TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS INC
Form 10-12G/A
April 12, 2010

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10/A

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **State of other jurisdiction of** **incorporation or organization**	**94-3171940** **I.R.S. Employer** **Identification No.**
400 Oyster Point Blvd., Suite 505, **South San Francisco, California** **(Address of principal executive officer)**	**94080** **(Zip code)**

Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (650) 244-4990

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: none

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

Common Stock, $ .001 par value

(Title of class)

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

Large accelerated filer	¨	Accelerated filer	¨
Non-accelerated filer	¨ (Do not check if smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	x

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. has been publicly-traded since our company s initial public offering in January 1996. In December 2008, as part of our efforts to conserve cash, we announced our decision to voluntarily delist from the NYSE Amex (formerly the American Stock Exchange) and terminate our obligation to file reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). In light of recent favorable developments, in particular the U.S. Food and Drug Administration s approval of Fanapt and our receipt of a grant from the National Institutes for Health for our Probuphine program, our board of directors made a determination to file this registration statement on Form 10 to re-register under the Exchange Act. It is our intention to resume filing all periodic reports under the Exchange Act. In addition, we will seek to have our shares, which are currently quoted on the OTC Pink Sheets system, listed on the OTC Bulletin Board. Our board is taking these actions as part of an ongoing process to evaluate all of the strategic alternatives available to us with the goal of maximizing value for our stockholders.

References herein to we, us, Titan, and our company refer to Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires.

Probuphine®, Spheramine® and ProNeura are trademarks of our company. This Form 10 also includes trade names and trademarks of companies other than Titan.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Statements in this Form 10 or in the documents incorporated by reference herein that are not descriptions of historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Reference is made in particular to the description of our plans and objectives for future operations, assumptions underlying such plans and objectives and other forward-looking terminology such as may, expects, believes, anticipates, intends, expects, projects, or similar terms, variations of such the negative of such terms. Forward-looking statements are based on management s current expectations. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors, including those set forth under Risk Factors including, in particular, risks relating to:

- the results of ongoing research and development activities;
- uncertainties relating to preclinical and clinical testing, financing and strategic agreements and relationships;
- the early stage of products under development;
- government regulation;
- patent matters; and
- competition.

We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company developing proprietary therapeutics primarily for the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) disorders. We currently have two key assets as described below:

Iloperidone (Fanapt): An atypical antipsychotic approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of schizophrenia. Novartis Pharma AG (Novartis) has acquired the U.S. and Canadian rights to further develop and commercialize the approved oral formulation, and also further develop and potentially commercialize an injectible form of the drug, known as a depot formulation, that will provide medication over a prolonged period of several weeks following a single treatment. Vanda Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Vanda) has the development and commercialization rights to the oral and

depot formulations of this product for the rest of the world. We are entitled to a royalty of 8-10% on worldwide net sales for several years based on the remaining life of certain patents (through September 2016 for the oral formulation in the U.S. including a patent extension requested under the Hatch Waxman Act), and we anticipate commencement of royalty revenues from sales in the United States during the first half of 2010.

Probuphine: An implant formulation of buprenorphine in Phase 3 clinical development for the treatment of opioid addiction that is capable of maintaining a stable blood level of the drug in patients for six months following a single treatment. We announced positive safety and efficacy results of this product in a placebo controlled Phase 3 study during 2008 and we have now completed approximately half of the overall clinical development program required for registration and potential approval of Probuphine. Recently we have been awarded a $7.6 million grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) that will partially fund the second Phase 3 controlled safety and efficacy study required by the FDA for product registration.

In September 2008, we were notified by Bayer Schering Pharma of the termination of the license agreement for the development and commercialization of Spheramine®, our proprietary cell therapy product in development for treating Parkinson s disease. Bayer Schering Pharma returned all rights for this product to us and, after further review and analysis of the information, we also decided to discontinue any further activities associated with this product candidate. Subsequently, we terminated our Spheramine license agreement with New York University (NYU) and returned all rights previously granted to us by NYU. Thereafter, to further conserve capital, we also terminated the license agreements for DITPA and gallium maltolate and returned all development and commercialization rights to the respective licensors, except for certain rights from the University of Iowa to potentially use gallium maltolate for the treatment of chronic bacterial infections.

Our Products

The following table provides a summary status of our products:

Product	Potential Indication(s)	Phase of Development	Marketing Rights
Iloperidone (Fanapt)	Schizophrenia, psychosis	Approved in U.S. for schizophrenia	Novartis U.S. and Canada Vanda - Rest of the world
Probuphine	Opioid addiction	Phase 3	Titan

Iloperidone (Fanapt) was approved by the FDA in May 2009 for the treatment of schizophrenia and Novartis has acquired the rights to commercialize it in the U.S. and Canada. Novartis announced that it commenced commercial launch of Fanapt in January 2010.

Probuphine is currently in Phase 3 clinical development and although it has demonstrated efficacy in one controlled Phase 3 study, additional development is necessary prior to registration and it may still not be successfully developed or commercialized. Titan has been awarded a $7.6 million grant by the NIH in partial support of the second controlled Phase 3 study, the total external cost of which is estimated at approximately $14.6 million. We will also require significant further capital, currently estimated at approximately $3.9 million, to support third party expenses related to manufacturing development, testing, and regulatory clearance activities prior to commercialization without giving effect to the cost of additional clinical studies, if any, that may be required by the FDA. We may experience unanticipated problems relating to product development and cannot predict whether we will successfully develop and commercialize any products.

Iloperidone (Fanapt)

Iloperidone (Fanapt) is our novel, proprietary product approved in the U.S. on May 6, 2009 for the treatment of adult patients with schizophrenia. The Phase 3 clinical development was conducted initially by our sub-licensee, Novartis, and completed by Novartis sub-licensee, Vanda. In July 2008, Vanda received a non-approval letter from the FDA requesting additional information about the product. Vanda addressed the questions asked by the FDA and provided additional clarification following which the FDA granted marketing approval as noted above. The approval was supported by two placebo-controlled Phase 3 clinical studies comparing Fanapt to placebo and active control in patients with schizophrenia, as well as safety data from more than 3,000 patients. Fanapt , a mixed dopamine D2 / serotonin 5HT2A receptor antagonist belonging to the class of atypical antipsychotics, will be commercialized in the U.S. and Canada by Novartis and the development of a depot formulation will also be pursued by Novartis. Vanda has commercialization rights for the rest of the world for the oral formulation and the

depot formulations, although Novartis has the first option to negotiate an agreement to co-market both these products in the rest of the world. Based on the terms of our sub-license agreement with Novartis we are entitled to royalty revenue of 8% of annual worldwide net sales up to $200 million and 10% of annual worldwide net sales above $200 million. We do not incur any expenses associated with this product.

Probuphine

We are developing Probuphine for the treatment of opioid addiction. Probuphine is the first product to utilize our novel, proprietary, long-term drug delivery technology. See Continuous Drug Delivery Technology below. Probuphine is designed to provide continuous, long-term therapeutic levels of the drug buprenorphine, an approved agent for the treatment of opioid addiction. Probuphine has been shown to be effective with an acceptable safety profile in the three Phase 3 studies that have been completed to date, specifically:

A six-month, double-blind, placebo-controlled safety and efficacy trial;

A six-month, open-label re-treatment safety trial; and

A pharmacokinetic safety study.

The goal of any therapy for an addictive disorder is to reduce the use of the illicit substance over time and to engage the patient in treatment long enough for therapeutic gains to be consolidated. In a clinical study, the effectiveness of a treatment for opioid addiction is evaluated by testing a patient s urine samples for the presence of illicit opioids over the treatment period. In the placebo controlled Phase 3 study of Probuphine, every participant was required to provide urine samples three times a week, essentially on alternate days. Any missed sample was considered a positive result (i.e. urine testing positive for illicit opioid). In the study, the primary effectiveness of the treatment with Probuphine was established by comparing the negative urine results (i.e. urine testing negative for illicit opioid) between the Probuphine and placebo arms using a statistical technique, specifically the continuous distribution function of negative urines , which basically performs a comparative analysis of the urine testing results over the time period of treatment. The patients in the Probuphine arm showed clinically meaningful and a statistically significant difference in the negative urines as compared to the placebo arm, i.e. the Probuphine patients had statistically more negative results than the placebo arm, demonstrating that the treatment with Probuphine was successful in reducing their usage of illicit opioids as compared to the treatment with placebo. These favorable results for Probuphine were also confirmed by a significant difference over the placebo arm in other secondary measures such as retention in treatment, withdrawal symptoms and craving for opioids, all of which are monitored by clinicians to see if a treatment is providing clinically meaningful benefit to the patients. The following data quantifies these results:

Cumulative distribution function of % negative urines:

weeks 1-16: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0361 (primary endpoint)

weeks 17-24: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0004

weeks 1-24: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0117

Difference in mean % negative urines:

weeks 1-16: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0253

weeks 17-24: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0006

Treatment retention over 24 weeks: Probuphine>placebo; p<0.0001

Patient-rated opioid withdrawal over 24 weeks: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0005

Clinician-rated opioid withdrawal over 24 weeks: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0008

Opioid craving 24 weeks: Probuphine>placebo; p= 0.0006

Global severity of opioid addiction:

Patient rated: Probuphine>placebo; p=0.0021

Physician rated: Probuphine>placebo; p=0.0086

Results for the first double-blind, placebo-controlled safety and efficacy study were initially released in July 2008. Treatment with Probuphine was well tolerated in this clinical study.

Patients who completed the first controlled study were eligible for enrollment in the six month re-treatment study, which provided data on one full year of treatment. The pharmacokinetic safety study has provided important data on the level of buprenorphine in the blood during the treatment period and gives a good profile of the safety of Probuphine. Data from all of these studies have been presented at the International Society of Addiction Medicine 2008 Annual Meeting in November 2008, and the American Society of Addiction Medicine 2009 Annual Meeting in May 2009.

These studies are part of a registration directed program intended to obtain marketing approval of Probuphine for the treatment of opioid addiction in Europe and the U.S. The Phase 3 program includes additional clinical studies, including a second controlled Phase 3 study which has received a $7.6 million award from the NIH. This NIH grant will support approximately half of the expenses associated with this study and we will need additional funding to complete this clinical study and the overall development program. This confirmatory Phase 3 study will be conducted at approximately 23 sites in the U.S. and about one-third of those sites have been initiated and are currently in the process of recruiting patients. Completion of patient enrollment is targeted for the end of 2010 with study completion and results available in the third quarter of 2011. We continue to have discussions with the FDA relating to finalizing the Probuphine clinical development program and the chemistry and manufacturing controls (CMC) which is necessary prior to any product registration.

In June 2004, we announced final results from a pilot clinical study that evaluated the safety, pharmacokinetics and preliminary efficacy of Probuphine in the treatment of opioid-addicted patients. The results were presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society of Addiction Medicine in Helsinki, and demonstrated that all 12 patients switched from daily sublingual buprenorphine therapy to Probuphine, had maintenance of therapeutic benefit for a period of six months following a single treatment of Probuphine. Treatment with Probuphine was well tolerated in this clinical study, with no significant adverse events.

Continuous Drug Delivery Technology

Our continuous drug delivery system consists of a small, solid rod made from a mixture of ethylene-vinyl acetate (EVA) and a drug substance. The resulting product is a solid matrix that is placed subcutaneously, normally in the upper arm in a simple office procedure, and is removed in a similar manner at the end of the treatment period. The drug substance is released slowly, at continuous levels, through the process of diffusion. This results in a constant rate of release similar to intravenous administration. We believe that such long-term, linear release characteristics are desirable by avoiding peak and trough level dosing that poses problems for many CNS and other therapeutic agents.

Our continuous drug delivery technology was developed to address the need for a simple, practical method to achieve continuous long-term drug delivery, and potentially can provide controlled drug release on an outpatient basis over extended periods of up to 6 12 months. In addition to Probuphine, which is our first product in clinical testing to utilize our proprietary continuous drug delivery technology, we continue to seek opportunities to develop this drug delivery technology for other potential treatment applications in which conventional treatment is limited by variability in blood drug levels and poor patient compliance.

License Agreements

We are a party to several agreements with companies and universities for the performance of research and development activities and for the acquisition of licenses relating to such activities. Expenses under these agreements totaled approximately $86,000, $239,000 and $378,000 in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In January 1997, we acquired an exclusive worldwide license under U.S. and foreign patents and patent applications relating to the use of iloperidone for the treatment of psychiatric and psychotic disorders and analgesia from Sanofi-Aventis SA (Sanofi-Aventis) (formerly Hoechst Marion Roussel, Inc.). The Sanofi-Aventis agreement provides for the payment of royalties on future net sales and requires us to satisfy certain other terms and conditions, specifically continued diligent product development and commercialization efforts standard for these types of agreements, in order to retain our rights, all of which have been met to date.

In November 1997, we granted a worldwide sublicense, except Japan, to Novartis under which Novartis continued, at its expense, all further development of iloperidone. In April 2001, that sublicense was extended to include Japan. Novartis will make our milestone and royalty payments to Sanofi-Aventis during the life of the Novartis agreement, and will also pay Titan a royalty on future net sales of the product.

In June 2004, Vanda acquired from Novartis the worldwide rights to develop and commercialize iloperidone. Under its agreement with Novartis, Vanda proceeded with and funded the iloperidone Phase III development program. All of our rights and economic interests in iloperidone, including royalties on sales of iloperidone, remained essentially unchanged under the agreement.

In October 2009, Vanda and Novartis amended and restated their sub-license agreement whereby Novartis acquired the U.S. and Canadian rights to commercialize Fanapt, the oral formulation of iIloperidone approved in the U.S. Novartis also acquired the U.S. and Canadian development and commercialization rights to the depot formulation previously under development by Vanda and agreed to fund and continue the development of this formulation. Further, Novartis has also retained the right of first negotiation to co-market Fanapt and the depot formulation in the rest of the world. Our royalty interest in iloperidone remains unchanged, and Titan is entitled to royalty revenue of 8% of annual worldwide net sales up to $200 million and 10% of annual worldwide net sales above $200 million for several years based on the remaining life of certain patents. We anticipate commencement of royalty revenues from U.S. sales during the first half of 2010.

In October 1995, we acquired from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) an exclusive worldwide license to certain U.S. and foreign patents relating to our continuous drug delivery system. The exclusive nature of the MIT license is subject to our continued diligent product development activities. The agreement provides for the payment of a 2% royalty based on sales of products and processes incorporating the licensed technology, as well as 25% of other income (excluding research expense reimbursement) derived from sublicenses of the licensed technology.

In August 2000, through the acquisition of GeoMed, Inc., we acquired an exclusive worldwide license to make, use and sell products developed under the patent rights to the compositions and application of gallium complexes. We subsequently acquired additional rights to gallium; however, between December 2008 and March 2009, as part of our ongoing efforts to conserve cash, we terminated all of the license agreements with the exception of an agreement we entered into in July 2005 with the University of Iowa Research Foundation. Under this agreement, we received an exclusive worldwide license to patent rights held by the University of Iowa Research Foundation covering the methods of treating biofilm formation, pseudomoras aeruginosa growth, human deficiency virus, and intracellular pathogens and pathogens causing chronic pulmonary infection using gallium maltolate. Under this agreement, we are required to pay a license issuance fee and certain minimum annual royalty payments. In addition, we are required to pay royalties based on net sales of products and processes incorporating the licensed technology.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

We hold a license from Sanofi-Aventis under certain issued U.S. patents and certain issued foreign patents relating to iloperidone and its methods of use. Our license is exclusive for use in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, psychotic disorders and analgesia. The term of the U.S. patent that covers certain aspects of our iloperidone product expires in 2011, however it is anticipated that based on provisions of the Hatch-Waxman Act pertaining to the approval by the FDA of new molecules for medical treatment, the market exclusivity period for Fanapt will be extended by five years to 2016. The method of use patent in the U.S. covering the depot formulation will expire in 2020 assuming no further extensions. The issued foreign patents cover major countries in Europe, Asia, North and South America and Africa with expiration dates ranging from 2010 to 2015 (does not include any market exclusivity periods or patent extension periods that may be available in these countries). Prosecution of various divisional and continuation applications and their foreign counterparts continues satisfactorily, although it is uncertain whether additional patents will be granted.

We are the exclusive licensee under the MIT license to two U.S. patents and their European counterparts relating to a long-term drug delivery system. The U.S. patent terms have already expired and European patent terms will expire in 2010. These dates do not include possible term extensions. Four additional patent applications have been filed which incorporate the use of specific compounds with the continuous delivery technology, including two applications related to Probuphine for the potential treatment of opioid addiction and chronic pain. Patents have issued in Australia, India, Mexico and New Zealand and we have received a Notice of Allowance from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) for certain claims regarding the use of Probuphine for the treatment of opioid addiction. Further prosecution of these applications is currently proceeding at the PTO and corresponding agencies in Europe, Canada, Japan, India and Hong Kong. The U.S. patent related to the use of Probuphine for the treatment of opioid addiction, if issued, will provide market exclusivity up to 2023.

We are the licensee from the University of Iowa Research Foundation (UIRF) of two issued U.S. patents (expiring 2016) relating to methods of use of gallium compounds to inhibit the growth of P. aeruginosa, and the treatment of infections by pathogens causing chronic pulmonary infection. We are also the licensee from UIRF of certain rights to patent applications covering the use of gallium complexes in preventing and also treating bacterial biofilm-based infections, for which patents have issued in South Africa and Mexico and prosecution in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and some Asian countries continues.

Competition

The pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries are characterized by rapidly evolving technology and intense competition. Many companies of all sizes, including major pharmaceutical companies and specialized biotechnology companies, are engaged in the development and commercialization of therapeutic agents designed for the treatment of the same diseases and disorders that we target. Many of our competitors have substantially greater

financial and other resources, larger research and development staff and more experience in the regulatory approval process. Moreover, potential competitors have or may have patents or other rights that conflict with patents covering our technologies. For risks we face with respect to competition, see Risk Factors We face intense competition.

With respect to Probuphine, Reckitt & Benckiser, Inc. received FDA approval in 2002 for a sublingual buprenorphine product for the treatment of opioid addiction. This product, to be administered daily, will compete with our six-month implantable product for opioid addiction. The FDA previously approved Orphan Drug designation, expiring in 2009, for Reckitt Benckiser s sublingual buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid addiction. Other forms of buprenorphine are also in development by other companies, including intramuscular injections and intranasally delivered buprenorphine, which also might compete with our product.

Several products categorized as atypical antipsychotics that will compete with Fanapt are already on the market. These products include Risperdal sold by Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Zyprexa sold by Eli Lilly, Clozaril sold by Novartis, Seroquel sold by AstraZeneca, Geodon sold by Pfizer, and Abilify sold by Bristol-Myers Squibb. Competition among these companies is already intense and iloperidone will face significant competition. The success of Fanapt will depend on how it can be differentiated from products already on the market on the basis of efficacy, side-effect profile, cost, availability of formulations and dose requirements, among other things.

Manufacturing

We utilize contract manufacturing organizations to manufacture our products for pre-clinical studies and clinical trials. While we have not introduced any products on the commercial market to date, at such time as we are ready to do so we will need to allocate additional resources to the manufacture of these products. We do not have the facilities to manufacture these products in-house nor do we intend to establish our own manufacturing operation at this time. We currently plan to pursue collaborative arrangements regarding the manufacture of any products that we may successfully develop.

Government Regulation

In order to obtain FDA approval of a new drug, a company generally must submit proof of purity, potency, safety and efficacy, among other regulatory standards. In most cases, such proof entails extensive clinical and pre-clinical laboratory tests.

The procedure for obtaining FDA approval to market a new drug involves several steps. Initially, the manufacturer must conduct pre-clinical animal testing to demonstrate that the product does not pose an unreasonable risk to human subjects in clinical studies. Upon completion of such animal testing, an Investigational New Drug application, or IND, must be filed with the FDA before clinical studies may begin. An IND application consists of, among other things, information about the proposed clinical trials. Among the conditions for clinical studies and IND approval is the requirement that the prospective manufacturer s quality control and manufacturing procedures conform to current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP), which must be followed at all times. Once the IND is approved (or if the FDA does not respond within 30 days), the clinical trials may begin.

The results of the pre-clinical and clinical testing on new drugs, if successful, are submitted to the FDA in the form of a New Drug Application (NDA). The NDA approval process requires substantial time and effort and there can be no assurance that any approval will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. The FDA may refuse to approve an NDA if applicable regulatory requirements are not satisfied. Product approvals, if granted, may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or problems occur following initial marketing.

The FDA may also require post-marketing testing and surveillance of approved products, or place other conditions on their approvals. These requirements could cause it to be more difficult or expensive to sell the products, and could therefore restrict the commercial applications of such products. Product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or if problems occur following initial marketing. With respect to patented products or technologies, delays imposed by the governmental approval process may materially reduce the period during which we will have the exclusive right to exploit such technologies.

We believe we are in compliance with all material applicable regulatory requirements. However, see Risk Factors We must comply with extensive government regulations for additional risks we face regarding regulatory requirements and compliance.

Foreign Regulatory Issues

Sales of pharmaceutical products outside the United States are subject to foreign regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. Whether or not FDA approval has been obtained, approval of a product by a comparable regulatory authority of a foreign country must generally be obtained prior to the commencement of marketing in that country. Although the time required to obtain such approval may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval, the requirements for FDA approval are among the most detailed in the world and FDA approval generally takes longer than foreign regulatory approvals.

Employees

At December 31, 2009, we had three full-time employees, one part-time employee and several consultants. See Risk Factors We may not be able to retain our key management and scientific personnel.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The timing and amount of royalty revenues from iloperidone (Fanapt) will be wholly dependent on the efforts of third parties.

We do not have any role in the marketing, manufacture or commercialization of iloperidone (Fanapt). The timing and amount of royalty revenues we receive from the sale of this product will be wholly dependent upon the ability of Novartis to successfully launch and commercialize this product in the United States and Canada and on the ability of Vanda or others to sell this product in other countries. Similarly, our ability to realize any royalty revenue relating to the depot formulation of the product will depend on the ability of Novartis to successfully complete the development and regulatory approval process and implement the marketing program necessary to commercialize this product. While Novartis has announced that it launched commercial sales of Fanapt in January 2010, which would result in royalty payments to us during the following quarter, Novartis may experience unanticipated problems that delay, perhaps materially, product sales and our receipt of revenues.

Our available capital is sufficient to fund our operations only through September 2010 and we do not have the funds needed to continue the Probuphine program.

At December 31, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of $3.3 million, which we believe is sufficient, together with the $7.6 million NIH grant, to sustain our planned operations through September 2010, at which time we expect to be generating revenues from royalties on the sale of Fanapt. We do not currently have sufficient capital to fully fund the Probuphine program, external costs which are currently estimated at approximately $18.5 million exclusive of any additional clinical trials the FDA may require, and we cannot be certain that the requisite funds will be available, from royalty revenues or otherwise, to continue that program.

Probuphine is in the development stage and may not be successfully developed or commercialized.

Probuphine, which is in Phase 3 clinical development, will require significant further capital expenditures, development, testing, and regulatory clearances prior to commercialization. Even if we are able to obtain the requisite funding to continue this program, the results of preclinical and clinical studies to date are not necessarily indicative of whether a product will demonstrate safety and efficacy in large patient populations to the satisfaction of the regulatory authorities in the U.S. and elsewhere. Of the large number of drugs in development, only a small percentage successfully complete the FDA regulatory approval process and are commercialized.

To date, we have experienced setbacks in some of our other product development efforts. For example, the results of a study evaluating the EKG profile of patients taking iloperidone led to a significant delay in the development of that product, a vaccine product formerly under development failed to meet the study s primary endpoint, and a study of one of our products in a combination treatment was discontinued as a result of an interim safety analysis. We may continue to experience unanticipated problems relating to product development, testing, regulatory compliance, manufacturing, marketing and competition, and our costs and expenses could exceed current estimates. We cannot predict whether we will successfully develop and commercialize Probuphine or any other product.

We must comply with extensive government regulations.

The research, development, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical products are subject to an extensive regulatory approval process by the FDA and other regulatory agencies in the U.S. and other countries. The process of obtaining required regulatory approvals for drugs, including conducting preclinical and clinical testing to determine safety and efficacy, is lengthy, expensive and uncertain. Even after such time and expenditures, we may not obtain necessary regulatory approvals for clinical testing or for the manufacturing or marketing of any products. We have limited experience in obtaining FDA approval. Regulatory approval may entail limitations on the indicated usage of a drug, which may reduce the drug s market potential. Even if regulatory clearance is obtained, post-market evaluation of the products, if required, could result in restrictions on a product s marketing or withdrawal of the product from the market, as well as possible civil and criminal sanctions. Our business will be seriously harmed if our regulatory submissions are delayed or we cancel plans to make submissions for proposed products for any of the following reasons:

- unanticipated preclinical testing or clinical trial reports;
- failure to reach agreement with the FDA regarding study protocols or endpoints;
- changes in regulations or the adoption of new regulations;
- unanticipated enforcement of existing regulations;
- unexpected technological developments; and
- developments by our competitors.

We face risks associated with third parties conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials of our products as well as our dependence on third parties to manufacture any products that we may successfully develop.

We depend on third-party laboratories and medical institutions to conduct preclinical studies and clinical trials for our products and other third-party organizations to perform data collection and analysis, all of which must maintain both good laboratory and good clinical practices. We will also depend upon third party manufacturers for the production of any products we may successfully develop to comply with current Good Manufacturing Practices of the FDA, which are similarly outside our direct control. If third party laboratories and medical institutions conducting studies of our products fail to maintain both good laboratory and clinical practices, the studies could be delayed or have to be repeated. Similarly, if the manufacturers of any products we develop in the future fail to comply with current Good Manufacturing Practices of the FDA, we may be forced to cease manufacturing such product until we have found another third party to manufacture the product.

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We face risks associated with clinical trial liability claims in the event that the use or misuse of our product candidates results in personal injury or death.

We face an inherent risk of clinical trial liability claims in the event that the use or misuse of our product candidates results in personal injury or death. Our clinical liability insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover claims that may be made against us. Any claims against us, regardless of their merit, could severely harm our financial condition, strain our management and other resources or destroy the prospects for commercialization of the product which is the subject of any such claim.

We may be unable to protect our patents and proprietary rights.

Our future success will depend to a significant extent on our ability to:

obtain and keep patent protection for our products and technologies on an international basis;

enforce our patents to prevent others from using our inventions;

maintain and prevent others from using our trade secrets; and

operate and commercialize products without infringing on the patents or proprietary rights of others.

We cannot assure you that our patent rights will afford any competitive advantages, and these rights may be challenged or circumvented by third parties. Further, patents may not be issued on any of our pending patent applications in the U.S. or abroad. Because of the extensive time required for development, testing and regulatory review of a potential product, it is possible that before a potential product can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in existence for only a short period following commercialization, reducing or eliminating any advantage of the patent. For example, the two U.S. patents licensed by Titan under the MIT license have already expired, and we must rely on the method of use patent application for Probuphine to get patent protection and market exclusivity. If we sue others for infringing our patents, a court may determine that such patents are invalid or unenforceable. Even if the validity of our patent rights is upheld by a court, a court may not prevent the alleged infringement of our patent rights on the grounds that such activity is not covered by our patent claims.

In addition, third parties may sue us for infringing their patents. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may be required to:

pay substantial damages;

stop using our technologies and methods;

stop certain research and development efforts;

develop non-infringing products or methods; and

obtain one or more licenses from third parties.

If required, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such licenses on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are sued for infringement, we could encounter substantial delays in development, manufacture and commercialization of our product candidates. Any litigation, whether to enforce our patent rights or to defend against allegations that we infringe third party rights, will be costly, time consuming, and may distract management from other important tasks.

We also rely in our business on trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary information. We seek to protect this information, in part, through the use of confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants, advisors and others. Nonetheless, we cannot assure you that those agreements will provide adequate protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information and prevent their unauthorized use or disclosure. To the extent that consultants, key employees or other third parties apply technological information independently developed by them or by others to our proposed products, disputes may arise as to the proprietary rights to such information, which may not be resolved in our favor.

We face intense competition.

Competition in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries is intense. We face, and will continue to face, competition from numerous companies that currently market, or are developing, products for the treatment of the diseases and disorders we have targeted. Many of these entities have significantly greater research and

development capabilities, experience in obtaining regulatory approvals and manufacturing, marketing, financial and managerial resources than we have. We also compete with universities and other research institutions in the development of products, technologies and processes, as well as the recruitment of highly qualified personnel. Our competitors may succeed in developing technologies or products that are more effective than the ones we have under development or that render our proposed products or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete. In addition, our competitors may achieve product commercialization or patent protection earlier than we will.

Healthcare reform and restrictions on reimbursements may limit our financial returns.

Our ability or the ability of our collaborators to commercialize drug products, if any, may depend in part on the extent to which government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations will reimburse consumers for the cost of these products. These third parties are increasingly challenging both the need for and the price of new drug products. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved therapeutics. Adequate third party reimbursement may not be available for our own or our collaborator s drug products to enable us or them to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on their and our investments in research and product development.

We may not be able to retain our key management and scientific personnel.

As a company with a limited number of personnel, we are highly dependent on the services of our executive management and scientific staff, in particular Sunil Bhonsle and Marc Rubin, our President and Executive Chairman, respectively, and our Senior Vice President Clinical Development and Medical Affairs, all of whom are parties to employment agreements with us. The loss of one or more of such individuals could substantially impair ongoing research and development programs and could hinder our ability to obtain corporate partners. Our success depends in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. We compete in our hiring efforts with other pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, as well as universities and nonprofit research organizations, and we may not be successful in our efforts to attract and retain personnel.

Our shares are currently quoted in the OTC Pink Sheets and we cannot predict whether our shares will ever trade on the OTC Bulletin Board or any national securities exchange.

Our shares are currently quoted in the OTC Pink Sheets. Many institutional investors have investment policies which prohibit them from trading in stocks on the OTC Pink Sheets. As a result, shares quoted on the OTC Pink Sheets generally have limited trading volume and exhibit a wide spread between the bid/ask quotations than stock traded on national exchanges. We anticipate having a registered broker-dealer file a Form 211 with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority that would permit our common stock to be quoted for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, but we cannot be sure that such an effort would be successful. As a result, an investment in our common stock may be illiquid and investors may not be able to liquidate their investment readily or at all when they desire to sell.

Our stock price has been and will likely continue to be volatile.

Our stock price has experienced substantial fluctuations and could continue to fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, including:

- variations in our anticipated or actual operating results;
- sales of substantial amounts of our common stock;
- announcements about us or about our competitors, including introductions of new products;
- litigation and other developments relating to our patents or other proprietary rights or those of our competitors;
- conditions in the pharmaceutical or biotechnology industries;

governmental regulation and legislation; and

change in securities analysts estimates of our performance, or our failure to meet analysts expectations.

Our common stock is deemed to be a penny stock, which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their shares due to suitability requirements.

Our common stock is subject to Rule 15g-1 through 15g-9 under the Exchange Act, which imposes certain sales practice requirements on broker-dealers which sell our common stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally, individuals with a net worth in excess of $1,000,000 or annual incomes exceeding $200,000 (or $300,000 together with their spouses)). For transactions covered by this rule, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser s written consent to the transaction prior to the sale. This rule adversely affects the ability of broker-dealers to sell our common stock and the ability of our stockholders to sell their shares of common stock.

Additionally, our common stock is subject to the SEC regulations for penny stock. Penny stock includes any equity security that is not listed on a national exchange and has a market price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The regulations require that prior to any non-exempt buy/sell transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule set forth by the SEC relating to the penny stock market must be delivered to the purchaser of such penny stock. This disclosure must include the amount of commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current price quotations for the common stock. The regulations also require that monthly statements be sent to holders of penny stock that disclose recent price information for the penny stock and information of the limited market for penny stocks. These requirements adversely affect the market liquidity of our common stock.

As a result of the de-registration of our securities, we are currently ineligible to use Form S-3 to register securities, which may adversely affect our cost of future capital.

We are currently ineligible to use Form S-3 to register securities for sale by us or for resale by other security holders and will not be eligible until we have timely filed all periodic reports under the Exchange Act for at least 12 calendar months. In the meantime, we would need to use Form S-1 to register securities with the SEC for capital raising transactions or issue such securities in private placements, in either case, increasing the costs of raising capital during this period.

Our net operating losses and research and development tax credits may not be available to reduce future federal and state income tax payments.

At December 31, 2009, we had federal net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of $227.8 million and $7.0 million, respectively, and state net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards of $123.4 million and $6.5 million, respectively. Current federal and state tax laws include substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating loss and tax credits in the event of an ownership change. We have not performed a change of ownership analysis since 1999 and, accordingly, some or all of our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may not be available to offset future taxable income, if any. Even if the carryforwards are available, they may be subject to annual limitations, lack of future taxable income, or future ownership changes that could result in the expiration of the carryforwards before they are utilized.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in the following discussion and throughout this report that are not historical in nature are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of words such as expect, anticipate, estimate, may, will, should, intend, believe, and similar expressions. Although we believe the expe reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements are inherently subject to risk and we can give no assurances that our expectations will prove to be correct. Actual results could differ from those described in this report because of numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, without limitation, those described under Item 1A Risk Factors. We undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect actual outcomes. Please see Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements at the beginning of this Form 10.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10.

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in the development of proprietary therapeutics primarily for the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) disorders. We commenced operations in 1992 and completed an initial public offering in January 1996. At the end of 2007, we had three late stage product development programs: (i) iloperidone-NDA filed with the FDA by Vanda seeking U.S. marketing approval for treatment of schizophrenia, (ii) Probuphine-controlled Phase 3 study being conducted by Titan to evaluate safety and efficacy for the treatment of opioid addiction, and (iii) Spheramine-controlled Phase 2b study being conducted by Bayer Schering Pharma for the treatment of advanced Parkinsons disease. In July 2008, we learned that Vanda, the licensee of iloperidone, had received a non-approval letter from the FDA. In July 2008, we announced positive results in the Phase 3 study of Probuphine for the treatment of opioid addiction. In September 2008, we were advised by the licensee of Spheramine that it was ending its development program and terminating its license agreement with us. After further review and analysis of the information on which such licensee s decision was based, we also decided to discontinue any further activities associated with this product candidate. As a result of these adverse events with respect to two of our three principal product candidates, we were forced to undertake substantial cost cutting measures that included an almost complete reduction in our workforce and a phased suspension of all of our development activities, and focus our efforts on maximizing value for our stockholders either through the sale of assets or the establishment of a corporate partnering arrangement for Probuphine.

In May 2009, the FDA, after reviewing additional material provided by Vanda, reconsidered its decision and granted approval for iloperidone (Fanapt). Later that month, we announced that we had re-engaged three of our prior executives, including our two current executive officers. In October 2009, Vanda and Novartis announced their agreement regarding the marketing and commercialization of this product and later that month we received a $7.6 million grant from the NIH for the clinical development of Probuphine. Our board of directors is currently in the process of evaluating all of the strategic alternatives available to us to maximize shareholder value, including possible monetization of the Fanapt royalty stream, continuation of the Probuphine program, a merger or other business combination, among others.

Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. We believe the following accounting policies for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 to be applicable:

Share-Based Payments

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation* (formerly SFAS No. 123(R)), using the modified-prospective transition method. Under the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, share-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense, net of estimated pre-vesting forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period of the award. We selected the Black-Scholes option pricing model as the most appropriate fair value method for our awards. Calculating share-based compensation expense requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the share-based awards, stock price volatility, and pre-vesting forfeitures. We estimated the expected term of stock options granted for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 based on the historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the share-based awards, vesting schedules and the expectations of future employee behavior. We estimated the expected term of stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2007 based on the simplified method provided in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*. We estimated the volatility of our common stock at the date of grant based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of share-based awards represent our best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, our share-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected pre-vesting forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those shares expected to vest. We estimate the pre-vesting forfeiture rate based on historical experience. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, our share-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period.

Income Taxes

We make certain estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities, which arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves us estimating our current tax exposure under the most recent tax laws and assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes.

We assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets. We consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. If it is not more likely than not that we will recover our deferred tax assets, we will increase our provision for taxes by recording a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets that we estimate will not ultimately be recoverable.

Clinical Trial Accrual

We also record accruals for estimated ongoing clinical trial costs. Clinical trial costs represent costs incurred by clinical research organizations, (CROs), and clinical sites. These costs are recorded as a component of research and development expenses. Under our agreements, progress payments are typically made to investigators, clinical sites and CROs. We analyze the progress of the clinical trials, including levels of patient enrollment, invoices received and contracted costs when evaluating the adequacy of accrued liabilities. Significant judgments and estimates must be made and used in determining the accrued balance in any accounting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions. Revisions are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. The actual clinical trial costs for the Probuphine studies conducted in the past three years have not differed materially from the estimated projection of expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have funded our operations since inception primarily through sales of our securities, as well as with proceeds from warrant and option exercises, corporate licensing and collaborative agreements, and government-sponsored research grants. At December 31, 2009, we had approximately $3.3 million of cash and cash equivalents compared to approximately $4.7 million at December 31, 2008.

Our operating activities used approximately $5.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. This consisted primarily of the net loss for the period of approximately $5.9 million and $1.3 million related to net changes in operating assets and liabilities. This was offset in part by non-cash charges of approximately $0.2 million related to depreciation, and approximately $1.5 million related to share-based compensation expenses. Uses of cash in operating activities were primarily to fund product development programs and administrative expenses. The license agreements with Sanofi-Aventis and MIT require us to pay royalties on future product sales, if any. In addition, in order to maintain license and other rights while products are under development, we must comply with customary licensee obligations, including the payment of patent-related costs, annual minimum license fees, meeting project-funding milestones and diligent efforts in product development. The aggregate commitments we have under these agreements, including minimum license payments, for the next 12 months is approximately $100,000. See Item 1. Business License Agreements.

Net cash provided by investing activities of approximately $2,000 during the year ended December 31, 2009 consisted of purchases of furniture and equipment of approximately $7,000. This was offset in part by net proceeds from the sale of an investment of approximately $9,000.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately $4.0 million, which consisted primarily of proceeds from the following: In September and October 2009, our directors exercised options to purchase our common stock providing net proceeds of approximately $555,000. In December 2009, we completed the sale of 300,000 shares of common stock for aggregate net proceeds of approximately $478,000. Also in December 2009, we entered into a financing agreement with Oxford Capital Financing (Oxford) pursuant to which we received a three-year term loan in the principal amount of $3.0 million that bears interest at the rate of 13% per annum. We paid Oxford an initial facility fee of $60,000 and are obligated to make a final payment fee of $180,000. The loan is secured by our assets and has a provision for pre-payment. Oxford received five-year warrants to purchase 42,254 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $2.13 per share.

We expect to continue to incur substantial additional operating losses from costs related to the continuation of product and technology development, clinical trials, and administrative activities. We believe that our working capital at December 31, 2009, together with proceeds from the NIH grant, is sufficient to sustain our planned operations through September 2010, at which time we expect to be generating royalty revenues from sales of Fanapt that we believe will enable us to fund our operations at least through December 2010.

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The following table sets forth the aggregate contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

		Payments Due by Period			
Contractual obligations	**Total**	**< 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**5 years+**
Operating leases	$ 289	$ 274	$ 15	$	$
License agreements	78	61	7	5	5
Debt obligation	$ 3,905	$ 901	$ 3,004	$ 0	
Total contractual cash obligations	$ 4,272	$ 1,236	$ 3,026	$ 5	$ 5

For a full discussion of risks and uncertainties regarding our need for additional financing, see Risk Factors Our available capital is sufficient to fund our operations only through September 2010 and we do not have the funds needed to continue the Probuphine program.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Revenues in 2009 were approximately $79,000 compared to approximately $73,000 in 2008, an increase of approximately $6,000. Our revenues during 2009 and 2008 were derived from fees received under various licensing agreements.

Research and development expenses for 2009 were approximately $2.5 million compared to approximately $16.2 million in 2008, a decrease of approximately $13.7 million, or 85%. The decrease in research and development costs was primarily associated with the phased suspension of activities associated with clinical trials related to our Probuphine product, resulting in reductions in employee-related costs of approximately $3.8 million, internal research and development expenses of approximately $1.1 million and external research and development expenses of approximately $8.6 million. External research and development expenses include direct expenses such as clinical research organization charges, investigator and review board fees, patient expense reimbursements and contract manufacturing expenses. During 2009, our external research and development expenses relating to our Probuphine product development program were approximately $0.7 million compared to approximately $9.3 million for 2008. Other research and development expenses include internal operating costs such as clinical research and development personnel-related expenses, clinical trials-related travel expenses, and allocation of facility and corporate costs. As a result of the risks and uncertainties inherently associated with pharmaceutical research and development activities described elsewhere in this report, we are unable to estimate the specific timing and future costs of our clinical development programs or the timing of material cash inflows, if any, from our products or product candidates.

General and administrative expenses for 2009 were approximately $3.4 million, compared to approximately $9.8 million in 2008, a decrease of approximately $6.4 million, or 65%. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily related to reductions in employee-related costs of approximately $3.9 million, non-cash stock compensation costs of approximately $0.3 million, marketing and product positioning costs of approximately $1.0 million, legal fees of approximately $0.3 million, travel-related expenses of approximately $0.3 million, consulting and professional fees of approximately $0.2 million, Board of Directors fees of approximately $0.2 million, and other general and administrative costs of approximately $0.1 million.

Net other expense for 2009 was approximately $71,000 compared to net other income of approximately $484,000 in 2008. Net other expense in 2009, consisted primarily of financing related expenses of approximately $60,000, interest expense of approximately $9,000 and tax-related expenses of approximately $10,000 offset by interest income of approximately $2,000 and net gain of approximately $6,000 resulting from the sale of certain assets. Net other income during 2008, consisted primarily of interest income on investments of approximately $0.5 million and gains of approximately $0.1 million resulting from the sale of certain investments offset by other expenses of approximately $0.1 million.

As a result of the foregoing, we had a net loss of approximately $5.9 million in 2009 compared to a net loss of approximately $25.4 million in 2008.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Revenues in 2008 were $73,000 compared to $24,000 for 2007, an increase of $49,000. Our revenues during 2008 and 2007 were derived from fees received under various licensing agreements.

Research and development expenses for 2008 were $16.2 million compared to $12.2 million for 2007, an increase of $4.0 million. The increase in research and development expense was primarily associated with the initiation of certain clinical study-related activities in 2007. Of our 2008 research and development expenses, approximately 57%, or $9.3 million, were attributable to external research and development expenses related to our Probuphine project. External research and development expenses include direct expenses such as clinical research organization charges, investigator and review board fees, patient expense reimbursements, pre-clinical activities and contract manufacturing expenses. Remaining research and development expenses were attributable to internal operating costs, which include clinical research and development personnel salaries and employee-related expenses, clinical trials related travel expenses, and allocation of facility and corporate costs.

General and administrative expenses for 2008 were $9.8 million compared to $6.2 million for 2007, an increase of $3.6 million. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily related to increases in employee-related costs of approximately $1.9 million, non-cash stock compensation costs of approximately $0.5 million, marketing and product positioning costs of approximately $0.6 million, legal fees of approximately $0.2 million, travel-related expenses of approximately $0.1 million, and other general and administrative costs of approximately $0.3 million. This was offset by a decrease in consulting and professional fees of approximately $0.1 million.

Other income, net, for 2008 was $484,000 compared to $786,000 for 2007, a decrease of $302,000. The decrease in other income, net, consisted primarily of a decrease in interest income on investments of approximately $0.2 million and a decrease in gains on the sale of investments of approximately $0.2 million. This was offset by a decrease in other expense of approximately $0.1 million.

As a result of the foregoing, we had a net loss of $25.4 million in 2008 compared to a net loss of $17.7 million in 2007.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have never entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements and we have never established any special purpose entities. We have not guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities or entered into any options on non-financial assets.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We held no marketable securities at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Item 3. Properties

We have a five-year operating lease, expiring in June 2010, for approximately 14,017 square feet of office space in South San Francisco, California. We currently sublease approximately 6,871 square feet of our office space in South San Francisco, California to Anesiva, Inc. under an operating lease expiring in June 2010. We also have an operating lease, expiring in March 2011, for approximately 3,135 square feet of office space in Fort Lee, New Jersey**.**

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth, as of February 28, 2010, certain information concerning the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each stockholder known by us to own beneficially five percent or more of our outstanding common stock; (ii) each director; (iii) each named executive officer; and (iv) all of our executive officers and directors as a group, and their percentage ownership and voting power.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Shares Beneficially Owned(2)	Percent of Shares Beneficially Owned
Marc Rubin, M.D.	1,255,623 (3)	2.1%
Victor J. Bauer, Ph.D.	351,976 (4)	*
Sunil Bhonsle	1,212,287 (5)	2.0%
Eurelio M. Cavalier	423,749 (6)	*
Hubert E. Huckel, M.D.	457,938 (7)	*
Joachim Friedrich Kapp, M.D., Ph.D.	1,054,583 (8)	1.8%
M. David MacFarlane, Ph.D.	259,165 (9)	*
Ley S. Smith	351,249 (10)	*
First Eagle Investment Management, LLC	7,986,744 (11)	13.1%
All executive officers and directors as a group (8) persons	5,366,570	8.6%

* Less than one percent.

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of such individual is c/o Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 400 Oyster Point Boulevard, Suite 505, South San Francisco, California 94080.

(2) In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of a person, shares of our common stock subject to options held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2010 are deemed outstanding. Such shares, however, are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage ownership of each other person. Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table and pursuant to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock.

(3) Includes 880,623 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(4) Includes 340,832 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(5) Includes (i) 921,030 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and (ii) 225,757 shares held in a family trust for which he serves as trustee.

(6) Includes 241,249 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(7) Includes (i) 268,749 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and (ii) 789 shares held by his wife.

(8) Includes 52,083 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(9) Includes 136,665 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(10) Includes 238,749 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options.

(11) Derived from a Schedule 13G filed by First Eagle Investment Management, LLC on February 5, 2010. Includes warrants to purchase 1,562,500 shares of common stock. The holder s address is 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105.

Change in Control

There were no arrangements, known to us, including any pledge by any person of our securities the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of our company.

Item 5. Directors and Executive Officers

Set forth below are the name, age and position and a brief account of the business experience of each of our executive officers and directors:

Name	Age	Office	Director Since
Marc Rubin (1)	55	Executive Chairman of the Board	November 2007
Sunil Bhonsle	60	President and Director	February 2004
Victor J. Bauer (2)	74	Director	November 1997
Eurelio M. Cavalier (1)(3)(4)	77	Director	September 1998
Hubert E. Huckel (1)(2)(3)	78	Director	October 1995
Joachim Friedrich Kapp	68	Director	August 2005
M. David MacFarlane (2)(4)	69	Director	May 2002
Ley S. Smith (1)(2)(4)	75	Director	July 2000

(1) Member of Executive Committee
(2) Member of Audit Committee
(3) Member of Compensation Committee
(4) Member of Nominating Committee

Marc Rubin, M.D. served as our President and Chief Executive from October 2007 until December 2008 and was re-engaged as our Executive Chairman in May 2009. Until February 2007, Dr. Rubin served as Head of Global Research and Development for Bayer Schering Pharma, as well as a member of the Executive Committee of Bayer Healthcare and the Board of Management of Bayer Schering Pharma. Prior to the merger of Bayer Pharmaceuticals and Schering AG in June 2006, Dr. Rubin was a member of the Executive Board of Schering AG since joining such company in October 2003, as well as Chairman of Schering Berlin Inc. and President of Berlex Pharmaceuticals, a division of Schering AG. From 1990 until August 2003, Dr. Rubin was employed by GlaxoSmithKline where he held positions of responsibility in global clinical and commercial development overseeing programs in the United States, Europe, Asia and Latin America. From 2001 through 2003, he was Senior Vice President of Global Clinical Pharmacology & Discovery Medicine. Dr. Rubin holds an M.D. from Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Rubin currently serves on the board of directors of Medarex, Inc.

Sunil Bhonsle served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from September 1995 until December 2008 and was re-engaged as our President in May 2009. Mr. Bhonsle served in various positions, including Vice President and General Manager Plasma Supply and Manager Inventory and Technical Planning, at Bayer Corporation from July 1975 until April 1995. Mr. Bhonsle holds an M.B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley and a B.Tech. in chemical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology.

Victor J. Bauer, Ph.D. serves as the Executive Vice President of Concordia Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a biopharmaceutical company he co-founded in January 2004. From February 1997 through March 2003, Dr. Bauer was employed by Titan, most recently as our Executive Director of Corporate Development. From April 1996 until its merger into Titan, Dr. Bauer also served as a director and Chairman of Theracell. From December 1992 until February 1997, Dr. Bauer was a self-employed consultant to companies in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Prior to that time, Dr. Bauer was with Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc., where he served as President from 1988 through 1992.

Eurelio M. Cavalier was employed in various capacities by Eli Lilly & Co. from 1958 until his retirement in 1994, serving as Vice President Sales from 1976 to 1982 and Group Vice President U.S. Pharmaceutical Business Unit from 1982 to 1993.

Hubert E. Huckel, M.D. served in various positions with The Hoechst Group from 1964 until his retirement in December 1992. At the time of his retirement, Dr. Huckel was Chairman of the Board of Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Chairman and President of Hoechst-Roussel Agri-Vet Company and a member of the Executive Committee of Hoechst Celanese Corporation. He currently serves on the board of directors of ThermoGenesis Corp., Catalyst Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Concordia Pharmaceuticals, Inc. He is a member of the compensation committee of ThermoGenesis Corp.

Joachim Friedrich Kapp, M.D., Ph.D. worked in various capacities for Schering AG from 1975 until his retirement in 2005, including from 1991 on as President of the Global Business Unit, Specialized Therapeutics. Dr. Kapp worked in various capacities with Warner Lambert and its subsidiaries between 1984 and 1990. Since his retirement, Dr. Kapp has provided consulting services to early stage pharmaceutical companies. Dr. Kapp holds an M.D. and a Ph.D. from The University of Essen, Germany.

M. David MacFarlane, Ph.D. served as Vice President and Responsible Head of Regulatory Affairs of Genentech, Inc from 1989 until his retirement in August 1999. Prior to joining Genentech, Inc., he served in various positions with Glaxo Inc., last as Vice President of Regulatory Affairs.

Ley S. Smith served in various positions with The Upjohn Company and Pharmacia & Upjohn from 1958 until his retirement in November 1997. From 1991 to 1993 he served as Vice Chairman of the Board of The Upjohn Company, and from 1993 to 1995 he was President and Chief Operating Officer of The Upjohn Company. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Smith was Executive Vice President of Pharmacia & Upjohn, and President of Pharmacia & Upjohn s U.S. Pharma Product Center.

As indicated above, each of our directors has extensive management and operational experience in one or more facets of the pharmaceutical industry, including research, product development, clinical and regulatory affairs, manufacturing and sales and marketing, providing our company with the leadership needed by a biotechnology company in all stages of its development.

Directors serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected and qualified. Officers serve at the discretion of the board of directors, subject to rights, if any, under contracts of employment. See Item 6. Executive Compensation Employment Agreements.

Board Leadership Structure

Currently, our principal executive officer and chairman of the board positions are held separately by Sunil Bhonsle and Marc Rubin, respectively.

Item 6. Executive Compensation

Overview

During the last approximately 18 months, our company has undergone significant changes to its operations and organizational structure. In late 2007, we had three promising late stage product development programs, iloperidone, Probuphine and Spheramine. Planning for the future, we added to the executive management team with the addition on October 1, 2007 of Marc Rubin as Chief Executive Officer. Simultaneously, Louis Bucalo assumed the role of Executive Chairman. Later, in April 2008, we entered into an agreement with Dr. Bucalo pursuant to which he retired and resigned as an officer and member of our board of directors.

In July 2008, we experienced adverse events in connection with our iloperidone and Spheramine development programs that negatively impacted our financial position and the market price of our common stock. Consequently, upon the recommendation of our Compensation Committee, in October 2008 we implemented an employee retention program in order to bolster our ability to pursue our objective of completing an appropriate transaction for the advancement of the Probuphine development program. The retention program consisted of two components the issuance of restricted shares in lieu of the annual option grants that would otherwise be made in January 2009 and modifications to existing severance provisions. On October 21, 2008, an aggregate of 1,430,000 restricted shares were granted with varying vesting schedules to our employees, of which a total of 900,000 were granted to Marc Rubin, Sunil Bhonsle and Robert Farrell, our three executive officers at that time. As part of the retention program, we made a determination to increase the severance period (which ranged from 1 to 12 months) by 100% for substantially all of our employees in the event that within one year following a change in control the employee s employment were terminated (including constructive termination) other than for cause.

Following a further decline in the market value of the Company and to conserve capital, in December 2008 we effected an approximately 90% reduction in our workforce in order to reduce operations to the minimal level necessary to enable us to continue our efforts to realize the potential value of our assets, particularly the Probuphine program. As part of the reduction plan, Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle entered into separation agreements pursuant to which they ended their employment relationships with us but agreed to assist us during the next six months, as needed, in connection with the aforementioned efforts. Robert Farrell, Chief Financial Officer, assumed the role of President pursuant to the terms of a retention agreement. Accordingly, by year end, we had three employees, including Mr. Farrell who served as our sole executive officer. In April 2009, we terminated Mr. Farrell s employment and Mr. Bhonsle, a board member, stepped in as our interim President. As a result of the foregoing, all but 5,000 of the restricted shares issued as part of the October 2008 retention program were cancelled.

In May 2009, the FDA s approval of Fanapt substantially increased our opportunities and our board recommended the rehiring of certain of our former officers, including Dr. Rubin, who agreed to serve as our Executive Chairman, and Sunil Bhonsle, who assumed the role of President. Their compensation packages were structured by our Compensation Committee with minimal or no base salary, payment of which was also deferred to help maximize our limited cash resources, and to return the executives to an equity position comparable to that which existed prior to their termination five months earlier.

This compensation discussion describes the material elements of compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to each of our executive officers who served as named executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2009, our last completed fiscal year prior to the filing of this Form 10. This compensation discussion focuses on the information contained in the following tables and related footnotes and narrative for primarily the last completed fiscal year; however, in light of the material changes in our operations and management team described above and elsewhere in this Form 10, we also describe compensation actions taken before or after the last completed fiscal year to the extent it enhances the understanding of our executive compensation disclosure.

Compensation Program Objectives and Philosophy

Our Compensation Committee currently oversees the design and administration of our executive compensation program. It reviews and approves all elements of compensation for each of our named executive officers taking into consideration recommendations from our principal executive officer (for compensation other than his own), as well as competitive market guidance from the Radford Biotechnology Surveys and, when applicable, other independent third-party compensation consultants. We define our competitive markets for executive talent to be the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries in northern California and New Jersey. To date, we have utilized the Radford Biotechnology Surveys, a third party market specific compensation survey, and, when applicable, other independent third-party compensation consultants to benchmark our executive compensation.

The principal elements of our executive compensation program have historically been base salary, annual cash incentives, long-term equity incentives in the form of stock options, other benefits and perquisites, post-termination severance and acceleration of stock option vesting for certain named executive officers upon termination and/or a change in control. Our other benefits and perquisites have consisted of life, health and disability insurance benefits, and a qualified 401(k) savings plan. Our philosophy has been to position the aggregate of these elements at a level that is competitive within the industry and commensurate with our size and performance. During the last 18 months, our compensation philosophy has evolved to accommodate our changing circumstances, operational needs and limited financial resources during this period.

During 2009, our operations were initially focused on winding down the company while maximizing the value that could be returned to the shareholders. Subsequently, following the approval of iloperidone by the FDA in May 2009, we have focused on efforts to realize maximum shareholder value from both iloperidone and Probuphine, while limiting expenses to stay within the available cash resources. Accordingly, our Compensation Committee implemented a compensation plan which substantially limited the base salary while providing additional potential earnings through stock option awards.

Base Salaries

During 2009, the base salary of the named executives is reflective of the limited availability of funds and the reduced level of operations. Accordingly, Mr. Farrell, President and CFO from January to April 2009 accepted an approximately 25% reduction in base salary from the prior years base salary. Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle, whose employment was terminated in December 2008, received lump sum severance payments of approximately $384,000 and $277,000, respectively, in January 2009 and continued to provide services in support of winding down the operations. Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle have indicated that such services were undertaken in their roles as directors of Titan and that we do not owe them any consulting fees for work performed prior to their re-employment in May 2009, except for the time during which Mr. Bhonsle assumed the role of Acting President during the months of April and May 2009 for which he was paid approximately $12,400. Following the approval of iloperidone by the FDA, both Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle executed employment agreements pursuant to which, through February 28, 2010, Dr. Rubin was engaged as Executive Chairman with no base salary and Mr. Bhonsle was confirmed as our President with a base salary of $ 200,000 per year, an approximately 33% reduction from the prior year, payment of which has been deferred until our receipt of funds. As a result of amendments to these agreements, effective March 1, 2010, Mr. Bhonsle s base annual salary was set at $300,000, essentially his 2008 level, and Dr. Rubin will continue to serve without cash compensation through June 30, 2010, at which time we expect to have new compensation arrangements in place. In the event new compensation arrangements with Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle have not been determined prior to June 30, 2010, Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle will either (i) make a determination to continue their employment at their then existing respective compensation levels or (ii) terminate their employment arrangements with the Company. See Employment Agreements below.

During the next several months, as we evaluate the strategic alternatives for us going forward and our related human resource requirements, our Compensation Committee will review appropriate base salaries for our executive officers, in particular cash compensation for Dr. Rubin. In making its determination, the Compensation Committee will consider the time commitment necessary and the roles our executives will play in implementing our plans. It is not anticipated that base salaries for the balance of 2010, assuming full time employment for each of them, will be increased materially beyond 2008 levels.

Long-term Equity Incentives

We provide the opportunity for our named executive officers and other executives to earn a long-term equity incentive award. Long-term incentive awards provide employees with the incentive to stay with us for longer

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periods of time, which in turn, provides us with greater stability. Equity awards also are less costly to us in the short term than cash compensation. We review long-term equity incentives for our named executive officers and other executives annually.

Historically, for our named executive officers, our stock option grants were of a size and term determined and approved by the Compensation Committee in consideration of the range of grants in the Radford Survey, generally falling within the 50-75% range outlined in the survey. We have traditionally used stock options as our form of equity compensation because stock options provide a relatively straightforward incentive for our executives, result in less immediate dilution of existing shareholders interests and, prior to our adoption of FAS 123(R), resulted in less compensation expense for us relative to other types of equity awards. Generally, all grants of stock options to our employees were granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than the fair market value of our common stock on the respective grant dates. For a discussion of the determination of the fair market value of these grants, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates.

We do not time stock option grants to executives in coordination with the release of material non-public information. Our stock option grants have a 10-year contractual exercise term. In general, the option grants are also subject to the following post-termination and change in control provisions:

Event	Award Vesting	Exercise Term
Termination by us for Reason Other than Cause, Disability or Death	Forfeit Unvested Options	Earlier of: (1) 90 days or (2) Remaining Option Period
Termination for Disability, Death or Retirement	Forfeit Unvested Options	Earlier of: (1) 2 years or (2) Remaining Option Period
Termination for Cause	Forfeit Vested and Unvested Options	Expire
Other Termination	Forfeit Unvested Options	Earlier of: (1) 90 days or (2) Remaining Option Period
Change in Control	Accelerated*	*

* The Compensation Committee may provide that, in the event of a change in control, any outstanding awards that are unexercisable or otherwise unvested will become fully vested and immediately exercisable. If there is a termination of employment, the applicable termination provisions regarding exercise term will apply.

The vesting of certain of our named executive officers stock options is accelerated pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements in certain change in control or other material events. These terms are more fully described in Employment Agreements and Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control.

Upon termination of employment of Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle in December 2008, all prior stock option grants ceased further vesting and the vested stock options continued to be available for exercise while they remained members of the board of directors. Prior stock option grants awarded to Mr. Farrell, who continued as the President and Chief Financial Officer until April 2009, continued to vest during the term of his employment and the vested stock options subsequently expired unexercised 90 days following termination of his employment.

At the time of re-engagement of Dr. Rubin as Executive Chairman in May 2009, he was awarded a stock option grant of 1,000,000 shares with immediate vesting of 25% of the grant and the remainder to vest monthly over four years. This is the only compensation provided to Dr. Rubin. Similarly, upon the confirmation of Mr. Bhonsle as the President, he was awarded a stock option grant to purchase 700,000 shares of common stock with immediate vesting of 25% and the remainder to vest monthly over four years.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Members of our Compensation Committee of the board of directors were Mr. Eurelio M. Cavalier, Dr. Hubert E. Huckel and Dr. Joachim Friedrich Kapp. No member of our Compensation Committee was, or has been, an officer or employee of Titan or any of our subsidiaries.

No member of the Compensation Committee has a relationship that would constitute an interlocking relationship with executive officers or directors of the Company or another entity.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table shows information concerning the annual compensation for services provided to us by our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our other executive officers for the periods set forth.

Name and Principal Position(1)	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Option Awards(2) ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total Compensation ($)
Marc Rubin, M.D.(3)(4)(5)	2009	$ 384,326		$ 832,794	$	$ 1,217,120
Executive Chairman	2008	430,639		36,715	36,767	504,121
	2007	103,750		2,483,500		2,587,300
Louis R. Bucalo, M.D.(6)(7)	2009	328,125				328,125
Former Executive Chairman	2008	375,169		143,070	2,000	520,239
	2007	493,328		268,668		761,996
Sunil Bhonsle (8)	2009	402,487		604,989	12,400	1,019,876
President				127,805		468,335
	2008	340,550				
	2007	297,583		182,768		480,351
Robert E. Farrell, J.D.(9)	2009	216,862				216,862
Former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer				76,329		478,428
	2008	402,099				
	2007	248,508		125,653		374,161

(1) The positions listed are the most recent held by such individuals.

(2) Amounts shown represent the grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The assumptions used by us with respect to the valuation of option grants and stock awards are set forth in Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Consolidated Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements Note 12 Stock Plans.

(3) Dr. Rubin s 2007 salary has been prorated to reflect his October 1, 2007 employment start date.

(4) Dr. Rubin s employment was terminated on December 15, 2008. His 2008 salary includes $26,374 in compensation related to accrued vacation and his 2009 salary includes a one time severance payment of $384,326 made in January 2009.

(5) Dr. Rubin s 2008 other compensation consists of housing and transportation costs of $36,767.

(6) Dr. Bucalo s 2007 salary includes $106,812 in compensation related to accrued vacation.

(7) Dr. Bucalo s employment was terminated in April 2008 and he will receive salary continuation payments until April 2010. During 2009 and 2008, Dr. Bucalo received salary continuation payments of $328,125 and $250,018, respectively, and reimbursement of legal expenses of $2,000 in 2008. Dr. Bucalo s outstanding options will continue to vest under the terms of his severance agreement through April 2010.

(8) Mr. Bhonsle s employment was terminated on December 15, 2008. His 2008 salary includes $46,319 related to accrued vacation and his 2009 salary includes a one time severance payment of $277,487 made in January 2009 and $125,000 related to compensation deferred to 2010.

(9) Mr. Farrell s employment was terminated in April 2009. His 2008 salary includes $40,768 related to accrued vacation and $100,000 of severance related to his December 2008 retention agreement. Mr. Farrell s 2009 salary includes a payment of $161,824 related to the remaining balance of his severance.

For a description of the material terms of employment agreements with our current and former named executive officers, see Employment Agreements.

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GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS(1)

Name	Grant Date	Approval Date(2)	Number of Shares of Common Stock Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards ($/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards($)(3)
Marc Rubin, M.D.	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	385,000 (5)	$ 0.79	$ 287,557
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	615,000 (7)	0.79	459,344
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	10,000 (4)	0.79	7,469
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	5,000 (4)	0.79	3,735
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	100,000 (6)	0.79	74,690
Sunil Bhonsle	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	390,000 (8)	0.79	291,291
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	310,000 (7)	0.79	231,539
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	100,000 (6)	0.79	74,690
	05/17/2009	05/17/2009	10,000 (4)	0.79	7,469

(1) A portion of each award was granted outside the 2002 Plan in light of the annual 500,000 share grant limitation on individual recipients.
(2) All grants were approved by the Compensation Committee on the dates indicated to be granted on the indicated grant date.
(3) Valuation assumptions are found under Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Consolidated Financial Statements Notes to Financial Statements Note 12 Stock Plans.
(4) These options vest in 12 equal monthly installments beginning on the grant date.
(5) 250,000 options were fully vested on the grant date with the balance of the options vesting in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the grant date.
(6) Reflects grants to such individuals in their capacity as directors, which vested in full on the grant date. See Director Compensation.
(7) These options were granted outside the 2002 Plan and vest in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the grant date.
(8) 175,000 options were fully vested on the grant date with the balance of the options vesting in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the grant date with the vesting of 100,000 shares contingent upon the sale or partnering of the Probuphine program.

Employee Benefits Plans

The principal purpose of our stock incentive plans is to attract, motivate, reward and retain selected employees, consultants and directors through the granting of stock-based compensation awards. The stock option plans provides for a variety of awards, including non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options (within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code), stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, performance-based awards and other stock-based awards.

2002 Stock Incentive Plan

In July 2002, we adopted the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, or the 2002 Plan. The 2002 Plan assumed the options which remain available for grant under our option plans previously approved by stockholders. Under the 2002 Plan and predecessor plans, a total of approximately 7.4 million shares of our common stock were authorized for issuance to employees, officers, directors, consultants, and advisers. Options granted under the 2002 Plan and predecessor plans may either be incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code and/or options that do not qualify as incentive stock options; however, only employees are eligible to receive incentive stock options. Options granted under the option plans generally expire no later than ten years from the date of grant, except when the grantee is a 10% shareholder, in which case the maximum term is five years from the date of grant. Options generally vest at the rate of one fourth after one year from the date of grant and the remainder ratably over the subsequent three years, although options with different vesting terms are granted from time-to-time. Generally, the exercise price of any options granted under the 2002 Plan must be at least 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant, except when the grantee is a 10% shareholder, in which case the exercise price shall be at least 110% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

In August 2005, we adopted an amendment to the 2002 Plan to (i) permit the issuance of shares of restricted stock and stock appreciation rights to participants under the 2002 Plan, and (ii) increase the number of shares issuable pursuant to grants under the 2002 Plan from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

2001 Stock Option Plan

In August 2001, we adopted the 2001 Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, or the 2001 NQ Plan, pursuant to which 1,750,000 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance for option grants to employees

and consultants who are not officers or directors of Titan. Options granted under the option plans generally expire no later than ten years from the date of grant. Option vesting schedule and exercise price are determined at time of grant by the board of directors. Generally, the exercise prices of options granted under the 2001 NQ Plan were 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

General

Set forth below is information regarding the 2002 Plan and the 2001 NQ Plan, which we refer to herein collectively as the Stock Option Plans.

Administration. The Stock Option Plans are administered by our Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee may in certain circumstances delegate certain of its duties to one or more of our officers. The Compensation Committee has the power to interpret the Stock Option Plans and to adopt rules for the administration, interpretation and application of the plans according to their terms.

Grant of Awards; Shares Available for Awards. Certain employees, consultants and directors are eligible to be granted awards under the plans. The Compensation Committee will determine who will receive awards under the plans, as well as the form of the awards, the number of shares underlying the awards, and the terms and conditions of the awards consistent with the terms of the plans.

A total of approximately 9.1 million shares of our common stock are available for issuance or delivery under our existing Stock Option Plans. The number of shares of our common stock issued or reserved pursuant to the Stock Option Plans will be adjusted at the discretion of our Board or the Compensation Committee as a result of stock splits, stock dividends and similar changes in our common stock. In addition, shares subject to grant under our prior option plans (including shares under such plans that expire unexercised or are forfeited, terminated, canceled or withheld for income tax withholding) shall be merged and available for issuance under the 2002 Stock Option Plan, without reducing the aggregate number of shares available for issuance reflected above.

Stock Options. The Stock Option Plans permit the Compensation Committee to grant participants incentive stock options, which qualify for special tax treatment in the United States, as well as non-qualified stock options. The Compensation Committee will establish the duration of each option at the time it is granted, with a maximum ten-year duration for incentive stock options, and may also establish vesting and performance requirements that must be met prior to the exercise of options. Stock option grants (other than incentive stock option grants) also may have exercise prices that are less than, equal to or greater than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Incentive stock options must have an exercise price that is at least equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Stock option grants may include provisions that permit the option holder to exercise all or part of the holder s vested options, or to satisfy withholding tax liabilities, by tendering shares of our common stock already owned by the option holder for at least six months (or another period consistent with the applicable accounting rules) with a fair market value equal to the exercise price.

Stock Appreciation Rights. The Compensation Committee may also grant stock appreciation rights, which will be exercisable upon the occurrence of certain contingent events. Stock appreciation rights entitle the holder upon exercise to receive an amount in any combination of cash, shares of our common stock (as determined by the Compensation Committee) equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of the shares covered by the stock appreciation right over the exercise price of the right, or other securities or property owned by us.

Other Equity-Based Awards. In addition to stock options and stock appreciation rights, the Compensation Committee may also grant certain employees, consultants and directors shares of restricted stock, with terms and conditions as the Compensation Committee may, pursuant to the terms of the Stock Option Plan, establish. The Stock Option Plan does not allow awards to be made under terms and conditions which would cause such awards to be treated as deferred compensation subject to the rules of Section 409A of the Code.

Change-in-Control Provisions. In connection with the grant of an award, the Compensation Committee may provide that, in the event of a change in control, any outstanding awards that are unexercisable or otherwise unvested will become fully vested and immediately exercisable.

Amendment and Termination. The Compensation Committee may adopt, amend and rescind rules relating to the administration of the Stock Option Plans, and amend, suspend or terminate the Stock Option Plans, but no

amendment will be made that adversely affects in a material manner any rights of the holder of any award without the holder s consent, other than amendments that are necessary to permit the granting of awards in compliance with applicable laws. We have attempted to structure the Stock Option Plans so that remuneration attributable to stock options and other awards will not be subject to a deduction limitation contained in Section 162(m) of the Code.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

The following tables summarizes the number of securities underlying outstanding plan awards for each named executive officer as of December 31, 2009.

	Option Awards			
Name	**Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable**	**Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable**	**Option Exercise Price ($)**	**Option Expiration Date**
Marc Rubin, M.D.	437,500		$ 2.40	10/01/2017
	2,500		1.52	1/2/2018
	5,000		1.52	5/30/2018
	89,657	525,313 (2)	0.79	5/17/2019
	100,000		0.79	5/17/2019
	2,916	2,084 (1)	0.79	5/17/2019
	5,833	4,167 (1)	0.79	5/17/2019
	169,687	115,313 (2)	0.79	5/17/2019
Sunil Bhonsle	42,000		22.98	1/8/2011
	31,500		11.63	8/9/2011
	90,000		8.77	1/16/2012
	50,000		1.50	3/1/2013
	60,000		3.69	2/9/2014
	70,000		2.62	2/7/2015
	80,137		1.40	1/3/2016
	11,250		2.35	8/29/2016
	76,666		3.13	1/3/2017
	5,000		1.52	5/30/2018
	45,208	264,792 (3)	0.79	5/17/2019
	100,000		0.79	5/17/2019
	5,833	4,167 (1)	0.79	5/17/2019
	206,354	183,646 (3)	0.79	5/17/2019

(1) These options vest in 12 equal monthly installments beginning on May 17, 2009.
(2) These options vest in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on May 17, 2009.
(3) These options vest in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on May 17, 2009, with the vesting of 100,000 shares contingent upon the sale or partnering of the Probuphine program.

The following table summarizes the option exercises by our named executive officers during 2009.

Name	**Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise**	**Value Realized on Exercise (1)**
Marc Rubin	100,000	$ 58,500
Sunil Bhonsle	54,863	

(1) Represents the amounts realized based on the difference between the market price of our common stock on the date of exercise and the exercise price.

Pension Benefits

We do not sponsor any qualified or non-qualified defined benefit plans.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

We do not maintain any non-qualified defined contribution or deferred compensation plans. The Compensation Committee, which is comprised solely of outside directors as defined for purposes of Section 162(m) of the Code, may elect to provide our officers and other employees with non-qualified defined contribution or deferred compensation benefits if the Compensation Committee determines that doing so is in our best interests. We sponsor a tax qualified defined contribution 401(k) plan in which Dr. Rubin, Dr. Bucalo, Mr. Bhonsle, and Mr. Farrell participated.

Employment Agreements

Marc Rubin

In October 2007, we entered into an employment agreement with Marc Rubin (the First Rubin Agreement) in connection with his joining our company as President and Chief Executive Officer. The First Rubin Agreement provided for an annual salary of $415,000 and an annual discretionary bonus of 0-50% based on the achievement of individual and company performance goals to be established by Dr. Rubin in consultation with senior management and approved by our board of directors. Upon joining Titan, Dr. Rubin received options to acquire 1,500,000 shares of our common stock that were to vest monthly over a four-year period, subject to a requirement of at least 12 months of employment for the vesting of any options. The First Rubin Agreement provided for the termination of employment by either party at any time for any reason by giving written notice to the other party. In the event his employment was terminated by us without Cause or by Dr. Rubin for Good Reason, or in the event of his death or Disability (as such terms are defined in such agreement), Dr. Rubin would be entitled to 12 months severance. The First Rubin Agreement contained customary non-competition and non-solicitation provisions. Dr. Rubin s compensation package was determined based on a review of CEO compensation information provided in the Radford Biotechnology Survey. In addition, we engaged Compensation Resources, a consulting firm, to provide information on current CEO compensation packages for similar companies. In connection with its review of Dr. Rubin s proposed compensation package, our Compensation Committee retained ExeQuity LLP, a consulting firm specializing in executive compensation, which concurred that the proposed compensation was appropriate and within the mid-range for similarly situated executives.

In December 2008, we entered into a separation agreement with Dr. Rubin (the Rubin Severance Agreement) pursuant to which we paid Dr. Rubin a one time severance payment of $384,326, representing the net present value of his base salary for 12 months less an amount he forfeited to enable us to make severance payments to certain other employees. The Rubin Severance Agreement stated that the exercise period of all vested options held by Dr. Rubin would terminate 90 days after he ceases to be a member of our board. Under the Rubin Severance Agreement, Dr. Rubin agreed to provide transition services to us through June 15, 2009 at an hourly rate of $205 to be paid at such time as we receive proceeds from the sale of the company or our assets or royalties from Fanapt . Services provided by Dr. Rubin during this interim period were conducted within the scope of his responsibilities as a member of our board of directors and, accordingly, no payments are owed to him for transition services.

In May 2009, in connection with our re-engagement of our executive officers following the FDA s approval of Fanapt , we entered into a new employment agreement with Dr. Rubin to serve as our Executive Chairman (the Third Rubin Agreement). Pursuant to the Third Rubin Agreement, as such agreement was amended effective March 1, 2010, he will receive no cash salary. We granted Dr. Rubin options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our common stock that vest as follows: 25% immediately and the balance monthly over a four-year period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all unvested options held by Dr. Rubin automatically will become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. One half of the options will accelerate in the event we sell or transfer all or substantially all of our rights in iloperidone. In addition, in the event that we declare a dividend or similar distribution following such sale or transfer, we have agreed to retain for Dr. Rubin s benefit an amount equal to the dividend amount for distribution to him only upon the actual vesting and exercise by him of the unvested options. In consideration for entering into the amendment agreement, we agreed to issue Dr. Rubin 36,000 restricted shares that will vest in four monthly installments through June 30, 2010. The Third Rubin Agreement contains non-competition provisions applicable during the term of employment.

Sunil Bhonsle

In December 2007, we amended our employment agreement with Sunil Bhonsle in order to maintain parity with the agreements with Drs. Rubin and Bucalo described herein (the First Bhonsle Agreement). The First Bhonsle Agreement, which was originally entered into in August 1995, provided for a base salary and eligibility to receive an annual performance bonus up to a specified percentage of base salary. The actual amount of the annual bonus was discretionary and determined based upon the executive s performance, our performance and certain

performance targets approved by our Compensation Committee. The First Bhonsle Agreement provided that Mr. Bhonsle would be entitled to 12 months severance in the event that his employment was terminated by us without Cause or by him for Good Reason (as such terms are defined in such agreement or six months in the event of their death or disability and provided for the continued vesting of the employee s stock options during the severance period in the event of termination without Cause or for Good Reason. The First Bhonsle Agreement contained customary non-competition and non-solicitation provisions.

In December 2008, we entered into a separation agreement with Mr. Bhonsle (the Bhonsle Severance Agreement) pursuant to which we paid Mr. Bhonsle a one time severance payment of $277,487, representing the net present value of his base salary for 12 months less an amount he forfeited to enable us to make severance payments to certain other employees. The Bhonsle Severance Agreement stated that the exercise period of all vested options held by Mr. Bhonsle would terminate on March 15, 2009 and on such date all of his vested options terminated unexercised. Mr. Bhonsle agreed to provide transition services to us through June 15, 2009 at an hourly rate of $150 to be paid at such time as we receive proceeds from the sale of the company or our assets or royalties from Fanapt . In April 2009, upon our termination of Mr. Farrell, Mr. Bhonsle stepped in to act as our sole executive officer. Services provided by Mr. Bhonsle from January until April 2009 were conducted within the scope of his responsibilities as a member of our board of directors and, accordingly, no payments are owed to him for such transition services. We paid Mr. Bhonsle approximately $12,400 in April 2009.

In May 2009, in connection with our re-engagement of our executive officers following the FDA s approval of Fanapt , we entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Bhonsle to serve as our President (the Third Bhonsle Agreement). The Third Bhonsle Agreement provides that until February 28, 2010, he is entitled to a cash salary of $200,000 per annum, payment of which will be deferred until we receive royalty payments from Fanapt or other financing that by its terms does not restrict such use, but in no event earlier than January 1, 2010 or later than March 15, 2010. Mr. Bhonsle was granted options to purchase 700,000, shares of our common stock that vest as follows: 25% immediately and the balance monthly over a four-year period; provided, however, that the vesting of 100,000 shares is also contingent upon the sale or partnering of the Probuphine program. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all unvested options held by Mr. Bhonsle automatically will become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. Effective March 1, 2010, we amended the Third Bhonsle Agreement to provide that from the effective date through June 30, 2010, he will be entitled to a salary of $300,000 per annum. The amendment also provides that one half of the options will accelerate in the event we sell or transfer all or substantially all of our rights in iloperidone. In addition, in the event that we declare a dividend or similar distribution following such sale or transfer, we have agreed to retain for Mr. Bhonsle s benefit an amount equal to the dividend amount for distribution to him only upon the actual vesting and exercise by him of the unvested options. The Third Bhonsle Agreement contains non-competition provisions applicable during the term of employment.

Robert Farrell

In December 2007, we amended our employment agreement with Robert Farrell in order to maintain parity with the agreements with Drs. Rubin and Bucalo described herein (the First Farrell Agreement). The First Farrell Agreement, which was originally entered into in 1996, provided for a base salary and eligibility to receive an annual performance bonus up to a specified percentage of base salary. The actual amount of the annual bonus was discretionary and determined based upon the executive s performance, our performance and certain performance targets approved by our Compensation Committee. The First Farrell Agreement provided that Mr. Farrell would be entitled to 12 months severance in the event that his employment was terminated by us without Cause or by him for Good Reason (as such terms are defined in such agreement or six months in the event of their death or disability and provided for the continued vesting of the employee s stock options during the severance period in the event of termination without Cause or for Good Reason. The First Farrell Agreement contained customary non-competition and non-solicitation provisions.

In December 2008, we entered into a one-year retention agreement with Mr. Farrell pursuant to which he assumed the role of President in addition to his role as Chief Financial Officer (the Retention Agreement). Under the Retention Agreement, we paid Mr. Farrell, in lieu of the 12 months cash severance provided for in the First Farrell Agreement, a lump sum equal to $261,824, the net present value of his base salary for a period of 12 months, less required deductions required by law. The Retention Agreement provided for a monthly salary of $16,562.50 during the first six months and $8,281.25 thereafter. In April 2009, we terminated Mr. Farrell s employment. No further payments were made to him and all of his options subsequently expired unexercised.

Louis R. Bucalo

In October 2007, in connection with the restructuring of management, we entered into an agreement with Louis Bucalo pursuant to which he would continue to serve as Executive Chairman for an annual salary of $375,000 during the first two years of the agreement and $187,500 thereafter. Under the agreement, Dr. Bucalo s employment

could be terminated by either party at any time for any reason by giving written notice to the other party. In the event of termination by the Company without Cause or by Dr. Bucalo for Good Reason, or in the event of his death or Disability (as such terms are defined in the agreement), Dr. Bucalo was entitled to 24 months severance, the 150,000 options he was granted in January 2008 would vest in full immediately, and all of his other options would continue to vest in accordance with their respective vesting schedules during such 24-month period.

In April 2008, we entered into an agreement with Dr. Bucalo pursuant to which he retired and resigned as Executive Chairman and a member of our board of directors. Under the terms of the agreement, we agreed to pay Dr. Bucalo his base monthly salary at the rates provided for in his employment agreement through May 14, 2010 (the Compensation Period) and the 150,000 options granted to Dr. Bucalo in January 2008 vested in full immediately. All other options held by Dr. Bucalo will continue to vest in accordance with their terms and shall remain exercisable during the Compensation Period.

POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL

As set forth above under Employment Agreements, as of December 31, 2008, we had terminated our employment arrangements with Drs. Bucalo and Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle and undertaken to make the lump sum or monthly severance payments agreed upon. At such date, we had also restructured our employment arrangement with Mr. Farrell and paid him a lump sum retention bonus in consideration of his agreement to terminate the severance provisions of his agreement. During 2009, we terminated Mr. Farrell s employment agreement and rehired Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle.

Pursuant to the Third Rubin Agreement and the Third Bhonsle Agreement, assuming a change of control had taken place as of December 31, 2009, Dr. Rubin and Mr. Bhonsle would have been entitled to accelerated vesting of their outstanding stock options described in the table below:

	Value of Equity Awards: Termination Without Cause or For Good Reason(1)	Value of Equity Awards: In Connection With a Change in Control(1)
Marc Rubin, M.D.	None	Fully Vested. 646,877 options with value of $983,253
Sunil Bhonsle.	None	Fully Vested. 452,605 options with value of $687,960

(1) Value is based on the aggregate difference between the respective exercise prices and the closing sale price of our common stock on December 31, 2009, which was $2.31 per share.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Summary of Director Compensation

Non-employee directors are entitled to receive a fee for each meeting attended and all directors are entitled to receive stock options pursuant to our stockholder-approved stock option plans, including an initial grant of 10,000 options upon becoming a director, an annual grant of 10,000 options thereafter, and an annual grant of 5,000 options for each committee on which they serve. Directors are not precluded from serving us in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefore. Non-employee directors have also historically received an annual retainer fee of $15,000 in addition to the fee received for each meeting attended. In May 2009, in recognition of the large number (almost weekly) telephonic and in-person meetings attended by the members of the board to help manage the company between January and May 2009, each member of the board was awarded a stock option grant to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock with immediate vesting. In July, 2009, each non-employee director was awarded 2,500 shares of restricted stock in lieu of fees earned. The Compensation Committee has determined that commencing September 2009, non-employee directors will receive $500 for each telephonic board meeting attended.

The following table summarizes compensation that our directors earned during 2009 for services as members of our board.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash($)	Stock Awards ($)	Options Awards($)(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Victor J. Bauer, Ph.D.	$ 8,000	$ 2,600	$ 89,628	$	$	$	$ 100,228
Eurelio M. Cavalier	8,000	$ 2,600	93,362				103,962
Hubert E. Huckel, M.D.	8,000	$ 2,600	93,362				103,962
Joachim Friedrich Kapp, M.D., Ph.D.	8,000	$ 2,600	85,893				94,493
M. David MacFarlane, Ph.D.	8,000	$ 2,600	89,628				100,228
Ley S. Smith	7,500	$ 2,600	93,362				103,462

(1) Amounts shown represent the grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The assumptions we used with respect to the valuation of option grants are set forth in Titan Pharmaceuticals Inc. Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 Notes to Financial Statements Note 12 Stock Plans.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth aggregate information regarding our equity compensation plans in effect as of December 31, 2009:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrant and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,130,404	$ 13.07	1,619,543
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(1)(2)(3)(4)	1,959,250	$ 1.40	798,716
Total	6,089,654	$ 11.65	2,418,259

(1) In August 2002, we amended our 2001 Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan. Pursuant to this amendment, a total of 1,750,000 shares of common stock were reserved and authorized for issuance for option grants to employees and consultants who are not officers or directors of Titan.

(2) In November 1999 and in connection with the redemption of warrants, we granted 813,000 non-qualified stock options outside of our stock option plans to our executive officers, at an exercise price of $12.69, vesting equally over 36 months from the date of grant.

(3) In October 2007, we granted 1,500,000 non-qualified stock options outside of our stock option plans to our Chief Executive Officer, at an exercise price of $2.40, vesting equally over 48 months from the date of grant. At December 31, 2009, 437,500 of these non-qualified stock options remained outstanding.

(4) In May 2009, we granted 615,000 and 310,000 non-qualified stock options outside of our stock option plans to our Executive Chairman and President, respectively, at an exercise price of $0.79, vesting equally over 48 months from the date of grant.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The following members of our board of directors, representing a majority of our board, meet the independence requirements and standards currently established by the NYSE Amex (formerly the American Stock Exchange, or Amex): Victor J. Bauer, Eurelio M. Cavalier, Hubert E. Huckel, Joachim Friedrich Kapp, M. David MacFarlane and Ley S. Smith.

Item 8. Legal Proceedings

In March 2005, Dr. Bernard Sabel initiated an appraisal proceeding in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware relating to the merger of our subsidiary ProNeura, Inc. into Titan. In March 2009, we settled our dispute with Dr. Sabel and in April 2009, under the terms of the settlement, we paid $600,000 to Dr. Sabel.

Item 9. Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant s Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Prior to December 15, 2008, our common stock was listed on the Amex under the symbol TTP . Following our voluntary delisting and termination of our Exchange Act reporting obligations, our common stock has been quoted on the OTC Pink Sheets system maintained by Pink OTC Markets Inc. under the symbol TTNP.PK The Pink Sheets market is extremely limited and any prices quoted may not be a reliable indication of the value of our common stock.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported by Amex or the Pink OTC Markets Inc., as applicable. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail markups, markdowns, or commissions and may not represent actual transactions. For current price information, stockholders are urged to consult publicly available sources.

	High	Low
Fiscal 2009		
Fourth Quarter	$ 2.48	$ 1.33
Third Quarter	$ 1.75	$ 0.98
Second Quarter	$ 1.75	$ 0.03
First Quarter	$ 0.04	$ 0.02
Fiscal 2008		
Fourth Quarter	$ 0.25	$ 0.01
Third Quarter	$ 1.38	$ 0.20
Second Quarter	$ 1.65	$ 1.15
First Quarter	$ 1.69	$ 0.90

Holders

As of March 19, 2010, there were 139 record holders of our common stock. Based on a Broadridge survey conducted in April 2008, we believe there are in excess of 8,000 beneficial holders of our common stock.

Dividends

We have never paid a cash dividend on our common stock and anticipate that for the foreseeable future any earnings will be retained for use in our business and, accordingly, do not anticipate the payment of cash dividends.

Item 10. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The information below lists all of the securities sold by us during the past three years which were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). Except as set forth below, no underwriting discounts or commissions were incurred in connection with any of the following transactions. Each of the transactions was conducted as a private placement, without the use of any general solicitation, and was exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In December 2007, we completed the sale of units consisting of 13,300,000 shares of our common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 6,650,000 shares of our common stock to several institutions and one individual accredited investor for gross proceeds of approximately $21.3 million. Net proceeds were approximately $19.9 million. The warrants have an exercise price of $2.00 per share.

In December 2009, we completed the sale of 300,000 shares of our common stock to one individual accredited investor for gross proceeds of approximately $510,000. Net proceeds were approximately $478,000.

Item 11. Description of Registrant s Securities to be Registered

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 130,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 125,000,000 are shares of common stock, par value $.001 per share (the Common Stock) and 5,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, par value $.001 per share (the Preferred Stock). As of the date hereof, there were 59,247,742 shares of Common Stock and no shares of Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

Our board of directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of common stock. We may issue some or all of the preferred stock to effect a business combination. In addition, the preferred stock could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of us. Although we do not currently intend to issue any shares of preferred stock, we cannot assure you that we will not do so in the future.

Item 12. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the DGCL) provides that a corporation may indemnify directors and officers as well as other employees and individuals against expenses including attorneys fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement in connection with various actions, suits or proceedings, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative other than an action by or in the right of the corporation, a derivative action, if they acted in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, if they had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful. A similar standard is applicable in the case of derivative actions, except that indemnification only extends to expenses including attorneys fees incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such actions, and the statute requires court approval before there can be any indemnification where the person seeking indemnification has been found liable to the corporation. The statute provides that it is not exclusive of other indemnification that may be granted by a corporation s certificate of incorporation, bylaws, agreement, a vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that we will indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, as amended from time to time, each person that such section grants us the power to indemnify.

The DGCL permits a corporation to provide in its certificate of incorporation that a director of the corporation shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability for:

- any breach of the director s duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders;
- acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- payments of unlawful dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions; or
- any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

In accordance with Section 102(a)(7) of the DGCL, our certificate of incorporation eliminates the personal liability of directors to the registrant or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director with certain limited exceptions set forth in Section 102(a)(7).

We also enter into indemnification agreements with each of our officers and directors, the form of which has been filed as Exhibit 10.6 and reference is hereby made to such form.

In addition, we currently maintain an officers and directors liability insurance policy which insures, subject to the exclusions and limitations of the policy, our officers and directors against certain liabilities which might be incurred by them solely in such capacities.

Item 13. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

See the consolidated financial statements and related notes beginning on page F-1 of this registration statement.

Item 14. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 15. Financial Statements and Exhibits

a) Financial Statements

See the index to consolidated financial statements set forth on page F-1.

(b) Exhibits.

See the exhibit index immediately following the signature page to this Form 10.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

San Francisco, California

March 30, 2010

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2009	2008
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,300	$ 4,672
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	316	721
Total current assets	3,616	5,393
Property and equipment, net	110	275
Total Assets	$ 3,726	$ 5,668
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity (Deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 335	$ 493
Accrued clinical trials expenses	123	910
Other accrued liabilities	564	1,231
Current portion of long-term debt	525	
Total current liabilities	1,547	2,634
Long-term debt, net of discount	2,386	
Total Liabilities	3,933	2,634
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders Equity (Deficit):		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding:		
Common stock, at amounts paid in, $0.001 par value per share; 125,000,000 shares authorized, 59,247,742 and 58,287,880 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	256,436	255,403
Additional paid-in capital	15,027	13,415
Accumulated deficit	(272,911)	(267,025)
Total Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s stockholders equity (deficit)	(1,448)	1,793
Non-controlling interest	1,241	1,241
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(207)	3,034
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity (Deficit)	$ 3,726	$ 5,668

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands, except per share amount)		
Revenue:			
License revenue	$ 79	$ 73	$ 24
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	2,456	16,235	12,244
General and administrative	3,438	9,756	6,213
Total operating expenses	5,894	25,991	18,457
Loss from operations	(5,815)	(25,918)	(18,433)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income (expense)	(6)	470	646
Other income (expense)	(65)	14	140
Other income (expense), net	(71)	484	786
Net loss	$ (5,886)	$ (25,434)	$ (17,647)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.10)	$ (0.44)	$ (0.41)
Weighted average shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	58,473	58,285	42,998

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(in thousands)

	Common Stock					
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders Equity
Balances at December 31, 2006	**38,975**	**$ 224,221**	**$ 10,118**	**$ (223,944)**	**$ 10**	**$ 10,405**
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(17,647)		(17,647)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities					(9)	(9)
Comprehensive loss						(17,656)
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs of $2,205	19,232	31,075				31,075
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	74	133				133
Compensation related to stock options			1,390			1,390
Balances at December 31, 2007	**58,281**	**255,429**	**11,508**	**(241,591)**	**1**	**$ 25,347**
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(25,434)		(25,434)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities					(1)	(1)
Comprehensive loss						(25,435)
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	7	(26)				(26)
Compensation related to stock options			1,907			1,907
Balances at December 31, 2008	**58,288**	**$ 255,403**	**$ 13,415**	**$ (267,025)**	**$**	**$ 1,793**
Comprehensive loss:						
Net loss				(5,886)		(5,886)
Unrealized loss on marketable securities						
Comprehensive loss						(5,886)
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	300	478				478
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of options	660	555				555
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock			89			89
Compensation related to stock options			1,523			1,523
Balances at December 31, 2009	**59,248**	**$ 256,436**	**$ 15,027**	**$ (272,911)**	**$**	**$ (1,448)**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands of dollars)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	$ (5,886)	$ (25,434)	$ (17,647)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	169	213	288
Gain on investment activities	(9)	(120)	(352)
(Gain) loss on disposition of property and equipment	3		(7)
Stock-based compensation	1,523	1,907	1,390
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses, receivables and other current assets	405	(281)	278
Accounts payable	(158)	(64)	(4)
Accrued clinical trials and other liabilities	(1,454)	(1,558)	866
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,407)	(25,337)	(15,188)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment, net	(7)	(100)	(212)
Proceeds from the sale of investments	9	120	502
Purchases of marketable securities			(56,302)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities			27,945
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities		4,401	28,048
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2	4,421	(19)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from private placement	478	(26)	31,208
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from exercise of stock options	555		
Proceeds from term loan	3,000		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,033	(26)	31,208
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,372)	(20,942)	16,001
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,672	25,614	9,613
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,300	4,672	25,614
Marketable securities at end of period			4,402
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at end of period	$ 3,300	$ 4,672	$ 30,016

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company and its Subsidiaries

We are a biopharmaceutical company developing proprietary therapeutics primarily for the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) disorders. Our product development programs focus primarily on large pharmaceutical markets with significant unmet medical needs and commercial potential. We are directly developing our product candidates and also utilizing corporate partnerships. These collaborations have helped to fund product development and have enabled us to retain significant economic interest in our products. At December 31, 2009, we owned 81% of Ingenex, Inc. assuming the conversion of all preferred stock to common stock. We operate in only one business segment, the development of pharmaceutical products.

In September 2009, we were awarded a $7.6 million grant by the National Institute of Health (NIH) in partial support of a second controlled Phase 3 study of our Probuphine product for the treatment of opioid dependence. We will require significant further capital expenditures to support this and other clinical studies, manufacturing development, testing, and regulatory clearances prior to commercialization.

In December 2008, we implemented an approximately 90% reduction in our workforce which included our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, to lower operating expenses and preserve capital. The remaining staff was focused on reducing all current clinical and manufacturing development activities to the minimal level necessary to continue our efforts to realize the potential value of our assets, particularly the Probuphine Phase 3 clinical development program. We incurred approximately $1,618,000 in severance-related expenses in connection with the workforce reduction. In addition, options to purchase 1,933,653 shares of our common stock and 865,000 shares of restricted stock held by our employees were cancelled.

We expect to continue to incur substantial additional operating losses from costs related to continuation of product and technology development, clinical trials, and administrative activities. We believe that our working capital at December 31, 2009, together with proceeds from the NIH grant, is sufficient to sustain our planned operations through September 2010, at which time we expect to be generating royalty revenues from sales of Fanapt that we believe will enable us to fund our operations at least through December 31, 2010.

We will need to seek additional financing sources to fund our product development activities, and will be required to obtain substantial funding to commercialize any products other than iloperidone that we may successfully develop. If we are unable to complete a debt or equity offering, or otherwise obtain sufficient financing when and if needed, we may be required to reduce, defer or discontinue one or more of our product development programs.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Titan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and our wholly and majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, *Stock Compensation* (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*), using the modified-prospective transition method. Under the fair value recognition provisions of ASC 718, share-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense, net of estimated pre-vesting forfeitures, ratably over the vesting period of the award. In addition, the adoption of ASC 718 requires additional accounting related to the income tax effects and disclosure regarding the cash flow effects resulting from share-based payment arrangements. We have adopted the simplified method to calculate the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital (APIC) pool of excess tax benefits, and to determine the subsequent effect on the APIC pool and consolidated statements of cash flows of the tax effects of employee share-based compensation awards. Based our historical losses, we did not have cumulative excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation available in APIC that could be used to offset an equal amount of future tax shortfalls (i.e., when the amount of the tax deductible stock-based compensation is less than the related stock-based compensation cost). We selected the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as the most appropriate fair value method for the awards. Calculating stock-based compensation expense requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the stock-based awards, stock price volatility, and pre-vesting forfeitures. We estimated the expected term of stock options granted for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 based on the historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards, vesting schedules and the expectations of future employee behavior. The estimated expected term of stock options granted for the year ended December 31, 2007 was based on the simplified method provided in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107. We estimated the volatility of our common stock at the date of grant based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent our best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and we use different assumptions, the stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected pre-vesting forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those stocks expected to vest. If the actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, our stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we recorded in the current period. Our non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to employees and non-employee members of the Company s board of directors totaled $1.5 million, $1.9 million and $1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Compensation expense for options granted to non-employees is determined in accordance with ASC 718, as the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measured. Compensation expense for options granted to non-employees is periodically re-measured as the underlying options vest.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

Our investment policy emphasizes liquidity and preservation of principal over other portfolio considerations. We select investments that maximize interest income to the extent possible given these two constraints. We satisfy liquidity requirements by investing excess cash in securities with different maturities to match projected cash needs and limit concentration of credit risk by diversifying our investments among a variety of high credit-quality issuers and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The estimated fair values have been determined using available market information. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio.

All investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Our marketable securities, consisting primarily of high-grade debt securities including money market funds, U.S. government and corporate notes and bonds, and commercial paper, are classified as available-for-sale at time of purchase and carried at fair value. If the fair value of a security is below its amortized cost and we plan to sell the security before recoverying its cost, the impairment is considered to be other-than-temporary. Other-than-temporary declines in fair value of our marketable securities are charged against interest income. We recognized no charges in 2009, 2008 and 2007 as a result of charges related to other-than-temporary declines in the fair values of certain of our marketable securities. Amortization of premiums and discounts, and realized gains and losses are included in interest income. Unrealized gains and losses are included as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of stockholders equity. The cost of securities sold is based on use of the specific identification method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the assets.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Investment in Other Companies

We have invested in equity instruments of privately-held companies for business and strategic purposes. These investments are classified as long-term assets and are accounted for under the cost method as we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence over their operations. We monitor our investments for impairment and record reductions in carrying value when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Determination of impairment is based on a number of factors, including an assessment of the strength of an investee s management, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than our cost basis, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, fundamental changes to the business prospects of the investee, share prices of subsequent offerings, and our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in our carrying value.

In December 2001, we made a $300,000 equity investment in Molecular Medicine BioServices, Inc. for 714,286 shares of Series A Preferred stock. In May 2007, we entered into an agreement to sell our investment in Molecular Medicine BioServices, Inc. and received total proceeds of $577,000 related to the sale. We recognized as a gain on the sale of our investment the difference between the total proceeds and the carrying value in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue principally from collaborative research and development arrangements, technology licenses, and government grants. Revenue arrangements with multiple components are divided into separate units of accounting if certain criteria are met, including whether the delivered component has stand-alone value to the customer, and whether there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered items. Consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting based on their respective fair values, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are then applied to each of the units.

Revenue is recognized when the four basic criteria of revenue recognition are met: (1) a contractual agreement exists; (2) transfer of technology has been completed or services have been rendered; (3) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. For each source of revenue, we comply with the above revenue recognition criteria in the following manner:

Collaborative arrangements typically consist of non-refundable and/or exclusive technology access fees, cost reimbursements for specific research and development spending, and various milestone and future product royalty payments. If the delivered technology does not have stand-alone value or if we do not have objective or reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered component, the amount of revenue allocable to the delivered technology is deferred. Non-refundable upfront fees with stand-alone value that are not dependent on future performance under these agreements are recognized as revenue when received, and are deferred if we have continuing performance obligations and have no evidence of fair value of those obligations. Cost reimbursements for research and development spending are recognized when the related costs are incurred and when collections are reasonably expected. Payments received related to substantive, performance-based at-risk milestones are recognized as revenue upon achievement of the clinical success or regulatory event specified in the underlying contracts, which represent the culmination of the earnings process. Amounts received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue until the technology is transferred, costs are incurred, or a milestone is reached.

Technology license agreements typically consist of non-refundable upfront license fees, annual minimum access fees or royalty payments. Non-refundable upfront license fees and annual minimum payments received with separable stand-alone values are recognized when the technology is transferred or accessed, provided that the technology transferred or accessed is not dependent on the outcome of our continuing research and development efforts.

Government grants, which support our research efforts in specific projects, generally provide for reimbursement of approved costs as defined in the notices of grants. Grant revenue is recognized when associated project costs are incurred.

Research and Development Costs and Related Accrual

Research and development expenses include internal and external costs. Internal costs include salaries and employment related expenses, facility costs, administrative expenses and allocations of corporate costs. External expenses consist of costs associated with outsourced clinical research organization activities, sponsored research studies, product registration, patent application and prosecution, and investigator sponsored trials. We also record accruals for estimated ongoing clinical trial costs. Clinical trial costs represent costs incurred by clinical research organizations, (CROs), and clinical sites. These costs are recorded as a component of R&D expenses. Under our agreements, progress payments are typically made to investigators, clinical sites and CROs. We analyze the progress of the clinical trials, including levels of patient enrollment, invoices received and contracted costs when evaluating the adequacy of accrued liabilities. Significant judgments and estimates must be made and used in determining the accrued balance in any

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

accounting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions. Revisions are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

Net Loss Per Share

We calculate basic net loss per share using the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share would include the impact of other dilutive equity instruments, primarily our options and warrants. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, options and warrants totaled 12.8 million, 13.3 million, and 9.3 million shares, respectively. We reported net losses for all years presented and, therefore, options and warrants were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share as they were anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net loss and other comprehensive income. The only component of other comprehensive income is unrealized gains and losses on our marketable securities. Comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was $5.9 million, $25.4 million, and $17.7 million, respectively. Comprehensive income (loss) has been disclosed in the accompanying consolidated statements of stockholders equity (deficit) for all periods presented.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-09 (ASU 2010-09), *Subsequent Events, Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements*, which clarifies certain existing evaluation and disclosure requirements in ASC 855 related to subsequent events. ASU 2010-09 requires SEC filers to evaluate subsequent events through the date on which the financial statements are issued and is effective immediately. The new guidance did not have an effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06 (ASU 2010-06), which amends the use of fair value measures and the related disclosures. ASU 2010-06 requires new disclosures for transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for the us for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The adoption of this new standard did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-13 *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* (formerly EITF Issue No. 08-1 Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables). This standard modifies the revenue recognition guidance for arrangements that involve the delivery of multiple elements, such as product, license fees and research and development reimbursements, to a customer at different times as part of a single revenue generating transaction. This standard provides principles and application guidance to determine whether multiple deliverables exist, how the individual deliverables should be separated and how to allocate the revenue in the arrangement among those separate deliverables. The standard also significantly expands the disclosure requirements for multiple deliverable revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. We will evaluate the impact of this standard for any multiple-deliverable arrangements that are entered into in the future.

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-05 to provide guidance on measuring the fair value of liabilities under ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. ASU 2009-05 became effective for us during the quarter ended December 31, 2009. ASU 2009-05 provides guidance regarding valuation for liabilities which trade as an asset in an active market. The adoption of ASU 2009-05 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles a replacement of FASB Statement No 162* (ASC 105). This guidance states that that the codification will become the source of authoritative United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Once the codification is in effect, all of its content will carry the same level of authority. Thus, the GAAP hierarchy was modified to include only two levels of GAAP, authoritative and nonauthoritative. ASC 105 was effective for the Company in the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Beginning with this period, all references to authoritative accounting guidance refers to the topics contained in the Accounting Standards Codification. The adoption of ASC 105 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In May 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard codified in ASC 855, *Subsequent Events* (formerly SFAS No. 165) which provides guidance on management s assessment of subsequent events. ASC 855 represents the inclusion of guidance on subsequent events in the accounting literature and is directed specifically to management, since management is responsible for preparing an entity s financial statements. ASC 855 did not significantly change practice because it includes guidance which is similar to that in AU Section 560, with some important modifications. The new standard clarifies that management must evaluate, as of each reporting period, events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date through the date that the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. Management must perform its assessment for both interim and annual financial reporting periods. The adoption of ASC 855 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard codified in ASC 320, *Investments-Debt and Equity Securities* (formerly FASB Staff Position (FSP) 115-2 and FSP 124-2). ASC 320 provides greater clarity to investors about the credit and noncredit component of an other-than-temporary impairment event and to more effectively communicate when an other-than-temporary impairment event has occurred. ASC 320 applies to fixed maturity securities only and requires separate display of losses related to credit deterioration and losses related to other market factors. When an entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that an entity will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, it must recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment in earnings and the remaining portion in other comprehensive income. In addition, upon adoption of ASC 320, an entity will be required to record a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the period of adoption to reclassify the noncredit component of a previously recognized other-than-temporary impairment from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income. ASC 320 was effective for us for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of ASC 320 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard codified in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (formerly FSP 157-4). ASC 820 provides additional authoritative guidance to assist both issuers and users of financial statements in determining whether a market is active or inactive, and whether a transaction is distressed. ASC 820 was effective for us for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of ASC 820 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standard codified in ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* (formerly FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1). ASC 825 requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. ASC 825 was effective for us for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. The adoption of ASC 825 did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Subsequent Events

We have evaluated events that have occurred after December 31, 2009 and through the date that the financial statements are issued.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following is a summary of our cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	2009				2008			
Classified as:	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gain**	**Gross Unrealized (Loss)**	**Fair Value**	**Amortized Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gain**	**Gross Unrealized (Loss)**	**Fair Value**
Cash	$ 3,300	$	$	$ 3,300	$ 1,099	$	$	$ 1,099
Cash equivalents:								
Money market funds					3,573			3,573
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,300	$	$	$ 3,300	$ 4,672	$	$	$ 4,672

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	2009	**2008**
Furniture and office equipment	$ 395	$ 397
Leasehold improvements	498	489
Laboratory equipment	687	687
Computer equipment	980	1,010
	2,560	2,583
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,450)	(2,308)
Property and equipment, net	$ 110	$ 275

Depreciation and amortization expense was $169,000, $213,000, and $288,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. Research and License Agreements

We have entered into various agreements with research institutions, universities, clinical research organizations and other entities for the performance of research and development activities and for the acquisition of licenses related to those activities. Expenses under these agreements totaled approximately $86,000, $239,000, and $378,000 in the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

At December 31, 2009, the annual aggregate commitments we have under these agreements, including minimum license payments, are as follows (in thousands):

2010	$ 61
2011	5
2012	2
2013	3
2014	2
Thereafter	5
	$ 78

After 2014, we must make annual payments aggregating approximately $5,000 per year to maintain certain licenses. Certain licenses provide for the payment of royalties by us on future product sales, if any. In addition, in order to maintain these licenses and other rights during product development, we must comply with various conditions including the payment of patent related costs and obtaining additional equity investments.

5. Agreement with Sanofi-Aventis SA

In 1997, we entered into an exclusive license agreement with Sanofi-Aventis SA (formerly Hoechst Marion Roussel, Inc.). The agreement gave us a worldwide license to the patent rights and know-how related to the antipsychotic agent iloperidone, including the ability to develop, use, sublicense, manufacture and sell products and processes claimed in the patent rights. We are required to make additional benchmark payments as specific milestones are met. Upon commercialization of the product, the license agreement provides that we will pay royalties based on net sales.

6. Iloperidone Sublicense to Novartis Pharma AG

We entered into an agreement with Novartis Pharma AG (Novartis) in 1997 pursuant to which we granted Novartis a sublicense for the worldwide (with the exception of Japan) development, manufacturing and marketing of iloperidone. In April 2001, we entered into an amendment to the agreement for the development and commercialization of iloperidone in Japan. Under the amendment, in exchange for rights to iloperidone in Japan, we received a $2.5 million license fee in May 2001. Novartis will make our milestone payments to Sanofi-Aventis during the life of the Novartis agreement, and will also pay to Sanofi-Aventis and us a royalty on future net sales of the product, providing us with a net royalty of 8% on the first $200 million of sales annually and 10% on all sales above $200 million on an annual basis. Novartis has assumed the responsibility for all clinical development, registration, manufacturing and marketing of iloperidone, and we have no remaining obligations under the terms of this agreement, except for maintaining certain usual and customary requirements, such as confidentiality covenants.

In June 2004, we announced that Vanda Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Vanda) had acquired from Novartis the worldwide rights to develop and commercialize iloperidone, our proprietary antipsychotic agent in Phase III clinical development for the treatment of schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders. Under its agreement with Novartis, Vanda is pursuing advancement of the iloperidone development program. All of our rights and economic interests in iloperidone, including royalties on sales of iloperidone, remain essentially unchanged under the agreement.

In May 2009, iloperidone (Fanapt) was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of schizophrenia. In October 2009, Novartis Pharma, acquired from Vanda Pharmaceuticals the rights to commercialize Fanapt in the U.S. and Canada, subject to approval under the Hart Scott Rodino Act. We will be entitled to a net royalty of 8% on the first $200 million of sales annually and 10% on all sales above $200

million on an annual basis.

7. Licensing and Collaborative Agreement with Bayer Schering Pharma AG

In January 2000, we entered into a licensing and collaborative agreement with Bayer Schering Pharma AG (Bayer Schering), under which we collaborated with Bayer Schering on manufacturing and clinical development

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

of our cell therapy product, Spheramine®, for the treatment of Parkinson s disease. Under the agreement, we performed clinical development activities for which we received funding. As of December 31, 2009, we have recognized $2.8 million under this agreement. In February 2002, we announced that we received a $2.0 million milestone payment from Bayer Schering. The milestone payment followed Bayer Schering s decision in the first quarter 2002 to initiate larger, randomized clinical testing of Spheramine for the treatment of patients with advanced Parkinson s disease following the successful completion of our Phase I/II clinical study of Spheramine. As a result, we recognized $2.0 million in contract revenue in the first quarter of 2002. Bayer Schering fully funded, and managed in collaboration with us, all pilot and pivotal clinical studies, and manufacturing and development activities. We were entitled to receive up to an aggregate of $8 million over the life of the Bayer Schering agreement upon the achievement of specific milestones. We were also to receive a royalty on future net sales of the product. In September 2008, we were notified by Bayer Schering of the termination of the above license agreement.

8. DITPA Acquisition

On October 16, 2003, we announced the acquisition of a novel product in clinical testing for the treatment of congestive heart failure (CHF). The product in development, 3,5-diiodothyropropionic acid (DITPA), is an orally active analogue of thyroid hormone that has demonstrated in preclinical and clinical studies to date the ability to improve cardiac function, with no significant adverse effects. We acquired DITPA through the acquisition of Developmental Therapeutics, Inc. (DTI), a private company established to develop DITPA, and the exclusive licensee of recently issued U.S. patent and pending U.S. and international patent applications covering DITPA. We acquired DTI in a stock transaction for 1,187,500 shares of our common stock valued at approximately $3.6 million using the average market price of our common stock over the five-day trading period, including and prior to the date of the merger in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We also made a cash payment of $171,250 to the licensor of the technology. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the total acquisition cost of $3.9 million was reported as acquired research and development in our consolidated statements of operations. An additional payment of 712,500 shares of our common stock was to be made only upon the achievement of positive pivotal study results or certain other substantial milestones within five years. In addition, a cash payment of $102,750 or, alternatively, an additional payment of 37,500 shares of our common stock, was to be made to the licensor of the technology upon achievement of such study results or such other substantial milestones within five years. In October 2006, we discontinued further enrollment in our Phase II study of DITPA in CHF. In addition to the discontinuation of our Phase II clinical study in CHF, the Department of Veteran s Affairs has indicated that it will discontinue its Cooperative Studies Program Phase II study of DITPA in CHF patients. In March 2009, we terminated our license to the DITPA technology. No specific milestones have been achieved related to this acquisition as of December 31, 2009 and no future payments of cash or shares of our stock are anticipated related to this acquisition.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Financing Agreements

In December 2009, we entered into a loan and security agreement with Oxford Capital Financing (Oxford) pursuant to which we received a three-year term loan in the principal amount of $3,000,000 that bears interest at the rate of 13% per annum. We paid Oxford an initial facility fee of $60,000 and are obligated to make a final payment fee of $180,000. Commencing in January 2010, the loan is repayable in monthly interest payments of $32,500 through June 2010 followed by monthly interest and principal installments of $117,625 commencing in July 2010 through December 2012. The loan is secured by our assets and has a provision for pre-payment. We also issued to Oxford, in connection with the loan and security agreement, five-year warrants to purchase 42,254 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $2.13 per share. The relative fair value attributable to the warrants of $88,995 was recorded as a discount to the debt and corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital. The debt discount will be amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt.

Lease Commitments

We lease facilities under operating leases that expire at various dates through February 2011. We also lease certain office equipment under operating leases that expire at various dates through March 2010. Rental expense was $524,000, $578,000, and $705,000 for years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

2010	$ 274
2011	15
2012	
2013	
2014	
Thereafter	
	$ 289

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Legal Proceedings

In March 2005, Dr. Bernard Sabel initiated an appraisal proceeding in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware relating to the merger of our subsidiary ProNeura, Inc. into Titan. The complaint indicated that Mr. Sabel wanted the court to appraise the value of the 108,800 shares of the common stock of ProNeura owned by him. The complaint did not specify an amount that Mr. Sabel considered the fair value of the shares. In March 2009, we settled our dispute with Dr. Sabel related to the merger of our subsidiary ProNeura, Inc. into Titan. In April 2009, under the terms of the settlement, we paid $600,000 to Dr. Sabel.

In July 2007, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court in and for the Middle District of Florida against, among others, Berlex, Inc., Schering AG, the Regents of the University of California and us alleging that a patient in the Spheramine Phase IIb clinical trial suffered certain physical effects and that she and her husband suffered emotional distress as a result of her participation in the trial. The complaint alleged breach of contract, product liability and fraud and deceit claims. The plaintiffs were seeking $5.2 million in damages, as well as punitive damages, costs and attorney s fees. In February 2008, the parties settled this dispute and we are not required to make any payments in connection with the settlement.

10. Guarantees and Indemnifications

As permitted under Delaware law and in accordance with our Bylaws, we indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is or was serving at the Company s request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer s or director s lifetime. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited; however, we have a director and officer insurance policy that limits our exposure and may enable us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. We believe the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal. Accordingly, we have not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of December 31, 2009.

In the normal course of business, we have commitments to make certain milestone payments to various clinical research organizations in connection with our clinical trial activities. Payments are contingent upon the achievement of specific milestones or events as defined in the agreements, and we have made appropriate accruals in our consolidated financial statements for those milestones that were achieved as of December 31, 2009. We also provide indemnifications of varying scope to our clinical research organizations and investigators against claims made by third parties arising from the use of our products and processes in clinical trials. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions were immaterial. We also maintain various liability insurance policies that limit our exposure. We are unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on our future results of operations.

11. Stockholders Equity

Common Stock

In December 2009, we completed the sale of 300,000 shares of our common stock to an institutional investor for gross proceeds of approximately $510,000. Net proceeds were approximately $478,000.

In September and October 2009, members of our board of directors exercised options to purchase 659,862 shares of our common stock at prices ranging from $0.79 to $1.40 per share. Net proceeds were approximately $555,000.

In December 2008, we terminated the Common Stock Purchase Agreement (the Purchase Agreement), with Azimuth Opportunity Ltd. (Azimuth). Under the agreement, we could have required Azimuth to purchase up to the lesser of (a) $25.0 million of our common stock, or (b) 7,805,887 shares of our common stock over the 24 month term of the Purchase Agreement, subject to certain limits and so long as specified conditions were met. Any sale of the shares would have been registered pursuant to the February 2007 shelf registration statement. In October 2007, we completed a sale of 486,746 shares of our common stock under the Purchase Agreement with Azimuth at a price of approximately $2.05 per share, for gross proceeds of approximately $1.0 million. Net proceeds were approximately $965,000. No draw downs were made under this facility during 2008.

On May 29, 2008, our shareholders approved a proposal to amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 75,000,000 to 125,000,000.

In December 2007, we completed the sale of units consisting of 13,300,000 shares of our common stock and five-year warrants to purchase 6,650,000 shares of our common stock to certain institutional investors for gross proceeds of approximately $21.3 million. Net proceeds were approximately $19.9 million. The warrants have an exercise price of $2.00 per share. In January 2008, we filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the resale of the shares of common stock and shares of common stock underlying the warrants issued in the private placement.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In February 2007, we filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell up to $50.0 million of common or preferred stock. Under this registration statement, shares may be sold periodically to provide additional funds for our operations. In April 2007, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with certain individual and institutional investors for the purchase and sale of 5,445,546 shares of our common stock under the shelf registration statement at a price of $2.02 per share. In May 2007, we completed the sale of such shares for gross proceeds of $11.0 million. Net proceeds were approximately $10.2 million.

Shares Reserved for Future Issuance

As of December 31, 2009, shares of common stock reserved by us for future issuance consisted of the following (in thousands):

Stock options	6,070
Restricted stock awards	20
Shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants	6,692
	12,782

12. Stock Plans

In May 2009, we rehired three former employees to serve as our Executive Chairman, President, and Senior Vice President of Clinical Development and Medical Affairs.

The Executive Chairman was granted options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our stock. Of those options, 250,000 options vested on the date of grant and the remaining 750,000 will vest monthly over a period of 48 months from the date of grant. All unvested options automatically will become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. The Executive Chairman has agreed to receive no annual salary until the earlier of our receipt of iloperidone royalty revenues or February 28, 2010.

The President was granted options to purchase 700,000 shares of our stock. Of those options, 175,000 vested on the date of grant and the remaining 525,000 will vest monthly over a period of 48 months from the date of grant, provided; however, the vesting of 100,000 shares will also be contingent upon the Company s sale or partnering of the Probuphine program. All unvested options automatically will become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. Payment of all the officer s salary will be deferred until the receipt of iloperidone royalty payments or other financing that by its terms does not restrict such use, but in no event earlier than January 1, 2010 or later than March 15, 2010. After January 1, 2010 and no later than March 15, 2010, the officer will be entitled to receive a deferred salary payment of no greater than approximately $167,000.

The Senior Vice President of Clinical Development and Medical Affairs was granted options to purchase 250,000 shares of our stock. Of those options, 62,500 vested on the date of grant and the remaining 187,500 will vest monthly over a period of 48 months from the date of grant, provided; however, that the vesting of 50,000 shares will also be contingent upon the Company s receipt of a grant from the National Institute of Health s National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the vesting of an additional 50,000 shares will also be contingent upon the Company s sale or partnering of the Probuphine program. All unvested options automatically will become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. Payment of a portion of the employee s salary will be deferred until the receipt of iloperidone royalty payments or other financing that by its terms does not restrict such use, but in no event later than March 15, 2010. No later than March 15, 2010, the employee will be entitled to receive a deferred salary payment of no greater than approximately $100,000.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In March 2009, as a result of the workforce reduction implemented in December 2009, options to purchase 870,078 shares of our common stock were cancelled.

In December 2008, as previously mentioned in Note 1, *Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, we implemented an approximately 90% reduction in our workforce to lower operating expenses and preserve capital. As a result of the workforce reduction, options to purchase 1,933,653 shares of our common stock and 865,000 shares of our restricted stock held by our employees were cancelled.

In October 2008, an aggregate of 980,000 restricted shares were granted to our employees pursuant to our Amended and Restated 2002 Incentive Plan. A total of 450,000 of such restricted shares were granted to our executive officers. The shares granted to the executives vest in 24 equal monthly installments commencing one-year from the date of grant. The 530,000 restricted shares granted to all other employees vest as to one-third on the one year anniversary of the date of grant and the balance in 24 equal monthly installments commencing one year from the date of grant. All restricted share grants provide for the acceleration of the unvested shares in the event the employee s employment is terminated (other than for cause) within 12 months following a change in control of the Company.

In October 2007, we granted to our President and Chief Executive Officer, upon his joining the Company and pursuant to his agreement with the Company, 10-year options to purchase 1,500,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $2.40 per share. The options vest monthly over a four-year period, subject to a requirement of at least 12 months of employment for the vesting of any options. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all unvested options will automatically become vested and exercisable immediately prior to the occurrence of a change of control. The options will expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of the Option Agreement. The Company received no consideration for the issuance of the options. The shares were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, because the shares were issued to a sophisticated individual who is a director and officer of the Company in a private transaction.

In August 2005, we adopted an amendment to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (2002 Plan) to (i) permit the issuance of Shares of restricted stock and stock appreciation rights to participants under the 2002 Plan, and (ii) increase the number of Shares issuable pursuant to grants under the 2002 Plan from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

In July 2002, we adopted the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (2002 Plan). The 2002 Plan assumed the options which remain available for grant under our option plans previously approved by stockholders. Under the 2002 Plan and predecessor plans, a total of 7.4 million shares of our common stock were authorized for issuance to employees, officers, directors, consultants, and advisers. Options granted under the 2002 Plan and predecessor plans may either be incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code and/or options that do not qualify as incentive stock options; however, only employees are eligible to receive incentive stock options. Options granted under the option plans generally expire no later than ten years from the date of grant, except when the grantee is a 10% shareholder, in which case the maximum term is five years from the date of grant. Options generally vest at the rate of one fourth after one year from the date of grant and the remainder ratably over the subsequent three years, although options with different vesting terms are granted from time-to-time. Generally, the exercise price of any options granted under the 2002 Plan must be at least 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant, except when the grantee is a 10% shareholder, in which case the exercise price shall be at least 110% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

In July 2002, our board of directors elected to continue the option grant practice under our amended 1998 Option Plan, which provided for the automatic grant of non-qualified stock options (Directors Options) to our directors who are not 10% stockholders (Eligible Directors). Each Eligible Director will be granted an option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock on the date that such person is first elected or appointed a director. Commencing on the day immediately following the later of (i) the 2000 annual stockholders meeting, or (ii) the first annual meeting of stockholders after their election to the Board, each Eligible Director will receive an automatic biennial (i.e. every two years) grant of an option to purchase 15,000 shares of common stock as long as such director is a member of the board of directors. In addition, each Eligible Director will receive an automatic annual grant of an option to purchase 5,000 shares of common stock for each committee of the Board on which they serve. The exercise price of the Director s Options shall be equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Commencing in 2005, the biennial grant of options to non-employee directors pursuant to our stockholder-approved stock option plans was increased from 15,000 options to 20,000 options. Commencing in 2008, the biennial grant of 20,000 options to directors will be replaced with an annual grant of 10,000 options to align the grants with the term of the directors.

In August 2001, we adopted the 2001 Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (2001 NQ Plan) pursuant to which 1,750,000 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance for option grants to employees and consultants who are not officers or directors of Titan. Options granted under the option plans generally expire no later than ten years from the date of grant. Option vesting schedule and exercise price are determined at time of grant by the board of directors. Historically, the exercise prices of options granted under the 2001 NQ Plan were 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Activity under our stock plans, as well as non-plan activity, are summarized below (shares in thousands):

	Shares Available For Grant	Number of Options and Awards Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2006	1,714	6,590	$ 7.12
Increase in shares reserved	1,500		
Options granted	(2,199)	2,199	$ 2.55
Options exercised		(74)	$ 1.79
Options cancelled	182	(291)	$ 4.87
Balance at December 31, 2007	1,197	8,424	$ 6.05
Options granted	(1,181)	1,181	$ 1.31
Options exercised			$
Options cancelled and expired	3,485	(3,092)	$ 3.77
Awards granted	(980)	980	$ 0.17
Awards cancelled	865	(865)	$ 0.17
Balance at December 31, 2008	3,386	6,628	$ 6.27
Options granted	(3,475)	3,475	$ 0.86
Options exercised		(660)	$ 0.84
Options cancelled and expired	2,412	(3,258)	$ 6.43
Awards granted	(15)	15	$ 0.00
Awards cancelled	110	(110)	$ 0.17
Balance at December 31, 2009	2,418	6,090	$ 3.68

Our option plans allow for stock options issued as the result of a merger or consolidation of another entity, including the acquisition of minority interest of our subsidiaries, to be added to the maximum number of shares provided for in the plan (Substitute Options). Consequently, Substitute Options are not returned to the shares reserved under the plan when cancelled. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, the number of Substitute Options cancelled was immaterial.

Options for 4.3 million and 6.3 million shares were exercisable at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The options outstanding at December 31, 2009 have been segregated into four ranges for additional disclosure as follows (option shares in thousands):

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$0.79 - $0.79	2,295	9.38	$ 0.79	983	$ 0.79
$1.04 - $2.05	1,577	6.86	$ 1.46	1,141	$ 1.55
$2.35 - $8.77	1,671	3.59	$ 3.79	1,648	$ 3.81
$11.50 - $43.63	527	1.19	$ 22.57	527	$ 22.57
$0.79 - $43.63	6,070	6.42	$ 3.68	4,299	$ 4.82

In addition, Ingenex has a stock option plan under which options to purchase common stock of Ingenex have and may be granted. No options have been granted under such plan since 1997.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

We use the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model with the following assumptions to estimate the share-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	0.4%	2.9%	3.9%
Expected dividend payments			
Expected holding period (years)(1)	4.6	5.4	6.1
Weighted-average volatility factor(2)	1.84	0.66	0.78
Estimated forfeiture rates for options granted to management(3)	21%	2%	2%
Estimated forfeiture rates for options granted to non-management(3)	41%	30%	29%

(1) For 2007 the expected holding period was based on the simplified method provided in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 for plain vanilla options.
(2) Weighted average volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company s common stock.
(3) Estimated forfeiture rates are based on historical data.

Based upon the above methodology, the weighted-average fair value of options and awards granted during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was $0.75, $0.76, and $1.79, respectively.

The following table summarizes the share-based compensation expense and impact on our basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007:

	Years Ended December 31,		
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2009	2008	2007
Research and development	$ 312	$ 374	$ 391
General and administrative	1,211	1,533	999
Total share-based compensation expenses	$ 1,523	$ 1,907	$ 1,390
Increase in basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.03)

No tax benefit was recognized related to share-based compensation expense since we have incurred operating losses and we have established a full valuation allowance to offset all the potential tax benefits associated with our deferred tax assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2009 we granted 3,475,000 options to employees, directors and consultants to purchase common stocks. The following table summarizes option activity for the year ended December 31, 2009:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	**Shares**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term**	**Aggregate Intrinsic Value**
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	6,513	$ 6.27		
Granted	3,475	0.86		

Exercised	(660)	0.84		
Cancelled	(3,258)	6.43		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	6,070	$ 3.68	6.42	$ 4,794
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	4,299	$ 4.82	5.21	$ 2,344

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2009 there was approximately $1,124,000 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.25 years.

During the year ended December 31, 2009 we awarded 15,000 shares of restricted stock to employees. The following table summarizes restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2009:

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	115	$ 0.17		
Awarded	15			
Exercised				
Cancelled	(110)	0.17		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	20	$ 0.04	9.3	$ 45
Vested at December 31, 2009	17	$ 0.02	9.3	$ 39

As of December 31, 2009 there was approximately $1,000 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested awards. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

13. Non-controlling Interest

The $1.2 million received by Ingenex upon the issuance of its Series B convertible preferred stock has been classified as non-controlling interest in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As a result of the Series B preferred stockholders liquidation preference, the balance has not been reduced by any portion of the losses of Ingenex.

Amounts invested by outside investors in the common stock of the consolidated subsidiaries have been apportioned between non-controlling interest and additional paid-in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interest holdings of the subsidiaries common stock have been reduced to zero.

14. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2009, we had net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of approximately $227.8 million that expire at various dates through 2029, and federal research and development tax credits of approximately $7.0 million that expire at various dates through 2029. We also had net operating loss carryforwards for California income tax purposes of approximately $123.4 million that expire at various dates through 2029 and state research and development tax credits of approximately $6.5 million which do not expire. Approximately $12.4 million of federal and state net operating loss carryforwards represent stock option deductions arising from activity under the Company s stock option plan, the benefit of which will increase additional paid in capital when realized.

Current federal and California tax laws include substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating losses and tax credits in the event of an ownership change of a corporation. The Company has not performed a change in ownership analysis since 1999 and, accordingly, some or all of its net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may not be available to offset future taxable income, if any. Even if the loss carryforwards are available they may be subject to annual limitations that could result in the expiration of the loss carryforwards before they are utilized.

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of our deferred tax assets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 84,536	$ 85,263
Research credit carryforwards	11,338	11,582
Other, net	5,241	5,796
Total deferred tax assets	101,115	102,641
Valuation allowance	(101,115)	(102,641)
Net deferred tax assets	$	$

Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings, if any, the timing and amount of which are uncertain. Accordingly, the net deferred tax assets have been fully offset by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance decreased by $1.5 million during 2009, and increased by $4.0 million, and $6.9 million during 2008, and 2007, respectively.

Under ASC 718, the deferred tax asset for net operating losses as of December 31, 2009 excludes deductions for excess tax benefits related to stock based compensation.

The provision for income taxes consists of state minimum taxes due. The effective tax rate of the Company s provision (benefit) for income taxes differs from the federal statutory rate as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ending December 31, 2009	2008
Computed at 34%	$ (1,999)	$ (8,646)
State Taxes	(23)	(551)
Book losses not currently benefited	1,859	8,330
Other	158	867
Total	$ 5	$

We adopted the provisions of ASC 740-10-50 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Tax Provisions* on January 1, 2007. At January 1, 2007 and through December 31, 2009 we had no unrecognized tax benefits or any amounts accrued for interest and penalties. Our policy will be to recognize interest and penalties related to income taxes as a component of income tax expense.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and some state jurisdictions. We are subject to the U.S. Federal and State income tax examination by tax authorities for such years 1994 through 2009, due to net operating losses that are being carried forward for tax purposes.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: April 12, 2010

TITAN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By: /s/ SUNIL BHONSLE
Name: **Sunil Bhonsle**
Title: **President**

EXHIBIT INDEX

No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended
3.2	By-laws of the Registrant[1]
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of December 17, 2007[2]
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of December 8, 2009
4.3	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock dated December 23, 2009 issued to Oxford Finance Corporation
10.1	1998 Stock Option Plan[3]
10.2	2001 Non-Qualified Employee Stock Option Plan[4]
10.3	2002 Stock Option Plan[5]
10.4	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Sunil Bhonsle, dated May 16, 2009, as amended by agreement dated February 17, 2010
10.5	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Marc Rubin, dated May 16, 2009, as amended by agreement dated February 17, 2010
10.6	Lease for the Registrant s facilities, amended as of October 1, 2004[6]
10.7	Amendments to lease for Registrant s facilities dated May 21, 2007 and March 12, 2009
10.8	Sublease between the Registrant and Anesiva, Inc. dated March 27, 2009
10.9*	License Agreement between the Registrant and Sanofi-Aventis SA effective as of December 31, 1996[7]
10.10*	Sublicense Agreement between the Registrant and Novartis Pharma AG dated November 20, 1997[8]
10.11*	License Agreement between the Registrant and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology dated September 28, 1995[1]
10.12	Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Oxford Finance Corporation dated December 18, 2009
10.13	Stock Purchase Agreement between the Registrant and certain investors dated December 8, 2009
23.1	Consent of Odenberg, Ullakko, Muranishi & Co., LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Previously filed

1 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 33-99386).
2 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007.
3 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s definitive Proxy Statement filed on July 28, 2000.
4 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.
5 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
6 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.
7 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1996.
8 Incorporated by reference from the Registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-42367).
* Confidential treatment has been granted with respect to portions of this exhibit.