8.5% of the accumulated balance. Each share of Series G Preferred Stock and Series H Preferred Stock was convertible, upon 70 days' prior written notice, into the number of shares of common stock determined by dividing $10,000 by the average of the closing sales price of the common stock, as reported on the American Stock Exchange, for the 20 business days immediately preceding the date of conversion. For the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, preferred stock dividends of $1,193,749 and $1,106,193, respectively, were recorded. On June 30, 2006, the Series G and Series H Preferred Stock would have been convertible into 77,665,416 common stock shares and 233,287,399 common stock shares, respectively, and had a total liquidation value of $57,992,692. The Series G and Series H Preferred Stock had no voting rights. (See Note 6 - Subsequent Events).

Note 6 - Subsequent Events

Merger with HaptoGuard

On July 19, 2006, the Company's shareholders approved the merger with HaptoGuard, Inc., and on July 21, 2006, the companies' combined operations in a stock transaction valued at approximately $8.8 million at the signing of the merger agreement on April 19, 2006. Alteon and HaptoGuard have complementary product platforms in cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and other inflammatory diseases, including two Phase 2 clinical-stage compounds focused on cardiovascular diseases in diabetic patients.

As part of the merger, a portion of existing shares of Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech, Inc. were converted into Alteon common stock. Genentech transferred a portion of the Alteon preferred stock that they held to HaptoGuard and canceled its remaining preferred stock position in Alteon. Genentech acquired the right of first

negotiation for HaptoGuard's cardiovascular compound, ALT-2074 (formerly BXT-51072), and future royalties on Alteon's alagebrium. Also as a result of the merger, the potentially dilutive shares reflected in Note 4 - Net Loss per Share Applicable to Common Stockholders will no longer be applicable as of the transaction closing date. Additionally, upon completion of the merger, the receivable from HaptoGuard will be eliminated and not collected.

The merger of the two companies was structured as an acquisition by Alteon. Under the terms of the merger agreement, HaptoGuard shareholders received a total of 37.4 million shares of Alteon common stock (from Alteon and Genentech, equal to approximately 31 percent of the shares of Alteon company stock outstanding after completion of the merger).

Key components of the transactions among Alteon, HaptoGuard and stockholder Genentech are as follows:

- Alteon acquired all outstanding equity of HaptoGuard. In exchange, HaptoGuard shareholders received from Alteon approximately 22.5 million shares of Alteon common stock.
- Genentech converted a portion of its existing Alteon preferred stock to Alteon common stock. A portion of Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech, which as of April 19, 2006 equaled approximately $3.5 million in Alteon common stock, was transferred to HaptoGuard shareholders.
- The remaining Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech was cancelled.
- Genentech will receive milestone payments and royalties on net sales of alagebrium, if any, and will receive a right of first negotiation on ALT-2074, HaptoGuard's lead compound.

Following the merger, the new Alteon management team is as follows:

- Noah Berkowitz, M.D., Ph.D. - President and Chief Executive Officer;
- Malcolm MacNab, M.D., Ph.D. - Vice President, Clinical Development; and
- Howard B. Haimes, Ph.D. - Executive Director, Preclinical Sciences.

Additionally, the Board of Directors of the combined company is composed of seven members as follows:

- Kenneth I. Moch, Chairman - Director of Alteon since December 1998
- Noah Berkowitz, M.D., Ph.D. - Director of HaptoGuard since November 2003
- Marilyn G. Breslow - Director of Alteon since June 1988
- Thomas A. Moore - Director of Alteon since October 2001
- George M. Naimark - Director of Alteon since June 1999
- Mary Tanner - Director of HaptoGuard since January 2004
- Wayne P. Yetter - Director of HaptoGuard since August 2004

Unaudited Proforma Financial Information

The following unaudited proforma financial information presents the results of operations of the Company and HaptoGuard, as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2005 instead of July 21, 2006, after giving effect to certain adjustments including the issuance of the Company's common stock as part of the purchase price. The pro forma information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had the entities been a single company during the periods presented.

	3 Months Ended June 30		6 Months Ended June 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net Loss	$ (1,428,948)	$ (3,667,166)	$ (3,720,303)	$ (8,986,787)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	117,680,534	108,888,125	113,308,618	108,167,288
Loss per common share - Basic and fully diluted	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)

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

Overview

We are a product-based biopharmaceutical company engaged in the development of small molecule drugs to treat and prevent cardiovascular disease in diabetic patients. We have identified several promising product candidates that we believe represent novel approaches to some of the largest pharmaceutical markets. We have advanced one of these products into Phase 2 clinical trials.

Our lead drug candidate, alagebrium chloride or alagebrium (formerly ALT-711), is a product of our drug discovery and development program. Alagebrium has demonstrated potential efficacy in two clinical trials in heart failure, as well as in animal models of heart failure and nephropathy, among others. It has been tested in approximately 1,000 patients in a number of Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials. Our goal is to develop alagebrium in diastolic heart failure ("DHF"). This disease represents a rapidly growing market of unmet need, particularly common among diabetic patients, and alagebrium has demonstrated relevant clinical activity in two Phase 2 clinical trials.

In July 2006, we completed a merger with HaptoGuard, Inc., whereby the two companies' combined operations, including their complementary product platforms in cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and other inflammatory diseases. The newly-combined company has two products in Phase 2 clinical development:

· ALT-2074, formerly HaptoGuard's licensed lead compound BXT-51072, is a glutathione peroxidase mimetic in clinical development for reduction of mortality in post-myocardial infarction patients with diabetes. The compound has demonstrated the ability to reduce infarct size by approximately 85 percent in a mouse model of heart attack called ischemia reperfusion injury. A Phase 2 clinical study for this compound was opened for enrollment in May, but progress has been slow by virtue of limited financial resources and the eruption of the conflict in the Middle East, as many of the sites open for patient enrollment are in northern Israel. The Company also owns a license to a proprietary genetic biomarker that has shown the potential to identify patients who are most responsive to ALT-2074.

· Alagebrium chloride (formerly ALT-711), Alteon's lead compound, is an Advanced Glycation End-product Crosslink Breaker being developed for heart failure. The most recent data on alagebrium, presented from two Phase 2 clinical studies at the American Heart Association meeting in November 2005, demonstrated the ability of alagebrium to improve overall cardiac function, including measures of diastolic and endothelial function. In these studies, alagebrium also demonstrated the ability to significantly reduce left ventricular mass. The compound has been tested in approximately 1000 patients, which represents a sizeable human safety database, in a number of Phase 2 clinical studies.

o The Company recently announced that the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF) awarded a grant to one of our independent researchers, Mark Cooper, M.D., Ph.D., Professor at the Baker Heart Research Institute, Melbourne, Australia. This grant will fund a multinational Phase 2 clinical study of alagebrium on renal function in patients with type 1 diabetes and microalbuminuria. Alagebrium will be tested for its ability to reverse kidney damage caused by diabetes, and to reverse the protein excretion which is characteristic of diabetic nephropathy. Dr. Cooper has demonstrated promising preclinical results with alagebrium in diabetic kidney disease. The trial is expected to be initiated in the fourth quarter of this year.

o Additionally, the Company announced that it has filed an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration's (FDA) Division of Cardio-Renal Drug Products for a Phase 2b clinical study of the Company's lead A.G.E. Crosslink Breaker compound, alagebrium, in diastolic heart failure (DHF). The IND has passed the 30-day review period for the proposed study's clinical protocol, and the Company is allowed to initiate the study at its discretion.

The merger of the two companies was structured as an acquisition by Alteon. Under the terms of the merger agreement, HaptoGuard shareholders received 37.4 million shares of Alteon common stock (approximately 31 percent of the shares after completion of the merger). As an additional part of the merger, a portion of existing shares of Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech, Inc. was converted into Alteon common stock.

Key components of the transactions completed in July 2006 between Alteon, HaptoGuard and Genentech were as follows:

- Alteon acquired all outstanding equity of HaptoGuard. In exchange, HaptoGuard shareholders received from Alteon $5.3 million in Alteon common stock, or approximately 22.5 million shares.
- Genentech converted a portion of its existing Alteon preferred stock to Alteon common stock. A portion of Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech, which, when converted to Alteon common stock is equal to $3.5 million in Alteon common stock, was transferred to HaptoGuard shareholders.
    - The remaining Alteon preferred stock held by Genentech was cancelled.
- Genentech will receive milestone payments and royalties on any future net sales of alagebrium, and received a right of first negotiation on ALT-2074.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Continued.

We had been evaluating potential pre-clinical and clinical studies in other therapeutic indications in which alagebrium may address significant unmet needs, during the period ended June 30, 2006, but subsequent to the completion of the merger, we have curtailed such studies to conserve cash. In addition to our anticipated clinical studies in renal disease, ischemia reperfusion injury and heart failure, we have conducted early research studies focusing on atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; photoaging of the skin; eye diseases, including age-related macular degeneration (“AMD”), and glaucoma; and other diabetic complications, including renal diseases.

Since our inception in October 1986, we have devoted substantially all of our resources to research, drug discovery and development programs. To date, we have not generated any revenues from the sale of products and do not expect to generate any such revenues for a number of years, if at all. We have incurred an accumulated deficit of $227,847,026 as of June 30, 2006, and expect to incur net losses, potentially greater than losses in prior years, for a number of years.

We have financed our operations through proceeds from public offerings of common stock, private placements of common and preferred equity securities, revenue from former collaborative relationships, reimbursement of certain of our research and development expenses by our collaborative partners, investment income earned on cash and cash equivalent balances and short-term investments and the sale of a portion of our New Jersey State net operating loss carryforwards and research and development tax credit carryforwards.

Our business is subject to significant risks including, but not limited to, (1) our ability to obtain sufficient additional funding to resume the development of alagebrium in heart failure, enroll patients in the study opened for ALT-2074, and continue operations, (2) our ability to complete enrollment in our clinical studies of alagebrium and ALT-2074 should we have adequate financial and other resources to do so, (3) the risks inherent in our research and development efforts, including clinical trials and the length, expense and uncertainty of the process of seeking regulatory approvals for our product candidates, (4) our reliance on alagebrium and ALT-2074, which are our only significant drug candidates, (5) uncertainties associated with obtaining and enforcing our patents and with the patent rights of others, (6) uncertainties regarding government healthcare reforms and product pricing and reimbursement levels, (7) technological change and competition, (8) manufacturing uncertainties, and (9) dependence on collaborative partners and other third parties. Even if our product candidates appear promising at an early stage of development, they may not reach the market for numerous reasons. These reasons include the possibilities that the products will prove ineffective or unsafe during pre-clinical or clinical studies, will fail to receive necessary regulatory approvals, will be difficult to manufacture on a large scale, will be uneconomical to market or will be precluded from commercialization by proprietary rights of third parties. These risks and others are discussed under the heading Part II, Item 1A - Risk Factors.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Continued.

Results of Operations

Three Months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Total revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, were $116,197 and $200,405, respectively. Revenues were derived from interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and other income. The decrease from 2005 to 2006 was attributed to lower investment balances and partially offset by higher interest rates. In 2006 and 2005 other income included $50,000 and $100,000, respectively, received from a licensing agreement with Avon Products, Inc.

Our total expenses were $1,159,379 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to $ 3,576,474 for the three months ended June 30, 2005, and in each period consisted primarily of research and development expenses. Research and development expenses normally include third-party expenses associated with pre-clinical and clinical studies, manufacturing costs, including the development and preparation of clinical supplies, personnel and personnel-related expenses and facility expenses.

Research and development expenses were $494,936 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to $2,493,379 for the same period in 2005, a decrease of $1,998,443, or 80.1%. This decrease was attributed to decreased clinical trial costs and manufacturing expenses as a result of the discontinuation in June 2005 of our Systolic Pressure Efficacy and Safety Trial of Alagebrium (“SPECTRA”). In 2006, of the total amount spent on research and development expenses, we incurred $115,880 in personnel and personnel-related expenses, $62,518 in product liability insurance and $144,931 in third party consulting. In 2005, we incurred $941,891 in personnel and personnel-related expenses, $729,861 in clinical trial expenses primarily related to SPECTRA, $393,930 in pre-clinical expenses and $169,811 related to manufacturing (packaging and distribution).

General and administrative expenses were $664,443 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to $1,083,095 for the same period in 2005. The decrease for 2006 includes reduced corporate expenses offset by increased severance costs and retention bonuses.

Our net loss applicable to common stockholders was $2,236,931 for the three months ended June 30, 2006, compared to $4,482,262 in the same period in 2005, a decrease of 50.0%. This decrease was a result primarily of our significantly reduced research and development expenses. Included in the net loss applicable to common stockholders are preferred stock dividends of $1,193,749 and $1,106,193 for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

Six Months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, were $176,561 and $299,554, respectively. Revenues were derived from interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and other income. The decrease from 2005 to 2006 was attributed to lower investment balances and partially offset by higher interest rates. In 2006 and 2005, other income included $50,000 and $100,000, respectively, received from a licensing agreement with Avon Products, Inc.

Our total expenses were $2,841,071 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to $8,317,922 for the six months ended June 30, 2005, and in each period consisted primarily of research and development expenses. Research and development expenses normally include third-party expenses associated with pre-clinical and clinical studies, manufacturing costs, including the development and preparation of clinical supplies, personnel and personnel-related expenses and facility expenses.

Research and development expenses were $944,776 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to $6,134,479 for the same period in 2005, a decrease of $5,189,703, or 84.6%. This decrease was attributed to decreased clinical trial costs and manufacturing expenses as a result of the discontinuation in June 2005 of our Systolic Pressure Efficacy and Safety Trial of Alagebrium ("SPECTRA"). In 2006, of the total amount spent on research and development expenses, we incurred $348,401 in personnel and personnel-related expenses, $164,430 in product liability insurance and $230,432 in third party consulting. In 2005, we incurred $2,079,819 in personnel and personnel-related expenses, $729,861 in clinical trial expenses primarily related to SPECTRA, $393,930 in pre-clinical expenses and $169,811 related to manufacturing (packaging and distribution).

General and administrative expenses were $1,896,295 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, as compared to $2,183,443 for the same period in 2005. The decrease for 2006 includes reduced corporate expenses offset by increased severance costs and retention bonuses.

Our net loss applicable to common stockholders was $5,034,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2006, compared to $10,196,000 in the same period in 2005, a decrease of 50.6%. This decrease was a result primarily of our significantly reduced research and development expenses. Included in the net loss applicable to common stockholders are preferred stock dividends of $2,369,071 and $2,177,771 for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Continued.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We had cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2006, of $4,984,928, compared to $6,582,958 at December 31, 2005. The decrease is attributable to $3,051,175 of net cash used in operating activities and $1,022,861 used in investing activities. At June 30, 2006 we had working capital of $4,029,118.

The Company is urgently continuing to pursue fund-raising possibilities through the sale of its equity securities. If the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to raise additional funds through the sale of additional equity securities or if the level of cash and cash equivalents falls below anticipated levels, Alteon will not have the ability to continue as a going concern after the third quarter of 2006. As a result of the merger with HaptoGuard, which closed on July 21, 2006, the Company was required to make payment of severance and insurance costs in the amount of approximately $2.0 million. In addition, the Company has incurred transaction fees and expenses of approximately $1,259,000 in connection with the merger, which fees and expenses are currently due and payable.

The amount and timing of the Company's future capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including the timing of resuming its research and development programs, if at all, the number and characteristics of product candidates that it pursues, the conduct of pre-clinical tests and clinical studies, the status and timelines of regulatory submissions, the costs associated with protecting patents and other proprietary rights, the ability to complete strategic collaborations and the availability of third-party funding, if any.

Selling securities to satisfy the Company's s capital requirements may have the effect of materially diluting the current holders of its outstanding stock. Alteon may also seek additional funding through corporate collaborations and other financing vehicles. There can be no assurance that such funding will be available at all or on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company is in the process of significantly curtailing or its research and development programs, until additional financing is obtained. If funds are obtained through arrangements with collaborative partners or others, the Company may be required to relinquish rights to certain of its technologies or product candidates and alter its plans for the development of its product candidates. If Alteon is unable to obtain the necessary funding, it may need to cease operations. There can be no assurance that the products or technologies acquired in the merger will result in revenues to the combined company or any meaningful return on investment to its stockholders.

We do not have any approved products and currently derive cash from sales of our securities, sales of our New Jersey state net operating loss carryforwards and interest on cash and cash equivalents. We are highly susceptible to conditions in the global financial markets and in the pharmaceutical industry. Positive and negative movement in those markets will continue to pose opportunities and challenges to us. Previous downturns in the market valuations of biotechnology companies and of the equity markets more generally have restricted our ability to raise additional capital on favorable terms.

In April 2006, we completed an equity financing that resulted in net proceeds to Alteon of approximately $2.5 million. (See Note 5 - Stockholders' Equity).

On April 19, 2006, the Company entered into a definitive merger agreement pursuant to which it has combined operations with HaptoGuard, Inc. The merger and associated preferred stock restructuring transactions were subject to the approval of Alteon and HaptoGuard shareholders and closed on July 21, 2006. (See Note 6 - Subsequent Events).

Critical Accounting Policies

In December 2001, the SEC issued a statement concerning certain views of the SEC regarding the appropriate amount of disclosure by publicly held companies with respect to their critical accounting policies. In particular, the SEC

expressed its view that in order to enhance investor understanding of financial statements, companies should explain the effects of critical accounting policies as they are applied, the judgments made in the application of these policies and the likelihood of materially different reported results if different assumptions or conditions were to prevail. We have since carefully reviewed the disclosures included in our filings with the SEC, including, without limitation, this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and accompanying unaudited financial statements and related notes thereto. We believe the effect of the following accounting policy is significant to our results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values beginning with the first annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. Under SFAS 123R, the pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 are no longer an alternative to financial statement recognition.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition—Continued.

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation, awards issued to non-employee directors, and stock options issued to consultants and contractors in accordance with SFAS 123R, SFAS No. 148 “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure” and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, “Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services.”

The Company has adopted the new standard, SFAS 123R, effective January 1, 2006 and has selected the Black-Scholes method of valuation for share-based compensation. The Company has adopted the modified prospective transition method which requires that compensation cost be recorded, as earned, for all unvested stock options and restricted stock outstanding at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R, and is recognized over the remaining service period after the adoption date based on the options’ original estimate of fair value.

On December 15, 2005, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved the acceleration of the vesting date of all previously issued, outstanding and unvested options, effective December 31, 2005. The acceleration and the fact that no options were issued in the six months ended June 30, 2006, resulted in the Company not being required to recognize aggregate compensation expense under SFAS 123R for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Prior to adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company applied the intrinsic-value method under APB Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,” and related interpretations, under which no compensation cost (excluding those options granted below fair market value) has been recognized. SFAS 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value based method of accounting described above, and adopted only the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123, as amended, which were similar in most respects to SFAS 123R.

Forward-Looking Statements and Cautionary Statements

Statements in this Form 10-Q that are not statements or descriptions of historical facts are "forward-looking" statements under Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements made by us or our representatives are based on a number of assumptions. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate" or other expressions, which are predictions of or indicate future events and trends and which do not relate to historical matters, identify forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, as they involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, including those set forth in this section and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. These factors include, but are not limited to, the risks set forth below.

The forward-looking statements represent our judgments and expectations as of the date of this Report. We assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. See Part II, Item 1A - Risk Factors.

ITEM 3. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment in marketable securities. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investments. All of our investments resided in money market accounts. Accordingly, we do not believe that there is any material market risk exposure with respect to derivative or

other financial instruments that would require disclosure under this Item.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures.

a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, who is currently our acting principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer concluded that as of the end of such fiscal quarter, our current disclosure controls and procedures were not effective, because of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described below. We have taken, and are continuing to take, steps to address this weakness as described below. With the exception of such weakness, however, the Chief Executive Officer believes that our current disclosure controls and procedures are adequate to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis.

b) *Material Weaknesses and Changes in Internal Controls*. During the audit of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness, as of December 31, 2005, regarding our internal controls over the identification of and the accounting for non-routine transactions, including certain costs related to potential strategic transactions, severance benefits and the financial statement recording and disclosure of stock options that we have granted to non-employee consultants in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 96-18. As defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 2, a material weakness is a significant control deficiency or a combination of significant control deficiencies that results in there being more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. This material weakness did not result in the restatement of any previously reported financial statements or any other related financial disclosure. In addition, the changes that would have resulted in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, as a consequence of the material weakness, were deemed to be immaterial but were nevertheless recorded by the Company. Management has implemented remedial controls to address these matters including additional third party review of non-routine strategic transactions and Board of Director meeting minutes.

c) There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

Risks Related to Our Business

If we are unable to obtain sufficient additional funding in the near term, we may be forced to cease operation, and as a result of a decrease in our available financial resources, we have significantly curtailed the research, product development, preclinical testing and clinical trials of our product candidates.

While we intend to pursue development of alagebrium in high potential cardiovascular indications such as heart failure, any continued development of alagebrium by us is contingent upon additional funding or a strategic partnership.

The Company is urgently continuing to pursue fund-raising possibilities through the sale of its equity securities. If the Company is unsuccessful in its efforts to raise additional funds through the sale of additional equity securities or if the level of cash and cash equivalents falls below anticipated levels, Alteon will not have the ability to continue as a going concern after the third quarter of 2006.

As of June 30, 2006, we had working capital of $4,029,118, including $4,984,928 of cash and cash equivalents. Our cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2006 was $3,051,175.

As a result of the merger with HaptoGuard, which closed on July 21, 2006, the Company was required to make payment of severance and insurance costs in the amount of approximately $2.0 million. In addition, the Company has incurred transaction fees and expenses of approximately $1,259,000 in connection with the merger, which fees and expenses are currently due and payable. There can be no assurance that the products or technologies acquired in the merger will result in revenues to the combined company or any meaningful return on investment to our stockholders.

The amount and timing of our future capital requirements will depend on numerous factors, including the timing of resuming our research and development programs, if at all, the number and characteristics of product candidates that we pursue, the conduct of preclinical tests and clinical studies, the status and timelines of regulatory submissions, the costs associated with protecting patents and other proprietary rights, the ability to complete strategic collaborations and the availability of third-party funding, if any.

Selling securities to satisfy our capital requirements may have the effect of materially diluting the current holders of our outstanding stock. We may also seek additional funding through corporate collaborations and other financing vehicles. If funds are obtained through arrangements with collaborative partners or others, we may be required to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

We will need additional capital in the future, but access to such capital is uncertain.

Alteon's current resources are insufficient to fund its own commercialization efforts as well as the combined company's commercialization efforts. As of June 30, 2006, Alteon had cash on hand of approximately $4,984,928. As described elsewhere in this report, in April, 2006 we closed on approximately $2.6 million in financing. Prior to the financing, Alteon was expending approximately $450,000 in cash per month., The combined company expects to spend approximately $560,000 in cash per month. Our capital needs beyond the third quarter of 2006 will depend on many factors, including our research and development activities and the success thereof, the scope of our clinical trial program, the timing of regulatory approval for our products under development and the successful commercialization of our products. Our needs may also depend on the magnitude and scope of these activities, the progress and the level

of success in our clinical trials, the costs of preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patent claims and other intellectual property rights, competing technological and market developments, changes in or terminations of existing collaboration and licensing arrangements, the establishment of new collaboration and licensing arrangements and the cost of manufacturing scale-up and development of marketing activities, if undertaken by the combined company. Other than the recently completed financing described in this report, we do not have committed external sources of funding and may not be able to secure additional funding on any terms or on terms that are favourable to us. If we raise additional funds by issuing additional stock, further dilution to our existing stockholders will result, and new investors may negotiate for rights superior to existing stockholders. If adequate funds are not available, the combined company may be required to:

· delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of its development programs;

- obtain funds through arrangements with collaboration partners or others that may require it to relinquish rights to some or all of its technologies, product candidates or products that it would otherwise seek to develop or commercialize itself;

- license rights to technologies, product candidates or products on terms that are less favorable to it than might otherwise be available; or

- seek a buyer for all or a portion of its business, or wind down its operations and liquidate its assets on terms not favorable to it.

Alteon's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on future financing.

J.H. Cohn LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has included an explanatory paragraph in their report on our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, which expresses substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The inclusion of a going concern explanatory paragraph in J.H. Cohn LLP's report on our financial statements could have a detrimental effect on our stock price and our ability to raise additional capital, either alone or as a combined company.

Our financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. We have not made any adjustments to the financial statements as a result of the outcome of the uncertainty described above. Accordingly, the value of the company in liquidation may be different from the values set forth in our financial statements.

The continued success of the combined company will depend on its ability to continue to raise capital in order to fund the development and commercialization of its products. Failure to raise additional capital may result in substantial adverse circumstances, including delisting of our common stock shares from the American Stock Exchange, which could substantially decrease the liquidity and value of such shares, or ultimately result in the liquidation of the combined company.

If we are unable to form the successful collaborative relationships that our business strategy requires, then our programs will suffer and we may not be able to develop products.

Our strategy for developing and deriving revenues from our products depends, in large part, upon entering into arrangements with research collaborators, corporate partners and others. The potential market, preclinical and clinical study results and safety profile of our product candidates may not be attractive to potential corporate partners. A two-year toxicity study found that male rats exposed to high doses of alagebrium over their natural lifetime developed dose-related increases in liver cell alterations including hepatocarcinomas, and that the alteration rate was slightly over the expected background rate in this gender and species of rat. Also, our Phase 2a EMERALD study in erectile dysfunction, the IND for which has since been withdrawn, was placed on clinical hold by the Reproductive and Urologic Division which may adversely affect our ability to enter into research and development collaborations with respect to alagebrium. We face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators and these collaborations are complex and time-consuming to negotiate and document. We may not be able to negotiate collaborations on acceptable terms, or at all. If that were to occur, we may have to curtail the development of a particular product candidate, reduce or delay our development program or one or more of our other development programs, delay our potential commercialization or reduce the scope of our sales or marketing activities, or increase our expenditures and undertake development or commercialization activities at our own expense. If we elect to increase our expenditures to fund development or commercialization activities on our own, we may need to obtain additional capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If we do not have sufficient funds, we will not be able to bring our product candidates to market and generate product revenue.

If we are unable to attract and retain the key personnel on whom our success depends, our product development, marketing and commercialization plans could suffer.

We depend heavily on the principal members of our management and scientific staff to realize our strategic goals and operating objectives. Over the past few months, due to the reduction in our clinical trial activities, the number of our employees has decreased from 30 as of June 30, 2005 to 7 as of June 30, 2006. Mary Phelan resigned from her position as our Director of Finance and Financial Reporting as of May 31, 2006. The loss of services in the near term of any of our other principal members of management and scientific staff could impede the achievement of our development priorities. Furthermore, recruiting and retaining qualified scientific personnel to perform research and development work in the future will also be critical to our success, and there is significant competition among companies in our industry for such personnel. We have established retention programs for our current key employees, and we may be required to provide additional retention and severance benefits to our employees as we curtail operations or prepare to effect a strategic transaction such as a sale or merger with another company. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain personnel on acceptable terms given the competition between pharmaceutical and healthcare companies, universities and non-profit research institutions for experienced managers and scientists, and given the recent clinical and regulatory setbacks that we have experienced. In addition, we rely on consultants to assist us in formulating our research and development strategy. All of our consultants are employed by other entities and may have commitments to or consulting or advisory contracts with those other entities that may limit their availability to us.

Clinical studies required for our product candidates are time-consuming, and their outcome is uncertain.

Before obtaining regulatory approvals for the commercial sale of any of our products under development, we must demonstrate through preclinical and clinical studies that the product is safe and effective for use in each target indication. Success in preclinical studies of a product candidate may not be predictive of similar results in humans during clinical trials. None of our products has been approved for commercialization in the United States or elsewhere. In December 2004, we announced that findings of a routine two-year rodent toxicity study indicated that male Sprague Dawley rats exposed to high doses of alagebrium over their natural lifetime developed dose-related increases in liver cell alterations and tumors, and that the liver tumor rate was slightly over the expected background rate in this gender and species of rat. In February 2005, based on the initial results from one of the follow-on preclinical toxicity experiments, we voluntarily and temporarily suspended enrollment of new subjects into each of the ongoing clinical studies pending receipt of additional preclinical data. We withdrew our IND for the EMERALD study in February 2006 in order to focus our resources on the development of alagebrium in cardiovascular indications.

In June 2005, our Phase 2b SPECTRA trial in systolic hypertension was discontinued after an interim analysis found that the data did not indicate a treatment effect of alagebrium and we have ceased development of alagebrium for this indication.

We cannot predict at this time when enrollment in any of our clinical studies, will resume, if ever. If we are unable to resume enrollment in our clinical studies in a timely manner, or at all, our business will be materially adversely affected.

If we do not prove in clinical trials that our product candidates are safe and effective, we will not obtain marketing approvals from the FDA and other applicable regulatory authorities. In particular, one or more of our product candidates may not exhibit the expected medical benefits in humans, may cause harmful side effects, may not be effective in treating the targeted indication or may have other unexpected characteristics that preclude regulatory approval for any or all indications of use or limit commercial use if approved.

The length of time necessary to complete clinical trials varies significantly and is difficult to predict. Factors that can cause delay or termination of our clinical trials include:

- slower than expected patient enrollment due to the nature of the protocol, the proximity of subjects to clinical sites, the eligibility criteria for the study, competition with clinical trials for other drug candidates or other factors;
- adverse results in preclinical safety or toxicity studies;
- lower than expected retention rates of subjects in a clinical trial;
- inadequately trained or insufficient personnel at the study site to assist in overseeing and monitoring clinical trials;
- delays in approvals from a study site's review board, or other required approvals;
- longer treatment time required to demonstrate effectiveness or determine the appropriate product dose;
- lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate;
- adverse medical events or side effects in treated subjects;
- lack of effectiveness of the product candidate being tested; and

· regulatory changes.

Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical studies for a particular product, we may not achieve the same success in future studies of that product. Data obtained from preclinical and clinical studies are susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. In addition, we may encounter delays or rejections based upon changes in FDA policy for drug approval during the period of product development and FDA regulatory review of each submitted new drug application. We may encounter similar delays in foreign countries. Moreover, regulatory approval may entail limitations on the indicated uses of the drug. Failure to obtain requisite governmental approvals or failure to obtain approvals of the scope requested will delay or preclude our licensees or marketing partners from marketing our products or limit the commercial use of such products and will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, some or all of the clinical trials we undertake may not demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy to obtain the requisite regulatory approvals, which could prevent or delay the creation of marketable products. Our product development costs will increase if we have delays in testing or approvals, if we need to perform more, larger or different clinical or preclinical trials than planned or if our trials are not successful. Delays in our clinical trials may harm our financial results and the commercial prospects for our products.

Before a clinical trial may commence in the United States, we must submit an IND, containing preclinical studies, chemistry, manufacturing, control and other information and a study protocol to the FDA. If the FDA does not object within 30 days after submission of the IND, then the trial may commence. If commenced, the FDA may delay, limit, suspend or terminate clinical trials at any time, or may delay, condition or reject approval of any of our product candidates, for many reasons. For example:

- ongoing preclinical or clinical study results may indicate that the product candidate is not safe or effective;

- the FDA may interpret our preclinical or clinical study results to indicate that the product candidate is not safe or effective, even if we interpret the results differently; or

- the FDA may deem the processes and facilities that our collaborative partners, our third-party manufacturers or we propose to use in connection with the manufacture of the product candidate to be unacceptable.

If we do not successfully develop any products, or are unable to derive revenues from product sales, we will never be profitable.

Virtually all of our revenues to date have been generated from collaborative research agreements and investment income. We have not received any revenues from product sales. We may not realize product revenues on a timely basis, if at all, and there can be no assurance that we will ever be profitable.

At June 30, 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of $227,847,026. We anticipate that we will incur substantial, potentially greater, losses in the future as we continue our research, development and clinical studies. We have not yet requested or received regulatory approval for any product from the FDA or any other regulatory body. All of our product candidates, including our lead candidate, alagebrium, are still in research, preclinical or clinical development. We may not succeed in the development and marketing of any therapeutic or diagnostic product. We do not have any product other than alagebrium in clinical development, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to bring any other compound into clinical development. Adverse results of any preclinical or clinical study could cause us to materially modify our clinical development programs, resulting in delays and increased expenditures, or cease development for all or part of our ongoing studies of alagebrium.

To achieve profitable operations, we must, alone or with others, successfully identify, develop, introduce and market proprietary products. Such products will require significant additional investment, development and preclinical and clinical testing prior to potential regulatory approval and commercialization. The development of new pharmaceutical products is highly uncertain and expensive and subject to a number of significant risks. Potential products that appear to be promising at early stages of development may not reach the market for a number of reasons. Potential products may be found ineffective or cause harmful side effects during preclinical testing or clinical studies, fail to receive necessary regulatory approvals, be difficult to manufacture on a large scale, be uneconomical, fail to achieve market acceptance or be precluded from commercialization by proprietary rights of third parties. We may not be able to undertake additional clinical studies. In addition, our product development efforts may not be successfully completed, we may not have the funds to complete any ongoing clinical trials, we may not obtain regulatory approvals, and our products, if introduced, may not be successfully marketed or achieve customer acceptance. We do not expect any of our products, including alagebrium, to be commercially available for a number of years, if at all.

Failure to remediate the material weaknesses in our internal controls and to achieve and maintain effective internal control in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

During the audit of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness, as of December 31, 2005, regarding our internal controls over the identification of and the accounting for non-routine transactions including certain costs related to potential strategic transactions, severance benefits and the financial statement recording and disclosure of stock options that we have granted to non employee consultants in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 96-18. As defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 2, a material weakness is a significant control deficiency or a combination of significant control deficiencies that results in there being more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. This material weakness did not result in the restatement of any previously reported financial statements or any other related financial disclosure Management continues the process of implementing remedial controls to address these matters. In addition, the changes that would have resulted in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, as a consequence of the material weakness, were deemed by the Company to be immaterial but were nevertheless recorded by the Company.

On April 22, 2005, we filed an amendment to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 (the "10-K Amendment"), in which we reported that, as of December 31, 2004, and as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, had assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, and based on this assessment, management determined that as of December 31, 2004, there were three material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. In light of these material weaknesses, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2004, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting.

The three material weaknesses identified were in the areas of audit committee oversight of the internal control review process, information technology controls and process controls, and control over cash disbursements. With respect to each of these matters, as set forth in the Form 10-K Amendment, management has implemented remedial measures or procedures to address these matters. However, we cannot currently assure that the remedial measures that are currently being implemented will be sufficient to result in a conclusion that our internal controls no longer contain any material weaknesses, and that our internal controls are effective. In addition, we cannot assure you that, even if we are able to achieve effective internal control over financial reporting, our internal controls will remain effective for any period of time.

If we are able to form collaborative relationships, but are unable to maintain them, our product development may be delayed and disputes over rights to technology may result.

We may form collaborative relationships that, in some cases, will make us dependent upon outside partners to conduct preclinical testing and clinical studies and to provide adequate funding for our development programs.

In general, collaborations involving our product candidates pose the following risks to us:

- collaborators may fail to adequately perform the scientific and preclinical studies called for under our agreements with them;

- collaborators have significant discretion in determining the efforts and resources that they will apply to these collaborations;

- collaborators may not pursue further development and commercialization of our product candidates or may elect not to continue or renew research and development programs based on preclinical or clinical study results, changes in their strategic focus or available funding or external factors, such as an acquisition that diverts resources or creates competing priorities;

- collaborators may delay clinical trials, provide insufficient funding for a clinical program, stop a clinical study or abandon a product candidate, repeat or conduct new clinical trials or require a new formulation of a product candidate for clinical testing;

- collaborators could independently develop, or develop with third parties, products that compete directly or indirectly with our products or product candidates 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; collaborators with marketing and distribution rights to one or more products may not commit enough resources to their marketing and distribution;

· 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 proprietary information or expose us to potential litigation;

- disputes may arise between us and the collaborators that result in the delay or termination of the research, development or commercialization of our product candidates 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 of the applicable product candidates.

In addition, there have been a significant number of business combinations among large pharmaceutical companies that have resulted in a reduced number of potential future collaborators. If a present or future collaborator of ours were to be involved in a business combination, the continued pursuit and emphasis on our product development program could be delayed, diminished or terminated.

Our product candidates will remain subject to ongoing regulatory review even if they receive marketing approval. If we fail to comply with continuing regulations, we could lose these approvals and the sale of our products could be suspended.

Even if we receive regulatory approval to market a particular product candidate, the approval could be granted with the condition that we conduct additional costly post-approval studies or that we limit the indicated uses included in our labeling. Moreover, the product may later cause adverse effects that limit or prevent its widespread use, force us to withdraw it from the market or impede or delay our ability to obtain regulatory approvals in additional countries. In addition, the manufacturer of the product and its facilities will continue to be subject to FDA review and periodic inspections to ensure adherence to applicable regulations. After receiving marketing approval, the manufacturing, labeling, packaging, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and record keeping related to the product will remain subject to extensive regulatory requirements. We may be slow to adapt, or we may never adapt, to changes in existing regulatory requirements or adoption of new regulatory requirements.

If we fail to comply with the regulatory requirements of the FDA and other applicable United States and foreign regulatory authorities or if previously unknown problems with our products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes are discovered, we could be subject to administrative or judicially imposed sanctions, including:

- restrictions on the products, manufacturers or manufacturing processes;

- warning letters;

- civil or criminal penalties;

- fines;

- injunctions;

- product seizures or detentions;

- import bans;

- voluntary or mandatory product recalls and publicity requirements;

- suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals;

- total or partial suspension of production; and

· refusal to approve pending applications for marketing approval of new drugs or supplements to approved applications.

If we cannot successfully form and maintain suitable arrangements with third parties for the manufacturing of the products we may develop, our ability to develop or deliver products may be impaired.

We have no experience in manufacturing products and do not have manufacturing facilities. Consequently, we will depend on contract manufacturers for the production of any products for development and commercial purposes. The manufacture of our products for clinical trials and commercial purposes is subject to current cGMP, regulations promulgated by the FDA. In the event that we are unable to obtain or retain third-party manufacturing capabilities for our products, we will not be able to commercialize our products as planned. Our reliance on third-party manufacturers will expose us to risks that could delay or prevent the initiation or completion of our clinical trials, the submission of applications for regulatory approvals, the approval of our products by the FDA or the commercialization of our products or result in higher costs or lost product revenues. In particular, contract manufacturers:

- could encounter difficulties in achieving volume production, quality control and quality assurance and suffer shortages of qualified personnel, which could result in their inability to manufacture sufficient quantities of drugs to meet our clinical schedules or to commercialize our product candidates;

- could terminate or choose not to renew the manufacturing agreement, based on their own business priorities, at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us;

- could fail to establish and follow FDA-mandated cGMPs, as required for FDA approval of our product candidates, or fail to document their adherence to cGMPs, either of which could lead to significant delays in the availability of material for clinical study and delay or prevent filing or approval of marketing applications for our product candidates; and

- could breach, or fail to perform as agreed, under the manufacturing agreement.

Changing any manufacturer that we engage for a particular product or product candidate may be difficult, as the number of potential manufacturers is limited, and we will have to compete with third parties for access to those manufacturing facilities. cGMP processes and procedures typically must be reviewed and approved by the FDA, and changing manufacturers may require re-validation of any new facility for cGMP compliance, which would likely be costly and time-consuming. We may not be able to engage replacement manufacturers on acceptable terms quickly or at all. In addition, contract manufacturers located in foreign countries may be subject to import limitations or bans. As a result, if any of our contract manufacturers is unable, for whatever reason, to supply the contracted amounts of our products that we successfully bring to market, a shortage would result which would have a negative impact on our revenues.

Drug manufacturers are subject to ongoing periodic unannounced inspection by the FDA, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and corresponding state and foreign agencies to ensure strict compliance with cGMPs, other government regulations and corresponding foreign standards. While we are obligated to audit the performance of third-party contractors, we do not have control over our third-party manufacturers' compliance with these regulations and standards. Failure by our third-party manufacturers or us to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of the government to grant pre-market approval of drugs, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, seizures or recalls of product, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions. Our dependence upon others for the manufacture of any products that we develop may adversely affect our profit margin, if any, on the sale of any future products and our ability to develop and deliver such products on a timely and competitive basis.

If we are not able to protect the proprietary rights that are critical to our success, the development and any possible sales of our product candidates could suffer and competitors could force our products completely out of the market.

Our success will depend on our ability to obtain patent protection for our products, preserve our trade secrets, prevent third parties from infringing upon our proprietary rights and operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others, both in the United States and abroad.

The degree of patent protection afforded to pharmaceutical inventions is uncertain and our potential products are subject to this uncertainty. Competitors may develop competitive products outside the protection that may be afforded by the claims of our patents. We are aware that other parties have been issued patents and have filed patent applications in the United States and foreign countries with respect to other agents that have an effect on A.G.E.s., or the formation of A.G.E. crosslinks. In addition, although we have several patent applications pending to protect proprietary technology and potential products, these patents may not be issued, and the claims of any patents that do issue, may not provide significant protection of our technology or products. In addition, we may not enjoy any patent protection beyond the expiration dates of our currently issued patents.

We also rely upon unpatented trade secrets and improvements, unpatented know-how and continuing technological innovation to maintain, develop and expand our competitive position, which we seek to protect, in part, by confidentiality agreements with our corporate partners, collaborators, employees and consultants. We also have invention or patent assignment agreements with our employees and certain, but not all, corporate partners and consultants. Relevant inventions may be developed by a person not bound by an invention assignment agreement. Binding agreements may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for such breach. In addition, our trade secrets may become known to or be independently discovered by competitors.

The effect of accounting rules relating to our equity compensation arrangements may have an adverse effect on our stock price, results of operations, and financial condition.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values effective for the Company January 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123R, the pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 are no longer an alternative to financial statement recognition.

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation, awards issued to non-employee directors, and stock options issued to consultants and contractors in accordance with SFAS 123R and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services."

The Company has adopted the new standard, SFAS 123R, effective January 1, 2006 and has selected the Black-Scholes method of valuation for share-based compensation. The Company has adopted the modified prospective transition method which requires that compensation cost be recorded, as earned, for all unvested stock options and restricted stock outstanding at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R, and that such costs be recognized over the remaining service period after the adoption date based on the options' original estimate of fair value.

On December 15, 2005, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company approved the acceleration of the vesting date of all previously issued, outstanding and unvested options, effective December 31, 2005. The acceleration and the fact that no options were issued in the six months ended June 30, 2006, resulted in the Company incurring any compensation expense under SFAS 123R for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

Prior to adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company applied the intrinsic-value method under APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations, under which no compensation cost (excluding those options granted below fair market value) had been recognized. SFAS 123 established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value based method of accounting described above, and adopted only the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123, as amended.

If we are not able to compete successfully with other companies in the development and marketing of cures and therapies for cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and the other conditions for which we seek to develop products, we may not be able to continue our operations.

We are engaged in pharmaceutical fields characterized by extensive research efforts and rapid technological progress. Many established pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies with financial, technical and human resources greater than ours are attempting to develop, or have developed, products that would be competitive with our products. Many of these companies have extensive experience in preclinical and human clinical studies. Other companies may succeed in developing products that are safer, more efficacious or less costly than any we may develop and may also be more successful than us in production and marketing. Rapid technological development by others may result in our products becoming obsolete before we recover a significant portion of the research, development or commercialization expenses incurred with respect to those products.

Certain technologies under development by other pharmaceutical companies could result in better treatments for cardiovascular disease, and diabetes and its related complications. Several large companies have initiated or expanded

research, development and licensing efforts to build pharmaceutical franchises focusing on these medical conditions, and some companies already have products approved and available for commercial sale to treat these indications. It is possible that one or more of these initiatives may reduce or eliminate the market for some of our products. In addition, other companies have initiated research in the inhibition or crosslink breaking of A.G.E.s.

If governments and third-party payers continue their efforts to contain or decrease the costs of healthcare, we may not be able to commercialize our products successfully.

In certain foreign markets, pricing and/or profitability of prescription pharmaceuticals are subject to government control. In the United States, we expect that there will continue to be federal and state initiatives to control and/or reduce pharmaceutical expenditures. In addition, increasing emphasis on managed care in the United States will continue to put pressure on pharmaceutical pricing. Cost control initiatives could decrease the price that we receive for any products for which we may receive regulatory approval to develop and sell in the future and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, to the extent that cost control initiatives have a material adverse effect on our corporate partners, our ability to commercialize our products may be adversely affected. Our ability to commercialize pharmaceutical products may depend, in part, on the extent to which reimbursement for the products will be available from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other third-party payers. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved healthcare products, and third-party payers, including Medicare, frequently challenge the prices charged for medical products and services. In addition, third-party insurance coverage may not be available to subjects for any products developed by us. Government and other third-party payers are attempting to contain healthcare costs by limiting both coverage and the level of reimbursement for new therapeutic products and by refusing in some cases to provide coverage for uses of approved products for disease indications for which the FDA has not granted labeling approval. If government and other third-party payers for our products do not provide adequate coverage and reimbursement levels, the market acceptance of these products would be adversely affected.

If the users of the products that we are developing claim that our products have harmed them, we may be subject to costly and damaging product liability litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The use of any of our potential products in clinical studies and the sale of any approved products, including the testing and commercialization of alagebrium or other compounds, may expose us to liability claims resulting from the use of products or product candidates. Claims could be made directly by participants in our clinical studies, consumers, pharmaceutical companies or others. We maintain product liability insurance coverage for claims arising from the use of our products in clinical studies. However, coverage is becoming increasingly expensive, and we may not be able to maintain or acquire insurance at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts to protect us against losses due to liability that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to obtain commercially reasonable product liability insurance for any product approved for marketing in the future, and insurance coverage and our resources may not be sufficient to satisfy any liability resulting from product liability claims. A successful product liability claim or series of claims brought against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Merger

Alteon and HaptoGuard have each historically incurred operating losses and these losses will continue after the merger.

Alteon and HaptoGuard have each historically incurred substantial operating losses due to their research and development activities and expect these losses to continue after the merger for the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2005, Alteon and HaptoGuard had an accumulated deficit of $222,813,445 and $2,425,258, respectively. Alteon's fiscal year 2005, 2004 and 2003 net losses were $12,614,459, $13,958,646, and $14,452,418, respectively. HaptoGuard' fiscal year 2005 and 2004 net losses were $1,654,695 and $770,563, respectively. Alteon's fiscal year 2005, 2004 and 2003 net losses applicable to common stockholders were $17,100,795, $18,093,791 and $18,243,265, respectively. The combined company currently expects to continue its research and development activities at the same or at a more rapid pace than prior periods. The combined company will expend significant amounts on research and development programs for alagebrium and ALT-2074. These activities will take time and expense, both to identify appropriate partners, to reach agreement on basic terms, and to negotiate and sign definitive agreements. We will actively seek new financing from time to time to provide financial support for our research and development activities. However, at this time we are not able to assess the probability of success in our fundraising efforts or the terms, if any, under which we may secure financial support from strategic partners or other investors. It is expected that we will continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future.

The success of the combined company will also depend on the products and systems formerly under development by HaptoGuard, including ALT-2074, and we cannot be sure that the efforts to commercialize ALT-2074 will succeed.

ALT-2074, HaptoGuard's lead compound, is in development for the treatment of heart complications in patients with diabetes. It has demonstrated efficacy in mouse models.

ALT-2074 is still in early clinical trials and any success to date should not be seen as indicative of the probability of any future success. The failure to complete clinical development and commercialize ALT-2074 for any reason or due to a combination of reasons will have a material adverse impact on the combined company.

We are dependent on the successful outcome of clinical trials and will not be able to successfully develop and commercialize products if clinical trials are not successful.

HaptoGuard received approval from Israel's Ministry of Health to conduct Phase II trials in diabetic patients recovering from a recent myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the biological effects on cardiac tissue in patients treated with ALT-2074. HaptoGuard received Institutional Review Board approval for 3 sites in Israel. And the study was opened for enrollment in May. The Israel-Lebanon conflict that began in July, 2006, has adversely impacted our ability to recruit patients to the study. While the Company is evaluating modifications to the protocol to simplify its management in Israel, including transferring management of the project from a CRO to our internal team, the conflict will slow down any benefit that can be seen from those operational modifications. Additionally, the completion of that trial is contingent on the successful raising of additional financing by the Company.

None of Alteon's or HaptoGuard's product candidates are currently approved for sale by the FDA or by any other regulatory agency in the world, and may never receive approval for sale or become commercially viable. Before obtaining regulatory approval for sale, each of the combined company's product candidates will be subjected to extensive preclinical and clinical testing to demonstrate safety and efficacy for a particular indication for humans in addition to meeting other regulatory standards. The combined company's success will depend on the successful outcome of clinical trials for one or more product candidates.

There are a number of difficulties and risks associated with clinical trials. The possibility exists that:

- we may discover that a product candidate may cause, alone or in combination with another therapy, harmful side effects;
- we may discover that a product candidate, alone or in combination with another therapy, does not exhibit the expected therapeutic results in humans;
- results from early trials may not be statistically significant or predictive of results that may be obtained from large-scale, advanced clinical trials;
- we, the FDA, other similar foreign regulatory agencies or an institutional review board may suspend clinical trials for any reason whatsoever;
- patient recruitment may be slower than expected;
- patients may drop out of our clinical trials; and
- we may be unable to produce sufficient supplies of products in a timely fashion for clinical trials.

Given the uncertainty surrounding the regulatory and clinical trial process, we may not be able to develop safety, efficacy or manufacturing data necessary for approval for any product candidate. In addition, even if we receive approval, such approval may be limited in scope and hurt the commercial viability of such product. If the combined company is unable to successfully obtain approval of and commercialize a product, this would materially harm the business, impair our ability to generate revenues and adversely impact our stock price.

The combined company is subject to significant government regulation and failure to achieve regulatory approval of our drug candidates would harm our business.

The FDA regulates the development, testing, manufacture, distribution, labeling and promotion of pharmaceutical products in the United States pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and related regulations. We must receive pre-market approval by the FDA prior to any commercial sale of any drug candidates.

Before receiving such approval we must provide preclinical data and proof in human clinical trials of the safety and efficacy of our drug candidates, which trials can take several years. In addition, we must show that we can produce any drug candidates consistently at quality levels sufficient for administration in humans. Pre-market approval is a lengthy and expensive process. We may not be able to obtain FDA approval for any commercial sale of any drug candidate. By statute and regulation, the FDA has 180 days to review an application for approval to market a drug candidate; however, the FDA frequently exceeds the 180-day time period, at times taking up to 18 months. In addition, based on its review, the FDA or other regulatory bodies may determine that additional clinical trials or preclinical data are required. Except for any potential licensing or marketing arrangements with other pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies, we will not generate any revenues in connection with any of our other drug candidates unless and until we obtain FDA approval to sell such products in commercial quantities for human application.

Even if the combined company's products receive approval for commercial sale, their manufacture, storage, marketing and distribution are and will be subject to extensive and continuing regulation in the United States by the federal government, especially the FDA, and state and local governments. The failure to comply with these regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action, including, without limitation, withdrawal of approval, which would have a material adverse effect on the combined company's business. Later discovery of problems with the combined company's products may result in additional restrictions on the product, including withdrawal of the product from the market. Regulatory authorities may also require post-marketing testing, which can involve significant uncontemplated expense. Additionally, governments may impose new regulations, which could further delay or preclude regulatory approval of the combined company's products or result in significantly increased compliance costs.

In similar fashion to the FDA, foreign regulatory authorities require demonstration of product quality, safety and efficacy prior to granting authorization for product registration which allows for distribution of the product for commercial sale. International organizations, such as the World Health Organization, and foreign government agencies including those for the Americas, Middle East, Europe, and Asia and the Pacific, have laws, regulations and guidelines for reporting and evaluating the data on safety, quality and efficacy of new drug products. Although most of these laws, regulations and guidelines are very similar, each of the individual nations reviews all of the information available on the new drug product and makes an independent determination for product registration. A finding of product quality, safety or efficiency in one jurisdiction does not guarantee approval in any other jurisdiction, even if the other jurisdiction has similar laws, regulations and guidelines.

Failure to integrate the companies' operations successfully could result in delays and increased expenses in the companies' clinical trial programs.

Alteon and HaptoGuard entered into the merger with the expectation that the merger will result in beneficial synergies, including:

- improved ability to raise new capital through access to new classes of investors focused on public companies engaged in small molecule drug development;
- shared expertise in developing innovative small molecule drug technologies and the potential for technology collaboration;
- a broader pipeline of products;
- greater ability to attract commercial partners;
- larger combined commercial opportunities; and
- a broader portfolio of patents and trademarks.

Achieving these anticipated synergies and the potential benefits underlying the two companies' reasons for the merger will depend on a number of factors, some of which include:

- retention of scientific staff;
- significant litigation, if any, adverse to Alteon and HaptoGuard, including, particularly, product liability litigation and patent and trademark litigation; and
- the ability of the combined company to continue development of Alteon and HaptoGuard product candidates;
- success of our research and development efforts;
- increased capital expenditures;
- general market conditions relating to small cap biotech investments; and
- competition from other drug development companies.

Achieving the benefits of the merger will depend in part on the successful integration of Alteon and HaptoGuard in a timely and efficient manner. The integration will require significant time and efforts from each company, including the coordination of research, development, regulatory, manufacturing, commercial, administrative and general functions. Integration may be difficult and unpredictable because of possible cultural conflicts and different opinions on scientific and regulatory matters. Delays in successfully integrating and managing employee benefits could lead to dissatisfaction and employee turnover. The combination of Alteon's and HaptoGuard's organizations may result in greater competition for resources and elimination of research and development programs that might otherwise be successfully completed. If we cannot successfully integrate our operations and personnel, we may not recognize the expected benefits of the merger.

Even if the two companies are able to integrate their operations, there can be no assurance that these anticipated synergies will be achieved. The failure to achieve such synergies could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the combined company.

Integrating Alteon and HaptoGuard may divert management's attention away from our core research and development activities.

Successful integration of our operations, products and personnel may place a significant burden on our management and our internal resources. The diversion of management's attention and any difficulties encountered in the transition and integration process could result in delays in the companies' clinical trial programs and could otherwise significantly harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

We expect to incur significant costs integrating our operations, product candidates and personnel, which cannot be estimated accurately at this time. These costs include:

- severance;
- conversion of information systems;
- combining research, development, regulatory, manufacturing and commercial teams and processes;
- reorganization of facilities; and
- relocation or disposition of excess equipment.

We expect that Alteon and HaptoGuard will incur aggregate direct transaction costs of approximately $3,284,000 associated with or resulting from the merger. If the total costs of the merger exceed our estimates or benefits of the merger do not exceed the total costs of the merger, the financial results of our combined company could be adversely affected.

The combined company will remain dependent on third parties for research and development activities necessary to commercialize certain of our patents.

We utilize the services of several scientific and technical consultants to oversee various aspects of our protocol design, clinical trial oversight and other research and development functions. Alteon and HaptoGuard both contract out most of our research and development operations utilize third-party contract manufacturers for drug inventory and shipping services and third-party contract research organizations in connection with preclinical and/or clinical studies in accordance with our designed protocols, as well as conducting research at medical and academic centers.

Because we rely on third parties for much our research and development work, we have less direct control over our research and development. We face risks that these third parties may not be appropriately responsive to our time frames and development needs and could devote resources to other customers. In addition, certain of these third parties may have to comply with FDA regulations or other regulatory requirements in the conduct of this research and development work, which they may fail to do.

If the combined company does not successfully distinguish and commercialize its technology, it may be unable to compete successfully or to generate significant revenues.

The biotechnology industry, including the field of small molecule drugs to treat and prevent cardiovascular disease and diabetes, is highly competitive and subject to significant and rapid technological change. Accordingly, the combined company's success will depend, in part, on its ability to respond quickly to such change through the development and introduction of new products and systems.

The combined company will have substantial competition, including competitors with substantially greater resources.

Many of the combined company's competitors or potential competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources than Alteon has and may also have greater experience in conducting pre-clinical studies, clinical trials and other regulatory approval procedures as well as in marketing their products. Major competitors in the market for our potential products include large, publicly-traded pharmaceutical companies, public development stage public companies and private development stage companies. If the combined company or its corporate partners commence commercial product sales, the combined company or its corporate partners will be competing against companies with greater marketing and manufacturing capabilities.

The combined company's ability to compete successfully against currently existing and future alternatives to its product candidates and systems, and competitors who compete directly with it in the small molecule drug industry

will depend, in part, on its ability to:

- attract and retain skilled scientific and research personnel;
- develop technologically superior products;
- develop competitively priced products;
- obtain patent or other required regulatory approvals for the combined company's products;
- be early entrants to the market; and
- manufacture, market and sell its products, independently or through collaborations.

The success of the combined company is dependent on the extent of third-party reimbursement for its products.

Third-party reimbursement policies may also adversely affect the combined company's ability to commercialize and sell its products. The combined company's ability to successfully commercialize its products depends in part on the extent to which appropriate levels of reimbursement for its products and related treatments are obtained from government authorities, private health insurers, third party payers, and other organizations, such as managed care organizations, or MCOs. Any failure by doctors, hospitals and other users of the combined company's products or systems to obtain appropriate levels of reimbursement could adversely affect the combined company's ability to sell these products and systems.

Federal legislation, enacted in December 2003, has altered the way in which physician-administered drug programs covered by Medicare are reimbursed, generally leading to lower reimbursement levels. The new legislation has also added an outpatient prescription drug benefit to Medicare, effective January 2006. In the interim, the U.S. Congress has established a discount drug card program for Medicare beneficiaries. Both benefits will be provided through private entities, which will attempt to negotiate price concessions from pharmaceutical manufacturers. These negotiations may increase pressures to lower prices. On the other hand, the drug benefit may increase the volume of pharmaceutical drug purchases, offsetting at least in part these potential price discounts. While the new law specifically prohibits the U.S. government from interfering in price negotiations between manufacturers and Medicare drug plan sponsors, some members of Congress are pursuing legislation that would permit de facto price controls on prescription drugs. In addition, the law triggers, for congressional consideration, cost containment measures for Medicare in the event Medicare cost increases exceed a certain level. These cost containment measures could include limitations on prescription drug prices. This legislation could adversely impact the combined company's ability to commercialize any of its products successfully.

Significant uncertainty exists about the reimbursement status of newly approved medical products and services. Reimbursement in the United States or foreign countries may not be available for any of the combined company's products, reimbursement granted may not be maintained, and limits on reimbursement available from third-party payers may reduce the demand for, or negatively affect the price of, the combined company's products. Alteon anticipates that the combined company will need to work with a variety of organizations to lobby government agencies for improved reimbursement policies for its products. However, Alteon cannot guarantee that such lobbying efforts will take place or that they will ultimately be successful.

Internationally, where national healthcare systems are prevalent, little if any funding may be available for new products, and cost containment and cost reduction efforts can be more pronounced than in the United States.

If the combined company is unable to protect its intellectual property, it may not be able to operate its business profitably.

The combined company's success will depend on its ability to develop proprietary products and technologies, to obtain and maintain patents, to protect trade secrets, and to prevent others from infringing on its proprietary rights. The combined company has exclusive patents, licenses to patents or patent applications covering critical components of its technologies, including certain jointly owned patents. We also seek to protect our proprietary technology and processes, in part, by confidentiality agreements with our employees and certain contractors. Patents, pending patent applications and licensed technologies may not afford adequate protection against competitors, and any pending patent applications now or hereafter filed by or licensed to us may not result in patents being issued. In addition, certain of the combined company's technology relies on patented inventions developed using university resources. Universities may have certain rights, as defined by law or applicable agreements, in such patents, and may choose to exercise such rights. To the extent that employees, consultants or contractors of the combined company use intellectual property owned by others, disputes may arise as to the rights related to or resulting from the know-how and inventions. In addition, the laws of certain non-U.S. countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the

laws of the United States. Medical technology patents involve complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, the combined company cannot predict with certainty their enforceability.

The combined company is a party to various license agreements that give it exclusive and partial exclusive rights to use specified technologies applicable to research, development and commercialization of its products, including alagebrium and ALT-2074. The agreements pursuant to which such technology is used permit the licensors to terminate agreements in the event that certain conditions are not met. If these conditions are not met and the agreements are terminated, the combined company's product development, research and commercialization efforts may be altered or delayed.

Patents or patent applications, if issued, may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or may not provide protection or competitive advantages against competitors with similar technology. Furthermore, competitors of the combined company may obtain patent protection or other intellectual property rights for technology similar to the combined company's that could limit its ability to use its technology or commercialize products that it may develop.

Litigation may be necessary to assert claims of infringement, to enforce patents issued to the combined company, to protect trade secrets or know-how or to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation or interference proceedings could result in substantial additional costs and diversion of management focus. If the combined company is ultimately unable to protect its technology, trade secrets or know-how, it may be unable to operate profitably. Although we have not been involved with any threats of litigation or negotiations regarding patent issues or other intellectual property, or other related court challenges or legal actions, it is possible that the combined company could be involved with such matters in the future.

If the combined company is unable to operate its business without infringing upon intellectual property rights of others, it may not be able to operate its business profitably.

The combined company's success depends on its ability to operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others. We are aware that patents have been applied for and/or issued to third parties claiming technologies for Advanced Glycation End-Products or glutathione peroxidase mimetics that may be similar to those needed by us. To the extent that planned or potential products are covered by patents or other intellectual property rights held by third parties, the combined company would need a license under such patents or other intellectual property rights to continue development and marketing of its products. Any required licenses may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If the combined company does not obtain such licenses it may not be able to proceed with the development, manufacture or sale of its products.

Litigation may be necessary to defend against claims of infringement or to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation or interference proceedings could result in substantial additional costs and diversion of management focus. If the combined company is ultimately unsuccessful in defending against claims of infringement, it may be unable to operate profitably.

ALT-2074 and other former HaptoGuard compounds are licensed by third parties and if the combined company is unable to continue licensing this technology our future prospects may be materially adversely affected.

HaptoGuard licensed technology, including technology related to ALT-2074, from third parties. We anticipate that we will continue to license technology from third parties in the future. To maintain the license to ALT-2074 from Oxis International, we are obligated to meet certain development and clinical trial milestones and to make certain payments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet any milestone or make any payment required under the license with Oxis International. In addition, if we fail to meet any milestone or make any payment, there can be no assurance that we may be able to negotiate a compromise with Oxis.

The technology HaptoGuard licensed from third parties would be difficult or impossible to replace and the loss of this technology would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and any future prospects.

If the combined company loses or is unable to hire and retain qualified personnel, it may not be able to develop its products and technology.

The combined company is highly dependent on the members of its scientific and management staff. In particular, the combined company depends on Dr. Noah Berkowitz as the combined company's Chief Executive Officer and Dr. Malcolm MacNab as the combined company's Vice-President of Clinical Development. We may not be able to attract and retain scientific and management personnel on acceptable terms, if at all, given the competition for such personnel among other companies and research and academic institutions. If the combined company loses an executive officer or certain key members of its clinical or research and development staff or is unable to hire and retain qualified management personnel, then its ability to develop and commercialize its products and technology and to raise capital and effect strategic opportunities may be hindered. We have not purchased and do not anticipate purchasing any key-man life insurance.

The combined company may face exposure to product liability claims.

The combined company may face exposure to product liability and other claims due to allegations that its products cause harm. These risks are inherent in the clinical trials for pharmaceutical products and in the testing, and future manufacturing and marketing of, the combined company's products. Although we currently maintain product liability insurance, such insurance may not be adequate and the combined company may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage in the future at a reasonable cost, if at all. If the combined company is unable to obtain product liability insurance in the future at an acceptable cost or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, it could be inhibited in the commercialization of its products which could have a material adverse effect on its business. We currently have a policy covering $10 million of product liability for our clinical trials. We do not have sales of any products. The coverage will be maintained and limits reviewed from time to time as the combined company progresses to later stages of its clinical trials and as the length of the trials and the number of patients enrolled in the trials changes. The combined company intends to obtain a combined coverage policy that includes tail coverage in order to cover any claims that are made for any events that have occurred prior to the merger. Currently, our annual premium for product liability insurance is approximately $219,000.

Risks Related to Owning Alteon's Common Stock

Our stock price is volatile and you may not be able to resell your shares at a profit.

We first publicly issued common stock on November 8, 1991 at $15.00 per share in our initial public offering and it has been subject to fluctuations since that time. For example, during 2005, the closing sale price of our common stock has ranged from a high of $1.43 per shares to a low of $0.17 per share. The market price of our common stock could continue to fluctuate substantially due to a variety of factors, including:

- quarterly fluctuations in results of operations;
- the announcement of new products or services by the combined company or competitors;
- sales of common stock by existing stockholders or the perception that these sales may occur;
- adverse judgments or settlements obligating the combined company to pay damages;
- negative publicity;
- loss of key personnel;
- developments concerning proprietary rights, including patents and litigation matters; and
- clinical trial or regulatory developments in both the United States and foreign countries.

In addition, overall stock market volatility has often significantly affected the market prices of securities for reasons unrelated to a company's operating performance. In the past, securities class action litigation has been commenced against companies that have experienced periods of volatility in the price of their stock. Securities litigation initiated against the combined company could cause it to incur substantial costs and could lead to the diversion of management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on revenue and earnings.

We have a large number of authorized but unissued shares of common stock, which our Board of Directors may issue without further stockholder approval, thereby causing dilution of your holdings of our common stock.

After the closing of the merger and the financing, there are approximately 180,000,000 shares of authorized but unissued shares of our common stock. Our management will continue to have broad discretion to issue shares of our common stock in a range of transactions, including capital-raising transactions, mergers, acquisitions, for anti-takeover purposes, and in other transactions, without obtaining stockholder approval, unless stockholder approval is required for a particular transaction under the rules of the American Stock Exchange, Delaware law, or other applicable laws. We currently have no specific plans to issue shares of our common stock for any purpose other than in connection with the merger. However, if our management determines to issue shares of our common stock from the large pool of such authorized but unissued shares for any purpose in the future without obtaining stockholder approval, your ownership position would be diluted without your further ability to vote on that transaction.

The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and may impair the combined company's ability to raise capital through additional offerings.

We currently have outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of 12,591,455 shares of our common stock, including warrants to purchase 10,960,400 shares of out common stock issued together with 10,960,400 shares of common stock all of which such warrants and common stock were issued in connection with a private equity

financing completed in April 2006. The shares issued in the private placement financing, together with the shares underlying the warrants issued in such financing, represent approximately 37.8% of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the financing, and not including shares issued in the merger with HaptoGuard.

Sales of these shares in the public market, or the perception that future sales of these shares could occur, could have the effect of lowering the market price of our common stock below current levels and make it more difficult for us and our shareholders to sell our equity securities in the future.

Our executive officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of our common stock and collectively beneficially own approximately 3.6% of the outstanding common stock as of June 30, 2006 and owned 31.5% subsequent to the merger completed July 21, 2006. In addition, approximately 23,435,778 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of vested stock options could become available for immediate resale if such options were exercised.

Sale or the availability for sale, of shares of common stock by stockholders could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and could impair our ability to raise capital through an offering of additional equity securities.

Anti-takeover provisions may frustrate attempts to replace our current management and discourage investors from buying our common stock.

We have entered into a Stockholders' Rights Agreement pursuant to which each holder of a share of common stock is granted a Right to purchase our Series F Preferred Stock under certain circumstances if a person or group acquires, or commences a tender offer for, 20 percent of our outstanding common stock. We also have severance obligations to certain employees in the event of termination of their employment after or in connection with a change in control of the Company. In addition, the Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to fix the rights and preferences of, and issue shares of, Preferred Stock. The staggered board terms, Fair Price Provision, Stockholders' Rights Agreement, severance arrangements, Preferred Stock provisions and other provisions of our charter and Delaware corporate law may discourage certain types of transactions involving an actual or potential change in control.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security-Holders

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Alteon Inc. (the "Meeting") was held on July 19, 2006. The following matters were voted upon at the Meeting: (i) the approval of the merger, the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 19, 2006, by and among Alteon Inc., HaptoGuard Inc., Alteon Merger Sub. Inc., and Genentech Inc., and the related transactions contemplated thereby, (ii) a proposal to amend Alteon's Certificate of Designation of Series G Preferred Stock, to change the written notice requirements to Alteon for conversion of the preferred stock in order to allow for the conversion pursuant to the merger agreement, (iii) a proposal to amend Alteon's Certificate of Designation of Series H Preferred Stock, to change the written notice requirements to Alteon for conversion of the preferred stock in order to allow for the conversion pursuant to the merger agreement, (iv) the election of two directors, (v) a proposal to amend Alteon's 2005 Stock Plan in order to reserve an additional 5,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance thereunder, and (vi) the ratification of the appointment of J.H. Cohn LLP as independent public accountants for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006.

(i) The number of votes cast for, against and abstaining from the proposal to approve the merger, the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of April 19, 2006, by and among Alteon Inc., HaptoGuard Inc., Alteon Merger Sub. Inc., and Genentech Inc., and the issuance of shares, and the transfer and conversion of shares contemplated thereby were as follows:

Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions	Broker Non-Votes
37,056,365	1,433,576	313,464	23,776,209

(ii) The number of votes cast for, against and abstaining from the proposal to amend Alteon's Certificate of Designation of Series G Preferred Stock, to change the written notice requirements to Alteon for conversion of the preferred stock in order to allow for the conversion pursuant to the merger agreement, were as follows:

Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions	Broker Non-Votes

36,273,602	2,133,311	396,492	23,776,209

(iii) The number of votes cast for, against and abstaining from the proposal to amend Alteon's Certificate of Designation of Series H Preferred Stock, to change the written notice requirements to Alteon for conversion of the preferred stock in order to allow for the conversion pursuant to the merger agreement, were as follows:

Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions	Broker Non-Votes
36,272,996	2,146,028	384,381	23,776,209

(iv) The following table sets forth the names of the nominees who were elected to serve as directors and the number of votes cast for or withheld from the election of such nominee:

Name	Votes For	Votes Withheld
David K. McCurdy	56,526,157	6,053,457
Mark Novitch, M.D.	56,482,157	6,097,457

The others directors of the Company whose terms continued after the Meeting are Dr. Edwin Bransome, Jr., Marilyn G. Breslow, Alan J. Dalby, Kenneth I. Moch, Thomas A. Moore, Dr. George Naimark. However, pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Drs. Bransome and Novitch and Messrs. McCurdy and Dalby have since resigned their positions as members of the board of directors.

(v) The number of votes cast for, against and abstaining from the proposal for the approval to amend Alteon's 2005 Stock Plan in order to reserve an additional 5,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance were as follows:

Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions	Broker Non-Votes
29,219,280	9,227,556	356,569	23,776,209

(vi) The number of votes cast for, against and abstaining from the ratification of the appointment of J.H. Cohn LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006, were as follows:

Votes For	Votes Against	Abstentions
60,881,049	1,393,331	305,234

ITEM 6. Exhibits.

Exhibits

See the "Exhibit Index" on page 33 for exhibits required to be filed with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: August 14, 2006

ALTEON INC.

By: /s/ Noah Berkowitz
Noah Berkowitz, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

By: /s/ Jeffrey P. Stein
Jeffrey P. Stein, CPA
(acting principal financial and accounting officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
10.1	Exclusive License and Supply Agreement dated as of September 28, 2004, as amended, by and between Oxis International and HaptoGuard, Inc.
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.