

Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE
Form 10-K
March 12, 2010

Table of Contents

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009**
- or**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

**Commission file number: 1-33734
ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

94-3200380
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**4939 Directors Place
San Diego, CA**
(Address of principal executive offices)

92121
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(858) 652-6500

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

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	The Nasdaq Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

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

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

Edgar Filing: Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE - Form 10-K

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 totaled approximately \$148,000,000 based on the closing price of \$15.74 as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market. As of March 1, 2010, there were 18,576,456 shares of the Company's common stock (\$0.001 par value) outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the proxy statement for the registrant's 2010 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	1
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	8
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	22
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	22
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	22
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Reserved</u>	22

PART II

<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	22
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	25
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	26
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	32
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	32
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	32
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	33
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	34

PART III

<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	34
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	35
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	35
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	35
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	35

PART IV

<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	35
	<u>Signatures</u>	38

EX-10.10
EX-23.1
EX-31.1
EX-31.2
EX-32.1

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our development programs, our capabilities, our goals, the expected timeline for achievement of our clinical milestones, the expected properties and benefits of our product candidates, the results of clinical and other studies, the size of the market for our products and our financial results. Any statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not historical facts and may be forward-looking. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as anticipate, estimate, plan, project, continuing, ongoing, expect, management believes, we believe, similar words or phrases. Accordingly, these statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in them. Any forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed in this report or incorporated by reference.

Because the factors discussed in this report, and even factors of which we are not yet aware, could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of us, you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, known and unknown, which could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements included in this report, particularly under Item 1A. Risk Factors, and in our SEC filings that we believe could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements that we make. These and other risks are also detailed and occasionally modified or updated in our reports filed from time to time under the Securities Act and/or the Exchange Act. You are encouraged to read these filings as they are made.

Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which factors will arise. In addition, we cannot assess the impact of each factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents**PART I**

In this report, all references to Ardea, we, our, and us, refer to Ardea Biosciences, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and our wholly owned subsidiary. In December 2006, Ardea changed its name from IntraBiotics Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.**Overview and Business Strategy**

Ardea Biosciences, Inc., of San Diego, California, is a biotechnology company focused on the development of small-molecule therapeutics for the treatment of gout, cancer and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The current status of our development programs is as follows:

Product Portfolio

Product Candidate	Target Indication	Development Status
RDEA594	Gout	Phase 2b ongoing
RDEA684	Gout	Preclinical development ongoing
RDEA119	Cancer	Phase 1 and Phase 1/2 ongoing
RDEA806	HIV	Phase 2a completed
RDEA427	HIV	Phase 0* completed

* First-in-human micro-dose pharmacokinetic study in normal healthy volunteers.

GOUT

Gout is a painful and debilitating disease caused by abnormally elevated levels of uric acid in the blood stream. While gout is a treatable condition, there are limited treatment options, and a number of adverse effects are associated with most current therapies.

Approximately 90 percent of gout patients are considered to have a defect in their ability to excrete sufficient amounts of uric acid and are classified as under-excretors of uric acid, which leads to excessive levels of uric acid in the blood (Rheumatology 2007; 46:215-219). Our most advanced product candidate, RDEA594, is a selective inhibitor of URAT1, a transporter in the kidney that regulates uric acid excretion from the body. RDEA594 has been shown to normalize the amount of uric acid excreted by gout patients. Since the majority of gout patients are under-excretors, normalizing uric acid excretion by moderating URAT1 transporter activity with RDEA594 may provide the most physiologically appropriate and effective means of reducing blood or serum uric acid (sUA) levels when used alone or in combination with other sUA lowering agents, such as allopurinol or febuxostat (Uloric®, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited; Adenuric®, Ipsen and Menarini), which act by reducing the production of uric acid in the body.

RDEA594 is currently being evaluated in a comprehensive Phase 2 development program designed to demonstrate its broad clinical utility in a wide spectrum of gout patients. To date, results from this program have shown the following:

When administered as a single agent, RDEA594 was well-tolerated and produced significant reductions in sUA levels in gout patients with hyperuricemia, including those with mild to moderate renal impairment. The reductions observed with RDEA594 were comparable to those achieved with approved doses of allopurinol and febuxostat.

The combination of RDEA594 and allopurinol in gout patients was well tolerated and reduced sUA levels an additional 24 percent compared to allopurinol alone.

The combination of RDEA594 and febuxostat in healthy volunteers was well tolerated and resulted in sUA reductions of approximately 70 to 80 percent from baseline.

Ongoing studies in this program include a Phase 2b single-agent dose-response study evaluating the safety and urate-lowering effects of 200 mg, 400 mg and 600 mg of RDEA594, a Phase 2b study evaluating 200 mg and 400 mg

Table of Contents

of RDEA594 as an add-on to allopurinol in patients that do not respond adequately to allopurinol alone, and a study in subjects with renal impairment.

RDEA684 is our next-generation inhibitor of the URAT1 transporter for the treatment of gout patients with hyperuricemia. Based on preclinical results, RDEA684 demonstrates many of the same positive attributes as RDEA594, but with more than 170-times greater potency against the URAT1 transporter. Preclinical development activities with respect to RDEA684 are currently ongoing.

CANCER

Mitogen-activated ERK kinase (MEK) is believed to play an important role in cancer cell proliferation, apoptosis and metastasis. RDEA119 is a potent and selective inhibitor of MEK in development for the treatment of cancer. *In vivo* preclinical tests have shown RDEA119 to have potent anti-tumor activity. In addition, preclinical *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies of RDEA119 have demonstrated synergistic activity across multiple tumor types when RDEA119 is used in combination with other anti-cancer agents, including sorafenib (Nexavar[®], Bayer HealthCare AG (Bayer) and Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.).

RDEA119 is currently being evaluated in advanced cancer patients with different tumor types as a single agent in a Phase 1 study, as well as in combination with sorafenib in a Phase 1/2 study.

In April 2009, we entered into a global license agreement with Bayer to develop and commercialize MEK inhibitors for the treatment of cancer. Under the license agreement, we are responsible for the completion of the ongoing Phase 1 and Phase 1/2 studies. Thereafter, Bayer will be responsible for the further development and commercialization of RDEA119 and any of our other MEK inhibitors.

HIV

RDEA806, a non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor, or NNRTI, for the treatment of HIV, has successfully completed Phase 1 and Phase 2a studies and has been evaluated in over 250 subjects. Results from a Phase 2a monotherapy proof-of-concept study of RDEA806 demonstrated placebo-adjusted plasma viral load reductions of up to 2.0 log₁₀ on day 8 with once-daily dosing of RDEA806. All dosing regimens tested were well tolerated in this study.

RDEA427, a next generation NNRTI, is from a chemical class that is distinct from the RDEA806 chemical class. Based on preclinical results, RDEA427 demonstrates many of the same positive attributes as RDEA806, but is more potent, has superior pharmacokinetic properties, and has even greater activity against a wide range of drug-resistant viral isolates than RDEA806. We have evaluated RDEA427 in a human micro-dose pharmacokinetic study.

We anticipate that the timing of future studies of RDEA806 and RDEA427 will be dependent on the results of our partnering efforts.

Market Opportunity

We believe that there is a significant market opportunity for our products, should they be successfully developed, approved and commercialized.

In 2008, there were approximately 7.5 million cases of gout in the United States, 9.0 million cases of gout in Europe and 3.2 million cases of gout in Japan (Decision Resources). Yet, there has been only one new drug approved in the United States for the treatment of gout in the last 40 years. We believe that there is a significant need for new products

for the treatment and prevention of gout, a painful and debilitating disease caused by elevated levels of uric acid.

Many chronic gout sufferers are unable to achieve target reductions in uric acid with current treatments. Allopurinol is the most widely-prescribed drug for the treatment of gout; however, in large clinical trials, approximately 60 percent of patients did not respond adequately to treatment with allopurinol alone (N Engl J Med 2005 353:2450-61; Arthritis & Rheumatism Vol. 59, No. 11, pp 1540-48 2008; www.clinicaltrials.gov NCT00430248).

Table of Contents

We also believe that the number of gout patients treated with uric acid lowering therapies, and the duration of such treatment, will expand as a result of the marketing efforts of companies developing new drugs for the treatment of gout and increased funding of education programs for physicians and patients.

In addition, we believe there may be opportunities to develop uric acid-lowering agents to treat diseases other than gout. Evidence suggests that the chronic elevation of uric acid associated with gout, known as hyperuricemia, may also have systemic consequences, including an increased risk for kidney dysfunction, elevated CRP, hypertension and possibly other cardiovascular risk factors.

Sales of products used in the treatment of cancer exceeded \$48.0 billion in 2008, according to IMS Health Incorporated, fueled by strong acceptance of innovative and effective targeted therapies. The failure rate of kinase inhibitor compounds in clinical development in oncology is only 53% versus 82% in the oncology field as a whole. Given the role that MEK appears to play in cancer indications and the increasing preference for oral therapies, we believe that RDEA119 and our next generation MEK inhibitors, if successfully developed, approved and commercialized, could participate in the growing market for targeted cancer therapies.

Bayer Relationship

Under the terms of our license agreement with Bayer, we granted to Bayer a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize our MEK inhibitors for all indications. In June 2009, Bayer paid us a non-refundable, upfront cash payment of \$35 million in partial consideration for the exclusive right to develop and commercialize our MEK inhibitors. Potential payments under the license agreement with Bayer could total up to \$407 million, not including royalties. This amount includes the upfront cash payment, as well as additional cash payments upon achievement of certain development, regulatory and sales-based milestones. We are also eligible to receive low double-digit royalties on sales of products under the license agreement. We are responsible for the completion of the Phase 1 and Phase 1/2 studies currently being conducted for RDEA119.

Valeant Relationship

In December 2006, we acquired intellectual property and other assets from Valeant Research & Development, Inc. related to RDEA806 and our next generation NNRTI program, and RDEA119 and our next generation MEK inhibitor program. In consideration for the assets purchased from Valeant and subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, Valeant received certain rights, including the right to receive from us development-based milestone payments and sales-based royalty payments. There is one set of potential milestones totaling up to \$25 million for RDEA806 and the next generation NNRTI program, and a separate set of potential milestones totaling up to \$17 million for RDEA119 and the next generation MEK inhibitor program. The first milestone payments of \$2 million and \$1 million in the NNRTI program and the MEK inhibitor program, respectively, would be due after the first patient is dosed in the first Phase 2b study. The royalty rates on all products are in the mid-single digits.

Under the asset purchase agreement, Valeant retains a one-time option to repurchase commercialization rights in territories outside the United States and Canada for our first NNRTI product derived from the acquired intellectual property to advance to a Phase 2b HIV clinical trial. If Valeant exercises this option, which it can do following the completion of a Phase 2b clinical trial, but prior to the initiation of a Phase 3 clinical trial, Valeant would pay us a \$10 million option fee, up to \$21 million in milestone payments based on regulatory approvals, and a mid-single-digit royalty on product sales in the Valeant Territories.

Research and Development Expenses

Our research and development expenses for the three years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$42.2 million, \$44.9 million and \$23.1 million, respectively. Research and development expenses decreased in 2009 as a result of our May 2009 restructuring, and increased substantially in 2008 as compared to 2007 primarily due to the continued development and progression of our clinical and preclinical programs.

Table of Contents

Clinical Supplies and Manufacturing

We have no in-house manufacturing capabilities. We rely on third-party contract manufacturers to produce our product candidates to support our development activities. Our clinical trial material, critical to our operations, is purchased from various companies and suppliers.

Sales and Marketing

We do not currently have sales or marketing capabilities. In order to commercially market any pharmaceutical product that we successfully advance through preclinical and clinical development and for which we obtain regulatory approval, we must either develop a sales and marketing infrastructure or collaborate with third parties with sales and marketing capabilities. Because of the early stage of our pharmaceutical development programs, we have not yet developed a sales and marketing strategy for any pharmaceutical products that we may develop.

Customers and Distribution

We do not currently sell or distribute pharmaceutical products.

Competition

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are extremely competitive. Our potential competitors in the field are many in number and include major pharmaceutical and specialized biotechnology companies. Many of our potential competitors have significantly more financial, technical and other resources than we do, which may allow them to have a competitive advantage. In addition, they may have substantially more experience in effecting strategic combinations, in-licensing technology, developing drugs, obtaining regulatory approvals and manufacturing and marketing products. We cannot give any assurances that we can effectively compete with these other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies.

Any products that we may develop or discover will compete in highly competitive markets. Our potential competitors in these markets may succeed in developing products that could render our products and those of our collaborators obsolete or non-competitive. In addition, many of our competitors have significantly greater experience than we do in the fields in which we compete.

Intellectual Property

Our success will depend in large part on our ability to:

- obtain and maintain international and domestic patent and other legal protections for the proprietary technology, inventions and improvements we consider important to our business;

- prosecute and defend our patents;

- preserve our trade secrets; and

- operate without infringing the patents and proprietary rights of third parties.

We intend to continue to seek appropriate patent protection for the lead product candidates in our research and development programs and their uses by filing patent applications in the United States and other selected countries. We intend for these patent applications to cover, where possible, claims for composition of matter, medical uses,

processes for preparation and formulations.

We own a total of four issued United States patents, 20 pending United States non-provisional applications, 13 pending United States provisional applications, seven pending international applications and almost 200 pending foreign patent applications.

Although we believe that our rights under patent applications we own provide a competitive advantage, the patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. We may not be able to develop patentable products or processes, and may not be able to obtain patents from pending applications. Even if patent claims are allowed, the claims may not issue, or in the event of

Table of Contents

issuance, may not be sufficient to protect the technology owned by or licensed to us. Any patents or patent rights that we obtain may be circumvented, challenged or invalidated by our competitors.

We also rely on trade secrets, proprietary know-how and continuing innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position, especially when we do not believe that patent protection is appropriate or can be obtained. We seek protection of these trade secrets, proprietary know-how and any continuing innovation, in part, through confidentiality and proprietary information agreements. However, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection for, or adequate remedies to protect, our technology in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of information. Furthermore, our trade secrets may otherwise become known to, or be independently developed by, our competitors.

Government Regulation

Pharmaceutical Regulation

If and when we market any pharmaceutical products, they would be subject to extensive government regulation in the United States. Additionally, if we seek to market and distribute any such products abroad, they would also be subject to extensive foreign government regulation.

In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, regulates pharmaceutical products. FDA regulations govern the testing, manufacturing, advertising, promotion, labeling, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products, and generally require approval of new drugs through a rigorous process. We also may be subject to foreign regulatory requirements governing clinical trials and drug product sales if products are studied or marketed abroad. The approval process outside the United States varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and the time required may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval.

Regulation in the United States

The FDA testing and approval process requires substantial time, effort and money. We cannot assure you that any of our products will ever obtain approval. The FDA approval process for new drugs includes, without limitation:

preclinical studies;

submission of an Investigational New Drug application, or IND, for clinical trials;

adequate and well-controlled human clinical trials to establish safety and efficacy of the product;

review of a NDA; and

inspection of the facilities used in the manufacturing of the drug to assess compliance with the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP, regulations.

A NDA must include comprehensive and complete descriptions of the preclinical testing, clinical trials and the chemical, manufacturing and control requirements of a drug that enable the FDA to determine the drug's safety and efficacy. A NDA must be submitted, filed and approved by the FDA before any product that we may successfully develop can be marketed commercially in the United States.

Preclinical studies include laboratory evaluation of the product, as well as animal studies to assess the potential safety and effectiveness of the product. Most of these studies must be performed according to good laboratory practices. The

results of the preclinical studies, together with manufacturing information and analytical data, are submitted to the FDA as part of an IND. Clinical trials may begin 30 days after an IND is received, unless the FDA raises concerns or questions about the conduct of the clinical trials. If concerns or questions are raised, an IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before clinical trials can proceed. We have filed and received approval for INDs for our lead clinical candidates, RDEA806, RDEA119 and RDEA594, and we may file additional INDs during 2009. We are required to file an IND before we can commence any clinical trials for our product candidates in the United States.

We cannot assure you that submission of an IND for any of our preclinical product candidates will result in authorization to commence clinical trials. Nor can we assure you that any of our current or future clinical trials will

Table of Contents

result in approval to market our products. Clinical trials involve the administration of the product candidate that is the subject of the trial to volunteers or patients under the supervision of a qualified principal investigator. Each clinical trial must be reviewed and approved by an independent institutional review board at each institution at which the study will be conducted. The institutional review board will consider, among other things, ethical factors, safety of human subjects and the possible liability of the institution arising from the conduct of the proposed clinical trial. Also, clinical trials must be performed according to good clinical practices which are enumerated in FDA regulations and guidance documents.

Clinical trials typically are conducted in sequential phases: Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4. The phases may overlap. The FDA may require that we suspend clinical trials at any time on various grounds, including if the FDA makes a finding that the subjects are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk.

In Phase 1 clinical trials, a drug is usually tested on a small number of healthy volunteers to determine safety, any adverse effects, proper dosage, absorption, metabolism, distribution, excretion and other drug effects.

In Phase 2 clinical trials, a drug is usually tested on a limited number of subjects (generally up to several hundred) to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the drug for specific, targeted indications, determine dosage tolerance and optimal dosage, and identify possible adverse effects and safety risks.

In Phase 3 clinical trials, a drug is usually tested on a larger number of subjects (up to several thousand), in an expanded patient population and at multiple clinical sites.

In Phase 4 clinical trials or other post-approval commitments, additional studies and patient follow-up are conducted to gain experience from the treatment of patients in the intended therapeutic indication. Additional studies and follow-up are also conducted to document a clinical benefit where drugs are approved under accelerated approval regulations and based on surrogate endpoints. In clinical trials, surrogate endpoints are alternative measurements of the symptoms of a disease or condition that are substituted for measurements of observable clinical symptoms. Failure to promptly conduct Phase 4 clinical trials and follow-up could result in expedited withdrawal of products approved under accelerated approval regulations.

The facilities, procedures and operations for any of our contract manufacturers must be determined to be adequate by the FDA before product approval. Manufacturing facilities are subject to inspections by the FDA for compliance with cGMP, licensing specifications and other FDA regulations before and after a NDA has been approved. Foreign manufacturing facilities are also subject to periodic FDA inspections or inspections by foreign regulatory authorities. Among other things, the FDA may withhold approval of NDAs or other product applications if deficiencies are found at the facility. Vendors that may supply us with finished products or components used to manufacture, package and label products are also subject to similar regulations and periodic inspections.

In addition, the FDA imposes a number of complex regulatory requirements on entities that advertise and promote pharmaceuticals, including, but not limited to, standards and regulations for direct-to-consumer advertising, off-label promotion, industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities, and promotional activities involving the Internet.

Failure to comply with FDA and other governmental regulations can result in fines, unanticipated compliance expenditures, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production and/or distribution, suspension of the FDA's review of NDAs, injunctions and criminal prosecution. Any of these actions could have a material adverse effect on us.

Regulation Outside the United States

If we market drugs in foreign countries, we also will be subject to foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials and marketing approval for pharmaceutical products. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product approval, pricing and reimbursement vary widely from country to country. Whether or not FDA approval has been obtained, approval of a product by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries must be obtained before manufacturing or marketing the product in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country and the time required for such approvals may differ substantially from that required

Table of Contents

for FDA approval. There is no assurance that any future FDA approval of any of our clinical trials or drugs will result in similar foreign approvals or vice versa.

Additional Regulation

Third-Party Reimbursement

In the United States, physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers that purchase pharmaceutical products generally rely on third-party payors, principally private health insurance plans, Medicare and, to a lesser extent, Medicaid, to reimburse all or part of the cost of the product and procedure for which the product is being used. Even if a product is approved for marketing by the FDA, there is no assurance that third-party payors will cover the cost of the product and related medical procedures. If they do not, end-users of the drug would not be eligible for any reimbursement of the cost, and our ability to market any such drug would be materially and adversely impacted.

Reimbursement systems in international markets vary significantly by country and, within some countries, by region. Reimbursement approvals must be obtained on a country-by-country basis. In many foreign markets, including markets in which we hope to sell our products, the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to government pricing control. In these markets, once marketing approval is received, pricing negotiations could take significant additional time. As in the United States, the lack of satisfactory reimbursement or inadequate government pricing of any of our products would limit their widespread use and lower potential product revenues.

Fraud and Abuse Laws

Federal and state anti-kickback and anti-fraud and abuse laws, as well as the federal Civil False Claims Act may apply to certain drug and device research and marketing practices. The Civil False Claims Act prohibits knowingly presenting or causing to be presented a false, fictitious or fraudulent claim for payment to the United States. Actions under the Civil False Claims Act may be brought by the Attorney General or by a private individual acting as an informer or whistleblower in the name of the government. Violations of the Civil False Claims Act can result in significant monetary penalties. The federal government is using the Civil False Claims Act, and the threat of significant liability, in its investigations of healthcare providers, suppliers and drug and device manufacturers throughout the country for a wide variety of drug and device marketing and research practices, and has obtained multi-million dollar settlements. The federal government may continue to devote substantial resources toward investigating healthcare providers, suppliers and drug and device manufacturers compliance with the Civil False Claims Act and other fraud and abuse laws. We may have to expend significant financial resources and management attention if we ever become the focus of such an investigation, even if we are not guilty of any wrong doings.

HIPAA

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, requires the use of standard transactions, privacy and security standards and other administrative simplification provisions by covered entities, which include many healthcare providers, health plans and healthcare clearinghouses. HIPAA instructs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations implementing these standards in the United States.

Other Laws

We are also subject to other federal, state and local laws of general applicability, such as laws regulating working conditions, and various federal, state and local environmental protection laws and regulations, including those governing the discharge of material into the environment.

Employees

As of March 1, 2010, we employed 62 regular full-time employees (including 19 people who have a Ph.D. and one person who has a Pharm.D.), 47 of whom are involved full-time in research and development activities. All members of our senior management team have had prior experience with pharmaceutical or biotechnology

Table of Contents

companies. We believe that we have been successful in attracting skilled and experienced personnel, but competition for personnel is intense and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain the individuals needed. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreements and management considers relations with our employees to be good.

Company Information

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware in January 1994. Our corporate offices are located at 4939 Directors Place, San Diego, CA 92121. Our telephone number is (858) 652-6500. Our website address is www.ardeabio.com. We make available free of charge through our Internet website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

You should carefully consider the following information about risks and uncertainties that may affect us or our business, together with the other information appearing elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. If any of the following events, described as risks, actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects would likely be materially and adversely affected. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment in our securities. An investment in our securities is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should not invest in our securities if you cannot bear the economic risk of your investment for an indefinite period of time and cannot afford to lose your entire investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Development of our products will take years; we may never attain product sales; and we expect to continue to incur net operating losses.

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, substantial operating losses for the foreseeable future. We expect that most of our resources for the foreseeable future will be dedicated to research and development and preclinical and clinical testing of compounds. The amounts paid to advance the preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates may continue to increase. Any compounds we advance through preclinical and clinical development will require extensive and costly development, preclinical testing and clinical trials prior to seeking regulatory approval for commercial sales. Our most advanced product candidates may never be approved for commercial sales. The time required to achieve product sales and profitability is lengthy and highly uncertain and we cannot assure you that we will be able to achieve or maintain product sales.

We are not currently profitable and may never become profitable.

To date, we have generated limited revenues and we do not anticipate generating significant revenues for at least several years, if ever. We may increase our operating expenses over the next several years as we plan to advance our product candidates into further preclinical testing and clinical trials, and may expand our research and development activities and acquire or license new technologies and product candidates. As a result, we expect to continue to incur significant and potentially increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with our research and product development efforts, we are unable to predict the extent of any future losses or when we will become profitable, if ever. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on an ongoing basis.

Because the results of preclinical studies are not necessarily predictive of future results, we can provide no assurances that, even if our product candidates are successful in preclinical studies, such product candidates will have favorable results in clinical trials or receive regulatory approval.

Positive results from preclinical studies should not be relied upon as evidence that clinical trials will succeed. Even if our product candidates achieve positive results in preclinical studies, we will be required to demonstrate

Table of Contents

through clinical trials that these product candidates are safe and effective for use in a diverse population before we can seek regulatory approvals for their commercial sale. There is typically an extremely high rate of attrition from the failure of product candidates proceeding through clinical trials. If any product candidate fails to demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy in any clinical trial, then we would experience potentially significant delays in, or be required to abandon, development of that product candidate. If we delay or abandon our development efforts of any of our product candidates, then we may not be able to generate sufficient revenues to become profitable, and our reputation in the industry and in the investment community would likely be significantly damaged, each of which would cause our stock price to decrease significantly.

Delays in the commencement of clinical testing of our current and potential product candidates could result in increased costs to us and delay our ability to generate revenues.

Our product candidates will require preclinical testing and extensive clinical trials prior to submission of any regulatory application for commercial sales. Delays in the commencement of clinical testing of our product candidates could significantly increase our product development costs and delay product commercialization. In addition, many of the factors that may cause, or lead to, a delay in the commencement of clinical trials may also ultimately lead to denial of regulatory approval of a product candidate.

The commencement of clinical trials can be delayed for a variety of reasons, including:

delays in demonstrating sufficient safety and efficacy to obtain regulatory approval to commence a clinical trial;

delays in reaching agreement on acceptable terms with prospective contract research organizations and clinical trial sites;

delays in manufacturing quantities of a product candidate sufficient for clinical trials;

delays in obtaining approval of an IND from the FDA or similar foreign approval;

delays in obtaining institutional review board approval to conduct a clinical trial at a prospective site; and

insufficient financial resources.

In addition, the commencement of clinical trials may be delayed due to insufficient patient enrollment, which is a function of many factors, including the size of the patient population, the nature of the protocol, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, the availability of effective treatments for the relevant disease, and the eligibility criteria for the clinical trial. Finally, we may delay the commencement of clinical trials with respect to product candidates, as we have with RDEA806 and RDEA427, until we enter into a collaboration or license agreement with another party to fund the clinical trials of such product candidates.

The termination, or delays in the completion, of clinical testing of our current and potential product candidates could result in increased costs to us and delay or prevent us from generating revenues.

Once a clinical trial for any current or potential product candidate has begun, it may be delayed, suspended or terminated by us or the FDA or other regulatory authorities due to a number of factors, including:

ongoing discussions with the FDA or other regulatory authorities regarding the scope or design of our clinical trials or FDA requests for supplemental information with respect to our clinical trial results;

failure to conduct clinical trials in accordance with regulatory requirements;

lower than anticipated recruitment rate or retention rate of patients in clinical trials;

the imposition of a clinical hold;

lack of adequate funding to continue clinical trials;

negative results of clinical trials;

changes to clinical trials protocols;

Table of Contents

insufficient supply or deficient quality of product candidates or other materials necessary for the conduct of our clinical trials; or

serious adverse events or other undesirable drug-related side effects experienced by clinical trial participants.

Many of these factors that may lead to a delay, suspension or termination of clinical testing of a current or potential product candidate may also ultimately lead to denial of regulatory approval of a current or potential product candidate. If we experience delays in the completion, or termination of, clinical testing, our financial results and the commercial prospects for our product candidates will be harmed, and our ability to generate revenues from those products will be delayed.

If our internal research and development efforts are unsuccessful, we may be required to obtain rights to new products or product candidates from third parties, which we may not be able to do.

Our long-term ability to earn product revenue depends on our ability to successfully advance our product candidates through clinical development and regulatory approval and to identify and obtain new products or product candidates through internal development or licenses from third parties. If our development programs are not successful, we may need to obtain rights to new products or product candidates from third parties. We may be unable to obtain suitable product candidates or products from third parties for a number of reasons, including:

we may be unable to purchase or license products or product candidates on terms that would allow us to make a sufficient financial return from resulting products;

competitors may be unwilling to assign or license products or product candidate rights to us; or

we may be unable to identify suitable products or product candidates within, or complementary to, our areas of interest relating to the treatment of gout, cancer and HIV.

If we are unable to obtain rights to new products or product candidates from third parties, our ability to generate product revenues and achieve profitability may suffer.

If we successfully initiate and complete clinical trials for any product candidate, there are no assurances that we will be able to submit, or obtain regulatory approval of, a new drug application.

There can be no assurance that if our clinical trials of any potential product candidate are successfully initiated and completed, we will be able to submit a NDA to the FDA in the United States or similar application to other regulatory authorities elsewhere in the world, or that any applications we submit will be approved by these regulatory authorities in a timely manner, if at all. If we are unable to submit a NDA or similar application with respect to any future product candidate, or if any NDA or similar application we submit is not approved by the FDA or other regulatory authorities elsewhere in the world, we will be unable to commercialize that product. These authorities can and do reject new drug applications and require additional clinical trials, even when product candidates have performed well or have achieved favorable results in clinical trials. If we fail to commercialize any product candidate, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenues to attain profitability and our reputation in the industry and in the investment community would likely be damaged, each of which would cause our stock price to decrease.

If we successfully develop products, but those products do not achieve and maintain market acceptance, our business will not be profitable.

Even if any of our product candidates are approved for commercial sale by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, our profitability and growth will depend on the degree of market acceptance of any approved product candidate by physicians, healthcare professionals and third-party payors, which will in turn depend on a number of factors, including:

our ability to provide acceptable evidence of safety and efficacy of our products;

relative convenience and ease of administration of products;

Table of Contents

the prevalence and severity of any adverse side effects from the products;

the availability of alternative treatments;

pricing and cost effectiveness of products; and

sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement.

In addition, even if any of our potential products achieve market acceptance, we may not be able to maintain that market acceptance over time if:

new products or technologies are introduced that are more favorably received than our potential future products, are more cost effective or render our potential future products obsolete; or

complications arise with respect to use of our potential future products.

We will need substantial additional funding and may be unable to raise capital when needed, or at all, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or commercialization efforts.

We anticipate that our existing cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our operating activities through the first quarter of 2011. This current financial projection includes forecasted expenses associated with completing the RDEA594 Phase 2 development program. This projection does not include forecasted expenses for Phase 3 development of RDEA594, the receipt of milestone payments under our license agreement with Bayer, proceeds from future partnering activities or financings, or payments to Valeant under the asset purchase agreement. However, our business and operations may change in a manner that would consume available resources at a greater rate than anticipated. In particular, because most of our resources for the foreseeable future will be used to advance our product candidates, we may not be able to accurately anticipate our future research and development funding needs. We will need to raise substantial additional capital in the future to, among other things:

fund our research and development programs;

advance our product candidates into and through clinical trials and the regulatory review and approval process;

establish and maintain manufacturing, sales and marketing operations;

commercialize our product candidates, if any, that receive regulatory approval; and

acquire rights to products or product candidates, technologies or businesses.

Our future funding requirements will depend on, and could increase significantly as a result of, many factors, including:

the rate of progress and cost of our research and development activities;

the scope, prioritization and number of preclinical studies and clinical trials we pursue;

the costs of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights;

the costs and timing of regulatory approval;

the costs of establishing or contracting for manufacturing, sales and marketing capabilities;

the effects of competing technological and market developments;

the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish; and

the extent to which we acquire or license new technologies, products or product candidates.

Table of Contents

We do not anticipate that we will generate significant continuing revenues for at least several years, if ever. Until we can generate significant continuing revenues, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through public or private equity offerings, debt financings and corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements, as well as through interest income earned on cash balances. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Our ability to obtain new financing may be constrained by the volatile economic conditions currently affecting financial markets. If funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs or our commercialization efforts. If we do not generate sufficient additional funding in 2010, we will postpone the initiation of our currently planned RDEA594 Phase 3 development program in order to meet our working capital requirements.

We have decreased the size of our organization and may need to do so again in the future, and we may experience difficulties in managing these organizational changes.

We have decreased the size of our organization and may need to do so again in the future in response to internal or external adverse financial conditions or events. If our staffing is inadequate because of additional, unanticipated attrition or because we fail to retain the staffing level required to accomplish our business objectives we may be delayed or unable to continue the development or commercialization of our product candidates, which could impede our ability to generate revenues and achieve profitability.

Additionally, employees whose positions are eliminated in connection with any reduction may seek future employment with our competitors. Although all of our employees are required to sign a confidentiality agreement with us at the time of hire, we cannot assure you that the confidential nature of our proprietary information will be maintained in the course of such future employment. Our restructuring efforts may harm our reputation and employee morale, impair our ability to attract and retain future employees, and actually increase our expenses in the short term. We cannot assure you that any future restructuring efforts will be successful, or that we will be able to realize the cost savings and other anticipated benefits from future restructuring activities.

Raising additional funds by issuing securities or through additional collaboration and licensing arrangements may cause dilution to existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish proprietary rights.

We may raise additional funds through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or corporate collaborations and licensing arrangements. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. To the extent that we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our stockholders' ownership will be diluted. Any debt financing we obtain may involve covenants that restrict our operations. These restrictive covenants may include, among other things, limitations on borrowing, specific restrictions on the use of our assets, as well as prohibitions on our ability to create liens on our assets, pay dividends on or redeem our capital stock or make investments. In addition, if we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements, it may be necessary to grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us or relinquish potentially valuable rights to our potential products or proprietary technologies. We may be required in future collaborations to relinquish all or a portion of our sales and marketing rights with respect to other potential products or license intellectual property that enable licensees to develop competing products in order to complete any such transaction.

The investment of our cash balance and investments in marketable securities are subject to risks which may cause losses and affect the liquidity of these investments.

Our short-term investments consist primarily of securities of the United States government, its federal agencies, entities controlled by the federal government and United States corporate debt securities. These investments are subject to general credit, liquidity, market and interest rate risks, which may further be exacerbated by United States

sub-prime mortgage defaults and other factors, which have affected various sectors of the financial markets and caused credit and liquidity issues. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we determined that any declines in the fair value of our investments were temporary. There may be further declines in the value of these investments, which we may determine to be other than temporary. These market risks associated with our

Table of Contents

investment portfolio may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

We depend on collaborations with other parties to develop and commercialize selected product candidates and to provide substantially all of our revenues.

We expect that, for at least the next few years, our ability to generate significant revenues will depend in large part upon the success of our existing collaboration with Bayer and our ability to enter into new collaborations. Future revenues from our collaboration with Bayer will depend on the achievement of development, regulatory and sales-based milestones and royalty payments, if any. We will not receive additional revenues from our existing collaboration if Bayer's development and commercialization efforts are unsuccessful.

Typically, collaborators, including Bayer, will control the development and commercialization of partnered compounds after entering into a collaboration or license agreement. In addition, we may not have complete access to information about the results and status of our collaborators' clinical development and regulatory programs and strategies. Our collaborators may not devote adequate resources to the development of our compounds and may not develop or implement a successful clinical or regulatory strategy. We cannot guarantee that any development, regulatory or sales-based milestones in our existing or future collaborations will be achieved in the future, or that we will receive any payments for the achievement of any milestones or royalties on sales of products. In addition, collaborations, including our existing collaboration with Bayer, may be terminated early in certain circumstances, in which case, we may not receive future milestone or royalty payments.

Our ability to enter into new collaborations will depend in part on finding appropriate partners for our development programs. There has recently been increased consolidation and strategic realignment among pharmaceutical companies, particularly in the HIV market. The reduced number of potential partners could make it more difficult to identify a potential partner for our compounds and negotiate and enter into any potential collaboration.

Finally, our ability to enter into new collaborations also depends on the outcome of preclinical and clinical testing, the results of which we cannot control. Even if our testing is successful, pharmaceutical companies may not partner with us on terms that we believe are acceptable until we have advanced our drug candidates into the clinic and, possibly, through later-stage clinical trials, if at all.

Conflicts may arise between us and any of our collaborators that could delay or prevent the development or commercialization of our product candidates.

Conflicts may arise between our collaborators and us, such as conflicts concerning the interpretation of clinical data or the achievement of milestones. If any conflicts arise with Bayer or any future collaborators, they may act in their self-interest, which may be adverse to our best interests. Any such disagreement between us and a collaborator could result in one or more of the following, each of which could delay or prevent the development or commercialization of our product candidates, and, in turn, prevent us from generating sufficient revenues to achieve or maintain profitability:

unwillingness on the part of a collaborator to pay us milestone payments or royalties we believe are due to us under our collaboration or license agreement;

unwillingness on the part of a collaborator to keep us informed regarding the progress of its development and commercialization activities or to permit public disclosure of the results of those activities; or

slowing or cessation of a collaborator's development or commercialization efforts with respect to our product candidates.

Table of Contents

We do not have internal manufacturing capabilities, and if we fail to develop and maintain internal capabilities or supply relationships with collaborators or other outside manufacturers, we may be unable to develop or commercialize any products.

Our ability to develop and commercialize any products we may develop will depend in part on our ability to manufacture, or arrange for collaborators or other parties to manufacture, our products at a competitive cost, in accordance with regulatory requirements, and in sufficient quantities for clinical testing and eventual commercialization. We currently do not have any significant manufacturing arrangements or agreements, as our current product candidates will not require commercial-scale manufacturing in the near term, if ever. Our inability to enter into or maintain manufacturing agreements with collaborators or capable contract manufacturers on acceptable terms could delay or prevent the development and commercialization of our products, which would adversely affect our ability to generate revenues and would increase our expenses.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with other parties to sell and market any products we may develop, we may be unable to generate product revenue.

We do not currently have a sales organization for the sales, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products. In order to commercialize any products, we must build our sales, marketing, distribution, managerial and other non-technical capabilities or make arrangements with other parties to perform these services. We have not yet determined whether we will attempt to establish internal sales and marketing capabilities or enter into agreements with other parties to sell and market any products we may develop. The establishment and development of our own sales force to market any products we may develop will be expensive and time consuming and could delay any product launch, and we cannot be certain that we would be able to successfully develop this capacity. If we are unable to establish our sales and marketing capability or any other non-technical capabilities necessary to commercialize any product we may develop, we will need to contract with third parties to market and sell any products we may develop. If we are unable to establish adequate sales, marketing and distribution capabilities, whether independently or with other parties, we may not be able to generate product revenue and may not become profitable.

If we are unable to attract and retain key management and scientific staff, we may be unable to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates.

We are a small company, and our success depends on our continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified management and scientific personnel. In particular, our research and drug discovery and development programs depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled chemists, biologists and preclinical personnel, especially in the fields of gout, cancer and HIV. If we are unable to hire or retain these employees, we may not be able to advance our research and development programs at the pace we anticipate. We may not be able to attract or retain qualified management and scientific personnel in the future due to the intense competition for qualified personnel among biotechnology and pharmaceutical businesses, particularly in the San Diego, California area. If we are not able to attract and retain the necessary personnel to accomplish our business objectives, we may experience constraints that will impede significantly the achievement of our research and development objectives. In addition, all of our employees are at will employees, which means that any employee may quit at any time and we may terminate any employee at any time. Currently, we do not have employment agreements with any employees or members of senior management that provide us any guarantee of their continued employment. If we lose members of our senior management team, we may not be able to find suitable replacements and our business may be harmed as a result.

Table of Contents

Our quarterly results and stock price may fluctuate significantly.

We expect our results of operations and future stock price to continue to be subject to significant fluctuations. The level of our revenues, if any, our results of operations and our stock price at any given time will be based primarily on the following factors:

whether or not we achieve specified milestones under any agreement that we enter into with collaborators and the timely payment by potential commercial collaborators of any amounts payable to us or by us to Valeant or any other party, including the milestone payments that we may make to Valeant;

the addition or termination of research or development programs or funding support;

the status of development of our product candidates, including results of preclinical studies and any future clinical trials;

variations in the level of expenses related to the development and commercialization of our product candidates or potential product candidates during any given period;

our execution of collaborative, licensing or other arrangements, and the timing and accounting treatment of payments we make or receive under these arrangements;

our selection of additional compounds for development; and

fluctuations in the stock prices of other companies in the biotechnology and pharmaceuticals industries and in the financial markets generally.

These factors, some of which are not within our control, may cause the price of our stock to fluctuate substantially. In particular, if our quarterly operating or financial results fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price could drop suddenly and significantly. We believe that quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

If we engage in any acquisition, we will incur a variety of costs, and we may never realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

In 2006, we acquired pharmaceutical research and development programs, including our most advanced product candidates, from Valeant, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to successfully develop the acquired product candidates. We may attempt to acquire businesses, technologies, services or other products or in-license technologies that we believe are a strategic fit with our existing development programs, at the appropriate time and as resources permit. In any acquisition, the process of integrating the acquired business, personnel, technology, service or product may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and may divert significant management attention away from our ongoing business operations. Other operational and financial risks associated with acquisitions include:

assumption and exposure to unknown liabilities of an acquired business;

disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention to acquiring and developing acquired products or technologies;

incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of securities to pay for acquisitions;

higher than expected acquisition and integration costs;

increased amortization expenses;

negative effect on our earnings (or loss) per share;

difficulties in combining and integrating the operations and personnel of any acquired businesses with our operations and personnel;

impairment of relationships with key suppliers, contractors or customers of any acquired businesses due to changes in management and ownership; and

inability to retain key employees of any acquired businesses.

Table of Contents

We may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of any completed acquisition or devote resources to potential acquisitions that are never completed. If we fail to successfully identify strategic opportunities, complete strategic transactions or integrate acquired businesses, technologies, services or products, then we may not be able to successfully expand our product candidate portfolio to provide adequate revenue to attain and maintain profitability.

Earthquake damage to our facilities could delay our research and development efforts and adversely affect our business.

Our research and development facility in San Diego, California, is located in a seismic zone, and there is the possibility of an earthquake, which could be disruptive to our operations and result in delays in our research and development efforts. In the event of an earthquake, if our facilities or the equipment in our facilities are significantly damaged or destroyed, we may not be able to rebuild or relocate our facility or replace any damaged equipment in a timely manner and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Valeant's exercise of its option to repurchase commercialization rights in territories outside the United States and Canada (the Valeant Territories) could limit the market for our first NNRTI product and adversely affect our business.

Under the asset purchase agreement that we entered into with Valeant on December 21, 2006, Valeant retains a one-time option to repurchase commercialization rights in the Valeant Territories for our first NNRTI product derived from the acquired intellectual property to advance to a Phase 2b HIV clinical trial. If Valeant exercises this option, which it can do following the completion of a Phase 2b clinical trial, but prior to the initiation of a Phase 3 clinical trial, Valeant would pay us a \$10.0 million option fee, up to \$21.0 million in milestone payments based on regulatory approvals, and a mid-single-digit royalty on product sales in the Valeant Territories. However, Valeant would then own all commercialization rights in the Valeant Territories, which may adversely impact the amount of aggregate revenue we may be able to generate from sales of our NNRTI product and may negatively impact our potential for long-term growth. Also, if Valeant exercises its option to repurchase commercialization rights in the Valeant Territories and experiences difficulties in commercializing our NNRTI product in the Valeant Territories, then our commercialization efforts in the United States and Canada may be adversely impacted. Finally, Valeant's option may adversely impact our efforts to enter into a collaboration or license agreement with a potential partner to develop and commercialize our NNRTI product.

Failure to comply with our minimum commitments under the asset purchase agreement with Valeant could expose us to potential liability or otherwise adversely affect our business.

Under the terms of the Valeant asset purchase agreement, we agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to develop the product candidates in the pharmaceutical research and development programs we acquired from Valeant, with the objective of obtaining marketing approval for RDEA806, RDEA119 and the lead product candidates from the next generation NNRTI and MEK inhibitor programs in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy and Germany. If we have a disagreement with Valeant on whether we have used commercially reasonable efforts to develop such product candidates, then we may be subject to a potential lawsuit or lawsuits from Valeant under the asset purchase agreement. If such a lawsuit was successful, we may be subject to financial losses, our reputation within the pharmaceutical research and development community may be negatively impacted and our business may suffer.

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

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires on-going management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and a report by our independent registered public accounting firm that provides their assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls. Testing and maintaining internal controls involves significant costs and can divert our management's attention from other matters that are important to our business. We and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. Failure to

Table of Contents

achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could harm our operating results and could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the price of our stock.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations on all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud involving a company have been, or will be, detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in cost-effective control systems, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. We cannot assure you that we or our independent registered public accounting firm will not identify a material weakness in our internal controls in the future. A material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting would require management and our independent registered public accounting firm to evaluate our internal controls as ineffective. If our internal controls over financial reporting are not considered effective, we may experience a loss of public confidence, which could have an adverse effect on our business and on the price of our stock.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Because our product candidates and development and collaboration efforts depend on our intellectual property rights, adverse events affecting our intellectual property rights will harm our ability to commercialize products.

Our commercial success depends in significant part on obtaining and maintaining patent protection and trade secret protection of our product candidates and their uses, as well as successfully defending these patents against challenges. We will only be able to protect our product candidates and their uses from unauthorized use by other parties to the extent that valid and enforceable patents or effectively protected trade secrets cover them.

Due to evolving legal standards relating to the patentability, validity and enforceability of patents covering pharmaceutical inventions and the scope of claims made under these patents, our ability to obtain and enforce patents is uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office recently issued revised regulations affecting prosecution before that office, and various pieces of legislation, including patent reform acts, have been introduced or discussed in the U.S. Senate and Congress in the past few years. If implemented, or following final resolution of pending legislation, new regulations or legislation could, among other things, restrict our ability to prosecute applications in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, limit the number of patent claims in applications that we have previously filed or intend to file, and may lower the threshold required for competitors to challenge our patents in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office after they have been granted. Accordingly, rights under any issued patents may not provide us with sufficient protection for our product candidates or provide sufficient protection to afford us a commercial advantage against competitive products or processes. In addition, we cannot guarantee that any patents will issue from any pending or future patent applications owned by or licensed to us. Even with respect to patents that have issued or will issue, we cannot guarantee that the claims of these patents are, or will be valid, enforceable or will provide us with any significant protection against competitive products or otherwise be commercially valuable to us. For example:

we might not have been the first to make, conceive or reduce to practice the inventions covered by any or all of our pending patent applications;

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

others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate any of our technologies;

it is possible that none of our pending patent applications will result in issued patents;

Table of Contents

our issued or acquired patents may not provide a basis for commercially viable products, may not provide us with any competitive advantages, or may be challenged by other parties;

our issued patents may not be valid or enforceable; or

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

Patent applications in the United States are maintained in confidence for at least 18 months after their filing. Consequently, we cannot be certain that the patent applications we are pursuing will lead to the issuance of any patent or be free from infringement or other claims from other parties. In the event that another party has also filed a United States patent application relating to our product candidates or a similar invention, we may have to participate in interference proceedings declared by the United States Patent Office to determine priority of invention in the United States. The costs of these proceedings could be substantial and it is possible that our efforts would be unsuccessful, resulting in a material adverse effect on our United States patent position. Furthermore, we may not have identified all United States and foreign patents or published applications that affect our business either by blocking our ability to commercialize our product candidates or by covering similar technologies that affect our market.

In addition, some countries, including many in Europe, do not grant patent claims directed to methods of treating humans, and in these countries patent protection may not be available at all to protect our product candidates.

Even if patents issue, we cannot guarantee that the claims of those patents will be valid and enforceable or provide us with any significant protection against competitive products, or otherwise be commercially valuable to us.

Other companies may obtain patents and/or regulatory approvals to use the same drugs to treat diseases, other than gout, cancer and HIV. As a result, we may not be able to enforce our patents effectively because we may not be able to prevent healthcare providers from prescribing, administering or using another company's product that contains the same active substance as our products when treating patients with gout, cancer or HIV.

Our business depends upon not infringing the rights of others.

If we are sued for infringing intellectual property rights of others, it will be costly and time consuming, and an unfavorable outcome in that litigation would have a material adverse effect on our business. Our commercial success depends upon our ability to develop, manufacture, market and sell our product candidates without infringing the proprietary rights of other parties. We may be exposed to future litigation by other parties based on claims that our product candidates or activities infringe the intellectual property rights of others. There are numerous United States and foreign-issued patents and pending patent applications owned by others in gout, cancer, HIV and the other fields in which we may develop products. We cannot assure you that parties holding any of these patents or patent applications will not assert infringement claims against us for damages or seek to enjoin our activities. We also cannot assure you that, in the event of litigation, we will be able to successfully assert any belief we may have as to non-infringement, invalidity or immateriality, or that any infringement claims will be resolved in our favor.

There is a substantial amount of litigation involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries generally. Any litigation or claims against us, with or without merit, may cause us to incur substantial costs, could place a significant strain on our financial resources, divert the attention of management from our core business and harm our reputation. In addition, intellectual property

Table of Contents

litigation or claims could result in substantial damages and force us to do one or more of the following if a court decides that we infringe on another party's patent or other intellectual property rights:

- cease selling, incorporating or using any of our products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may be costly or may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; or
- redesign our processes so that they do not infringe, which could be costly and time-consuming and may not be possible.

If we find during clinical evaluation that our product candidates for the treatment of gout, cancer or HIV, should be used in combination with a product covered by a patent held by another company or institution, and that a labeling instruction is required in product packaging recommending that combination, we could be accused of, or held liable for, infringement of the other party's patents covering the product recommended for co-administration with our product. In that case, we may be required to obtain a license from the other company or institution to use the required or desired package labeling, which may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all.

If we fail to obtain any required licenses or make any necessary changes to our technologies, we may be unable to develop or commercialize some or all of our product candidates.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of trade secrets and other proprietary information and may not adequately protect our intellectual property.

We also rely on trade secrets to protect our technology, especially where we do not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. In order to protect our proprietary technology and processes, we also rely in part on confidentiality and intellectual property assignment agreements with our employees, consultants and other advisors. These agreements may not effectively prevent disclosure of confidential information or result in the effective assignment to us of intellectual property, and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of confidential information or other breaches of the agreements. In addition, others may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information, and in such case we could not assert any trade secret rights against such party. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets is difficult, expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to seek to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position.

Many of our competitors have significantly more resources and experience, which may harm our commercial opportunity.

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are subject to intense competition and rapid and significant technological change. We have many potential competitors, including major drug and chemical companies, specialized biotechnology firms, academic institutions, government agencies and private and public research institutions. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial resources, experience and expertise in:

- research and development;
- preclinical testing;

clinical trials;

regulatory approvals;

manufacturing; and

sales and marketing of approved products.

Smaller or early stage companies and research institutions may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established pharmaceutical companies. We will also

Table of Contents

face competition from these parties in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, establishing clinical trial sites and patient registration for clinical trials, and acquiring and in-licensing technologies and products complementary to our programs or potentially advantageous to our business.

If our competitors develop treatments for gout, cancer or HIV that are approved faster, marketed better or demonstrated to be safer or more effective than any products that we may develop, our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated.

We believe that a significant number of drugs are currently under development and may become available in the future for the treatment of gout, cancer or HIV. Potential competitors may develop treatments for gout, cancer, HIV or other technologies and products that are safer, more effective or less costly than our product candidates or that would make our technology and product candidates obsolete or non-competitive. Some of these products may use therapeutic approaches that compete directly with our most advanced product candidates. If any of our competitors succeed in obtaining approval from the FDA or other regulatory authorities for their products sooner than we do or for products that are more effective or less costly than ours, our commercial opportunity could be significantly reduced.

If we cannot establish pricing of our product candidates acceptable to the United States or foreign governments, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payors, or arrange for favorable reimbursement policies, any product sales will be severely hindered.

The continuing efforts of the United States and foreign governments, insurance companies, managed care organizations and other payors of health care costs to contain or reduce costs of health care may adversely affect our ability to generate adequate revenues and gross margins to make the products we develop commercially viable. Our ability to commercialize any product candidates successfully will depend in part on the extent to which governmental authorities, private health insurers and other organizations establish appropriate reimbursement levels for the cost of such products and related treatments.

In certain foreign markets, the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to government control. In the United States, recent federal and state government initiatives directed at lowering the total cost of health care mean the United States Congress and state legislatures will likely continue to focus on health care reform, the cost of prescription pharmaceuticals and the reform of the Medicare and Medicaid systems. The trend toward managed health care in the United States, which could significantly influence the purchase of health care services and products, as well as legislative proposals to reform health care, control pharmaceutical prices or reduce government insurance programs, may result in lower prices for our product candidates. While we cannot predict whether any legislative or regulatory proposals affecting our business will be adopted, the adoption of these proposals could have a material and adverse effect on our potential revenues and gross margins.

Product liability claims may damage our reputation and, if insurance proves inadequate, the product liability claims may harm our results of operations.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure when we test our product candidates in human clinical trials, and we will face an even greater risk if we sell our product candidates commercially. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims, we will incur substantial liabilities, our reputation may be harmed and we may be unable to commercialize our product candidates. We have product liability insurance that covers the conduct of our clinical trials. We intend to expand our insurance coverage to include the sale of commercial products if marketing approval is obtained for any of our product candidates. However, insurance coverage is increasingly expensive. We may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost and we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage that will be adequate to satisfy any liability that may arise.

Any claims relating to our improper handling, storage or disposal of biological, hazardous and radioactive materials could be time-consuming and costly.

Our research and development activities involve the controlled use of hazardous materials, including chemicals that cause cancer, volatile solvents, radioactive materials and biological materials that have the potential

Table of Contents

to transmit disease. Our operations also produce hazardous waste products. We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and waste products. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations or with the conditions attached to our operating licenses, the licenses could be revoked, and we could be subjected to criminal sanctions and substantial financial liability or be required to suspend or modify our operations. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with legally prescribed standards, we cannot completely eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials. In the event of contamination or injury, we could be held liable for damages or penalized with fines in an amount exceeding our resources. In addition, we may have to incur significant costs to comply with future environmental laws and regulations. We do not currently have a pollution and remediation insurance policy.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of system failures.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, war and telecommunication and electrical failures. Any system failure, accident or security breach that causes interruptions in our operations could result in a material disruption of our research and drug discovery and development programs. To the extent that any disruption or security breach results in a loss or damage to our data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we may incur liability as a result, our research and drug discovery and development programs may be adversely affected and the further development of our product candidates may be delayed. In addition, we may incur additional costs to remedy the damages caused by these disruptions or security breaches.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliated entities beneficially own or control a significant majority of our outstanding voting common stock and together control our activities.

Our directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliated entities currently beneficially own or control a significant majority of our outstanding securities. Two of our directors own collectively approximately 46% of our outstanding shares of common stock. These stockholders, if they determine to vote in the same manner, would control the outcome of any matter requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions or terms of any liquidation.

Future sales of our common stock may cause our stock price to decline.

Our principal stockholders and affiliated entities hold a substantial number of shares of our common stock that they are able to sell in the public market. In addition, they currently own outstanding warrants exercisable for additional shares of our common stock. The exercise of these warrants or the sale by our current stockholders of a substantial number of shares, or the expectation that such exercises or sales may occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law may make it more difficult to acquire us.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions:

allow the authorized number of directors to be changed only by resolution of our Board of Directors;

require that stockholder actions must be effected at a duly called stockholder meeting and prohibit stockholder action by written consent;

establish advance notice requirements for nominations to our Board of Directors or for proposals that can be acted on at stockholder meetings;

Table of Contents

authorize our Board of Directors to issue blank check preferred stock to increase the number of outstanding shares; and

limit who may call stockholder meetings.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which may prohibit large stockholders from consummating a merger with, or acquisition of us. These provisions may prevent a merger or acquisition that would be attractive to stockholders and could limit the price that investors would be willing to pay in the future for our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have paid no cash dividends on any of our common stock to date, and we currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. In addition, the terms of any future debt or credit facility may preclude us from paying any dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of potential gain for the foreseeable future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We currently sub-lease a facility in San Diego, California covering a total of approximately 52,000 square feet. Our facility includes our research and development laboratories and our corporate offices and warehouse. The building sub-lease expires in February 2015. We have one option to extend the term of the sub-lease agreement until March 2017. The lease is subject to an escalation clause that provides for annual rent increases. We believe that this facility will be adequate to meet our needs for the near term.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. RESERVED.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On September 29, 2009, the Company issued 11,862 unregistered shares of common stock to an accredited investor in reliance on Rule 144 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to the net exercise provision of an outstanding warrant. Accordingly, the Company did not receive any proceeds from the exercise of the warrant.

Table of Contents**Information About Our Common Stock**

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Stock Market under the symbol RDEA. Set forth below are the high and low sales prices for our common stock for each full quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00
Second Quarter	\$ 16.75	\$ 8.78
Third Quarter	\$ 21.35	\$ 15.85
Fourth Quarter	\$ 18.93	\$ 12.18

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2008		
First Quarter	\$ 16.25	\$ 11.20
Second Quarter	\$ 15.30	\$ 12.36
Third Quarter	\$ 15.07	\$ 9.26
Fourth Quarter	\$ 14.16	\$ 6.29

Holder

The number of record holders of our common stock as of March 1, 2010 was approximately 61.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The holders of our Series A preferred stock were entitled to receive cumulative dividends at the rate of 8% per annum of the original purchase price of \$10,000 per share of Series A preferred stock, prior to and in preference to any declaration or payment of a dividend to the holders of our common stock. The dividends were payable quarterly in shares of our common stock. The number of shares payable was determined based on the average closing sale price of our common stock for each of the five trading days immediately preceding the applicable dividend payment date. Until accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series A preferred stock were paid and set apart, no dividends or other distributions in respect of any other shares of our capital stock could be declared. There are currently no shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding. All outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock were automatically converted into shares of common stock in May 2008.

Information About Our Equity Compensation Plans

Information regarding our equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference in Item 12 of Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Stock Performance Graph**

This information, including the graph below, is not soliciting material or deemed to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not incorporated by reference into any prior or subsequent filing by us under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, without regard to any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock for the five years ended December 31, 2009 with the Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRSP) Total Return Index for the Nasdaq Global Market (U.S. Companies) and the CRSP Total Return Index for Nasdaq Pharmaceutical Stocks (comprising all companies listed in the Nasdaq Global Market under SIC 283). The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2004 in our common stock and each index and that all dividends were reinvested. No cash dividends have been declared on our common stock. The comparisons in the graph are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of possible future performance of our common stock.

	12/31/2004	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009
Ardea Biosciences, Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 88.48	\$ 106.86	\$ 375.00	\$ 293.38	\$ 343.14
Nasdaq US	\$ 100	\$ 102.13	\$ 112.19	\$ 121.68	\$ 58.64	\$ 84.28
Nasdaq-Pharmaceuticals	\$ 100	\$ 110.12	\$ 107.79	\$ 113.36	\$ 105.48	\$ 118.52

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.**

The following Selected Financial Data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7 beginning on page 26 and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto beginning on page F-2 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenues:					
License fees	\$ 20,442	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sponsored research		304	3,095		
Reimbursable research and development costs	2,494				
Total revenues	22,936	304	3,095		
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	42,198	44,858	23,103	72	255
General and administrative	10,689	11,921	7,566	2,674	2,980
Restructuring and other charges					648
Loss from operations	(29,951)	(56,475)	(27,574)	(2,746)	(3,883)
Interest income	386	1,524	2,128	2,377	1,502
Interest expense	(1,323)	(215)			
Other income (expense)	21	171	375	2	(1)
Change in fair value on revaluation of warrants					(789)
Net Loss	(30,867)	(54,995)	(25,071)	(367)	(3,171)
Non-cash dividends on Series A preferred stock		(60)	(240)	(240)	(240)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (30,867)	\$ (55,055)	\$ (25,311)	\$ (607)	\$ (3,411)
Basis and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (1.70)	\$ (3.79)	\$ (2.55)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.37)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	18,158	14,544	9,934	9,326	9,134
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 50,891	\$ 57,743	\$ 66,215	\$ 48,669	\$ 48,830

Edgar Filing: Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE - Form 10-K

Working capital	\$ 30,943	\$ 49,463	\$ 62,548	\$ 48,338	\$ 48,820
Total assets	\$ 55,065	\$ 61,475	\$ 68,840	\$ 50,240	\$ 49,171
Noncurrent portion of obligations under capital leases and notes payable	\$ 3,315	\$ 6,132	\$	\$	\$
Accumulated deficit	\$ (347,410)	\$ (316,543)	\$ (261,488)	\$ (236,177)	\$ (235,570)
Total stockholders equity	\$ 24,741	\$ 45,958	\$ 63,739	\$ 49,064	\$ 48,820

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. *MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.*

Introduction

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is provided as a supplement to the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, the changes in our financial condition and our results of operations. Our discussion is organized as follows:

Overview. This section provides a general description of our business and operating expenses.

Recent developments. This section provides a general description of recent events and significant transactions that we believe are important in understanding our financial condition and results of operations.

Critical accounting policies and estimates. This section contains a discussion of the accounting policies that we believe are important to our financial condition and results of operations and that require significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in their application. In addition, all of our significant accounting policies, including the critical accounting policies and estimates, are summarized in Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Results of operations. This section provides an analysis of our results of operations presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations by comparing the results for the year ended December 31, 2009 to the results for the year ended December 31, 2008 and comparing the results for the year ended December 31, 2008 to the results for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Liquidity and capital resources. This section provides an analysis of our cash flows and a discussion of our outstanding commitments and contingencies that existed as of December 31, 2009. Included in this discussion is our financial capacity to fund our future commitments and a discussion of other financing arrangements.

Overview

We are a biotechnology company focused on the development of small-molecule therapeutics for the treatment of gout, cancer and HIV. We have five product candidates in development, including:

RDEA594: An inhibitor of the URAT1 kidney transporter for the treatment of hyperuricemia and gout;

RDEA684: A next generation URAT1 transporter inhibitor for the treatment of hyperuricemia and gout;

RDEA119: A MEK inhibitor for the treatment of cancer;

RDEA806: A NNRTI for the treatment of HIV; and

RDEA427: A next generation NNRTI for the treatment of HIV.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expenses primarily consist of costs associated with the development and clinical trials of our product candidates, costs associated with our ongoing research programs, salaries and share-based compensation for research and development personnel and facility costs.

At this time, due to the risks inherent in the clinical trial process and given the early stage of development of our product candidates and lead compounds from our research programs, we are unable to estimate with any certainty the costs we will incur in the continued development of our product candidates for commercialization. Other than costs for outsourced services associated with our clinical programs, we generally do not track our research and development expenses by project; rather, we track such expenses by the type of cost incurred. Due to these same factors, we are unable to determine the anticipated completion dates for our current research and development projects.

Table of Contents

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense primarily consist of salaries, share-based compensation and other related costs for personnel in executive, finance and accounting, business development, investor relations, information technology, legal and human resource functions. Other general and administrative costs include professional fees for legal, accounting and other general corporate purposes, and facility costs not otherwise included in research and development expense.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily consists of the interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments available-for-sale, net of interest expense.

Recent Developments

In January 2010, we announced additional positive results from a recently completed Phase 2a study of RDEA594, as well as additional positive results from the second panel of a Phase 1 drug-drug interaction and pharmacodynamic study of RDEA594 in combination with febuxostat. In the Phase 2a study, 100% of patients reached target serum urate levels with the combination of RDEA594 and allopurinol. In the Phase 1 study, the combination of RDEA594 and febuxostat reduced serum urate levels in healthy volunteers by approximately 70%.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis, including those related to revenues, accrued clinical liabilities and share-based compensation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies involve significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Our collaboration arrangements may contain multiple elements and we may be eligible for payments made in the form of upfront license fees, research funding, cost reimbursement, milestone payments and downstream royalties.

Revenue from upfront, nonrefundable license fees is recognized over the period that any related services are provided. Amounts received for research funding are recognized as revenues as the research services that are the subject of such funding are performed. Revenue derived from reimbursement of research and development costs in transactions where we act as a principal are recorded as revenue for the gross amount of the reimbursement, and the costs associated with these reimbursements are reflected as a component of research and development expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Revenue from milestones is recognized when earned, as evidenced by written acknowledgement from the collaborator or other persuasive evidence that the milestone has been achieved, provided that the milestone event is substantive and its achievability was not reasonably assured at the inception of the

agreement. Revenues recognized for royalty payments, if any, will be based upon actual net sales of the licensed compounds, as provided by the collaboration arrangement, in the period the sales occur. Any amounts received prior to satisfying our revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents

Accrued Clinical Liabilities

We review and accrue clinical costs based on work performed, which relies on estimates of the services received and related expenses incurred. Clinical trial-related contracts vary significantly in length, and may be for a fixed amount, based on milestones or deliverables, a variable amount based on actual costs incurred, capped at a certain limit, or for a combination of these elements. Revisions are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. Historically, revisions have not resulted in material changes to research and development costs, however, a modification in the protocol of a clinical trial or cancellation of a trial could result in a charge to our results of operations.

Share-Based Compensation

We grant equity based awards under three stockholder-approved, share-based compensation plans. We have granted, and may in the future grant, options and restricted stock awards to employees, directors, consultants and advisors under either our 2002 Non-Officer Equity Incentive Plan or our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. In addition, all of our employees are eligible to participate in our 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan which enables employees to purchase common stock at a discount through payroll deductions.

We estimate the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton, or Black-Scholes, option valuation model. This fair value is then amortized over the requisite service periods of the awards. The Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including each option's expected life and price volatility of the underlying stock. Expected volatility is based on the weighted-average volatility of our stock, factoring in daily share price observations and the historical price volatility of certain peers within our industry sector. In computing expected volatility, the length of the historical period used is equal to the length of the expected term of the option and the share purchase right. The expected life of employee stock options represents the average of the contractual term of the options and the weighted-average vesting period, as permitted under the simplified method.

As share-based compensation expense is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience. Changes in assumptions used under the Black-Scholes option valuation model could materially affect our net loss and net loss per share.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues increased to \$22.9 million from \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The revenue earned in 2009 primarily resulted from the recognition of a portion of the upfront, non-refundable license fee and reimbursement of third-party development costs associated with our MEK inhibitor program under the terms of the license agreement with Bayer. The \$35.0 million upfront license fee has been recognized on a straight-line basis over a period of approximately 13 months, which was the original period in which we expected to complete all of our obligations under the License Agreement. In December 2009, we revised our

estimate of this period extending it to 26 months as a result of design modifications to our ongoing RDEA119 clinical trials. The unamortized balance of the license fee as of the date of the change in estimate will be recognized over the revised timeline. The revenue earned in fiscal 2008 resulted from the research services we provided under our master services agreement with Valeant, which has since terminated by its terms.

Table of Contents

Research and Development Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2009, research and development expense decreased to \$42.2 million from \$44.9 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in research and development expense was primarily due to a decrease in spending of approximately \$1.8 million mainly due to reduced discovery research and clinical development expenditures as we focus our resources on our gout-related programs, RDEA594 and RDEA684. Research and development expense also decreased approximately \$2.2 million as a result of savings from our May 2009 restructuring. In addition, the decrease was a result of approximately \$0.3 million in one-time facility-related expenses incurred in the first quarter of 2008 in connection with our facility relocation and decreased monthly rent and common area maintenance charges for the San Diego facility, which we occupied beginning in March 2008. These decreases were partially offset by severance-related charges of approximately \$0.8 million recorded in 2009 in connection with our May 2009 restructuring. In addition, research and development expense was also partially offset by an increase in share-based compensation expense of approximately \$0.3 million in 2009 as compared to 2008.

General and Administrative Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2009, general and administrative expense decreased to \$10.7 million from \$11.9 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in general and administrative expense was primarily a result of one-time costs of approximately \$0.7 million incurred in 2008 related to the facility relocation. In addition, the decrease in general and administrative expense was the result of a decrease in consulting and professional outside services of approximately \$0.5 million and a decrease in personnel and related costs due to a decrease in headcount of approximately \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in share-based compensation expense of approximately \$0.4 million in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Other Income (expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2009, other income (expense) decreased to (\$0.9) million net other expense from \$1.5 million net other income for the same period in 2008. The decrease in other income (expense) was primarily a result of an increase in interest expense in connection with our growth capital loan and capital lease obligations entered into in the second half of 2008 and a decrease in interest income due to lower average interest rates and lower average cash balances as compared to 2008.

Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2008, revenues decreased to \$0.3 million from \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Revenues earned in 2007 and 2008 resulted from the research services we provided under our master services agreement with Valeant for its preclinical neuropharmacology program. The decrease in revenues from 2007 levels was due to the earlier than anticipated identification of a clinical development candidate from that program and Valeant's subsequent reduction in the utilization of our research and development services. The master services agreement has since terminated by its terms.

Research and Development Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2008, research and development expense increased to \$44.9 million from \$23.1 million for the same period in 2007. The increase in research and development expense was primarily due to continued development and progression of our clinical and preclinical programs, which included increased spending

of approximately \$16.1 million on clinical research organizations, professional outside services, and research and clinical trial supplies and materials for the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition, the increase in research and development expense was a result of additional personnel costs of approximately \$3.1 million and an increase in share-based compensation expense of approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 resulting from increased headcount in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Table of Contents

General and Administrative Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2008, general and administrative expense increased to \$11.9 million from \$7.6 million for the same period in 2007. The increase in general and administrative expense was primarily the result of higher share-based compensation expense of approximately \$2.3 million and additional personnel costs of approximately \$1.9 million due to increased headcount in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Other Income (expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2008, other income (expense) decreased to \$1.5 million from \$2.5 million for the same period in 2007. The decrease in other income (expense) was primarily a result of lower average interest rates and lower average cash balances for 2008 as compared to 2007, as well as increased interest expense in 2008 associated with our growth capital loan, tenant improvements loan and capital lease obligation entered into in 2008. There were no comparable obligations in 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

From inception through December 31, 2009, we have incurred a cumulative net loss of approximately \$347.4 million, of which \$111.2 million was incurred subsequent to the closing of the asset acquisition from Valeant and the commencement of operating activities as Ardea Biosciences, Inc. We have financed our operations through public and private offerings of securities, revenues from collaborative arrangements, proceeds from our growth capital loan and interest income from invested cash balances.

In May 2009, we committed to a restructuring plan (the *Restructuring Plan*) intended to conserve our financial resources by focusing on our clinical-stage programs. In combination with other employee attrition since January 1, 2009, the *Restructuring Plan* resulted in a reduction of approximately 47% of our workforce with the majority coming from discovery research and associated administrative personnel. Estimated cost savings from the *Restructuring Plan*, net of severance and related costs, were approximately \$2.2 million in 2009 and are expected to be approximately \$6.6 million per year thereafter.

In April 2009, we entered into the license agreement with Bayer. Under the terms of the license agreement, we have granted to Bayer a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize our MEK inhibitors for all indications. In partial consideration for the license, Bayer paid us a non-refundable upfront cash fee of \$35 million. We are eligible to receive additional cash payments totaling up to \$372 million upon achievement of certain development, regulatory and sales-based milestones, as well as low double-digit royalties on worldwide sales of products covered under the license agreement.

In December 2008, we raised \$30.5 million by selling 2,737,336 newly issued unregistered shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 684,332 shares of common stock at a total purchase price of approximately \$11.17 per unit, with each unit consisting of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.25 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.14 per share. On January 13, 2009, we filed a registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of these shares and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants. This registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on January 21, 2009.

In November 2008, we entered into an agreement with Oxford Finance Corporation and Silicon Valley Bank, (collectively, the *Lenders*), pursuant to which the *Lenders* provided us with an approximately three-year, \$8.0 million growth capital loan. Interest accrues at a rate of 12% per annum, with monthly interest-only payments required during a period that began on the loan funding date and continued through February 28, 2009, followed thereafter by equal monthly payments of principal and interest over a period of 33 months. In addition, we are required to pay a total loan

commitment fee of approximately \$0.5 million, of which \$0.1 million was paid upon entering into the loan agreement and the remaining \$0.4 million is due at the end of the term of the loan. We have the option to prepay in full the outstanding balance of the loan, subject to a prepayment fee. The loan is collateralized by our general assets, excluding intellectual property. There are no financial covenants associated with the loan. In connection with the loan, we issued to the Lenders warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 56,010 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$8.57 per share. In September 2009, Silicon Valley Bank exercised its warrant to purchase 21,004 shares of our common stock using the conversion right provision in the warrant agreement,

Table of Contents

which resulted in the net issuance of 11,862 shares of common stock and no net cash proceeds to us. The remaining warrants are currently exercisable and expire seven years from the date of issuance.

In July 2008, we entered into a capital lease agreement for approximately \$318,000 to finance the purchase of certain equipment. The agreement is secured by the equipment, bears interest at 6.05% per annum, and is payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of approximately \$10,000 for 36 months beginning in September 2008.

In March 2008, we exercised our right under our sublease agreement to borrow from the sublessor approximately \$250,000 for costs incurred and paid for certain tenant improvements. The note evidencing the borrowings bears interest at 7.00% per annum and is payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of approximately \$4,000 for 84 months beginning in June 2008.

As of December 31, 2009, we had \$50.9 million in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, and \$1.4 million in receivables, compared to \$57.7 million in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, and \$0.4 million in receivables as of December 31, 2008. The net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and receivables for 2009 was primarily due to the use of cash to fund our clinical-stage programs, personnel costs and for other general corporate purposes, partially offset by the receipt of a \$35.0 million non-refundable, upfront license fee and the reimbursement of third-party development costs associated with our MEK inhibitor program under the license agreement with Bayer.

Under the asset purchase agreement with Valeant, we will be required to pay Valeant \$2.0 million after the first patient is dosed in the first Phase 2b study for the NNRTI program and \$1.0 million after the first patient is dosed in the first Phase 2b study for the MEK inhibitor program.

We also enter into agreements from time to time with clinical sites and contract research organizations for the conduct of our clinical trials. We make payments to these sites and organizations based upon the number of patients enrolled and the length of their participation in the clinical trials. Under certain of these agreements, we may be subject to penalties in the event that we prematurely terminate these agreements. At this time, due to the variability associated with clinical site and contract research organization agreements, we are unable to estimate with certainty the future costs we will incur. We intend to use our current financial resources to fund our obligations under these commitments.

In addition, we entered into employment agreements with our executive officers and certain other key employees that, under certain cases, provide for the continuation of salary and certain other benefits if these executives or employees are terminated under specified circumstances. These agreements generally expire upon termination for cause or when we have met our obligations under these agreements. In connection with our Restructuring Plan, one of these employees, who was terminated during the second quarter of 2009, will receive continuation of salary and other benefits until April 2010 as required by an employment agreement.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009. Long-term debt and capital lease obligations include interest.

	Total	Payment due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years (In thousands)	3-5 years	
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 7,505	\$ 3,475	\$ 3,920	\$ 91	\$ 19

Edgar Filing: Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE - Form 10-K

Operating lease obligations	5,722	1,076	2,223	2,233	190
Capital lease obligations	194	116	78		
Purchase Obligations	1,682	1,644	38		
Total	\$ 15,103	\$ 6,311	\$ 6,259	\$ 2,324	\$ 209

At December 31, 2009, purchase obligations primarily consisted of commitments with third-party manufacturers of materials to be used in our clinical and preclinical studies. Approximately \$0.9 million of the total purchase obligations were not included in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. We intend to use our current financial resources to fund our commitments under these purchase obligations.

Table of Contents

Our future capital uses and requirements depend on numerous forward-looking factors. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the following: the rate of progress and cost of our clinical trials and other research and development activities; the scope, prioritization and number of clinical development programs we pursue; the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish; the cost of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights; the costs and timing of regulatory approvals; the cost of establishing or contracting for manufacturing, sales and marketing capabilities; and the effect of competing technological and market developments.

We anticipate that our existing cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our operating activities through the first quarter of 2011. This current financial projection includes forecasted expenses associated with completing the RDEA594 Phase 2 development program. This projection does not include forecasted expenses for Phase 3 development of RDEA594, the receipt of milestone payments under our license agreement with Bayer, proceeds from future partnering activities or financings, or payments to Valeant under our asset purchase agreement.

We have no current means of generating material cash flows from operations. There can be no assurance that our product development efforts with respect to any of our product candidates will be successfully completed, that required regulatory approvals will be obtained, or that any products, if introduced, will be successfully marketed or achieve commercial acceptance. Until we can generate significant continuing revenues, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through public or private equity offerings, debt financings and corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements, as well as through interest income earned on cash balances. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Our ability to obtain new financing may be constrained by volatile economic conditions currently affecting financial markets. If we do not generate sufficient additional funding in 2010, we will postpone the initiation of the RDEA594 Phase 3 development program in order to meet our working capital requirements through December 31, 2010 and thereafter.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our consolidated financial condition, changes in our consolidated financial condition, expenses, consolidated results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

ITEM 7A. *QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.*

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve our capital to fund operations, while at the same time maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. As of December 31, 2009, we owned financial instruments that are sensitive to market risk, including interest rate risk, as part of our investment portfolio. To minimize our exposure to market risk, we have generally limited our investments to cash and securities of the government of the United States of America and its federal agencies, or high-grade corporate debt securities with maturity dates of less than one year. Due to the short-term nature of our investments, a 50-basis point movement in market interest rates over the nine-month period following December 31, 2009 would not have a material impact on the fair value of our portfolio as of December 31, 2009. We have no investments denominated in foreign currencies and therefore our investments are not subject to foreign currency exchange risk. We also do not invest in any derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments, auction rate securities or other market risk sensitive instruments, positions or transactions.

ITEM 8. *FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.*

The financial statements and supplementary data required by this item are incorporated by reference in Item 15 of Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. *CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.*

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures; Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial and accounting officers, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)) as of December 31, 2009. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive and principal financial and accounting officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2009.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(b) Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

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

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

The independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements that are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K has issued an audit report on our internal control over financial reporting. The report appears below.

(c) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Ardea Biosciences, Inc.

We have audited Ardea Biosciences, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Ardea Biosciences, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over

Table of Contents

Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In our opinion, Ardea Biosciences, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each year of the three year period ended December 31, 2009, of Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and our report dated March 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Stonefield Josephson, Inc.

Irvine, California
March 11, 2010

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Information required by this item will be contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

We have adopted a code of conduct that applies to our Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, and to all of our other officers, directors and employees. The code of conduct is available at the Corporate Governance section of the Investor Center page on our website at www.ardeabio.com. We intend to disclose future waivers or material amendments to certain provisions of our code of conduct on the above website within four business days following the date of such waiver or amendment.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Information required by this item will be contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Information required by this item will be contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Information required by this item will be contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Information required by this item will be contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of December 31, 2009. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a) Documents filed as part of this report.

1. The following consolidated financial statements of Ardea Biosciences, Inc. are filed as part of this report under Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data:

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-5
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-6

2. Financial Statement Schedules.

These schedules are omitted because they are not required, or are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits.

The exhibit index attached to this report is incorporated by reference herein.

Table of Contents

Exhibit	Document Description
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement with Valeant Research & Development and Valeant Pharmaceuticals International dated December 21, 2006(1)
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on September 10, 2008(2)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws(3)
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 19, 2007, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and the Purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto(4)
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 4, 2008, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and the stockholders listed on the signature pages thereto(5)
4.3	Form of Warrant issued by the Company pursuant to the Loan and Security Agreement dated November 12, 2008(12)
4.4	Form of Warrant issued by the Company pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 17, 2008(6)
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement, dated December 17, 2008, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and the Purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto(7)
10.1	Form of Indemnity Agreement(8)
10.2*	Senior Executive Severance Benefit Plan, as amended and restated on November 7, 2008(12)
10.3*	Executive Severance Benefit Plan, as amended and restated on November 7, 2008(12)
10.4*	2002 Non-Officer Equity Incentive Plan and related documents, as amended on February 3, 2003(9)
10.5	Noncompetition Agreement with Valeant Research & Development dated December 21, 2006(1)
10.6*	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, effective November 7, 2008, between the Company and Barry Quart(12)
10.7*	Executive Employment Agreement, effective December 21, 2006, between the Company and Kimberly J. Manhard(1)
10.8*	Ardea Biosciences, Inc. 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan(10)
10.9*	Executive Employment Agreement, effective March 22, 2007, between the Company and Christopher W. Krueger(11)
10.10*	Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan
10.11	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated December 19, 2007, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and the Purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto(4)
10.12	Sublease by and between Verenum Corporation and the Company dated October 2007(13)
10.13*	Executive Employment Agreement, effective as of May 27, 2008, between the Company and John W. Beck(14)
10.14	Loan and Security Agreement, dated November 12, 2008, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and Oxford Finance Corporation and Silicon Valley Bank(12)
10.15	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated December 17, 2008, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and the Purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto(7)
10.16	Development and Commercialization License Agreement, dated April 27, 2009, by and among Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and Bayer HealthCare AG(15)
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

Confidential treatment request has been granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table of Contents

- (1) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-29993) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 28, 2006.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-Q (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2008.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 000-29993) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 2, 2007.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 20, 2007.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 10, 2008.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2008.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 22, 2008.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-95461) initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 27, 2000 as subsequently amended.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-K (File No. 000-29993) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2003.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 15, 2007.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-Q (File No. 000-29993) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2009.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2008.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to our Form 8-K (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 13, 2008.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to our Form 10-Q (File No. 001-33734) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2009.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

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

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

BY: /s/ Barry D. Quart
 Barry D. Quart, Pharm.D.
 President and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ BARRY D. QUART Barry D. Quart, Pharm. D.	President and Chief Executive Officer <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>	March 12, 2010
/s/ JOHN W. BECK John W. Beck, C.P.A.	Senior Vice President, Finance and Operations and Chief Financial Officer <i>(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>	March 12, 2010
/s/ FELIX J. BAKER, Ph.D. Felix J. Baker, Ph.D.	Director	March 12, 2010
/s/ HENRY J. FUCHS Henry J. Fuchs, M.D.	Director	March 12, 2010
/s/ CRAIG A. JOHNSON Craig A. Johnson	Director	March 12, 2010
/s/ JOHN W. POYHONEN John W. Poyhonen	Director	March 12, 2010
/s/ JACK S. REMINGTON Jack S. Remington, M.D.	Director	March 12, 2010

/s/ KEVIN C. TANG

Director

March 12, 2010

Kevin C. Tang

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Ardea Biosciences, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ardea Biosciences, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ardea Biosciences, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Stonefield Josephson, Inc.

Irvine, California
March 11, 2010

F-1

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands, except per share and par value amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,562	\$ 41,551
Short-term investments, available-for-sale	39,329	16,192
Receivables	1,433	384
Prepays and other current assets	215	237
Total current assets	52,539	58,364
Property and equipment, net	1,961	2,310
Other assets	565	801
Total assets	\$ 55,065	\$ 61,475
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,916	\$ 2,260
Accrued clinical liabilities	4,072	2,278
Accrued payroll and employee liabilities	2,138	1,758
Other accrued liabilities	769	545
Current portion of deferred revenue	9,706	
Current portion of obligations under capital lease	108	102
Current portion of obligations under notes payable	2,887	1,958
Total current liabilities	21,596	8,901
Deferred rent	160	84
Non-current portion of deferred revenue	4,853	
Non-current portion of obligations under capital lease	76	175
Non-current portion of obligations under notes payable	3,239	5,957
Other long-term liabilities	400	400
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 5)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 70,000,000 shares authorized; 18,504,898 and 17,835,734 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	18	17
Additional paid-in capital	372,091	362,345
Accumulated other comprehensive income	42	139

Edgar Filing: Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE - Form 10-K

Accumulated deficit	(347,410)	(316,543)
Total stockholders' equity	24,741	45,958
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 55,065	\$ 61,475

See accompanying notes.

F-2

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Revenues:			
License fees	\$ 20,442	\$ 304	\$ 3,095
Sponsored research		304	3,095
Reimbursable research and development costs	2,494		
Total revenues	22,936	304	3,095
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	42,198	44,858	23,103
General and administrative	10,689	11,921	7,566
Total operating expenses	52,887	56,779	30,669
Loss from operations	(29,951)	(56,475)	(27,574)
Other income (expense)			
Interest income	386	1,524	2,128
Interest expense	(1,323)	(215)	
Other income, net	21	171	375
Total other income (expense)	(916)	1,480	2,503
Net loss	(30,867)	(54,995)	(25,071)
Non-cash dividends on Series A preferred stock		(60)	(240)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (30,867)	\$ (55,055)	\$ (25,311)
Basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (1.70)	\$ (3.79)	\$ (2.55)
Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	18,158	14,544	9,934

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders Equity	
	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	(Loss)	Deficit	Equity
Balances at December 31, 2006	\$ 1,634	9,362	\$ 9	\$ 283,594	\$ 4	\$ (236,177)	\$ 49,064
Issuance of common stock in private offering, net		3,019	3	37,225			37,228
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options		99		282			282
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants		789	1	815			816
Issuance of common stock as dividend on series A preferred stock		44		240		(240)	
Share-based compensation				1,410			1,410
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss						(25,071)	(25,071)
Unrealized gain on securities					10		10
Comprehensive loss							(25,061)
Balances at December 31, 2007	\$ 1,634	13,313	\$ 13	\$ 323,566	\$ 14	\$ (261,488)	\$ 63,739
Conversion of series A preferred stock	(1,634)	1,578	2	1,632			
Issuance of common stock and warrants in private placement, net		2,737	2	30,539			30,541
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan		62		491			491
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options		117		544			544
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants		20					
Issuance of common stock as dividend on series A		9		120		(60)	60

preferred stock							
Issuance of warrants in connection with debt financing				343			343
Share-based compensation expense				5,110			5,110
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss						(54,995)	(54,995)
Unrealized gain on securities					125		125
Comprehensive loss							(54,870)
Balances at December 31, 2008	\$	17,836	\$ 17	\$ 362,345	\$ 139	\$ (316,543)	\$ 45,958
Issuance of common stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan		62		490			490
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options		595	1	3,477			3,478
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants		12					
Share-based compensation expense				5,779			5,779
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss						(30,867)	(30,867)
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities					(97)		(97)
Comprehensive loss							(30,964)
Balances at December 31, 2009	\$	18,505	\$ 18	\$ 372,091	\$ 42	\$ (347,410)	\$ 24,741

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands)		
Operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (30,867)	\$ (54,995)	\$ (25,071)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used for operating activities:			
Share-based compensation	5,779	5,110	1,410
Depreciation	668	535	249
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	429	62	
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	17	(28)	(332)
Deferred rent	76	84	
Amortization of premium on short-term investments	356	79	215
Realized gain on short-term investments	(24)		
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(1,049)	840	(819)
Prepays and other current assets	22	(27)	230
Other assets	(24)		(312)
Accounts payable	(344)	60	1,966
Accrued clinical liabilities	1,794	1,822	452
Accrued payroll and employee liabilities	380	146	1,392
Other accrued liabilities	224	(228)	115
Deferred revenue	14,559		
Net cash used for operating activities	(8,004)	(46,540)	(20,505)
Investing activities:			
Purchases of short-term investments	(56,632)	(33,920)	(48,579)
Proceeds from sale or maturity of short-term investments	33,066	37,605	62,432
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	10	80	332
Purchases of property and equipment	(346)	(1,700)	(401)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(23,902)	2,065	13,784
Financing activities:			
Net proceeds from issuance of notes payable		8,250	
Payments of debt issuance costs		(127)	
Payments on capital lease and note payable obligations	(2,051)	(57)	
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	3,968	31,576	38,326
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,917	39,642	38,326
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(29,989)	(4,833)	31,605
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	41,551	46,384	14,779

Edgar Filing: Ardea Biosciences, Inc./DE - Form 10-K

Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 11,562	\$ 41,551	\$ 46,384
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 912	\$ 134	\$
Supplemental schedule of non-cash information:			
Capital lease obligations incurred for property and equipment	\$	\$ 318	\$
Net unrealized (loss) gain on short-term investments	\$ (97)	\$ 125	\$ 10
Accrued debt issuance costs	\$	\$ 400	\$
Issuance of common stock dividend on Series A preferred stock	\$	\$ (60)	\$ (240)
Issuance of warrants in connection with note payable obligation	\$	\$ 343	\$

See accompanying notes.

F-5

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business

Ardea Biosciences, Inc. (the Company) is a biotechnology company focused on the development of small-molecule therapeutics for the treatment of gout, cancer and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ardea Biosciences, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Ardea Biosciences Limited, which was incorporated in England and Wales in February 2008. Ardea Biosciences Limited has no business and no material assets or liabilities and there have been no significant transactions related to Ardea Biosciences Limited since its inception.

Use of Estimates

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

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2007 and 2008 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities from purchase date of three months or less.

Short-term investments consist of securities with maturities from purchase date of greater than three months. The Company has classified its short-term investments as available-for-sale securities in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Available-for-sale securities are stated at fair market value, with unrealized gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income (loss) and realized gains and losses included in interest income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific-identification method. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in interest income.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses, are carried at cost, which is considered to be representative of their respective fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. Short-term available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. None of the Company's debt or capital lease instruments that were outstanding at December 31, 2009 have readily available ascertainable market values, however, the carrying values are considered to approximate their fair values. See footnote

3 for further details regarding the fair value financial instruments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk. The Company deposits its cash in financial institutions. At times, such deposits may be in excess of insured limits. The Company invests its excess cash primarily in United States government and agency obligations, United States corporate debt and money market funds. The Company has established guidelines relative to the diversification of its cash investments and their maturities in an effort to

F-6

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

maintain safety and liquidity. These guidelines are periodically reviewed and modified to take advantage of trends in yields and interest rates.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets (primarily five years). Leasehold improvements are stated at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with GAAP, if indicators of impairment exist, the Company assesses the recoverability of the affected long-lived assets by determining whether the carrying value of such assets can be recovered through the undiscounted future operating cash flows. If impairment is indicated, the Company measures the amount of such impairment by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the fair value of the asset and records the impairment as a reduction in the carrying value of the related asset and a charge to operating results. Estimating the undiscounted future cash flows associated with long-lived assets requires judgment and assumptions that could differ materially from the actual results.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's collaboration arrangements may contain multiple elements and the Company may be eligible for payments made in the form of upfront license fees, research funding, cost reimbursement, milestone payments and downstream royalties.

Revenue from upfront, nonrefundable license fees is recognized over the period that any related services are provided. Amounts received for research funding are recognized as revenues as the research services that are the subject of such funding are performed. Revenue derived from reimbursement of research and development costs in transactions where the Company acts as a principal are recorded as revenue for the gross amount of the reimbursement, and the costs associated with these reimbursements are reflected as a component of research and development expense in the consolidated statements of operations. Revenue from milestones is recognized when earned, as evidenced by written acknowledgement from the collaborator or other persuasive evidence that the milestone has been achieved, provided that the milestone event is substantive and its achievability was not reasonably assured at the inception of the agreement. Revenues recognized for royalty payments, if any, are based upon actual net sales of the licensed compounds, as provided by the collaboration arrangement, in the period the sales occur. Any amounts received prior to satisfying the Company's revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue on its consolidated balance sheet.

Research and Development Expenses

All costs of research and development are expensed in the period incurred. Research and development costs primarily consist of salaries and related expenses for personnel, share-based compensation, fees paid to outside service providers and consultants, facilities costs, travel costs, dues and subscriptions, depreciation and materials used in the clinical and preclinical trials and research and development. The Company reviews and accrues clinical costs based on

work performed, which relies on estimates of the progress of the trials and the related expenses incurred. Clinical trial-related contracts vary significantly in length, and may be for a fixed amount, based on milestones or deliverables, a variable amount based on actual costs incurred, capped at a certain limit, or for a combination of these elements. Revisions are charged to expense in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known. Historically, revisions have not resulted in material changes to research and development costs, however, a modification in the protocol of a clinical trial or cancellation of a trial could result in a charge to our results of operations.

F-7

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Patent Costs***

The Company incurs third-party legal fees in connection with filing and maintaining its various patent applications. All patent costs are expensed as incurred and included in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

The Company estimates the fair value of share-based payment awards using the Black-Scholes-Merton, or Black-Scholes, option valuation model. This fair value is then amortized using the straight-line single-option method of attributing the value of share-based compensation to expense over the requisite service periods of the awards. The Black-Scholes option valuation model requires the input of highly complex and subjective assumptions, including each option's expected life and price volatility of the underlying stock. Expected volatility is based on the weighted-average volatility of our stock, factoring in daily share price observations and the historical price volatility of certain peers within our industry sector.

As share-based compensation expense is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Forfeitures were estimated based on historical experience.

Share-based compensation expense related to the Company's equity compensation plans recognized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$5,779,000, \$5,110,000 and \$1,410,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, there was \$12,362,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested, share-based payment awards granted under all of the Company's equity compensation plans. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

Valuation and Expense Information

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense (in thousands) related to employee and director stock options and ESPP purchases for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
Research and development	\$ 2,386	\$ 2,098	\$ 665
General and administrative	3,393	3,012	745
Share-based compensation expense included in operating expenses	\$ 5,779	\$ 5,110	\$ 1,410

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 the Company estimated the fair value of each option grant and ESPP purchase right on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following

weighted-average assumptions:

Options:

	2009	December 31, 2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	2.5%	3.1%	4.2%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Volatility	77.1%	74.0%	71.7%
Expected life (years)	5.5-6.1	5.2-6.3	6.25

F-8

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***ESPP:*

	December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	0.6%	2.1%	4.20%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Volatility	83.0%	90.6%	71.0%
Expected life (years)	1.24	1.22	1.25

The weighted-average fair values of options granted were \$9.60, \$9.21, and \$3.72 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The weighted-average purchase price of shares purchased through the ESPP was \$7.90 and \$7.87 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. There were no shares purchased through the ESPP for the year ended December 31, 2007.

The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates on United States Treasury debt securities with maturities close to the expected term of the Company's employee and director stock options and ESPP purchases.

The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of dividend payouts. The Company has never paid dividends on its common stock and the Company does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Company used the weighted-average volatility of the Company's common stock and the historical stock price volatility of certain peers within the Company's industry sector. In computing expected volatility, the length of the historical period used is equal to the length of the expected term of the option or share purchase right.

The expected life of employee and non-employee director stock options represents the average of the contractual term of the options and the weighted-average vesting period, as permitted under the simplified method.

Warrants

The Company issued warrants to purchase shares of its common stock in conjunction with its Growth Capital Loan and December 2008 equity fundraising. The terms of the warrants were evaluated to determine the appropriate classification as equity or a liability. As of December 31, 2009, all warrants issued are classified as equity.

Net Loss per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, without consideration for common share equivalents. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury stock method. For purposes of this calculation, stock options and warrants are considered to be common stock equivalents and are only included in the calculation of diluted EPS when their effect is dilutive.

Because the Company has incurred a net loss for all periods presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, stock options and warrants are not included in the computation of net loss per share because their effect is anti-dilutive. The shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share represent the weighted-average common shares outstanding.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included in other comprehensive income (loss) and represent the difference between the Company's net loss and

F-9

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

comprehensive net loss for all periods presented. The following are the components of the Company's comprehensive net loss (in thousands):

	2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	2007
Net loss	\$ (30,867)	\$ (54,995)	\$ (25,071)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on short-term investments	(97)	125	10
Comprehensive net loss	\$ (30,964)	\$ (54,870)	\$ (25,061)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 105-10, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles Overall (ASC 105-10)*. ASC 105-10 establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted FASB ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall (ASC 820-10)* with respect to its financial assets and liabilities. In February 2008, the FASB issued updated guidance related to fair value measurements, which is included in the Codification in ASC 820-10-55, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall Implementation Guidance and Illustrations*. The updated guidance provided a one year deferral of the effective date of ASC 820-10 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value at least annually. Therefore, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC 820-10 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities effective January 1, 2009, and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 320-10-65, *Investments Debt and Equity Securities Overall Transition and Open Effective Date Information (ASC 320-10-65)*. ASC 320-10-65 amends the other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) guidance in GAAP to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments in the financial statements. Prior to ASC 320-10-65, if OTTI

was determined to exist, the Company recognized an OTTI charge into earnings in an amount equal to the difference between the investment's amortized cost basis and its fair value as of the balance sheet date of the reporting period. Under ASC 320-10-65, if OTTI has been incurred, and it is more-likely-than-not that the Company will not sell the investment security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis, then the OTTI is separated into (a) the amount representing the credit loss and (b) the amount related to all other factors. The amount of the total OTTI related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total OTTI related to other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The total OTTI, which includes both credit and non-credit losses, is presented gross in the Company's statements of operations and is reduced by the non-credit loss amount of the total OTTI that is recognized in AOCI. The Company adopted the provisions of ASC

F-10

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

320-10-65 which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 820-10-65, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall Transition and Open Effective Date Information* (ASC 820-10-65). ASC 820-10-65 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with ASC 820-10 when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. ASC 820-10-65 also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The adoption of ASC 820-10-65 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 825-10-65, *Financial Instruments Overall Transition and Open Effective Date Information* (ASC 825-10-65). ASC 825-10-65 amends ASC 825-10 to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements as well as in annual financial statements and also amends ASC 270-10 to require those disclosures in all interim financial statements. The adoption of ASC 825-10-65 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC 855-10, *Subsequent Events Overall* (ASC 855-10). ASC 855-10 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. Adoption of ASC 855-10 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2009-05, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820)* (ASU 2009-05). ASU 2009-05 provided amendments to ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall*, for the fair value measurement of liabilities. ASU 2009-05 provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using certain techniques. ASU 2009-05 also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of a liability. ASU 2009-05 also clarifies that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability at the measurement date and the quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. Adoption of ASU 2009-05 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition for the year ended December 31, 2009.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU No. 2010-06 requires an entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 fair value measurements, and describe the reasons for the transfers. Also, it requires additional disclosure regarding purchases, sales, issuances and settlements of Level 3 measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the additional disclosure of Level 3 measurements, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The Company does not expect the adoption of this statement to have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

3. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between

F-11

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value, is as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company measures the following financial assets at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair values of these financial assets at December 31, 2009 (in thousands) were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
		Quoted Prices		
	Balance at	in		
	December 31,	Active Markets		Significant
	2009	for Identical		Other
		Assets		Observable
		(Level 1)		Inputs
				(Level 2)
				Significant
				Unobservable
				Inputs
				(Level 3)
Money market funds	\$ 8,397	\$ 8,397		\$
United States government and agency obligations	27,096	6,577		20,519
United States corporate debt securities	11,634			11,634
Foreign commercial paper	3,598			3,598
Total	\$ 50,725	\$ 14,974		\$ 35,751

A company may elect to use fair value to measure accounts and loans receivable, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, equity method investments, accounts payable, guarantees and issued debt. Other eligible items include firm commitments for financial instruments that otherwise would not be recognized at inception and non-cash warranty obligations where a warrantor is permitted to pay a third party to provide the warranty goods or services. If the use of fair value is elected, any upfront costs and fees related to the item such as debt issuance costs must be recognized in earnings and cannot be deferred. The fair value election is irrevocable and generally made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, even if a company has similar instruments that it elects not to measure based on fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on existing items for which fair value has been elected are reported as a cumulative adjustment to beginning retained earnings and any changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. The Company has

elected not to apply the fair value option to its financial assets and liabilities.

The Company considers the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses and other current assets, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities to be representative of their respective fair values because of the short-term nature of those instruments. Based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms, management believes the fair value of these long-term obligations approximate their carrying value. The Company does apply fair value accounting to its securities available-for-sale.

Unrealized gains and losses associated with the Company's investments, if any, are reported in stockholders' equity. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized approximately \$97,000 in net unrealized losses and \$125,000 in net unrealized gains, respectively, associated with its short-term investments.

F-12

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****4. Balance Sheet Details***Short-Term Investments*

The following is a summary of the Company's short-term, available-for-sale securities (in thousands):

		December 31, 2009		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
United States Government agency obligations	\$ 24,077	\$ 20	\$	\$ 24,097
United States corporate debt	11,611	23		11,634
Foreign commercial paper	3,598			3,598
Total	\$ 39,286	\$ 43	\$	\$ 39,329

		December 31, 2008		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
United States Government agency securities	\$ 14,552	\$ 140	\$	\$ 14,692
Municipal bonds	1,501		(1)	1,500
Total	\$ 16,053	\$ 140	\$ (1)	\$ 16,192

The amortized cost of debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. As of December 31, 2009, all available-for-sale securities mature in one year or less. The Company regularly monitors and evaluates the realizable value of its marketable securities. The Company did not recognize any impairment losses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Receivables

Receivables consisted of the following (in thousands):

**December 31,
2009 2008**

Amounts due under collaboration arrangements	\$ 1,189	\$ 44
Interest on short-term investments	195	173
Vendor refunds		149
Other	49	18
Total Receivables	\$ 1,433	\$ 384

F-13

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Property and Equipment***

Property and equipment is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Laboratory equipment	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,331
Computer equipment and software	734	577
Furniture and fixtures	183	183
Leasehold improvements	969	952
	3,323	3,043
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,362)	(733)
	\$ 1,961	\$ 2,310

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes equipment under a capital lease, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$668,000, \$535,000 and \$249,000, respectively. Equipment acquired under capital leases included in property and equipment totaled approximately \$252,000 (net of accumulated amortization of \$100,000) and \$323,000 (net of accumulated amortization of \$29,000) at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Amortization expense associated with this equipment is included in depreciation expense for the period ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Accrued Payroll and Employee Liabilities and Other Accrued Liabilities

Accrued payroll and employee liabilities and other accrued liabilities and consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Accrued employee salaries and benefits	\$ 634	\$ 786
Accrued bonuses	1,462	972
Accrued restructuring	42	
Total Accrued Payroll and Employee Liabilities	\$ 2,138	\$ 1,758

December 31,
2009 2008

Accrued professional fees	\$ 173	\$ 86
Accrued legal fees	362	232
Accrued accounts payable	130	101
Accrued interest	62	81
Other accrued liabilities	42	45
Total Other Accrued Liabilities	\$ 769	\$ 545

5. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

In October 2007, the Company entered into a non-cancelable operating lease for the sub-lease of a facility in San Diego, California covering a total of approximately 52,000 square feet. The facility includes the Company's

F-14

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

research and development laboratories and its corporate offices and warehouse. The building sub-lease commenced on March 1, 2008 and expires in February 2015. The Company has one option to extend the term of the sub-lease agreement until March 2017. The lease is subject to an escalation clause that provides for annual rent increases. The difference between the straight-line expense over the term of the lease and actual amounts paid are recorded as deferred rent. Prior to March 2008, the Company leased its office and research facilities under a different operating lease.

In July 2008, the Company entered into a capital lease agreement for approximately \$318,000 to finance the purchase of certain equipment. The agreement is secured by the equipment, bears interest at 6.05% per annum, and is payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of approximately \$10,000 for 36 months beginning in August 2008.

In September 2009, we entered into a non-cancellable operating lease for lab equipment. Under the terms of the lease agreement, we will make 36 monthly payments of approximately \$5,000 beginning in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Annual future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Leases	Capital Lease
Years ended December 31,		
2010	\$ 1,076	\$ 116
2011	1,101	78
2012	1,122	
2013	1,099	
2014	1,134	
Thereafter	190	
Total	\$ 5,722	194
Less amount representing interest		(10)
Present value of net minimum lease payments		184
Less current portion		(108)
Noncurrent portion of capital lease obligation		\$ 76

Rent expense under all operating leases totaled approximately \$989,000, \$1,333,000 and \$1,152,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Notes Payable

In March 2008, the Company exercised its right under its sub-lease agreement with its landlord to borrow \$250,000 for costs incurred and paid for tenant improvements. The note bears interest at 7.00% per annum and is payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of approximately \$4,000 for 84 months beginning in June 2008.

In November 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with two lenders, pursuant to which the lenders provided the Company with an approximately three-year, \$8,000,000 loan. Interest accrues at a rate of 12% per annum, with monthly interest only payments required during a period beginning on the loan funding date and continuing through February 28, 2009, followed thereafter by equal monthly payments of principal and interest over a period of 33 months. The Company has the option to prepay the outstanding balance of the loan in full, subject to a prepayment fee. The loan is collateralized by the Company's general assets, excluding intellectual property. There are no financial covenants associated with the loan. The Company calculated an effective interest rate for this loan at

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

approximately 18.57% per annum, which takes into account the debt issuance costs of approximately \$527,000 and the debt discount of approximately \$343,000 (see below for further details).

In connection with this loan, the Company incurred debt issuance costs of approximately \$527,000, which consists of commitment fees of \$480,000 and legal fees of approximately \$47,000. Of the total commitment fees incurred, \$80,000 was paid upon entering into the agreement and the remaining \$400,000 will be due at the end of the term of the loan. The debt issuance costs were recorded as a deferred charge and classified as other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the loan was recorded and classified as current and non-current note payable obligations. The debt issuance costs are being amortized as a component of interest expense over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate method. The aggregate unamortized debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 were approximately \$229,000 and \$489,000, respectively.

Furthermore, in conjunction with this loan, the Company issued to the lenders warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 56,010 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$8.57 per share. The warrants are currently exercisable and expire seven years from the date of issuance. The warrants met all of the criteria for classification as equity. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 3.00%, a dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 77.04% and a contractual life of the warrants of seven years. The estimated fair value of the warrants was \$343,000 and was recorded as a debt discount. The debt discount is being amortized as additional interest expense over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate method. The aggregate unamortized debt discount as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$150,000 and \$319,000, respectively.

The following is a summary of the notes payable obligations as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Notes Payable
Years ended December 31,	
2010	\$ 3,475
2011	3,875
2012	45
2013	45
2014	46
Thereafter	19
Total	7,505
Less unamortized discount	(150)
Less amount representing interest	(1,229)
Present value of net minimum notes payable payments	6,126
Less current portion	(2,887)
Noncurrent portion of notes payable	\$ 3,239

Executive Severance Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with its executive officers and certain other key employees that, under certain circumstances, provide for the continuation of salary and certain other benefits if terminated under specified circumstances.

These agreements generally expire upon termination for cause or when the Company has met its obligations under these agreements. In connection with the Company's May 2009 restructuring, one of these employees, who was terminated during the second quarter of 2009 will receive continuation of salary and other benefits until April 2010 as required by her employment agreement.

F-16

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Clinical Development Agreements

The Company has entered into agreements with various vendors for the research and development of its product candidates, which are generally cancellable at the option of the Company at any time. Under the terms of these agreements, the vendors provide a variety of services including conducting preclinical development, research, manufacturing clinical compounds, enrolling and recruiting patients, monitoring studies, data analysis and regulatory filing assistance. Payments under these agreements typically include fees for services and reimbursement of expenses. In addition, under certain agreements, we are subject to penalties in the event we permanently discontinue performance under these agreements.

Purchase Obligations

At December 31, 2009, purchase obligations of approximately \$1,682,000 primarily consisted of commitments with third-party manufacturers of materials to be used in our clinical and pre-clinical studies. Approximately \$879,000 of the total purchase obligations were not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company intends to use its current financial resources to fund its commitments under these purchase obligations.

6. Restructuring

In May 2009, the Company committed to a restructuring plan (the Restructuring Plan) intended to conserve the financial resources of the Company by focusing on its clinical-stage programs. Employees directly affected by the Restructuring Plan received notification and were provided with severance payments upon termination, continued benefits for a specified period of time and outplacement assistance.

The Company expects to incur total restructuring charges of approximately \$818,000, primarily for severance-related costs in connection with the Restructuring Plan. The Company did not incur any expense related to contractual or lease obligations or other exit costs. For the year ended December 31, 2009, approximately \$791,000 of the total restructuring charge was included in research and development expense and approximately \$27,000 was included in general and administrative expense. The Company expects to make the final payment under the Restructuring Plan in April 2010.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has paid \$625,000 of the total \$667,000 cash restructuring charges. The total non-cash charges of approximately \$151,000 are primarily for share-based compensation expense resulting from stock option modifications which were included in research and development expense in the second quarter of 2009.

7. Valeant Transaction

On December 21, 2006, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with Valeant Research and Development, Inc. (Valeant), pursuant to which the Company acquired intellectual property and other assets related to the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor HIV program (RDEA806 program), the next generation non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor HIV program (next generation NNRTI program), the mitogen-activated ERK kinase program (RDEA119 program) and the next generation mitogen-activated ERK kinase program (next generation MEK inhibitor program).

Concurrent with the asset purchase agreement, the Company entered into a Master Services Agreement with Valeant under which the Company agreed to advance a preclinical program in the field of neuropharmacology on behalf of Valeant. Under the two-year agreement term, Valeant agreed to pay the Company quarterly payments totaling up to \$3.5 million per year, and up to \$1 million in milestone payments. The first milestone totaling \$500,000 was paid in August 2007. Due to the early achievement of this milestone, the Company's efforts under the agreement were reduced throughout 2008 and the agreement expired by its terms on December 21, 2008. Total

F-17

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

revenues, including the milestone payment, amounted to \$3,095,000 for 2007, while revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008 totaled \$304,000.

Under the asset purchase agreement with Valeant, the Company will be obligated to make development-based milestone payments and sales-based royalty payments to Valeant upon subsequent development of products. There is one set of potential milestones totaling up to \$25 million for the RDEA806 program and the next generation NNRTI program and a separate set totaling up to \$17 million for the RDEA119 program and the next generation MEK inhibitor program. Accordingly, the Company has identified a total contingent liability of \$42 million related to these milestone payments. Each milestone payment will be recorded when the related contingency is resolved and consideration is issued or becomes assumable, none of which have occurred as of December 31, 2009. The royalty rates on all products are in the mid-single digits.

8. Bayer Relationship

In April 2009, the Company entered into a Development and Commercialization License Agreement (the License Agreement) with Bayer HealthCare AG (Bayer). Under the terms of the License Agreement, the Company granted to Bayer a worldwide, exclusive license to develop and commercialize the Company's mitogen-activated ERK kinase (MEK) inhibitors for all indications. In partial consideration for the license, Bayer paid the Company an upfront cash fee of \$35 million. The Company is eligible to receive additional cash payments totaling up to \$372 million upon achievement of certain development-, regulatory- and sales-based milestones, as well as low double-digit royalties on worldwide sales of products covered under the License Agreement. The Company is responsible for the completion of the Phase 1 and Phase 1/2 studies currently being conducted for RDEA119. The upfront fee, reimbursement of third-party development costs, payments associated with the achieving specific milestones and royalties based on product sales, if any, will be accounted for as separate units of accounting. In addition, the \$35 million upfront payment has been recognized on a straight-line basis over a period of approximately 13 months, which was the original period that the Company expected to complete all of its obligations under the License Agreement. In December 2009, the Company revised its estimate of this period extending it to 26 months. The unamortized balance of the license fee as of the date of the change in estimate of approximately \$14,558,000 will be recognized over the revised timeline. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized revenue of approximately \$20,442,000 as license fees in the consolidated statement of operations.

Participants in a collaborative arrangement shall report costs incurred and revenues generated from transactions with third parties in each entity's respective income statement based on whether the participant is considered a principal or an agent. Under the terms of the License Agreement with Bayer, the Company would be considered the principal as the Company is the primary obligor with respect to the third parties, has latitude in establishing price, has discretion in supplier selection and is involved in the determination of product or service specifications. As such, the Company records the gross amount of the reimbursement of third-party development costs for the ongoing clinical trials as revenue and the costs associated with these reimbursements are reflected as a component of research and development expense in the Company's consolidated statement of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recognized revenue of approximately \$2,494,000 as reimbursable research and development costs in the consolidated statement of operations.

Revenue from milestone payments, if any, will be recognized upon achievement of the milestone only if (1) the milestone payment is non-refundable, (2) substantive effort is involved in achieving the milestone, (3) the amount of

the milestone is reasonable in relation to the effort expended or the risk associated with achievement of the milestone, and (4) the milestone is at risk for both parties. If any of these conditions are not met, the Company will defer recognition of the milestone payment and recognize it as revenue over the estimated period of performance under the License Agreement as the performance obligations are completed.

The License Agreement provides that revenues recognized for royalty payments, if any, will be based upon actual net sales of licensed products in the period the sales occur.

F-18

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Any amounts received by the Company pursuant to the License Agreement prior to satisfying the Company's revenue recognition criteria are recorded as deferred revenue on the consolidated balance sheet.

9. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors is authorized to issue 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share, in one or more series.

On May 7, 2008, the automatic conversion provisions of the then outstanding shares of the Company's Series A preferred stock, as described in the Company's Certificate of Designation of Series A Preferred Stock in effect at that time, were met. As such, all 300 shares of Series A preferred stock outstanding automatically converted into an aggregate of 1,578,346 shares of the Company's common stock.

Prior to the Series A preferred stock conversion, the holders of Series A preferred stock were also entitled to receive quarterly dividends at the annual rate of \$800 per share of Series A preferred stock. The dividends were paid in shares of common stock based on the average of the closing sales price of the common stock for the five trading days immediately preceding and ending on the last trading day prior to the date the dividends are payable. The final non-cash dividend payment was earned with respect to the first quarter of 2008 and was paid in common stock in the second quarter of 2008.

Common Stock

In December 2007, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement for the private placement of 3,018,868 unregistered, newly issued shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$13.25 per share. The net proceeds from the private placement were approximately \$37,228,000. On January 18, 2008, the Company filed a registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of 1,924,528 of these shares. This registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on February 1, 2008. On August 27, 2008, the Company filed another registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of the remaining 1,094,340 shares. This registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on September 8, 2008.

In December 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement for the private placement of 2,737,336 unregistered, newly issued shares of the Company's common stock and warrants to purchase 684,332 shares of common stock at a total purchase price of approximately \$11.17 per unit, with each unit consisting of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 0.25 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.14 per share. The net proceeds from the private placement were approximately \$30,541,000. On January 13, 2009, the Company filed a registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of these shares and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants. This registration statement was declared effective by the SEC on January 21, 2009.

Common Stock Reserved for Future Issuance

Shares of common stock reserved for future issuance at December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Warrants	719,338
Stock option plans	4,453,288
Employee stock purchase plan	224,963
Total shares reserved for future issuance	5,397,589

F-19

Table of Contents

ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Warrants

On December 31, 2007, warrants to purchase 4,167 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$3.48 per share expired without exercise. These warrants were issued in December 2002 in connection with the termination of the lease agreement with the landlord of certain office facilities.

On October 10, 2008, warrants to purchase 275,600 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$10.85 per share expired without exercise. These warrants were issued in October 2003 in conjunction with a private placement transaction.

On November 12, 2008, in conjunction with the \$8,000,000 loan, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 56,010 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$8.57 per share. The warrants are immediately exercisable and expire seven years from the date of issuance. In September 2009, an accredited investor exercised its warrant to purchase 21,004 shares of the Company's common stock using the conversion right provision in the warrant agreement, which resulted in the net issuance of 11,862 shares of common stock and no net cash proceeds to the Company. As of December 31, 2009, 35,006 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of an outstanding warrant.

In conjunction with the December 2008 private placement, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 684,332 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$11.14 per share. The warrants are first exercisable on June 17, 2009 and expire on December 19, 2013. As of December 31, 2009, all of the warrants were outstanding and 684,332 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of the warrants. The warrants met all of the criteria for classification as equity. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes model assuming a risk-free interest rate of 1.35%, a dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 77.66% and a contractual life of the warrants of five years. The estimated fair value of the warrants was \$4,528,000. The net effect of recording the fair value of the warrants to equity was zero.

Stock Option Plans

In 2002, the Company adopted its 2002 Non-Officer Equity Incentive Plan (the "2002 Plan"), which provides for the grant of stock awards, stock bonuses and rights to acquire restricted common stock to employees who are not officers, to executive officers not previously employed by the Company as an inducement to entering into an employment relationship with the Company, and to consultants of the Company. These awards have up to a 10-year contractual life and are subject to various vesting periods, as determined by the Company's Compensation Committee or the Board of Directors.

In 2004, the Company adopted its 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2004 Plan"), which provides for the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options, as well as other share-based payment awards, to employees, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company. These awards have up to a 10-year contractual life and are subject to various vesting periods, as determined by the Company's Compensation Committee or the Board of Directors. The 2004 Plan also provides for automatic fixed grants to non-employee directors of the Company.

The number of shares of the Company's common stock available for issuance under the 2004 Plan automatically increases on the first trading day of January of each calendar year during the term of the 2004 Plan, beginning with

calendar year 2005, by an amount equal to five percent of the sum of the following share numbers: (i) the total number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on the date and (ii) the number of shares of the Company's common stock into which the outstanding shares of Series A preferred stock are convertible on that date. In accordance with the preceding formula, the shares available for issuance under the 2004 Plan were increased by 891,787 on January 2, 2009, by 744,552 on January 2, 2008 and by 547,027 on January 2, 2007. In addition, the shares available for issuance under the 2004 Plan will increase by 925,245 shares on January 4, 2010.

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related data follows:

	Outstanding Options		Weighted-Average
	Options Available for Grant	Number of Shares	
Balance at December 31, 2006	1,734,850	1,345,834	\$ 5.45
Additional shares authorized	547,027		
Granted	(1,479,500)	1,479,500	\$ 5.52
Exercised		(98,941)	\$ 2.85
Cancelled	545,500	(545,500)	\$ 4.76
Balance at December 31, 2007	1,347,877	2,180,893	\$ 5.79
Additional shares authorized	744,552		
Granted	(1,793,875)	1,793,875	\$ 13.62
Exercised		(116,653)	\$ 4.66
Cancelled	182,026	(182,026)	\$ 7.97
Balance at December 31, 2008	480,580	3,676,089	\$ 9.54
Additional shares authorized	891,787		
Granted	(557,350)	557,350	\$ 14.19
Exercised		(595,168)	\$ 5.89
Cancelled	246,476	(246,476)	\$ 10.95
Balance at December 31, 2009	1,061,493	3,391,795	\$ 10.84

For the year ended December 31, 2009, options cancelled (included in the above table) consisted of 243,186 options forfeited with a weighted-average exercise price of approximately \$10.88 and 3,290 options expired with a weighted-average exercise price of approximately \$16.20.

As of December 31, 2009, options exercisable have a weighted-average remaining contractual term of 6.9 years. The total intrinsic value of stock option exercises, which is the difference between the exercise price and closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise, during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was approximately \$6,218,000, \$1,001,000 and \$810,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 the total intrinsic value, which is the difference between the exercise price and closing price of the Company's common stock of options outstanding and exercisable was approximately \$12,437,000 and \$7,277,000, respectively.

Years Ended December 31,

	2009		2008		2007	
	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Exercisable at end of year	1,559,117	\$ 9.85	1,092,025	\$ 6.54	541,058	\$ 7.76
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 9.60		\$ 9.21		\$ 3.72	

F-21

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Exercise prices and weighted-average remaining contractual lives for the options outstanding as of December 31, 2009 were:

Options	Range of	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price of Options
Outstanding	Exercise Prices			Exercisable	Exercisable
491,032	\$ 2.76 - \$3.90	6.52	\$ 3.76	347,282	\$ 3.70
426,100	\$ 4.08 - \$5.25	6.99	\$ 5.00	258,822	\$ 4.99
211,792	\$ 5.85 - \$9.46	7.69	\$ 6.85	109,103	\$ 6.29
497,390	\$ 10.68 - \$10.68	8.95	\$ 10.68	116,642	\$ 10.68
463,721	\$ 12.16 - \$14.25	7.16	\$ 13.17	220,644	\$ 13.39
633,558	\$ 14.26 - \$14.95	9.33	\$ 14.68	100,874	\$ 14.29
504,500	\$ 15.69 - \$15.69	8.00	\$ 15.69	295,122	\$ 15.69
163,702	\$ 16.20 - \$20.37	5.87	\$ 16.59	110,628	\$ 16.41
3,391,795	\$ 2.76 - \$20.37	7.81	\$ 10.84	1,559,117	\$ 9.85

At December 31, 2009, the Company has reserved 4,453,288 shares of common stock for future issuance upon exercise of options granted or to be granted under the 2002 Plan and the 2004 Plan.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In 2000, the Company adopted the ESPP, under which shares of common stock are reserved for sale to eligible employees, as defined in the ESPP.

Employees may purchase common stock under the ESPP every six months (up to but not exceeding 15% of each employee's base salary or hourly compensation, subject to certain limitations) over the offering period at 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at specified dates. The offering period may not exceed 24 months. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, 62,134 and 62,449 shares of common stock were issued under the ESPP, respectively. There were no shares purchased under the ESPP during the year ended December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2009, 132,294 shares of common stock have been issued under the ESPP and 224,963 shares of common stock are available for future issuance.

The ESPP included an annual evergreen provision which provided that on December 31st of each year, the number of reserved shares were increased automatically by the lesser of (i) one percent of the total amount of shares of common stock outstanding on such anniversary date, or (ii) such lesser amount as approved by the Board of Directors. The evergreen provision expired and the final increase under the provision occurred on December 31, 2008. On

December 31, 2008 and 2007, shares available for issuance under the ESPP were increased by 178,357 and 133,127 shares pursuant to the evergreen provision.

F-22

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****10. Income Taxes**

Taxes on income vary from the statutory federal income tax rate applied to earnings before tax on income as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009
Statutory federal income tax rate of 34% applies to earnings before income taxes and extraordinary items	\$ (10,494)
States taxes net of federal benefit	(2,224)
Meals and entertainment	9
Share-based compensation	238
Federal R&D credit	(872)
162(m) Executive compensation limitation	160
NOL adjustment due to 382 study	(9,437)
R&D credit adjustment	334
APIC valuation allowance	(39)
Change in valuation allowance	22,204
Other	121
	\$

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising from differences between accounting for financial statement purposes and tax purposes, less valuation reserves at year-end are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 51,821	\$ 29,570
Research and development credits	4,459	2,770
Capitalized research and development costs		
Intangibles	1,452	870
Share-based compensation	3,052	1,720
Other, net	961	350
Total deferred tax assets	61,745	35,280

Deferred tax liabilities:

Deferred state taxes	(4,261)	
Net deferred tax assets	57,484	35,280
Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets	(57,484)	(35,280)
Net deferred taxes	\$	\$

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recorded for differences between the financial statement and tax basis of the assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company has evaluated the available evidence supporting the realization of its gross deferred tax assets, including the amount and timing of future taxable income, and has determined it is more likely than not that the

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

assets will not be realized. Due to uncertainties surrounding the realizability of the deferred tax assets, the Company continually maintains a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets at fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2009, the Company had federal and California income tax net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$124,623,000 and \$106,890,000, respectively. The difference between the federal and California tax loss carryforwards is primarily attributable to the capitalization of research and development expenses and expiring carryforwards for California income tax purposes. In addition, the Company had federal and California research and development tax credit carryforwards of \$2,457,000 and \$2,001,000, respectively. The federal and California net operating loss carryforwards will expire through 2029 and 2019, respectively, unless previously utilized. The federal research tax credit carryforwards will expire through 2029 unless previously utilized and the California research and development credit carry forwards will carry forward indefinitely until utilized.

The utilization of net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitations under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 and similar state provisions.

As a result of ASC 715, *Compensation*, our deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 do not include \$1,307,000 of excess tax benefits from employee stock option exercises that are a component of our net operating loss carryovers. Stockholders' equity will be increased by \$1,307,000 if and when such excess tax benefits are ultimately realized.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48, which clarifies the accounting for uncertain tax positions, ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, requires that the Company recognize the impact of a tax position in its financial statements if the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination and on the technical merits of the position. The impact of the adoption of FIN 48 was immaterial to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2009 was \$334,000 which, if recognized, would affect other tax accounts, primarily deferred taxes in future periods, and would not affect the Company's effective tax rate since the Company maintains a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$
Gross increase (decrease)	
Balance at December 31, 2008	
Gross increase (decrease)	334
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 334

The Company had a \$334,000 increase in unrecognized tax benefits related to a reduction of the federal and California research and development credits. The Company does not anticipate any material change in the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will occur within the next twelve months.

The Company's practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accrual for interest or penalties on the Company's consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2009, and has not recognized interest and/or penalties in the consolidated statement of operations for the period ended December 31, 2009, since the unrecognized tax benefits do not result in FIN 48 liabilities.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and state jurisdictions. The Company's tax years for 2003 and forward are subject to examination by the United States and California tax authorities due to the carryforward of utilized net operating losses and research and development credits.

F-24

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****11. Employee Benefit Plan**

The Company has established a 401(k) defined contribution retirement plan (the 401(k) Plan), conforming to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the IRC). All full-time employees may elect to have a portion of their salary deducted and contributed to the 401(k) Plan up to the maximum allowable limitations of the IRC. The Company does not match employee contributions or otherwise contribute to the 401(k) Plan.

12. Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that were required to be recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

13. Summary of Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

The following is a summary of the unaudited quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Revenues:				
License fees	\$	\$ 5,013	\$ 8,178	\$ 7,251
Reimbursable research and development costs		499	991	1,004
Total revenues		5,512	9,169	8,255
Expenses:				
Research and development	10,996	10,725	8,999	11,478
General and administrative	2,877	2,526	2,404	2,882
Loss from operations	(13,873)	(7,739)	(2,234)	(6,105)
Interest income	136	119	65	66
Interest expense	(364)	(348)	(320)	(291)
Other income, net	(2)	5	18	
Net Loss	(14,103)	(7,963)	(2,471)	(6,330)
Basis and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (0.79)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.34)

Table of Contents**ARDEA BIOSCIENCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	2008			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Collaboration revenues	\$ 260	\$	\$	\$ 44
Expenses:				
Research and development	9,969	12,923	11,459	10,507
General and administrative	3,408	3,272	3,043	2,198
Loss from operations	(13,117)	(16,195)	(14,502)	(12,661)
Interest income	607	414	293	210
Interest expense		(1)	(10)	(204)
Other income, net	135	51	(4)	(11)
Net Loss	(12,375)	(15,731)	(14,223)	(12,666)
Non-cash dividends on Series A preferred stock	(60)			
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (12,435)	\$ (15,731)	\$ (14,223)	\$ (12,666)
Basis and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders	\$ (0.93)	\$ (1.10)	\$ (0.95)	\$ (0.82)

F-26