

ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form 10-Q

May 04, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011

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: 0-27756

Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

13-3648318
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

352 Knotter Drive, Cheshire, Connecticut 06410

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

203-272-2596

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.:

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value
Class

91,917,665
Outstanding at April 28, 2011

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 289,430	\$ 267,145
Marketable securities	59,354	94,460
Trade accounts receivable, net	200,729	168,732
Inventories	74,398	62,165
Deferred tax assets	20,470	19,643
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24,865	34,411
Total current assets	669,246	646,556
Property, plant and equipment, net	160,625	162,240
Intangible assets, net	95,299	24,146
Goodwill	79,114	19,954
Deferred tax assets	144,844	154,569
Other assets	5,401	4,572
Total assets	\$ 1,154,529	\$ 1,012,037
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,025	\$ 16,026
Accrued expenses	116,623	107,030
Deferred revenue	11,615	2,896
Revolving credit facility	60,000	
Convertible notes	3,718	
Current portion of capital lease obligations	1,052	715
Other current liabilities	15,149	11,848
Total current liabilities	217,182	138,515
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	462	744
Convertible notes		3,718
Deferred tax liabilities	10,259	
Contingent consideration	15,617	
Other liabilities	9,644	9,324
Total liabilities	253,164	152,301
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 145,000 shares authorized; 92,396 and 91,591 shares issued at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	1,195,414	1,173,480
Treasury stock, at cost	(2,676)	(2,676)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14,275)	(7,140)
Accumulated deficit	(277,104)	(303,934)

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Total stockholders' equity	901,365	859,736
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,154,529	\$ 1,012,037

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

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Net product sales	\$ 166,126	\$ 117,578
Cost of sales	19,228	13,999
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	30,810	22,374
Selling, general and administrative	65,858	50,635
Acquisition-related costs	9,928	
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	69	
Total operating expenses	106,665	73,009
Operating income	40,233	30,570
Other income and expense:		
Investment income	396	250
Interest expense	(198)	(210)
Foreign currency gain (loss)	395	(537)
Income before income taxes	40,826	30,073
Income tax provision	13,996	9,139
Net income	\$ 26,830	\$ 20,934
Earnings per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.23
Shares used in computing earnings per common share		
Basic	90,862	88,506
Diluted	95,183	92,090

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

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(unaudited)

(in thousands)	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 26,830	\$ 20,934
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,317	3,842
Change in value of contingent consideration	136	
Share-based compensation expense	11,331	8,104
Deferred taxes	10,064	6,333
Marketable securities premium amortization	110	312
Unrealized foreign currency (gain) loss	(3,138)	2,977
Unrealized (gain) loss on forward contracts	(1,228)	2,672
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		63
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(26,560)	(17,434)
Inventories	(10,379)	(12,755)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,053)	9,105
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,447	(4,371)
Deferred revenue	8,484	1,710
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,361	21,492
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of marketable securities		(5,209)
Proceeds from maturity or sale of marketable securities	35,000	5,250
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,222)	(2,317)
Payments for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(105,405)	
Increase in restricted cash	(338)	
Net cash used in investing activities	(72,965)	(2,276)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on capital leases	(92)	(171)
Excess tax benefit from stock options	299	313
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	60,000	
Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options	9,685	10,594
Net cash provided by financing activities	69,892	10,736
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	997	(1,062)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	22,285	28,890
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	267,145	157,172
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 289,430	\$ 186,062

See Note 3 for supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities.

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

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

1. Business

Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Alexion or the Company) is a biopharmaceutical company focused on serving patients with severe and ultra-rare disorders through the innovation, development and commercialization of life-transforming therapeutic products. Our marketed product Soliris® (eculizumab) is the first and only therapy approved for the treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), an ultra-rare and life-threatening blood disorder. We are also evaluating other potential indications for Soliris, and we are progressing with other biotechnology product candidates which are now in the early stages of development. We were incorporated in 1992 and began commercial sale of Soliris in 2007.

2. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. These accounting principles were applied on a basis consistent with those of the consolidated financial statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial statements for interim periods in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The condensed consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The financial statements of our subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities, historical exchange rates for stockholders' equity and weighted average exchange rates for operating results. Translation gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, in stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the results of operations in other income and expense.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

On March 30, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors has approved a two-for-one stock split, payable in the form of a 100% stock dividend. The stock split is subject to approval by our stockholders of an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 145,000 to 290,000, which will be acted upon at our Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 11, 2011.

3. Acquisitions

Acquisition of Taligen Therapeutics, Inc.

On January 28, 2011, we acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Taligen Therapeutics, Inc. (Taligen) in a transaction accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Taligen were recorded as of the acquisition date, at their respective fair values. The reported consolidated financial condition and results of operations after completion of the acquisition reflect these fair values. Taligen's results of operations are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

In the first quarter of 2011, we made initial payments of \$111,792 in cash and may make additional future payments of up to \$367,000 in contingent milestone payments. Prior to the acquisition, Taligen was a privately held development-stage biotechnology company involved in the development of preclinical compounds including product candidates for the potential treatment of patients with ophthalmic diseases such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD), as well as other novel antibody and protein regulators of the complement inflammatory pathways. We acquired Taligen to broaden our portfolio of preclinical compounds and to expand our capabilities in translational medicine.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we incurred approximately \$9,438 in expenses related to the Taligen acquisition. Acquisition-related costs include separately identifiable transactions of \$9,369, including payments to employees of \$6,597 and banking, legal, accounting and valuation expenses totaling \$2,688. The acquisition-related costs also include \$84 related to the changes in fair value of contingent consideration.

The Taligen acquisition included contingent consideration which would obligate us to make up to \$367,000 in cash milestone payments to the former Taligen shareholders upon achievement of various development and commercial milestones.

The initial fair value of contingent consideration was estimated at \$10,313, which was recorded as a noncurrent liability. We determined the fair value of these obligations to pay additional milestone payments using various estimates, including probability of success, discount rates and amount of time until the conditions of the milestone payments are met. This fair value measurement is based on significant inputs not observable in the market and thus represents a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. The resulting probability-weighted cash flows were discounted using a 10-year BBB industrial index rate of 4.9%, which we believe is appropriate and representative of a market participant assumption. The range of estimated milestone payments is from zero if no clinical milestones are achieved for any product to \$367,000 if six products gain both U.S and European marketing approval.

Subsequent to the acquisition date, we have adjusted the contingent consideration to fair value with changes in fair value recognized in operating earnings. Changes in fair values reflect new information about the probability and timing of meeting the conditions of the milestone payments. In the absence of new information, changes in fair value will only reflect the passage of time as development work progresses towards the achievement of the milestones. At March 31, 2011, the balance of the contingent consideration for Taligen was \$10,397.

A reconciliation of upfront payments in accordance with the purchase agreement to the total purchase price is presented below:

	Taligen
Upfront payment in accordance with agreement	\$ 111,792
Expense related to employee payments	(6,259)
Total consideration transferred	\$ 105,533
Estimated fair value of contingent consideration	10,313
Total purchase price	\$ 115,846

The purchase price allocation resulted in the following amounts being allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date based upon their respective fair values summarized below:

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Taligen
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,678
Purchased technology	5,000
In-process research and development	59,500
Other assets	555
Assets acquired	67,733
Deferred tax liability (net)	(9,567)
Other liabilities assumed	(1,084)
Liabilities assumed	(10,651)
Goodwill	58,764
Net assets acquired	\$ 115,846

Asset categories acquired in the Taligen acquisition included working capital, fixed assets, purchased technology and in-process research and development (IPR&D). The fair value of working capital was determined to approximate book values. The allocation of the purchase price for the acquisition has been prepared on a preliminary basis, and changes to that allocation may occur as additional information becomes available related to the valuation of intangible assets and deferred taxes.

Purchased technology includes a platform technology that can be used for the development of other compounds. The estimated fair value was determined using the relief from royalty method, an approach under which fair value is estimated to be the present value of royalties saved because we own the intangible asset and therefore do not have to pay a royalty for its use. Our estimated useful life of the purchased technology is 12 years.

Intangible assets associated with IPR&D projects relate to two preclinical Taligen product candidates. Management estimated the acquisition-date fair value of intangible assets related to IPR&D to be \$59,500. The estimated fair value was determined using the cost approach. The cost approach estimates the costs that would be incurred to replace the assets being purchased. The fair value using the cost approach was dependent on an estimated rate of return on historical costs incurred of 25%, which represents a rate of return that a market participant would expect for these assets. Intangible assets related to IPR&D projects are considered to be indefinite-lived until the completion or abandonment of the associated research and development efforts. During the period the assets are considered indefinite-lived, they will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment on an annual basis, as well as between annual tests if we become aware of any events occurring or changes in circumstances that would indicate a reduction in the fair value of the IPR&D projects below their respective carrying amounts. If and when development is complete, which generally occurs when regulatory approval to market a product is obtained, the associated assets would be deemed finite-lived and would then be amortized based on their respective estimated useful lives at that point in time.

The excess of purchase price over the fair value amounts assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed represents the goodwill amount resulting from the acquisition. We do not expect any portion of this goodwill to be deductible for tax purposes. The goodwill attributable to our acquisition of Taligen has been recorded as a noncurrent asset and is not amortized, but is subject to an annual review for impairment. The factors that contributed to the recognition of goodwill included the synergies that are specific to our business and not available to market participants, including our unique ability to leverage our knowledge in the areas of complement inhibition and rare diseases for the development of the Taligen compounds and technology, the acquisition of a talented workforce that brings translational medicine expertise to all of our preclinical compounds and our ability to utilize our research capacity to the development of additional compounds using acquired technology.

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

We recorded a net deferred tax liability of \$9,959. This amount was primarily comprised of \$21,537 related to IPR&D, offset by acquired net operating losses and research credit carryovers totaling \$13,338.

Pro forma financial information (unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma information presents the combined results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 as if the acquisition of Taligen had been completed on January 1, 2010. The pro forma results do not reflect any material adjustments, operating efficiencies or potential cost savings which may result from the consolidation of operations.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Revenues	\$ 166,126	\$ 117,578
Net income	25,724	18,237
Earnings per common share		
Basic	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21
Diluted	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.20

We have determined that the presentation of Taligen's results of operations is impracticable for the three months ended March 31, 2011 due to the integration of Taligen into our operations upon acquisition.

Acquisition of Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH Assets

On February 8, 2011, we acquired certain patents and assets from Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH (Orphatec) related to an investigational therapy for patients with molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD) Type A, an ultra-rare genetic disorder characterized by severe brain damage and rapid death in newborns. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Orphatec is a privately held development-stage biotechnology company with headquarters in Cologne, Germany.

In February 2011, we made an initial payment of \$2,550 in cash, and we paid an additional \$500 in April 2011 related to post closing conditions in the asset purchase agreement. The \$500 was reflected in other current liabilities and included in the total purchase price as of March 31, 2011. We may also make additional future payments of up to \$42,000 in contingent milestone payments. We will also make future payments to Orphatec for manufacturing, development, and other services, which we estimate to be fair value. We acquired these assets to advance our mission to provide life-transforming treatments for patients with severe and life-threatening disease states.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we incurred approximately \$559 in expenses related to the Orphatec acquisition. Acquisition-related costs include separately identifiable transactions of \$507, including legal, accounting and valuation expenses, as well as \$52 related to the changes in fair value of contingent consideration.

The Orphatec acquisition included contingent consideration which would obligate us to make up to \$42,000 in cash milestone payments to the former Orphatec shareholders upon various development, regulatory and commercial milestones.

The initial fair value of contingent considerations was \$5,168, which was recorded as a noncurrent liability. We determined the fair value of these obligations to pay additional milestone payments using various estimates, including probability of success, discount rates and amount of time until the conditions of the milestone payments are met. This fair value measurement is based on significant inputs not observable in the

market and thus

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

represents a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy. The resulting probability-weighted cash flows were discounted at the rate of 6% for development milestones and 23% for commercial milestones, which we believe is appropriate and representative of a market participant assumption. The range of estimated milestone payments is from zero if no products gain market approval to \$42,000 if all indications for up to two products gain both U.S and European marketing approval and reach applicable sales levels.

Subsequent to the acquisition date, we have measured the contingent consideration arrangement at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in operating earnings. Changes pertaining to facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date will be recognized as adjustments to goodwill. Changes in fair values reflect new information about the IPR&D assets and the passage of time. In the absence of new information, changes in fair value will only reflect the passage of time as development work progresses towards the achievement of the milestones. At March 31, 2011, the balance of the contingent consideration for Orphatec was \$5,220.

A reconciliation of upfront payments in accordance with the purchase agreement to the total purchase price is presented below:

	Orphatec
Upfront payments in accordance with agreement	\$ 3,050
Estimated fair value of contingent consideration	5,168
Total purchase price	\$ 8,218

The purchase price allocation resulted in the following amounts being allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date based upon their respective fair values summarized below:

	Orphatec
In-process research & development	\$ 8,050
Other noncurrent assets	73
Assets acquired	8,123
Deferred tax liability (net)	(301)
Liabilities assumed	(301)
Goodwill	396
Net assets acquired	\$ 8,218

Asset categories acquired in the Orphatec acquisition included patents, licenses, fixed assets and IPR&D. The allocation of the purchase price for the acquisition has been prepared on a preliminary basis, and changes to that allocation may occur as additional information becomes available related to the valuation of intangible assets and transition services.

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Intangible assets associated with IPR&D projects relate to the preclinical product candidate. Management estimated the acquisition-date fair value of intangible assets related to IPR&D to be \$8,050. The estimated fair value was determined using the income approach, which discounts expected future cash flows to present value. We estimated the fair value using a present value discount rate of 23%, which is based on the estimated weighted-average cost of capital for companies with profiles substantially similar to that of Orphatec. This is comparable to the estimated internal rate of return for their operations and represents the rate that market participants would use to value the intangible assets. The projected cash flows from the IPR&D project was based on key assumptions such

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

as: estimates of revenues and operating profits related to the project considering its stage of development; the time and resources needed to complete the development and approval of the product candidate; the life of the potential commercialized product and associated risks, including the inherent difficulties and uncertainties in developing a drug compound such as obtaining marketing approval from the FDA and other regulatory agencies; and risks related to the viability of and potential alternative treatments in any future target markets.

The \$301 of deferred tax liabilities resulting from the acquisition was primarily related to IPR&D.

We do not consider the acquisition of Orphatec to be a material business combination and therefore have not disclosed the pro forma results of operations as required for material business combinations.

4. Revenue and Accounts Receivable

Revenue

We recognize revenue from product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title to product and associated risk of loss has passed to the customer, the price is fixed or determinable, collection from the customer is reasonably assured and we have no further performance obligations. Revenue is recorded upon receipt of the product by the end customer, which is typically a hospital, physician's office, private or government pharmacy or other health care facility. Amounts collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities, such as value-added taxes (VAT) in foreign jurisdictions, are presented on a net basis in the Company's statements of operations and do not impact net product sales.

Because of factors such as the pricing of Soliris, the limited number of patients, the short period from product sale to patient infusion and the lack of contractual return rights, Soliris customers often carry limited inventory. We also monitor inventory within our sales channels to determine whether additional deferrals are appropriate based on these inventory levels. To date, actual refunds and returns have been negligible.

We have volume-based arrangements with governments in certain countries in which reimbursement is limited to a contractual amount. As we ship product under these arrangements, we estimate and record the incremental discounts as a reduction of revenue. In addition to sales in countries where Soliris is commercially available, we have also recorded revenue on sales for patients receiving Soliris treatment through named-patient programs. The relevant authorities or institutions in those countries have agreed to reimburse for product sold on a named-patient basis where Soliris has not received final approval for commercial sales.

We record estimated rebates payable under governmental programs, including Medicaid in the United States and other programs outside the United States, as a reduction of revenue at the time of product sale. Our calculations related to these rebate accruals require analysis of historical claim patterns and estimates of customer mix to determine which sales will be subject to rebates and the amount of such rebates. We update our estimates and assumptions each period and record any necessary adjustments, which may have an impact on revenue in the period in which the adjustment is made. Generally, the length of time between product sale and the processing and reporting of the rebates is three to six months.

We record distribution and other fees paid to our customers as a reduction of revenue, unless we receive an identifiable and separate benefit for the consideration and we can reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received. If both conditions are met, we record the consideration paid to the customer as an operating expense. These costs are typically known at the time of sale, resulting in minimal adjustments subsequent to the period of sale.

We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposures resulting from portions of our forecasted intercompany revenues that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. These hedges are designated as cash flow hedges upon inception. We record the effective portion of these cash flow hedges to revenue in the period in which the sale is made to an unrelated third party and the derivative contract is

settled.

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****Accounts Receivable**

Our product sales to government-owned or government-funded customers in certain European countries, including Greece, are subject to payment terms that are statutorily determined. Because these customers are government-owned or government-funded, we may be impacted by declines in sovereign credit ratings or sovereign defaults in these countries. In 2010, the Greek government announced a plan for repayment of its debt to international pharmaceutical companies. This plan calls for the majority of pharmaceutical industry receivables from 2007 to 2009 to be settled in non-interest bearing bonds issued by the Greek government, with maturity dates ranging from 1 to 4 years.

For non-interest bearing receivables with an estimated payment beyond one year and for Greek bonds, we discount the accounts receivable to present value, with a corresponding adjustment to revenue.

A significant or further decline in sovereign credit ratings or a default in Greece, or in other countries, may decrease the likelihood that we will collect accounts receivable or may increase the discount rates and the length of time until receivables are collected, which could result in a negative impact to our operating results.

5. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated realizable value. We determine the cost of inventory using the weighted-average cost method.

The components of inventory are as follows:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Raw materials	\$ 4,901	\$ 4,835
Work-in-process	49,542	37,312
Finished goods	19,955	20,018
	\$ 74,398	\$ 62,165

6. Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of our intangible assets:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Finite-lived intangible assets	\$ 27,749	\$ 24,146
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	67,550	
Intangible assets	\$ 95,299	\$ 24,146
Goodwill	\$ 79,114	\$ 19,954

The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 19,954
Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Taligen	58,764
Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Orphatec	396
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 79,114

As of March 31, 2011, we had indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$67,550, which consisted of \$59,500 and \$8,050 of purchased IPR&D from our acquisitions of Taligen and Orphatec, respectively.

7. Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes components of our comprehensive income:

	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 26,830	\$ 20,934
Unrealized gain (loss) on hedge contracts, net of tax	(7,851)	13,273
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities, net of tax	7	(52)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	709	(651)
Comprehensive income	\$ 19,695	\$ 33,504

8. Debt

In March 2011, we entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Amended Credit Agreement), that provides for an available \$100,000 revolving credit facility through March 7, 2014, with up to a \$20,000 sublimit for letters of credit, that can be used for working capital requirements, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. With the consent of the lenders and the administrative agent and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, we may increase the facility to \$150,000. The loan is collateralized by substantially all of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s assets, including the pledge of the equity interests of certain direct subsidiaries and real estate located in Rhode Island, but excluding intellectual property and assets of foreign subsidiaries.

We may elect that the loans under the agreement bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (i) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement), or (ii) a Base Rate equal to the higher of the (A) Prime Rate then in effect, (B) Federal Funds Rate then in effect plus 0.50%, and (C) Eurodollar Rate then in effect plus 1.00%, plus 0.75% to 1.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement). Interest is payable quarterly for Base Rate loans and, in the case of LIBOR-based loans, at the end of the applicable interest period, with the principal due on March 7, 2014, the maturity date.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires us to comply with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis. Further, the agreement includes negative covenants, subject to exceptions, restricting or limiting our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, grant liens, engage in certain investment, acquisition and disposition transactions, and enter into transactions with affiliates. The

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

agreement also contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, including payment defaults, breach of representations and warranties, covenant defaults and cross defaults. If an event of default occurs, the interest rate would increase and the administrative agent would be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the loan.

As of March 31, 2011, we borrowed \$60,000 under the revolving credit facility, and we had open letters of credit of \$6,745. Our borrowing availability was approximately \$33,000 at March 31, 2011.

In April 2011, we issued an additional 190,747 shares of our common stock for a conversion with respect to \$3,000 principal amount of our 1.375% Notes. As of April 30, 2011, \$718 of the 1.375% Notes remains outstanding.

9. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share (EPS) are computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. For purposes of calculating diluted EPS, net income is adjusted for the after-tax amount of interest and deferred financing costs associated with our convertible debt, and the denominator reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, unvested restricted stock or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock, using the treasury stock method, as well as the potential dilution if the remaining convertible notes were converted to common stock.

The following table summarizes the calculation of basic and diluted EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Net income used for basic calculation	\$ 26,830	\$ 20,934
Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities:		
Interest expense and debt financing cost amortization, net of tax, related to our 1.375% convertible senior notes	12	41
Net income used for diluted calculation	26,842	20,975
Shares used in computing earnings per common share basic	90,862	88,506
Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities:		
Shares issuable upon the assumed conversion of our 1.375% convertible senior notes	237	610
Stock awards	4,084	2,974
Dilutive potential common shares	4,321	3,584
Shares used in computing earnings per common share diluted	95,183	92,090
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.23

The following table represents the potentially dilutive shares excluded from the calculation of EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 because their effect is anti-dilutive:

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	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Potentially dilutive securities:		
Options to purchase common stock	649	1,161
Unvested restricted stock	10	
	659	1,161

On March 30, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors has approved a two-for-one stock split, payable in the form of a 100% stock dividend, subject to approval by our stockholders. Pro forma common shares outstanding and earnings per share, giving retroactive effect to the stock split at March 31, 2011 and 2010, would have been as follows:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Shares used in computing earnings per common share basic	181,724	177,012
Shares used in computing earnings per common share diluted	190,366	184,180
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.12
Diluted	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.11

10. Marketable Securities

The following tables summarize our marketable securities at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

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(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Other Than Temporary Impairments	Aggregate Fair Value
March 31, 2011					
Commercial paper	\$ 24,973	\$ 15	\$ (5)	\$	\$ 24,983
Corporate bonds	24,350	13			24,363
Federal agency obligations	10,001	7			10,008
Total	\$ 59,324	\$ 35	\$ (5)	\$	\$ 59,354

	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Other Than Temporary Impairments	Aggregate Fair Value
December 31, 2010					
Commercial paper	\$ 65,244	\$ 44	\$ (27)	\$	\$ 65,261
Corporate bonds	19,186	6	(8)		19,184
Federal agency obligations	10,003	12			10,015
Total	\$ 94,433	\$ 62	\$ (35)	\$	\$ 94,460

No realized gains or losses were recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. We utilize the specific identification method in computing realized gains and losses.

11. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We operate internationally and, in the normal course of business, are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The exposures result from portions of our revenues, as well as the related receivables, and expenses that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, British Pound and Australian Dollar. We manage our foreign currency transaction risk within specified guidelines through the use of derivatives. All of our derivative instruments are utilized for risk management purposes, and we do not use derivatives for speculative trading purposes.

We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts, with durations of up to 36 months, to hedge exposures resulting from portions of our forecasted intercompany revenues that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The purpose of the hedges of intercompany revenue is to reduce the volatility of exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results and to increase the visibility of the foreign exchange impact on forecasted revenues. These hedges are designated as cash flow hedges upon contract inception. As of March 31, 2011, we have open contracts with notional amounts totaling \$360,356 that qualified for hedge accounting.

The impact on other comprehensive income (OCI) and earnings from foreign exchange contracts that qualified as cash flow hedges, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, are as follows:

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI, net of tax	\$ (7,851)	\$ 13,273
Gain reclassified from OCI to net product sales (Effective portion)	\$ 400	\$ 1,123
Loss reclassified from OCI to other income and expense (Ineffective portion)	\$ (658)	\$ (435)

Assuming no change in foreign exchange rates from market rates at March 31, 2011, \$8,239 of the loss recognized in other comprehensive income is expected to be reclassified to revenue over the next 12 months.

We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts, with durations of approximately 30 days, designed to limit the balance sheet exposure of monetary assets and liabilities. We enter into these hedges to reduce the impact of fluctuating exchange rates on our operating results. These derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting under the guidance; however, gains and losses on these hedge transactions are designed to offset gains and losses on underlying balance sheet exposures. As of March 31, 2011, the notional amount of foreign exchange contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting was \$132,536.

We recognized a gain (loss) of \$(6,957) and \$3,508, in other income and expense, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, associated with foreign exchange contracts not designated as hedging instruments under the guidance. These amounts were largely offset by gains or losses in monetary assets and liabilities.

The following tables summarize the fair value of outstanding derivatives at March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

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	March 31, 2011		March 31, 2011	
	Asset Derivatives Balance Sheet		Liability Derivatives Balance Sheet	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other current assets	\$ 2,224	Other current liabilities	\$ 10,885
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other non-current assets	589	Other non-current liabilities	3,408
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other current assets	653	Other current liabilities	2,829
Total fair value of derivative instruments		\$ 3,466		\$ 17,122

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2010	
	Asset Derivatives Balance Sheet		Liability Derivatives Balance Sheet	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other current assets	\$ 8,015	Other current liabilities	\$ 7,124
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other non-current assets	590	Other non-current liabilities	3,380
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Other current assets	1,350	Other current liabilities	4,724
Total fair value of derivative instruments		\$ 9,955		\$ 15,228

12. Share-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes the components of share-based compensation expense in the consolidated statements of operations:

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Cost of sales	\$ 545	\$ 315
Research and development	2,733	2,085
Selling, general and administrative	8,053	5,704
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 11,331	\$ 8,104

The following table summarizes the share-based compensation capitalized to inventory:

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Three months ended March 31	
	2011	2010
Share-based compensation expense capitalized to inventory	\$ 844	\$ 743

13. Fair Value Measurement

Authoritative guidance establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to the valuation used to measure fair value. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value.

The following tables present information about our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques we utilized to determine such fair value.

Balance Sheet Classification	Type of Instrument	Fair Value Measurement at March 31, 2011			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	Money market funds	\$ 145,079	\$	\$ 145,079	\$
Marketable securities	Commercial paper	\$ 24,983	\$	\$ 24,983	\$
Marketable securities	U.S. Corporate bonds	\$ 24,363	\$	\$ 24,363	\$
Marketable securities	Federal agency obligations	\$ 10,008	\$	\$ 10,008	\$
Other current assets	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 2,877	\$	\$ 2,877	\$
Other assets	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 589	\$	\$ 589	\$
Other current liabilities	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 13,714	\$	\$ 13,714	\$
Other liabilities	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 3,408	\$	\$ 3,408	\$
Contingent consideration	Acquisition-related contingent consideration	\$ 15,617	\$	\$	\$ 15,617

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share amounts)**

Balance Sheet Classification	Type of Instrument	Fair Value Measurement at December 31, 2010			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	Money market funds	\$ 186,565	\$	\$ 186,565	\$
Marketable securities	Commercial paper	\$ 65,261	\$	\$ 65,261	\$
Marketable securities	U.S. Corporate bonds	\$ 19,184	\$	\$ 19,184	\$
Marketable securities	Federal agency obligations	\$ 10,015	\$	\$ 10,015	\$
Other current assets	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 9,365	\$	\$ 9,365	\$
Other assets	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 590	\$	\$ 590	\$
Other current liabilities	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 11,848	\$	\$ 11,848	\$
Other liabilities	Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 3,380	\$	\$ 3,380	\$

The following table represents a roll-forward of the fair value of Level 3 instruments, comprised solely of acquisition-related contingent consideration:

	March 31, 2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$
Amounts acquired or issued	(15,481)
Net accretion	(136)
Balance at end of period	\$ (15,617)

Valuation Techniques

Items classified as Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy, consisting of an institutional money market fund held at a multinational financial institution and corporate and federal agency bonds and commercial paper are valued based upon pricing of securities with similar investment characteristics and holdings. Our derivative assets and liabilities include foreign exchange derivatives that are measured at fair value using observable market inputs such as forward rates, interest rates, our own credit risk and our counterparties' credit risks. Based on these inputs, the derivative assets and liabilities are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Item classified as Level 3 within the valuation hierarchy, consisting of contingent consideration liabilities related to the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions, were valued based on various estimates, including probability of success, discount rates and amount of time until the conditions of the milestone payments are met.

As of March 31, 2011, there has not been any impact to the fair value of our derivative liabilities due to our own credit risk. Similarly, there has not been any significant adverse impact to our derivative assets based on our evaluation of our counterparties' credit risks.

14. Income Taxes

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We utilize the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. We provide a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be realized. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that has been taken or we expect to take on income tax returns if such tax position is more likely than not to be sustained.

We continue to maintain a valuation allowance against certain other deferred tax assets where realization is not certain. We periodically evaluate the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets and reduce the carrying amount of these deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance to the extent we believe a portion will not be realized.

The following table provides a comparative summary of our provision for income taxes and effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively:

	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2011	2010
Provision for income taxes	\$ 13,996	\$ 9,139
Effective tax rate	34.3%	30.4%

The tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is principally attributable to the U.S. federal, state and foreign income taxes on our profitable operations.

15. Employee Benefit Plans**Defined Contribution Plan**

We have one qualified 401(k) plan covering all eligible employees. Under the plan, employees may contribute up to the statutory allowable amount for any calendar year. We make matching contributions equal to:

\$1.00 for each dollar contributed up to the first 4% of an individual's base salary and incentive cash bonus; and

\$0.50 for each dollar contributed of the next 2% of such compensation.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, we recorded matching contributions of approximately \$877 and \$555, respectively.

Defined Benefit Plan

We maintain defined benefit plans for employees outside the United States, including a retirement benefit plan required by local law. The plans are valued by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The liabilities correspond to the projected benefit obligations of which the discounted net present value is calculated based on years of employment, expected salary increases, and pension adjustments.

The components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

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	Three months ended	
	March 31	
	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 983	\$ 291
Interest cost	90	45
Expected return on plan assets	(94)	(46)
Amortization	56	8
Employee contribution	(239)	(93)
Total net periodic benefit cost	\$ 796	\$ 205

16. Commitments and Contingencies**Contingent liabilities**

We are currently involved in various claims and legal proceedings. On a quarterly basis, we review the status of each significant matter and assess its potential financial exposure. If the potential loss from any claim, asserted or unasserted, or legal proceeding is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we accrue a liability for the estimated loss. Because of uncertainties related to claims and litigation, accruals are based on our best estimates based on available information. On a periodic basis, as additional information becomes available, or based on specific events such as the outcome of litigation or settlement of claims, we may reassess the potential liability related to these matters and may revise these estimates, which could result in a material adverse adjustment to our operating results.

On January 26, 2011, Novartis Vaccines & Diagnostics, Inc. (Novartis) filed a civil action against Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and other biopharmaceuticals companies in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Novartis claims willful infringement by us of U.S. Patent No. 5,688,688. Novartis seeks, among other things, monetary damages. If it is finally determined that we infringe the Novartis patent, we may be required to pay royalties to Novartis on sales of Soliris regarding certain manufacturing technology. Although we do not believe that the manufacture of Soliris infringes a valid patent claim owned by Novartis, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in defending against such action. Given the early stages of this litigation, management does not currently believe that a loss related to this matter is probable and the potential magnitude of such loss, if any, can be reasonably estimated.

In addition to Novartis' claim, other third parties may claim that the manufacture, use or sale of Soliris or other drugs under development infringes patents owned or granted to such third parties. We are aware of broad patents owned by others relating to the manufacture, use and sale of recombinant humanized antibodies, recombinant human antibodies, and recombinant human single chain antibodies. Soliris and many of our product candidates are genetically engineered antibodies, including recombinant humanized antibodies, recombinant human antibodies, or recombinant human single chain antibodies. In addition to the action described above, we have received notices from the owners of some of these patents claiming that their patents may be infringed by the development, manufacture or sale of Soliris or some of our drug candidates. We are also aware of other patents owned by third parties that might be claimed by such third parties to be infringed by the development and commercialization of Soliris and some of our drug candidates. In respect to some of these patents, we have obtained licenses, or expect to obtain licenses. We estimate our obligations for probable contingent liabilities based on our assessment of estimated royalties potentially owed to other third parties. A costly license, or inability to obtain a necessary license, could have a material adverse effect on our business. However the amount of such loss, if any, beyond amounts currently accrued cannot be reasonably estimated.

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we have recorded \$56,893 and \$50,133, respectively, in accrued expenses for royalties. Our cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 includes amounts recorded for existing royalty agreements and for changes in contingent liabilities described above.

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that have been made pursuant to the provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management's beliefs, and certain assumptions made by our management, and may include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the potential benefits and commercial potential of Soliris® (eculizumab) for its approved indication and any expanded uses, timing and effect of sales of Soliris in various markets worldwide, level of coverage and reimbursement for Soliris, pricing, level of future Soliris sales and collections, plans for acquired companies and programs, timing regarding development and regulatory approvals for additional indications for Soliris and other product candidates, the medical and commercial potential of additional indications for Soliris and other product candidates, costs, expenses and capital requirements, cash outflows, cash from operations, status of reimbursement, price approval and funding processes in various countries worldwide, progress in developing commercial infrastructure and interest about Soliris in the patient, physician and payor communities, the safety and efficacy of Soliris and our product candidates, estimates of the potential markets and estimated commercialization dates for Soliris around the world, sales and marketing plans, any changes in the current or anticipated market demand or medical need for Soliris, status of our ongoing clinical trials, commencement dates for new clinical trials, clinical trial results, evaluation of our clinical trial results by regulatory agencies, prospects for regulatory approval, need for additional research and testing, the uncertainties involved in the drug development process and manufacturing, our future research and development activities, assessment of competitors and potential competitors, the outcome of challenges and opposition proceedings to our intellectual property, and assertion or potential assertion by third parties that the manufacture, use or sale of Soliris infringes their intellectual property, estimates of the capacity of manufacturing and other facilities to support Soliris and our product candidates, potential costs resulting from product liability or other third party claims, the sufficiency of our existing capital resources and projected cash needs, assessment of impact of recent accounting pronouncements, declines in sovereign credit ratings or sovereign defaults in countries where we sell Soliris, delay of collection or reduction in reimbursement due to adverse economic conditions or changes in government and private insurer regulations and approaches to reimbursement, the short and long term effects of other government healthcare measures, and the effect of shifting foreign exchange rates. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict; therefore, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in any such forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those discussed later in this report under the section entitled "Risk Factors". Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise. However, readers should carefully review the risk factors set forth in other reports or documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Business*Overview*

Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company focused on serving patients with severe and ultra-rare disorders through the innovation, development and commercialization of life-transforming therapeutic products. Our marketed product Soliris® (eculizumab) is the first and only therapy approved for the treatment of patients with paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH), an ultra-rare and life-threatening blood disorder. We are also evaluating other potential indications for Soliris, and we are progressing with other biotechnology product candidates which are now in the early stages of development. We were incorporated in 1992 and began commercial sale of Soliris in 2007.

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Soliris is designed to inhibit a specific aspect of the complement component of the immune system and thereby treat inflammation associated with chronic disorders in the therapeutic areas of hematology, nephrology, transplant rejection, neurology and ophthalmology. Soliris is a humanized monoclonal antibody that generally blocks complement activity for one to two weeks after a single dose at the doses currently prescribed. The initial indication for which we received approval for Soliris is PNH. PNH is an ultra-rare, debilitating and life-threatening, acquired genetic deficiency blood disorder defined by uncontrolled complement activation leading to the destruction of red blood cells, or hemolysis. The chronic hemolysis in patients with PNH may be associated with life-threatening thromboses, recurrent pain, kidney disease, disabling fatigue, impaired quality of life, severe anemia, pulmonary hypertension, shortness of breath and intermittent episodes of dark-colored urine (hemoglobinuria).

Soliris was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Commission (E.C.) in 2007 and by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) in 2010, and has been approved in several other territories. Additionally, Soliris was granted orphan drug designation for the treatment of PNH in the United States, Europe, Japan and several other territories.

In April 2011, we submitted marketing applications to the FDA and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for Soliris as a treatment for patients with atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS), an ultra-rare, inherited and life-threatening complement-inhibitor deficiency disease that often progresses to end-stage kidney disease, kidney failure or death. In 2009, the FDA and E.C. granted Soliris orphan drug designation for the treatment of patients with aHUS.

Recent Developments

Taligen Acquisition

On January 28, 2011, we acquired Taligen Therapeutics, Inc. (Taligen), a privately held development stage biotechnology company based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a transaction accounted for as a business combination. The acquisition was intended to broaden our portfolio of preclinical compounds and to expand our capabilities in translational medicine. Taligen's preclinical compounds include product candidates for the potential treatment of patients with ophthalmic diseases such as age-related macular degeneration (AMD), as well as other novel antibody and protein regulators of the complement inflammatory pathways. We made upfront cash payments of \$111,792 for 100% of Taligen's equity interests. Additional contingent payments would be earned upon reaching various clinical efficacy and product approval milestones in both the U.S. and European Union for up to six product candidates. If all such clinical efficacy and product approval milestones are achieved in both the U.S. and European Union for six product candidates, the total payments would be \$367,000.

Orphatec Acquisition

On February 8, 2011, we acquired patents and assets from Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH (Orphatec) related to an investigational therapy for patients with Type A molybdenum cofactor deficiency (MoCD), an ultra-rare disorder characterized by severe brain damage and rapid death in newborn infants. The acquisition will be accounted for as a business combination. Orphatec is a privately held development-stage biotechnology company with headquarters in Cologne, Germany. We made upfront cash payments of approximately \$2,550, and we paid an additional \$500 in April 2011 related to post closing conditions in the asset purchase agreement. Additional contingent payments of up to \$42,000 would be earned upon reaching various development, regulatory and commercial milestones. We will also make future payments to Orphatec for manufacturing, development and other services.

Amendment of Working Capital Loan

In March 2011, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement to, among other things, increase our revolving credit facility by \$50,000. The amended agreement provides for a

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\$100,000 revolving credit facility, with up to a \$20,000 sublimit for letters of credit that can be used for working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes.

Stock Split

In March 2011, our Board of Directors approved a two-for-one stock split to be effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend. The stock split is subject to approval by our stockholders of an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 145,000 to 290,000, which will be acted upon at our Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 11, 2011. If the certificate of incorporation is amended, the stock split will be effected and stockholders will receive one additional share of common stock for every share they own as of the close of business on May 2, 2011, with a payment date on or about May 20, 2011.

Litigation

In January 2011, Novartis Vaccines & Diagnostics, Inc. (Novartis) filed a civil action against Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and other biopharmaceutical companies in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Novartis claims willful infringement by us of U.S. Patent No. 5,688,688. Novartis seeks, among other things, monetary damages.

Clinical

Our research and development efforts are focused on the use of eculizumab and other compounds as treatments for patients with ultra-rare and life-threatening disorders, and complement inhibitors for treatment of patients with other severe complement-mediated conditions.

Our clinical programs, including investigator sponsored clinical programs, are as follows:

Product	Development Area	Indication	Development
			Stage
Soliris (eculizumab)	Hematology	Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)	Commercial
		PNH Registry	Phase IV
		Cold Agglutinin Disease (CAD)*	Phase II
	Nephrology	Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)	Regulatory Submissions
		Atypical Hemolytic Syndrome Pediatric	Phase II
		MPGN II (Dense Deposit Disease or DDD)*	Phase II
		Presensitized Renal Transplant*	Phase II
		Kidney Transplant for Catastrophic Antiphospholipid Syndrome (CAPS)*	Phase II
		ABO Incompatible Renal Transplant*	Phase II
	Neurology	Myasthenia Gravis (MG)	Phase II
Neuromyelitis Optica (NMO)*		Phase II	
	Ophthalmology	Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)*	Phase II
cPMP		MoCD type A deficiency	Preclinical

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	Metabolic Disease		
TT30	Inflammation		Preclinical
Samalizumab	Oncology	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL) Multiple Myeloma	Phase I Phase I

* Investigator Initiated Trial

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)

Our most advanced programs focus on two therapeutic areas: hematology and nephrology. We are also advancing our pipeline programs in neurology, metabolic diseases, oncology, and ophthalmology.

Soliris (eculizumab)

Hematology

Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

Our marketed product Soliris® (eculizumab) is the first and only therapy approved for the treatment of patients with PNH, an ultra-rare, debilitating and life-threatening blood disorder in which an acquired genetic deficiency causes uncontrolled complement activation which leads to life-threatening complications. We continue to work with researchers to expand the base of knowledge in PNH and the utility of Soliris to treat patients with PNH. Additionally, we are sponsoring multinational registries to gather information regarding the natural history of patients with PNH and the longer term outcomes during Soliris treatment.

Cold Agglutinin Disease (CAD)

An investigator-initiated Phase II study has initiated dosing of eculizumab in patients for the treatment of CAD. CAD is a severe, ultra-rare complement-mediated autoimmune disease characterized by the presence of high concentrations of circulating complement-activating antibodies directed against red blood cells. As observed with PNH patients, CAD patients also suffer from the clinical consequences of severe hemolysis.

Nephrology

Atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS)

In April 2011, we announced that we submitted marketing applications to the FDA and the EMA for Soliris as a treatment for patients with aHUS, an ultra-rare, chronic and life-threatening disease in which uncontrolled complement activation causes blood clots in small blood vessels throughout the body (thrombotic microangiopathy, or TMA) leading to kidney failure, stroke, heart attack and death. Both the U.S. and E.U. filings include the positive data from the two 26-week Phase 2 studies of Soliris as a treatment for adult and adolescent patients with evidence of thrombotic microangiopathy (clotting in small blood vessels). Preliminary data from these two studies were presented at the American Society of Nephrology annual meeting in November 2010. Primary endpoints in both studies were achieved with statistical significance. We have commenced a new Phase II, open-label trial in adult aHUS patients and, separately, we have also commenced a pediatric aHUS study.

Dense Deposit Disease (DDD)

We are aware that independent investigators have commenced studies to evaluate eculizumab in patients with DDD as well as patients with a similar disease referred to as C3nef-mediated nephropathy. DDD is a rare form

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)

of glomerulonephritis, associated with genetic mutations in complement inhibitor genes leading to sustained complement activation and inflammation.

Acute Humoral Rejection (AHR) in Presensitized Kidney Transplant Patients

We are aware that independent investigators are continuing to enroll patients in clinical trials to evaluate eculizumab in presensitized renal transplant patients at elevated risk for AHR, as well as transplant patients with catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome. We are also aware that an independent investigator has begun enrolling patients in a clinical trial to evaluate eculizumab in kidney transplant patients sensitized to their donor kidney due to an ABO blood group mismatch between donor and recipient. We have successfully completed discussions with regulators to finalize our protocols to initiate multi-national, multi-site controlled clinical trials of eculizumab in presensitized renal transplant patients at elevated risk for AHR who will receive either living donor or deceased donor grafts. Also, we are further considering expansion of our transplant program to include investigation of eculizumab as a treatment for patients undergoing transplantation of other organs.

Neurology

Myasthenia Gravis (MG)

The FDA authorized our Investigational New Drug Application (IND) for studying the safety and efficacy of eculizumab in treating patients with MG, a rare autoimmune syndrome characterized by complement activation leading to the failure of neuromuscular transmission. Enrollment has closed with 14 patients.

Neuromyelitis Optica (NMO)

We are aware that independent investigators are examining the role of eculizumab for the treatment of patients with NMO, a rare autoimmune disease of the central nervous system (CNS) that affects the optic nerves and spinal cord.

Ophthalmology

Dry Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

We are aware of an independent investigator who continues to enroll patients in a study evaluating the safety and efficacy of eculizumab as a treatment for the dry form of age-related macular degeneration. Age-related macular degeneration is a medical condition usually affecting older adults in which uncontrolled complement activation results in a loss of vision in the center of the visual field (the macula) and complement-mediated damage to the retina. It is a major cause of visual impairment in older adults.

Cyclic Pyranopterin Monophosphate (cPMP)

cPMP is a molecule that enables production of certain enzymes, the absence of which causes sulfite to accumulate on the brain. We acquired assets related to cPMP from Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH in February 2011.

Molybdenum Cofactor Deficiency (MoCD) Disease Type A (MoCD Type A)

MoCD is a rare metabolic disorder characterized by severe and rapidly progressive neurologic damage caused by the functional loss of sulfite oxidase, a molybdenum dependent enzyme. To date, no effective therapy is available for MoCD, and death in early infancy is the typical outcome. MoCD occurs as a consequence of a genetic defect causing a deficiency in cPMP and a subsequent buildup of sulfite which causes neuronal death, severe brain damage and rapid death. MoCD Type A is a devastating ultra-rare genetic disorder characterized by severe brain

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damage and rapid death in newborns. cPMP is designed to replace the deficient cPMP, which enables MoCD production and restores molybdenum cofactor levels. There has been some early clinical experience with cPMP replacement therapy in a small number of MoCD type A children.

TT30

TT30 is a novel alternative pathway complement inhibitor with a mechanism of action unique from Soliris. We acquired a portfolio of preclinical product candidates, including TT30, in January 2011 in connection with the purchase of all of the equity interests of Taligen Therapeutics, Inc. We are in the late preclinical stages of examining TT30 as a potential therapeutic agent for inflammatory disorders.

Samalizumab

Samalizumab is our proprietary humanized monoclonal antibody directed against the cell surface protein CD200. Samalizumab is designed to modulate the immune system and destroy tumors expressing the CD200 protein.

Enrollment and dosing has now been completed in our Phase I dose-escalation clinical study of samalizumab in patients with treatment refractory CLL or multiple myeloma. The trial enrolled 26 patients, and positive interim results from this trial were reported at the 2010 American Society for Hematology meeting. We are now evaluating the potential for testing samalizumab in patients with rare solid tumors.

Manufacturing

We currently rely on two facilities, our own facility in Rhode Island and a third party manufacturer, for commercial and clinical quantities of Soliris. Our preclinical quantities of eculizumab, samalizumab and other product candidates are produced at our Rhode Island facility. For both clinical and commercial requirements, we have contracted and expect to continue contracting for product finishing, vial filling and packaging through third parties.

Our most significant agreement with a third party manufacturer is the large-scale product supply agreement with Lonza Swiss Licenses AG (Lonza), dated December 18, 2002, which has been amended from time to time. This agreement (Lonza Agreement) relates to the manufacture of eculizumab. As of March 31, 2011, we have remaining commitments of approximately \$35,000 through 2017. Such commitments may be cancelled only in limited circumstances. If we terminate the Lonza Agreement without cause, we will be required to pay for product scheduled for manufacture under our arrangement. Under an existing arrangement with Lonza, we pay Lonza a royalty on sales of Soliris manufactured at our Rhode Island facility.

Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

The significant accounting policies and basis of preparation of our consolidated financial statements are described in Note 1, Business Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of our financial statements included in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in our financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

We believe the judgments, estimates and assumptions associated with the following critical accounting policies have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue recognition

Contingent liabilities

Inventories

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Research and development expenses

Share-based compensation

Valuation of goodwill, acquired intangible assets and in-process research and development (IPR&D)

Valuation of contingent consideration, and

Income taxes

Valuation of Goodwill, Acquired Intangible Assets and In-Process Research and Development (IPR&D)

We have recorded goodwill, acquired intangible assets and IPR&D primarily through the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions. When identifiable intangible assets, including IPR&D, are acquired, we determine the fair values of the assets as of the acquisition date. Discounted cash flow models are typically used in these valuations if quoted market prices are not available, and the models require the use of significant estimates and assumptions including but not limited to:

timing and costs to complete the in-process projects

timing and probability of success of clinical events or regulatory approvals

estimated future cash flows from product sales resulting from completed products and in-process projects; and

discount rates

We may also utilize a cost approach, which estimates the costs that would be incurred to replace the assets being purchased. Significant inputs into the cost approach include estimated rates of return on historical costs that a market participant would expect to pay for these assets.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment if certain events occur.

Intangible assets related to IPR&D are treated as indefinite-lived intangible assets and not amortized until the product is approved for sale by regulatory authorities in specified markets. At that time, we will determine the useful life of the asset, reclassify the asset out of IPR&D and begin amortization. Impairment testing is also performed at least annually or when a triggering event occurs that could indicate a potential impairment.

If these projects are not successfully developed, our sales and profitability may be adversely affected in future periods. Additionally, the value of the acquired intangible assets, including IPR&D, may become impaired if the underlying projects do not progress as we initially estimated. We believe that the assumptions used in developing our estimates of intangible asset values were reasonable at the time of the respective acquisitions. No assurance can be given, however, that the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected project sales, development costs,

profitability, or the events associated with such projects, will occur as estimated.

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination and is not amortized. Goodwill is subject to impairment testing at least annually or when a triggering event occurs that could indicate a potential impairment. We are organized as a single reporting unit and therefore the goodwill impairment test is done using our overall market value, as determined by our traded share price, as compared to our book value of net assets. We completed our annual impairment test as of December 31, 2010 and determined the carrying value of goodwill was not impaired.

Valuation of Contingent Consideration

We record contingent consideration resulting from a business combination at its fair value on the acquisition date. We determine the fair value of the contingent consideration based primarily on the following factors:

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timing and probability of success of clinical events or regulatory approvals

timing and probability of success of meeting commercial milestones, such as sales levels of a specific compound; and

discount rates.

Our contingent consideration liabilities were assumed in the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions. On a quarterly basis, we revalue these obligations and record increases or decreases in their fair value as an adjustment to operating earnings. Changes to contingent consideration obligations can result from adjustments to discount rates, accretion of the discount rates due to the passage of time, updates in the assumed achievement or timing of any development or commercial milestones, changes in the probability of certain clinical events or changes in the assumed probability associated with regulatory approval.

The assumptions related to determining the value of contingent consideration include a significant amount of judgment, and any changes in the assumptions could have a material impact on the amount of contingent consideration expense recorded in any given period.

For a complete discussion of critical accounting policies other than those described in detail above, refer to Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates within Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included within our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. We have reviewed our critical accounting policies as disclosed in our Form 10-K, and we have not noted any material changes other than the addition of the items described above.

Results of Operations*Revenues*

The following table summarizes product revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Three months ended		\$
	March 31 2011	March 31 2010	
Net product sales	\$ 166,126	\$ 117,578	\$ 48,548

The increase in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the same period in 2010, was primarily due to an increased number of patients treated with Soliris globally. The increase in treated patients was due to additional patients and physicians requesting Soliris therapy, as well as reimbursement and price approvals in additional territories, including approvals in Japan in the third quarter of 2010. The increase in revenues was also due to the positive impact of approximately \$1,900 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates (inclusive of hedging activity), primarily the Euro, British Pound and Yen versus the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales was \$19,228 and \$13,999 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Cost of sales as a percentage of net product revenue was 11.6% and 11.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Cost of sales includes manufacturing costs as well as actual and estimated royalty expenses associated with sales of Soliris.

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****(in thousands, except per share amounts)***Research and Development Expense*

Our research and development expense includes personnel, facility and external costs associated with the research and development of our product candidates, as well as product development costs.

We group our research and development expenses into two major categories: external direct expenses and all other R&D expenses.

External direct expenses are comprised of costs paid to outside parties for clinical development, product development and discovery research. Clinical development costs are comprised of costs to conduct and manage clinical trials related to our product candidates. Product development costs are those incurred in performing duties related to manufacturing development and regulatory functions. Discovery research costs are incurred in conducting laboratory studies and performing preclinical research for other uses of eculizumab and other product candidates. Clinical development costs have been accumulated and allocated to each of our programs, while product development and discovery research costs have not been allocated.

All other R&D expenses consist of costs to compensate personnel, to maintain our facility, equipment and overhead and similar costs of our research and development efforts. These costs relate to efforts on our clinical and preclinical products, our product development and our discovery research efforts. These costs have not been allocated directly to each program.

The following table provides information regarding research and development expenses:

	Three months ended March 31		\$
	2011	2010	Variance
Clinical development	\$ 6,593	\$ 5,542	\$ 1,051
Product development	3,443	2,818	625
Discovery research	646	438	208
Total external direct expenses	10,682	8,798	1,884
Payroll and benefits	16,777	11,184	5,593
Operating and occupancy	1,995	1,046	949
Depreciation and amortization	1,356	1,346	10
Total other R&D expenses	20,128	13,576	6,552
Research and development expense	\$ 30,810	\$ 22,374	\$ 8,436

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the increase of \$8,436 in research and development expense, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was primarily related to the following:

Increase of \$5,593 in research and development payroll and benefit expense related primarily to global expansion of staff supporting our increasing number of clinical programs.

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Increase of \$1,051 in external clinical development expenses related primarily to an expansion of studies of eculizumab for non-PNH indications (see table below).

The following table summarizes external direct expenses related to our clinical development programs:

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	Three months ended March 31		\$ Variance
	2011	2010	
External direct expenses			
Eculizumab: PNH program	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,333	\$ (34)
Eculizumab: non-PNH programs	4,734	3,606	1,128
Samalizumab	91	393	(302)
Unallocated	469	210	259
	\$ 6,593	\$ 5,542	\$ 1,051

The successful development of our drug candidates is uncertain and subject to a number of risks. We cannot guarantee that results of clinical trials will be favorable or sufficient to support regulatory approvals for our other programs. We could decide to abandon development or be required to spend considerable resources not otherwise contemplated. For additional discussion regarding the risks and uncertainties regarding our development programs, please refer to the Risk Factors in this Form 10-Q.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Our selling, general and administrative expense includes commercial and administrative personnel, corporate facility and external costs required to support the marketing and sales of our commercialized products. These selling, general and administrative costs include: corporate facility operating expenses and depreciation; marketing and sales operations in support of Soliris; human resources; finance, legal, information technology and support personnel expenses; and other corporate costs such as telecommunications, insurance, audit and legal expenses.

The table below provides information regarding selling, general and administrative expense:

	Three months ended March 31		\$ Variance
	2011	2010	
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 75,855	\$ 50,635	\$ 25,220

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the increase of \$25,220 in selling, general and administrative expense, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was primarily related to the following:

Expenses of \$9,997 relating to Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions, including payments to employees of \$6,597 and banking, legal, accounting and valuation services totaling \$3,195, in the first quarter of 2011.

Increase in salary, benefits and other labor expenses of \$12,300. The increase was a result of increased headcount related to commercial development activities, including increases in payroll and benefits costs of \$7,400 related to commercial development activities. This increase was also due to increases in payroll and benefits of \$4,900 within our general and administrative functions to support our infrastructure growth as a global commercial entity.

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Increase in external selling, general and administrative expenses of \$2,900 was primarily due to increases in marketing and consulting services.

Other Income and Expense

We recognize investment income primarily from our portfolio of cash equivalents and marketable securities. Investment income was \$396 and \$250, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The increase was primarily due to higher cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances during the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the same period in the prior year.

We incur interest on our convertible notes, revolving credit facility and capital lease obligations. Interest expense was \$198 and \$210, for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses relate to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The foreign currency transaction gains (losses) totaled \$395 and \$(537), for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The gains and losses recorded in these periods was primarily a result of the fluctuation in exchange rates on the portion of our monetary assets and liabilities that were not fully hedged as part of our hedging programs.

Income Taxes

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded an income tax provision of \$13,996 and an effective rate of 34.3%, compared to the income tax provision of \$9,139 and an effective rate of 30.4%, for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

The income tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is principally attributable to the U.S. Federal, state and foreign income taxes on our profitable operations.

At the end of the first quarter of 2011, we continue to maintain a valuation allowance against certain other deferred tax assets where the realization is not certain. We periodically evaluate the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets and reduce the carrying amount of these deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance to the extent we believe a portion will not be realized.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and working capital as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Financial assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	\$ Variance
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 289,430	\$ 267,145	\$ 22,285
Marketable securities	59,354	94,460	(35,106)
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 348,784	\$ 361,605	\$ (12,821)
Revolving credit facility	\$ 60,000	\$	\$ 60,000

Table of Contents**ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****Select measures of liquidity and capital resources:**

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	\$ Variance
Current assets	\$ 669,246	\$ 646,556	\$ 22,690
Current liabilities	217,182	138,515	78,667
Working capital	\$ 452,064	\$ 508,041	\$ (55,977)
Current ratio	3.08	4.67	

The decrease in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities was primarily attributable to the usage of cash for the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions, offset by cash generated from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and stock option exercises.

Until required for use in the business, we invest our cash reserves in money market funds and high quality commercial, corporate and U.S. government and agency bonds and commercial paper in accordance with our investment policy. The stated objectives of our investment policy is to preserve capital, provide liquidity consistent with forecasted cash flow requirements, maintain appropriate diversification and generate returns relative to these investment objectives and prevailing market conditions.

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk are limited to cash equivalents, corporate bonds, commercial paper, accounts receivable and our foreign exchange derivative contracts. At March 31, 2011, one individual customer accounted for 16.7% of the accounts receivable balance. At March 31, 2010, one individual customer accounted for 19.6% of the accounts receivable balance.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, one customer accounted for 18.8% of our product sales. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, one customer accounted for 21.3% of our product sales.

We manage our foreign currency transaction risk within specified guidelines through the use of derivatives. All of our derivative instruments are utilized for risk management purposes, and we do not use derivatives for speculative trading purposes. As of March 31, 2011, we have foreign exchange forward contracts with notional amounts totaling \$492,892. These outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts had a net fair value of \$(13,656), of which an unrealized gain of \$3,466 is included in other assets, offset by an unrealized loss of \$17,122 included in other liabilities. The counterparties to these foreign exchange forward contracts are large multinational commercial banks, and we believe the risk of nonperformance is not material.

In March 2011, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement to, among other things, increase our revolving credit facility by \$50,000. The Amended Credit Agreement provides for a \$100,000 revolving credit facility, with up to a \$20,000 sublimit for letters of credit, that can be used for working capital requirements, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. With the consent of the lenders and the administrative agent and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, we may increase the facility to \$150,000 in accordance with its terms. As of March 31, 2011, we had \$60,000 of borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

As of March 31, 2011, our accrued royalty balance of \$56,893 includes estimates of royalties potentially owed to other third parties. The estimates of amounts potentially owed to other third parties may be influenced by the outcome of future litigation or other claims, if any, the results of which are uncertain. An increase in estimated amounts owed or a requirement to pay these amounts on an accelerated basis may result in a material adverse effect on liquidity.

We expect continued growth in our expenditures, particularly those related to research and product development, clinical trials, regulatory approvals, international expansion, commercialization of products and capital investment. However, we anticipate that cash generated from operations and our existing available cash, cash

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equivalents and marketable securities should provide us adequate resources to fund our operations as currently planned for the foreseeable future.

Cash Flows**Change in cash and cash equivalents:**

	Three months ended		
	March 31		
	2011	2010	\$ Variance
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 24,361	\$ 21,492	\$ 2,869
Net cash used in investing activities	(72,965)	(2,276)	(70,689)
Net cash provided by financing activities	69,892	10,736	59,156
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	997	(1,062)	2,059
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,285	\$ 28,890	\$ (6,605)

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily attributable to cash generated from operations, maturities of marketable securities, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and stock option exercises, offset by cash used for the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions.

Operating Activities

The components of cash flows from operating activities, as reported in our Statement of Cash Flows, are as follows:

Our reported net income, adjusted for non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, deferred taxes, unrealized foreign currency (gain) loss, and unrealized (gain) loss on foreign exchange forward contracts and contingent consideration, was \$48,422 and \$45,237 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Net cash outflow due to changes in operating assets and liabilities was \$24,061 and \$23,745 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The \$24,061 change in operating assets and liabilities primarily relates to increases in accounts receivable of \$26,560 due to the increased number of patients treated with Soliris globally, as well as reimbursement and price approvals in additional territories. Additionally, the increase in inventory of \$10,379 relates to increased production at our manufacturing facility in Rhode Island and resulting inventory buildup to support commercial growth. These increases were offset by an increase of \$8,484 in deferred revenue due to increased shipments in advance of recognizing revenue.

Investing Activities

The components of cash flows from investing activities consisted of the following:

Additions to property, plant and equipment were \$2,222 and \$2,317 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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Maturities of marketable securities of \$35,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Payments of \$105,405 related to acquisitions for the three months ended March 31, 2011.

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In January and February 2011, we completed business combinations of Taligen and Orphatec. These acquisitions required us to make payments of approximately \$105,405, which we have paid from our available cash and cash equivalents.

In addition to the upfront payments, these purchase agreements also include contingent payments totaling \$367,000 for Taligen and \$42,000 for Orphatec if and when certain clinical, regulatory and commercial milestones are achieved. We do not expect that any contingent payments will be made in the next 12 months and, accordingly, we do not expect these amounts to have an impact on our liquidity in the near-term. As future payments become more probable, we will evaluate methods of funding payments, which could be made from available cash, cash generated from operations or proceeds from other financing.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities reflected proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$9,685 and \$10,594 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$60,000 of borrowings on the revolving credit facility.

Contractual Obligations

The disclosure of payments we have committed to make under our contractual obligations are summarized in our Form 10-K for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the caption "Contractual Obligations." There have been no material changes in our contractual obligations, other than the contingent consideration obligations associated with the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions (described above) and the amended credit facility (described below).

Revolving Credit Facility

In March 2011, we entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Amended Credit Agreement), that provides for an available \$100,000 revolving credit facility through March 7, 2014, with up to a \$20,000 sublimit for letters of credit, that can be used for working capital requirements, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes. With the consent of the lenders and the administrative agent and subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, we may increase the facility to \$150,000. The loan is collateralized by substantially all of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc.'s assets, including the pledge of the equity interests of certain direct subsidiaries and real estate located in Rhode Island, but excluding intellectual property and assets of foreign subsidiaries.

We may elect that the loans under the agreement bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (i) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement), or (ii) a Base Rate equal to the higher of the (A) Prime Rate then in effect, (B) Federal Funds Rate then in effect plus 0.50%, and (C) Eurodollar Rate then in effect plus 1.00%, plus 0.75% to 1.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement). Interest is payable quarterly for Base Rate loans and, in the case of LIBOR-based loans, at the end of the applicable interest period, with the principal due on March 7, 2014, the maturity date.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires us to comply with certain financial covenants on a quarterly basis. Further, the agreement includes negative covenants, subject to exceptions, restricting or limiting our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, grant liens, engage in certain investment, acquisition and disposition transactions, and enter into transactions with affiliates. The agreement also contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default, including payment defaults, breach of representations and warranties, covenant defaults and cross defaults. If an event of default occurs, the interest rate would increase and the administrative agent would be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the loan.

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As of March 31, 2011, we borrowed \$60,000 under the revolving credit facility, and we had open letters of credit of \$6,745. Our borrowing availability was approximately \$33,000 at March 31, 2011.

Lonza Agreement

We have a supply agreement with Lonza Swiss Licenses AG (Lonza) relating to the manufacture of eculizumab, which requires payments to Lonza at the inception of the contract and as product is manufactured. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our plans for future levels of manufacturing by Lonza, which depends upon our commercial requirements, the progress of our clinical development programs and the production levels of our Smithfield, Rhode Island manufacturing facility.

We have agreed to purchase certain minimum quantities of product from Lonza under our existing arrangements. As of March 31, 2011, we have remaining commitments of approximately \$35,000 through 2017. Such commitments may be cancelled only in limited circumstances. If we terminate the Lonza Agreement without cause, we will be required to pay for product scheduled for manufacture under our arrangement.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk
Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2011, we held all of our cash and cash equivalents in bank accounts and money market funds, which are not subject to significant interest rate risk.

As of March 31, 2011, we held \$59,354 in marketable securities with maturity dates of less than one year. These financial instruments are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value if interest rates increase. However, we expect to hold time-based investments, such as corporate bonds and commercial paper, through maturity.

Our outstanding long-term liabilities as of March 31, 2011 included our \$3,718 principal amount of 1.375% Notes due February 1, 2012. As the notes bear interest at a fixed rate, our results of operations would not be impacted by interest rate changes.

In March 2011, we entered into a \$100,000 amended and restated revolving credit facility, the Amended Credit Agreement. We may elect that the loans under the agreement bear interest at a rate per annum equal to (i) LIBOR plus 1.75% to 2.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement), or (ii) a Base Rate equal to the higher of the (A) Prime Rate then in effect, (B) Federal Funds Rate then in effect plus 0.50%, and (C) Eurodollar Rate then in effect plus 1.00%, plus 0.75% to 1.25% depending on the ratio of our cash to liabilities (as calculated in accordance with the agreement). We do not expect changes in interest rates related to our revolving credit facility to have a material effect on our financial statements.

Foreign Exchange Market Risk

As a result of our foreign operations, we face exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rates, primarily the Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, British Pound and Australian Dollar against the U.S. dollar. The current exposures arise primarily from cash, accounts receivable, intercompany receivables and payables, and product sales denominated in foreign currencies. Both positive and negative impacts to our international product sales from movements in foreign currency exchange rates are partially mitigated by the natural, opposite impact that foreign currency exchange rates have on our international operating expenses. We have substantial operations based in Switzerland to support our business outside the U.S. and Canada, and accordingly, our expenses are impacted by fluctuations in the value of the Swiss Franc against the U.S. dollar.

We currently have a derivative program in place to achieve the following: 1) limit the foreign currency exposure of our monetary assets and liabilities on our balance sheet, using contracts with durations of up to 30 days

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ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

and 2) hedge a portion of our forecasted intercompany product sales, using contracts with durations of up to 36 months. The objective of these programs is to reduce the volatility of exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results and to increase the visibility of the foreign exchange impact on forecasted revenues. Both programs utilize foreign exchange forward contracts intended to reduce, not eliminate, the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency rates.

As of March 31, 2011, we held foreign exchange forward contracts with notional amounts totaling \$492,892. As of March 31, 2011, our outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts had a net fair value of \$(13,656).

We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. The counterparties to these foreign exchange forward contracts are multinational commercial banks. We believe the risk of counterparty nonperformance is not material.

Since our foreign currency hedges are designed to offset gains and losses on our monetary assets and liabilities, we do not expect that a hypothetical 10% adverse fluctuation in exchange rates would result in a material change in the fair value of our foreign currency sensitive assets, which include our monetary assets and liabilities and our foreign exchange forward contracts. The analysis above does not consider the impact that hypothetical changes in foreign currency exchange rates would have on future transactions such as anticipated sales.

Credit Risk

Our product sales to government-owned or supported customers in certain European countries, including Greece, are subject to delays in payments due to government funding and reimbursement practices. Because these customers are government-owned or supported, we may also be impacted by declines in sovereign credit ratings or sovereign defaults in these countries. In 2010, the Greek government announced a plan for repayment of its debt to international pharmaceutical companies. This plan calls for the majority of pharmaceutical industry receivables from 2007 to 2009 to be settled in non-interest bearing bonds issued by the Greek government, with maturity rates ranging from 1 to 4 years.

For non-interest bearing receivables with an estimated payment beyond one year and for Greek bonds, we discount the accounts receivable to present value, with a corresponding adjustment to revenue.

A significant further decline in sovereign credit ratings or a default in Greece, or in other countries, may decrease the likelihood that we will collect these accounts receivable or may increase the discount rates and the length of time until these receivables are collected, which could result in a negative impact to our operating results.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, 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, as amended, or the Exchange Act) as of March 31, 2011. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2011, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As previously reported in our filings with the SEC, on January 26, 2011, Novartis Vaccines & Diagnostics, Inc. (Novartis) filed a civil action against us and other biopharmaceutical companies in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Novartis claims willful infringement by us of U.S. Patent No. 5,688,688 and seeks, among other things, monetary damages.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factors before you decide to invest in Alexion and our business because these risk factors may have a significant impact on our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Lead Product Soliris

We depend heavily on the success of our lead product, Soliris. If we are unable to increase sales of Soliris or obtain approval or commercialize Soliris in new territories for the treatment of PNH, aHUS or for additional indications, or if we are significantly delayed or limited in doing so, our business may be materially harmed.

Our ability to generate revenues will continue to depend on commercial success of Soliris in the United States, Europe, Japan and in a number of key markets in the rest of the world and whether physicians, patients and healthcare payers view Soliris as therapeutically effective and safe relative to cost. Since we launched Soliris in the United States in April 2007, essentially all of our revenue has been attributed to sales of Soliris, and we expect that Soliris product sales will continue to contribute to a significant percentage or almost all of our total revenue over the next several years.

We dedicate significant resources to the worldwide expansion of the commercialization of Soliris for the treatment of PNH. We have established sales and marketing capabilities, and are commercializing Soliris in many countries throughout the world. In certain countries, including Canada and certain countries in the European Union, we continue discussions with authorities to finalize operational, reimbursement, price approval and funding processes so that we may, upon conclusion of such discussions, commence commercial sales in those countries. We have submitted applications for marketing authorization of Soliris for the treatment of PNH in additional territories. We cannot guarantee that any such marketing application will be approved in any country where we seek authorization to sell Soliris for the treatment of PNH. Further, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain reimbursement for Soliris or successfully commercialize Soliris in any additional countries, or that we will be able to maintain coverage or reimbursement at anticipated levels in any country in which we have already received marketing approval. As a result, sales in certain countries may be delayed or never occur, or may be subsequently reduced.

In April 2011, we announced that we submitted marketing applications to the FDA and the European Medicines Agency (EMA), for Soliris as a treatment for patients with atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (aHUS). The FDA and EMA may have varying interpretations of the clinical trial data included in our submissions, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval or clearance. Even if the FDA and EMA do grant marketing approval of Soliris for the treatment of aHUS, the agencies may impose restrictions on the use or marketing of the product, or may require us to conduct additional post-marketing trials. A narrowed indication or other restrictions may limit the market potential for Soliris for the treatment of aHUS.

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The commercial success of Soliris and our ability to generate and increase revenues will depend on several factors, including the following:

receipt of marketing approvals for Soliris for the treatment of PNH in new territories and the maintenance of marketing approvals for the treatment of PNH in the United States, the European Union, Japan and other territories;

receipt and maintenance of marketing approvals for Soliris for the treatment of aHUS from United States and foreign regulatory authorities;

the number of patients with PNH and, if approved for the treatment of aHUS, those patients who are diagnosed with aHUS and identified to us;

the number of patients with PNH and aHUS that may be treated with Soliris;

successful continuation of commercial sales in the United States, Japan and in European countries where we are already selling Soliris for the treatment of PNH, and successful launch in countries where we have not yet obtained, or only recently obtained, marketing approval or commenced sales;

ability to obtain and maintain sufficient coverage or reimbursement by third-party payers;

acceptance of Soliris in the medical community;

establishment and maintenance of commercial manufacturing capabilities ourselves or through third-party manufacturers; and

our ability to develop, register and commercialize Soliris for indications other than PNH, including aHUS.

If we are not successful in increasing sales of Soliris in the United States, Europe and Japan and commercializing in the rest of the world, or are significantly delayed or limited in doing so, we may experience surplus inventory, our business may be materially harmed and we may need to significantly curtail operations.

Because the target patient populations of Soliris for the treatment of PNH and aHUS are small and have not been definitively determined, we must be able to successfully identify patients and achieve a significant market share in order to maintain profitability.

Soliris has been approved for the treatment of PNH and we are advancing our efforts to seek marketing approval of Soliris for the treatment of aHUS. PNH and aHUS are each ultra-rare diseases with small patient populations that have not been definitively determined. There can be no guarantee that any of our programs will be effective at identifying patients and the number of patients in the United States, Europe and elsewhere may turn out to be lower than expected or may not be otherwise amenable to treatment with Soliris, all of which would adversely affect our results of operations and our business.

If we are unable to obtain, or maintain at anticipated levels, reimbursement for Soliris from government health administration authorities, private health insurers and other organizations, our pricing may be affected or our product sales, results of operations or financial condition could be harmed.

We may not be able to sell Soliris on a profitable basis or our profitability may be reduced if we are required to sell our product at lower than anticipated prices or reimbursement is unavailable or limited in scope or amount. Soliris is significantly more expensive than traditional drug

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treatments and almost all patients require some form of third party coverage to afford its cost. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected if we cannot depend on governmental, private third-party payers and other third-party payers, such as Medicare and Medicaid in the United States or country specific governmental organizations, to defray the cost of Soliris to the patient. These entities may refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to Soliris, determine to provide a lower level of coverage and reimbursement than anticipated, or reduce previously approved levels of coverage and reimbursement, including in the form of higher mandatory rebates or modified pricing terms. In any such case, our pricing or reimbursement for Soliris may be affected and our product sales, results of operations or financial condition could be harmed.

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In certain countries where we are seeking or may seek to commercialize Soliris, pricing, coverage and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us, or such coverage, pricing, and reimbursement may differ in separate regions in the same country. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country, and we cannot guarantee that we will have the capabilities or resources to successfully conclude the necessary processes and commercialize Soliris in every or even most countries in which we seek to sell Soliris. Reimbursement sources are different in each country and in each country may include a combination of distinct potential payers, including private insurance and governmental payers. For example, countries in the European Union may restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may from time to time approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to successfully and timely conclude reimbursement, price approval or funding processes and begin to market Soliris in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for Soliris in foreign countries is limited or reduced. If we are not able to obtain coverage, pricing or reimbursement on terms acceptable to us or at all, or if such terms should change in any foreign countries, we may not be able to or we may determine not to sell Soliris in such countries, or we could decide to sell Soliris at a lower than anticipated price in such countries, and our revenues may be adversely affected as a result.

Changes in pricing or the amount of reimbursement in countries where we currently commercialize Soliris may also reduce our profitability and worsen our financial condition. In the United States, European countries, and elsewhere, there have been, and we expect there will continue to be, efforts to control and reduce healthcare costs. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting and attempting to limit both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs. For example, during 2010 the German government adopted legislation to increase mandatory discounts on pharmaceutical products and impose a temporary freeze on pharmaceutical pricing, including Soliris. A significant reduction in the amount of reimbursement or pricing for Soliris in one or more countries may have a material adverse effect on our business. See additional discussion below under the headings "Government initiatives that affect coverage and reimbursement of drug products could adversely affect our business" and "The credit and financial market conditions may aggravate certain risks affecting our business." In addition, certain countries establish pricing and reimbursement amounts by reference to the price of the same or similar products in other countries. If coverage or the level of reimbursement is limited in one or more countries, we may be unable to obtain or maintain anticipated pricing or reimbursement in current or new territories.

Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payer more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. Third-party payers may be especially likely to impose these obstacles to coverage for higher-priced drugs such as Soliris.

Even in countries where patients have access to insurance, their insurance co-payment amounts or annual or lifetime caps on reimbursements may represent a barrier to obtaining or continuing Soliris. In the United States, we have financially supported non-profit organizations, such as the PNH Fund of the National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD), which assist patients in accessing treatment for PNH, including Soliris. Such organizations assist patients whose insurance coverage leaves them with prohibitive co-payment amounts or other expensive financial obligations. NORD's, and other similar organizations', ability to provide assistance to PNH patients is dependent on funding from external sources, and we cannot guarantee that such funding will be provided at adequate levels, if at all. We have also provided Soliris without charge to patients who have no insurance coverage for drugs for related charitable purposes in the United States and elsewhere. We are not able to predict the financial impact of the support we may provide for these and other charitable purposes; however, substantial support could have a material adverse effect on our profitability in the future.

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We are also focusing development efforts on the use of eculizumab for the treatment of diseases other than PNH, including for the treatment of aHUS. The success of these programs depends on many factors, including those described under the heading Risks Related to Development, Clinical Testing and Regulatory Approval of our Product Candidates, including Eculizumab for Indications Other than PNH. If eculizumab is approved by regulatory agencies for indications other than PNH, the potential increase in the number of patients receiving Soliris may cause third-party payers to refuse coverage or reimbursement for Soliris for the treatment of PNH, or provide a lower level of coverage or reimbursement than anticipated or currently in effect.

We may not be able to gain or maintain market acceptance among the medical community or patients, which would prevent us from maintaining profitability in the future.

We cannot be certain that Soliris will gain or maintain market acceptance in a particular country among physicians, patients, healthcare payers, and others. Although we have received regulatory approval for Soliris in certain territories, including the United States, Japan and Europe, such approvals do not guarantee future revenue. We cannot predict whether physicians, other healthcare providers, government agencies or private insurers will determine or continue to accept that Soliris is safe and therapeutically effective relative to its cost. Medical doctors' willingness to prescribe, and patients' willingness to accept, Soliris depends on many factors, including prevalence and severity of adverse side effects in both clinical trials and commercial use, effectiveness of our marketing strategy and the pricing of Soliris, publicity concerning Soliris, our other product candidates or competing products, our ability to obtain and maintain third-party coverage or reimbursement, and availability of alternative treatments, including bone marrow transplant as an alternative treatment for PNH. If Soliris fails to achieve or maintain market acceptance among the medical community or patients in a particular country, we may not be able to market and sell it successfully in such country, which would limit our ability to generate revenue and could harm our overall business.

If we or our contract manufacturers fail to comply with continuing United States and foreign regulations, we could lose our approvals to market Soliris or our manufacturers could lose their approvals to manufacture Soliris, and our business would be seriously harmed.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain our regulatory approvals for Soliris. If we do not maintain our regulatory approvals for Soliris, the value of our company and our results of operations will be materially harmed. We and our current and future partners, contract manufacturers and suppliers are subject to rigorous and extensive regulation by the FDA, other federal and state agencies, and governmental authorities in other territories. These regulations continue to apply after product approval, and cover, among other things, testing, manufacturing, quality control, labeling, advertising, promotion, risk mitigation, adverse event reporting requirements, and export of biologics. For example, the risk management program established in 2007 upon the FDA's approval of Soliris for the treatment of PNH was replaced with a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy Program (REMS) program, approved by the FDA in 2010. The REMS program requires mandatory physician certification in the United States. Each physician must certify that the physician is aware of the potential risks associated with the administration of Soliris and that the physician will inform each patient of these risks using educational material approved by the FDA.

As a condition of approval for marketing Soliris, governmental authorities may require us to conduct additional studies. For example, in connection with the approval of Soliris in the United States, European Union and Japan, we agreed to establish a PNH Registry, monitor immunogenicity, monitor compliance with vaccination requirements, and determine the effects of anticoagulant withdrawal among PNH patients receiving eculizumab, and, specifically in Japan, we agreed to conduct a trial in a limited number of Japanese PNH patients to evaluate the safety of a meningococcal vaccine. In the United States, for example, the FDA can propose to withdraw approval for a product if it determines that such additional studies are inadequate or if new clinical data or information shows that a product is not safe for use in an approved indication. We are required to report any serious and unexpected adverse experiences and certain quality problems with Soliris to the FDA, the EMA, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), and certain other health agencies. We, the FDA, the EMA, the MHLW or another health agency may have to notify healthcare providers of any such developments. The discovery of any previously

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unknown problems with Soliris, a manufacturer or a facility may result in restrictions on Soliris, a manufacturer or a facility, including withdrawal of Soliris from the market. Certain changes to an approved product, including the way it is manufactured or promoted, often require prior regulatory approval before the product as modified may be marketed. Our manufacturing and other facilities and those of any third parties manufacturing Soliris will be subject to inspection prior to grant of marketing approval and subject to continued review and periodic inspections by the regulatory authorities. We and any third party we would use to manufacture Soliris for sale, including Lonza, must also be licensed by applicable regulatory authorities.

Failure to comply with the laws and requirements, including statutes and regulations, administered by the FDA, the EMA, MHLW or other agencies could result in:

administrative and judicial sanctions, including, warning letters;

fines and other civil penalties;

withdrawal of a previously granted approval for Soliris;

interruption of production;

operating restrictions;

delays in approving or refusal to approve Soliris or a facility that manufactures Soliris;

product recall or seizure;

injunctions; and

criminal prosecution.

If the use of Soliris harms people, or is perceived to harm patients even when such harm is unrelated to Soliris, our regulatory approvals could be revoked or otherwise negatively impacted and we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of drugs for use in humans exposes us to product liability risks. Side effects and other problems from using Soliris could (1) lessen the frequency with which physicians decide to prescribe Soliris, (2) encourage physicians to stop prescribing Soliris to their patients who previously had been prescribed Soliris, (3) cause serious adverse events and give rise to product liability claims against us, and (4) result in our need to withdraw or recall Soliris from the marketplace. Some of these risks are unknown at this time.

We tested Soliris in only a small number of patients. As more patients begin to use Soliris, new risks and side effects may be discovered, the rate of known risks or side effects may increase, and risks previously viewed as less significant could be determined to be significant. Previously unknown risks and adverse effects of Soliris may also be discovered in connection with unapproved, or off-label, uses of Soliris. We do not promote, or in any way support or encourage the promotion of Soliris for off-label uses in violation of applicable law, but physicians are permitted to use products for off-label purposes and we are aware of such off-label uses of Soliris. In addition, we are studying and expect to continue to study Soliris in diseases other than PNH in controlled clinical settings, and independent investigators are doing so as well. In the event of any new risks or adverse effects discovered as new patients are treated for PNH and as Soliris is studied in or used by patients for off-label indications, regulatory authorities may delay or revoke their approvals, we may be required to conduct additional clinical trials, make changes in labeling of Soliris, reformulate Soliris or make changes and obtain new approvals for our and our suppliers' manufacturing facilities.

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We may also experience a significant drop in the potential sales of Soliris, experience harm to our reputation and the reputation of Soliris in the marketplace or become subject to lawsuits, including class actions. Any of these results could decrease or prevent any sales of Soliris or substantially increase the costs and expenses of commercializing and marketing Soliris.

We may be sued by people who use Soliris, whether as a prescribed therapy, during a clinical trial, during an investigator initiated study, or otherwise. Many patients who use Soliris are already very ill. Any informed consents or waivers obtained from people who enroll in our trials or use Soliris may not protect us from liability or litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential types of liabilities or may not cover certain

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liabilities completely. Moreover, we may not be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms. In addition, negative publicity relating to the use of Soliris or a product candidate, or to a product liability claim, may make it more difficult, or impossible, for us to market and sell Soliris. As a result of these factors, a product liability claim, even if successfully defended, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Patients who use Soliris already often have severe and advanced stages of disease and known as well as unknown significant pre-existing and potentially life-threatening health risks, including, for example, bone marrow failure. During the course of treatment, patients may suffer adverse events, including death, for reasons that may or may not be related to Soliris. Such events could subject us to costly litigation, require us to pay substantial amounts of money to injured patients, delay, negatively impact or end our opportunity to receive or maintain regulatory approval to market Soliris, or require us to suspend or abandon our commercialization efforts. Even in a circumstance in which we do not believe that an adverse event is related to Soliris, the investigation into the circumstance may be time consuming or inconclusive. These investigations may interrupt our sales efforts, delay our regulatory approval process in other countries, or impact and limit the type of regulatory approvals Soliris receives or maintains.

Some patients treated with Soliris for PNH or other diseases, including patients who have participated in our clinical trials, have died or suffered potentially life-threatening diseases either during or after ending their Soliris treatments. In particular, use of C5 Inhibitors, such as Soliris, is associated with an increased risk for certain types of infection, including Meningococcal infection. Serious cases of Meningococcal infection can result in severe illness, including but not limited to brain damage, loss of limbs or parts of limbs, kidney failure, or death. Patients in our eculizumab trials all receive vaccination against Meningococcal infection prior to first administration of Soliris and patients who are prescribed Soliris in most countries are required by prescribing guidelines to be vaccinated prior to receiving their first dose; however, vaccination does not eliminate all risk of Meningococcal infection. Some patients treated with Soliris who had been vaccinated have experienced Meningococcal infection, including patients who have suffered serious illness or death. Each such incident is required to be reported to appropriate regulatory agencies in accordance with relevant regulations.

We are also aware of a potential risk for PNH patients who delay a dose of Soliris or discontinue their treatment of Soliris. Treatment with Soliris blocks complement and allows complement-sensitive PNH red blood cells to increase in number. If treatment with Soliris is thereafter delayed or discontinued, a greater number of red blood cells therefore would become susceptible to destruction when the patient's complement system is no longer blocked. The rapid destruction of a larger number of a patient's red blood cells may lead to numerous complications, including death. Several PNH patients in our studies of Soliris have received delayed doses or discontinued their treatment. In none of those circumstances were significant complications shown to be due to rapid destruction of a larger number of PNH red blood cells; however, we have not studied the delay or termination of treatment in enough patients to determine that such complications in the future are unlikely to occur. Additionally, such delays or discontinuations may be associated with significant complications without evidence of such rapid cell destruction. Clinical evaluations of outcomes in the post-marketing setting are required to be reported to appropriate regulatory agencies in accordance with relevant regulations. Determination of significant complications associated with the delay or discontinuation of Soliris could have a material adverse effect on our ability to sell Soliris for PNH.

Although we obtained regulatory approval to market and sell Soliris for PNH in the United States, the European Union, Japan and other territories, we cannot guarantee that we will obtain the regulatory approval or reimbursement approval for Soliris for the treatment of PNH, aHUS or other diseases in each territory where we seek approvals.

Governments in countries where we seek to commercialize Soliris regulate the distribution of drugs and the facilities where such drugs are manufactured, and obtaining their approvals can be lengthy, expensive and highly uncertain. The approval process varies from country to country, and the requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product manufacturing, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country. In certain jurisdictions, we are required to finalize operational, reimbursement, price approval and funding

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processes prior to marketing our products, even in countries where marketing approval has been obtained. We received regulatory approval for Soliris for treatment of patients with PNH in the United States, the European Union, Japan and other territories. We may not receive regulatory approval for Soliris for the treatment of PNH, aHUS or any other disease in any other territories on a timely basis, if ever.

Regulatory agencies may require additional information or data with respect to our submissions for Soliris, including the marketing applications submitted to the FDA and EMA for the treatment of aHUS that we announced in April. We may have to conduct additional lengthy clinical testing and other costly and time-consuming procedures to satisfy foreign regulatory agencies. Even with approval of Soliris in certain countries, the regulatory agencies in other countries may not agree with our interpretations of our clinical trial data for Soliris and may decide that our results are not adequate to support approval for marketing of Soliris. In those circumstances, we would not be able to obtain regulatory approval in such country on a timely basis, if ever. Even if approval is granted in such country, the approval may require limitations on the indicated uses for which the drug may be marketed. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country-specific regulations. We must obtain approval of a product by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of the product in those countries. For example, we were required to conduct clinical studies with Soliris in patients with PNH in Japan prior to obtaining marketing approval in that country.

Our commercialization of Soliris may be stopped, delayed or made less profitable if we or any other supply vendor fails to provide sufficient quantities of Soliris. Commercial quantities of Soliris can only be manufactured at two facilities, including our own facility in Rhode Island. We are currently entirely dependent on a single third party to manufacture commercial quantities of Soliris for sale in Japan.

Commercial quantities of Soliris are manufactured by us at our Rhode Island manufacturing facility and by Lonza. Manufacturing processes must comply with applicable regulations and manufacturing practices, as well as our own quality standards. In particular, the manufacture of Soliris is heavily regulated by governmental authorities around the world, including the FDA, EMA and MHLW. If we or our third-party suppliers fail to comply fully with such regulations then there could be a government-enforced shutdown of production facilities or production lines, which in turn could lead to product shortages.

The manufacture of Soliris is difficult. Manufacture of a biologic requires a multi-step controlled process and even minor problems or deviations could result in defects or failures. We cannot be certain that we or Lonza will be able to perform uninterrupted supply chain services. The failure to manufacture appropriate supplies of Soliris, on a timely basis, or at all, may prevent or interrupt the commercialization of Soliris. If we or Lonza were unable to manufacture Soliris for any period, or if we do not obtain approval of our facility by the applicable regulatory agencies, we may incur substantial loss of sales. If we are forced to find an alternative supplier for Soliris, in addition to loss of sales, we may also incur significant costs and experience significant delay in establishing a new arrangement.

Until December 2009, only Lonza was capable of manufacturing commercial quantities of Soliris. The European Commission (E.C.) and the FDA approved the use of our Rhode Island manufacturing facility for the production of Soliris in December 2009 and August 2010, respectively. We are authorized to sell product that is manufactured in our facility in the United States, the European Union and certain other territories. However, we will not be capable of manufacturing Soliris at our own facility in Rhode Island for commercial sale in Japan or other territories until such time as we have received the required regulatory approval for our facility, if ever. We will continue to depend entirely on one company, Lonza, to manufacture Soliris for commercial sale in Japan and such other territories until that time.

We also depend on a limited number of outside vendors for other services with respect to our clinical and commercial requirements, including product finishing, packaging, vialing and labeling. We do not have control over any third-party manufacturer s, vialer s or other third party provider s compliance with the rules and regulations of the FDA, EMA, MHLW or any other applicable regulations or standards. Any difficulties or delays in our third

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party manufacturing and supply of Soliris and other product candidates, or any failure of our third party providers to maintain compliance with the applicable regulations and standards could increase our costs, constrain our ability to satisfy demand for Soliris from customers, cause us to lose revenue or incur penalties for failure to deliver product, make us postpone or cancel clinical trials, or cause our products to be recalled or withdrawn.

We are dependent upon a small number of customers for a significant portion of our revenue, and the loss of, or significant reduction or cancellation in sales to, any one of these customers could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

In the United States, for example, we sell Soliris to specialty pharmacies and specialty distributors who in turn sell to patient health-care providers. We do not promote Soliris to these distributors, and they do not set or determine demand for Soliris. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, our single largest customer, AmerisourceBergen, accounted for 18.8% of our Soliris net product sales, and our three largest customers accounted for approximately 36.1% of our net product sales. As of March 31, 2011, our single largest customer, AmerisourceBergen, accounted for 16.7% of the accounts receivable balance. We expect such customer concentration to continue for the foreseeable future. Our ability to successfully commercialize Soliris will depend, in part, on the extent to which we are able to provide adequate distribution of Soliris to patients. Although a number of specialty distributors and specialty pharmacies, which supply physician office clinics, hospital outpatient clinics, infusion clinics, home health care providers, and governmental organizations, distribute Soliris, they generally carry a very limited inventory and may be reluctant to distribute Soliris in the future if demand for the product does not increase. Further, it is possible that our distributors could decide to change their policies or fees, or both, at some time in the future. This could result in their refusal to distribute smaller volume products such as Soliris, or cause higher product distribution costs, lower margins or the need to find alternative methods of distributing our product. Although we believe we can find alternative distributors on a relatively short notice, our revenue during that period of time may suffer and we may incur additional costs to replace a distributor. The loss of any large customer, a significant reduction in sales we make to them, any cancellation of orders they have made with us or any failure to pay for the products we have shipped to them could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to establish and maintain effective sales, marketing and distribution capabilities, or to enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully commercialize Soliris.

We are marketing and selling Soliris for the treatment of PNH ourselves in the United States, Europe, Japan and several other territories. We have established commercial capabilities in the United States, Europe and Japan. If we are unable to establish and/or expand our capabilities to sell, market and distribute Soliris for the treatment of PNH or, if approved by the necessary regulatory agencies, other future indications including aHUS, either through our own capabilities or by entering into agreements with others, or to maintain such capabilities in countries where we have already commenced commercial sales, we will not be able to successfully sell Soliris. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenues. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to establish and maintain our own capabilities or enter into and maintain any marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Even if we hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need to support our objectives, or enter into marketing and distribution agreements with third parties on acceptable terms, we may not do so in an efficient manner or on a timely basis. We may not be able to correctly judge the size and experience of the sales and marketing force and the scale of distribution capabilities necessary to successfully market and sell Soliris. Establishing and maintaining sales, marketing and distribution capabilities are expensive and time-consuming. Our expenses associated with building up and maintaining the sales force and distribution capabilities around the world may be disproportional compared to the revenues we may be able to generate on sales of Soliris. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in commercializing Soliris.

If we market Soliris in a manner that violates health care fraud and abuse laws, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

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In addition to FDA and related regulatory requirements, we are subject to health care fraud and abuse laws, such as the federal False Claims Act, the anti-kickback provisions of the federal Social Security Act, and other state and federal laws and regulations. Federal and state anti-kickback laws prohibit, among other things, knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting or receiving remuneration to induce, or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for the purchase, lease or order of any health care item or service reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or other federally or state financed health care programs. This statute has been interpreted to apply to arrangements between pharmaceutical manufacturers on the one hand and prescribers, patients, purchasers and formulary managers on the other. Although there are a number of statutory exemptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain common activities from prosecution, the exemptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and practices that involve remuneration intended to induce prescribing, purchasing, or recommending may be subject to scrutiny or penalty if they do not qualify for an exemption or safe harbor.

Federal false claims laws prohibit any person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to the federal government, or knowingly making, or causing to be made, a false statement to get a false claim paid. Pharmaceutical companies have been prosecuted under these laws for a variety of alleged promotional and marketing activities, such as allegedly providing free product to customers with the expectation that the customers would bill federal programs for the product; reporting to pricing services inflated average wholesale prices that were then used by federal programs to set reimbursement rates; engaging in promotion for uses that the FDA has not approved, or off-label uses, that caused claims to be submitted to Medicaid for non-covered off-label uses; and submitting inflated best price information to the Medicaid Rebate Program.

Although physicians are permitted to, based on their medical judgment, prescribe products for indications other than those cleared or approved by the FDA, manufacturers are prohibited from promoting their products for such off-label uses. We market Soliris for PNH and provide promotional materials and training programs to physicians regarding the use of Soliris for PNH. Although we believe our marketing materials and training programs for physicians do not constitute off-label promotion of Soliris, the FDA may disagree. If the FDA determines that our promotional materials, training or other activities constitute off-label promotion of Soliris, it could request that we modify our training or promotional materials or other activities or subject us to regulatory enforcement actions, including the issuance of a warning letter, injunction, seizure, civil fine and criminal penalties. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they believe that the alleged improper promotion led to the submission and payment of claims for an unapproved use, which could result in significant fines or penalties under other statutory authorities, such as laws prohibiting false claims for reimbursement. Even if it is later determined we are not in violation of these laws, we may be faced with negative publicity, incur significant expenses defending our position and have to divert significant management resources from other matters.

The majority of states also have statutes or regulations similar to the federal anti-kickback law and false claims laws, which apply to items and services reimbursed under Medicaid and other state programs, or, in several states, apply regardless of the payer. Sanctions under these federal and state laws may include civil monetary penalties, exclusion of a manufacturer's products from reimbursement under government programs, criminal fines, and imprisonment. Even if we are not determined to have violated these laws, government investigations into these issues typically require the expenditure of significant resources and generate negative publicity, which would also harm our financial condition. Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the safe harbors and because government scrutiny in this area is high, it is possible that some of our business activities could come under that scrutiny.

In recent years, several states and localities, including California, the District of Columbia, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, and West Virginia, have enacted legislation requiring pharmaceutical companies to establish marketing compliance programs, file periodic reports with the state or make periodic public disclosures on sales, marketing, pricing, clinical trials, and other activities. Similar legislation is being considered in other states. Additionally, as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the federal government has enacted the Physician Payment Sunshine provisions. Beginning in 2013, the Sunshine provisions require manufacturers to publicly report gifts and payments made to physicians and teaching hospitals. Many of these

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requirements are new and uncertain, and the penalties for failure to comply with these requirements are unclear. Nonetheless, if we are found not to be in full compliance with these laws, we could face enforcement action and fines and other penalties, and could receive adverse publicity.

Risks Related to Development, Clinical Testing and Regulatory Approval of Our Product Candidates, Including Eculizumab for Indications Other than PNH

None of our product candidates except for Soliris has received regulatory approvals. Soliris has not been approved for any indication other than for the treatment of patients with PNH. If we are unable to obtain regulatory approvals to market one or more of our product candidates, including Soliris for other indications, our business may be adversely affected.

All of our product candidates except Soliris are in early stages of development, and we do not expect our other product candidates to be commercially available for several years, if at all. Similarly, Soliris has not been approved for any indication other than for the treatment of patients with PNH, and we do not know when or if Soliris will be approved in other indications, including for aHUS. Our product candidates are subject to strict regulation by regulatory authorities in the United States and in other countries. We cannot market any product candidate until we have completed all necessary preclinical studies and clinical trials and have obtained the necessary regulatory approvals. We do not know whether regulatory agencies will grant approval for any of our product candidates. Even if we complete preclinical studies and clinical trials successfully, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approvals or we may not receive approvals to make claims about our products that we believe to be necessary to effectively market our products, including for Soliris for the treatment of aHUS. Data obtained from preclinical studies and clinical trials are subject to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval, and failure to comply with regulatory requirements or inadequate manufacturing processes are examples of other problems that could prevent approval. In addition, we may encounter delays or rejections due to additional government regulation from future legislation, administrative action or changes in the FDA policy. Even if the FDA approves a product, the approval will be limited to those indications covered in the approval.

Outside the United States, our ability to market any of our potential products is dependent upon receiving marketing approvals from the appropriate regulatory authorities. These foreign regulatory approval processes include all of the risks associated with the FDA approval process described above. If we are unable to receive regulatory approvals, we will be unable to commercialize our product candidates, and our business may be adversely affected.

Completion of preclinical studies or clinical trials does not guarantee advancement to the next phase of development.

Completion of preclinical studies or clinical trials does not guarantee that we will initiate additional studies or trials for our product candidates, that if further studies or trials are initiated what the scope and phase of the trial will be or that they will be completed, or that if these further studies or trials are completed, that the design or results will provide a sufficient basis to apply for or receive regulatory approvals or to commercialize products. Results of clinical trials could be inconclusive, requiring additional or repeat trials. If the design or results achieved in our clinical trials are insufficient to proceed to further trials or to regulatory approval of our product candidates, our company could be materially adversely affected. Failure of a clinical trial to achieve its pre-specified primary endpoint generally increases the likelihood that additional studies or trials will be required if we determine to continue development of the product candidate, reduces the likelihood of timely development of and regulatory approval to market the product candidate, and may decrease the chances for successfully achieving the primary endpoint in scientifically similar indications.

In April 2011 we announced that we submitted marketing applications to the FDA and EMA for Soliris for the treatment of aHUS. The submissions include data from two Phase II clinical studies that met primary and key secondary endpoints investigating Soliris as a treatment for patients with aHUS. The FDA and EMA may have

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varying interpretations of the clinical trial data, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval or clearance.

There are many reasons why drug testing could be delayed or terminated.

For human trials, patients must be recruited and each product candidate must be tested at various doses and formulations for each clinical indication. In addition, to ensure safety and effectiveness, the effect of drugs often must be studied over a long period of time, especially for the chronic diseases that we are studying. Many of our programs focus on diseases with small patient populations and insufficient patient enrollment in our clinical trials could delay or cause us to abandon a product development program. We may decide to abandon development of a product candidate at any time due to unfavorable results or other reasons, or we may have to spend considerable resources repeating clinical trials or conducting additional trials, either of which would increase costs and delay any revenue from those product candidates, if any.

During the first quarter of 2011, we acquired Taligen Therapeutics, Inc. and certain assets of Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH. We are evaluating our clinical development strategies for the drug candidates acquired from Taligen and Orphatec, which is expected to include additional preclinical testing and initiation of Phase 1 clinical trials.

Additional factors that can cause delay, impairment or termination of our clinical trials or our product development efforts include:

slow patient enrollment, including, for example, due to the rarity of the disease being studied;

long treatment time required to demonstrate effectiveness;

lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate;

disruption of operations at the clinical trial sites;

adverse medical events or side effects in treated patients;

the failure of patients taking the placebo to continue to participate in our clinical trials;

insufficient clinical trial data to support effectiveness of the product candidates;

lack of effectiveness or safety of the product candidate being tested;

lack of sufficient funds;

inability to manufacture sufficient quantities of the product candidate for development or commercialization activities in a timely and cost-efficient manner; and

failure to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for the product candidate or the approvals for the facilities in which such product candidate is manufactured.

The regulatory approval process is costly and lengthy and we may not be able to successfully obtain all required regulatory approvals.

The preclinical development, clinical trials, manufacturing, marketing and labeling of pharmaceuticals are all subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities and agencies in the United States and other countries. We must obtain regulatory approval for each of our product candidates before marketing or selling any of them. It is not possible to predict how long the approval processes of the FDA or any other applicable federal or foreign regulatory authority or agency for any of our product candidates will take or whether any such approvals ultimately will be granted. The FDA and foreign regulatory agencies have substantial discretion in the drug approval process, and positive results in preclinical testing or early phases of clinical studies offer no assurance of success in later phases of the approval process. The approval process varies from country to country and the requirements governing the conduct of clinical trials, product manufacturing, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country. Generally, preclinical and clinical testing of product candidates can take many years and require the expenditure of substantial resources, and the data obtained from these tests and trials can be susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. If we encounter significant delays in the regulatory process that result in excessive costs, this may prevent

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us from continuing to develop our product candidates. Any delay in obtaining, or failure to obtain, approvals could adversely affect the marketing of our products and our ability to generate product revenue. The risks associated with the approval process include:

failure of our product candidates to meet a regulatory agency's requirements for safety, efficacy and quality;

limitation on the indicated uses for which a product may be marketed;

unforeseen safety issues or side effects; and

governmental or regulatory delays and changes in regulatory requirements and guidelines.

Even if our drug candidates obtain regulatory approval, they may not gain market acceptance among physicians, patients and health care payers.

Physicians may elect not to recommend our drugs even if they receive marketing approval for a variety of reasons, including the timing of the market introduction of competitive drugs; lower demonstrated clinical safety and efficacy compared to other drugs; perceived lack of cost-effectiveness; lack of availability of reimbursement from third-party payers; convenience and ease of administration; prevalence and severity of adverse side effects; other potential advantages of alternative treatment methods; and ineffective marketing and distribution support. Sales of pharmaceutical products depend in significant part on the coverage and reimbursement policies of government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid in the United States and similar programs in other countries, and other third-party payers. These health insurance programs may restrict coverage of some products by using payer formularies under which only selected drugs are covered, variable co-payments that make drugs that are not preferred by the payer more expensive for patients, and by using utilization management controls, such as requirements for prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment. Payers may especially impose these obstacles to coverage for higher-priced drugs, and consequently our drug candidates may be subject to payer-driven restrictions. In addition, in some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, countries in the European Union may restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices and/or reimbursement of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price or level of reimbursement for the medicinal product, or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. The reimbursement or budget identified by a government or non-government payer for Soliris in an indication other than PNH, if obtained, may be adversely affected by the reimbursement or budget for Soliris in PNH and/or adversely affect the reimbursement or budget for Soliris in PNH by that payer.

Inability to contract with third-party manufacturers and other third parties on commercially reasonable terms, or failure or delay by us or our third-party manufacturers or other third party providers to provide services with respect to our drug products in the volumes and quality required, would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Clinical quantities of eculizumab are manufactured by us in our Rhode Island facility and by Lonza. Clinical quantities of samalizumab are manufactured solely by us in Rhode Island. Manufacture of our drug products is highly technical, and only a small number of companies have the ability and capacity to manufacture our drug products for our development and commercialization needs. Due to the highly technical requirements of manufacturing our drug products, we and our third-party collaborators may be unable to manufacture our drug products despite our and their efforts. In addition, we cannot be certain that any third party will be able or willing to honor the terms of its agreement, including any obligations to manufacture the drug products in accordance with regulatory requirements and to our quality specifications and volume requirements. Further, we have no experience manufacturing the drug candidates that we acquired from Taligen and Orphatec. We cannot guarantee that we or any third party will be able to manufacture such drug candidates, or that we or a third party will be able to manufacture sufficient quantities to satisfy our requirements.

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Manufacture of drug products, including the need to develop and utilize manufacturing processes that consistently produce our drug products to their required quality specifications, is highly regulated by the FDA and other domestic and foreign authorities. Regulatory authorities must approve the facilities in which our products are manufactured prior to granting marketing approval for any product candidate. Manufacturing facilities are also subject to ongoing inspections, and minor changes in manufacturing processes may require additional regulatory approvals. We cannot assure you that we or our third-party collaborators will successfully comply with all requirements and regulations, which failure could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We currently have limited experience in manufacturing drug products in volumes that would be necessary to support commercial sales, and we can provide no assurance that we will be able to do so successfully. We acquired a commercial-scale manufacturing plant in Smithfield, Rhode Island in July 2006. The E.C. and the FDA have approved the use of our facility for the production of Soliris, and we are authorized to sell Soliris manufactured in our facility in the United States, the European Union and certain other territories. The plant is not currently approved by the MHLW or other regulatory agencies to manufacture Soliris and we will not be capable of manufacturing Soliris for commercial sale in Japan on our own until such time as we have received MHLW approval of our manufacturing facility, if ever. Until December 2009, we have depended on a single third party for commercial supply of Soliris, and we are still entirely dependent on this third party for commercial quantities of Soliris for sale in Japan. We have limited experience in developing commercial-scale manufacturing. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to manufacture our drug products at our Rhode Island plant under conditions required by the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies on a timely basis, if at all. Our plant in Rhode Island is subject to approval by other national and regional regulatory agencies before we can begin sales of Soliris or other drug products manufactured in this facility in the applicable countries or regions, and we will continue to be subject to ongoing regulatory inspections thereafter.

We, and our outside manufacturers, may experience higher manufacturing failure rates than in the past if and when we attempt to substantially increase production volume. If we experience interruptions in the manufacture of our products, our drug development and commercialization efforts will be delayed. If any of our outside manufacturers stops manufacturing our products or reduces the amount manufactured, or is otherwise unable to manufacture our required amounts at our required quality, we may need to find other alternatives, which is likely to be expensive and time consuming, and also may result in reduced revenue during this period. Even if we are able to find alternatives they may ultimately be insufficient for our needs. As a result, our ability to conduct testing and drug trials and our plans for commercialization could be materially adversely affected. Submission of products and new development programs for regulatory approval, as well as our plans for commercialization, would be delayed or suspended. Our competitive position and our prospects for achieving or maintaining profitability could be materially and adversely affected.

Due to the nature of the current market for third-party commercial manufacturing, many arrangements require substantial penalty payments by the customer for failure to use the manufacturing capacity for which it contracted. Penalty payments under these agreements typically decrease over the life of the agreement, and may be substantial initially and de minimis or non-existent in the final period. The payment of a substantial penalty could harm our financial condition.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot obtain new patents, maintain our existing patents and protect the confidentiality and proprietary nature of our trade secrets and other intellectual property, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

In order to protect our drugs and technology more effectively, we need to obtain and maintain patents covering the drugs and technologies we develop. We have and may in the future obtain patents or the right to practice patents through ownership or license. Our patent applications may not result in the issue of patents in the United States or other countries. Our patents may not afford adequate protection for our products. Third parties may challenge our patents. For example, a third party filed an opposition with the European Patent Office to our European Patent 0758904, which covers Soliris. The opposition argues that essential claims in our European Patent

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0758904 should be narrowed or invalidated. If any of our patents are narrowed, invalidated or become unenforceable, competitors may develop and market products similar to ours that do not conflict with or infringe our patents rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. We may also finance and collaborate in research conducted by government organizations, hospitals, universities or other educational or research institutions. Such research partners may be unwilling to grant us exclusive rights to technology or products developed through such collaborations. There is also a risk that disputes may arise as to the rights to technology or products developed in collaboration with other parties. Soliris and our drug candidates are expensive and time-consuming to test and develop. Even if we obtain and maintain patents, our business may be significantly harmed if the patents are not broad enough to protect our drugs from copycat products.

In addition, our business requires using sensitive technology, techniques and proprietary compounds that we protect as trade secrets. However, we may also rely heavily on collaboration with, or discuss the potential for collaboration with, suppliers, outside scientists and other drug companies. Collaboration and discussion of potential collaboration present a strong risk of exposing our trade secrets. If our trade secrets were exposed, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business prospects.

If we are found to be infringing on patents owned by others, we may be forced to pay damages to the patent owner and/or obtain a license to continue the manufacture, sale or development of our drugs. If we cannot obtain a license, we may be prevented from the manufacture, sale or development of our drugs, including Soliris, which would adversely affect our business.

Parts of our technology, techniques and proprietary compounds and potential drug candidates, including those which are or may be in-licensed, may be found to infringe patents owned by or granted to others. On January 26, 2011, Novartis Vaccines & Diagnostics, Inc. (Novartis) filed a civil action against us and other biopharmaceuticals companies claiming willful infringement by us of its patent. If it is finally determined that we infringe the Novartis patent, we may be required to pay royalties to Novartis on sales of Soliris regarding certain manufacturing technology. Although we do not believe that the manufacture of Soliris infringes a valid patent claim owned by Novartis, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in defending against such action. We previously reported that three civil actions were filed against us relating to the commercialization of Soliris and the intellectual property rights of third parties. Each of these cases was resolved in 2008. In addition to Novartis, other third parties may claim that the manufacture, use or sale of Soliris or other drugs under development infringes patents owned or granted to such third parties. We are aware of broad patents owned by others relating to the manufacture, use and sale of recombinant humanized antibodies, recombinant human antibodies, and recombinant human single chain antibodies. Soliris and many of our product candidates are genetically engineered antibodies, including recombinant humanized antibodies, recombinant human antibodies, or recombinant human single chain antibodies. In addition to the actions described above, we have received notices from the owners of some of these patents claiming that their patents may be infringed by the development, manufacture or sale of Soliris or some of our drug candidates. We are also aware of other patents owned by third parties that might be claimed by such third parties to be infringed by the development and commercialization of Soliris and some of our drug candidates. In respect to some of these patents, we have obtained licenses, or expect to obtain licenses. However, with regard to such other patents, we have determined in our judgment that:

Soliris and our product candidates do not infringe the patents;

the patents are not valid; or

we have identified and tested or are testing various modifications that we believe should not infringe the patents and which should permit commercialization of our product candidates.

Any holder of these patents or other patents covering similar technology could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling or developing our drugs. Legal disputes can be costly and time consuming to defend. If we cannot successfully defend against any future actions or conflicts, if they arise, we may incur substantial legal costs and may be liable for damages, be required to obtain costly licenses or need to stop manufacturing, using or selling Soliris, which would adversely affect our business. We may seek to obtain a license prior to or during legal actions in order to reduce further costs and the risk of a court determination that our product

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infringes the third party's patents. A required license may be costly or may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. A costly license, or inability to obtain a necessary license, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

There can be no assurance that we would prevail in a patent infringement action; that we would be able to obtain a license to any third-party patent on commercially reasonable terms or any terms at all; successfully develop non-infringing alternatives on a timely basis; or license alternative non-infringing technology, if any exists, on commercially reasonable terms. Any impediment to our ability to manufacture, use or sell approved forms of Soliris or our product candidates could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Risks Related to Our Operations

We have had a history of losses and cannot guarantee that we will achieve our financial goals, including our ability to maintain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

Until the quarter ended June 30, 2008, we had never been profitable since we started our company in January 1992. We have maintained profitability on a quarterly basis since the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and on an annual basis for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. We believe that we formulate our annual operating budgets with reasonable assumptions and targets, however we cannot guarantee that we will be able to generate sufficient revenues or control expenses to achieve our financial goals, including continued profitability. Even if we do achieve profitability in any subsequent quarters, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. You should not consider our revenue growth in recent periods as indicative of our future performance. Our revenue in future periods could decline. We may make errors in predicting and reacting to relevant business trends or our business may be subject to factors beyond our control, which could harm our operations. Since we began our business, we have focused on research and development of product candidates. We launched Soliris for sale in the United States and Europe during 2007. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in marketing and selling Soliris on a continued basis in countries or regions where we have obtained marketing approval, including the United States, Europe and Japan, and we do not know when we will have Soliris available for sale in territories where we have applied or will apply for marketing approval, if ever. We will have substantial expenses as we continue our research and development efforts, integrate the programs we acquired from Taligen and Orphatec, continue to conduct clinical trials, and continue to develop manufacturing, sales, marketing and distribution capabilities in the United States and abroad. The achievement of our financial goals, including the extent of our future profitability, depends on many factors, including our ability to successfully market Soliris in the United States, Europe and Japan and other territories, our ability to obtain regulatory, pricing, coverage, and reimbursement approvals of Soliris in additional countries and regions, our ability to successfully market Soliris in additional countries and regions, and our ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our drug candidates.

If our competitors get to the marketplace before we do, or with better or less expensive drugs, Soliris and our product candidates may not be profitable to continue to pursue.

The FDA, E.C. and the MHLW granted orphan drug designation for Soliris in the treatment of PNH, which entitles us to exclusivity for a total of seven years in the United States and for ten years in Europe and Japan. However, if a competitive product that is the same as Soliris, as defined under the applicable regulations, is shown to be clinically superior to Soliris in the treatment of PNH, or if a competitive product is different from Soliris, as defined under the applicable regulations, the orphan drug exclusivity we have obtained may not block the approval of such competitive product. Several biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies throughout the world have programs to develop complement inhibitor therapies or have publicly announced their intentions to develop drugs which target the inflammatory effects of complement in the immune system. Other companies have publicly announced intentions to develop therapeutic human antibodies from libraries of human antibody genes or therapeutic human antibodies from mice that have been bred to include some human antibody genes. A number of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies are developing new products for the treatment of the same diseases being targeted by us. These and other companies, many of which have significantly greater resources than us, may develop, manufacture, and market better or cheaper drugs than Soliris or our product candidates. They may

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establish themselves in the marketplace before us for Soliris for other indications or for any of our other product candidates. Other pharmaceutical companies also compete with us to attract academic research institutions as drug development partners, including for licensing these institutions' proprietary technology. If our competitors successfully enter into such arrangements with academic institutions, we will be precluded from pursuing those unique opportunities and may not be able to find equivalent opportunities elsewhere.

If we fail to obtain the capital necessary to fund our operations, we will be unable to continue the commercialization of Soliris or continue or complete our product development.

We believe that revenues and collections from sales of Soliris along with our existing cash and cash equivalents will provide sufficient capital to fund our operations and product development for at least twelve months. We may need to raise additional capital before or after that time to complete or continue the development or commercialization of our products and product candidates. We are currently selling or preparing for the commercialization of Soliris in the United States, Europe, Japan, and several other territories, evaluating and preparing regulatory submissions for Soliris in several countries, and conducting, preparing or evaluating several clinical trials. Funding needs may shift between projects and potentially accelerate and increase as we continue launch and commercialization activities throughout the world and as we initiate or continue clinical trials for our product candidates.

Additional financing could take the form of public or private debt or equity offerings, equity line facilities, bank loans, collaborative research and development arrangements with corporate partners and/or the sale or licensing of some of our property. The amount of capital we may need depends on many factors, including:

the cost necessary to sell, market and distribute Soliris;

the rate of new patient sales and drug utilization by treated patients;

the time and cost necessary to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for Soliris and for eculizumab for other indications in multiple countries;

the ability to obtain and maintain reimbursement approvals and funding for Soliris and the time necessary to obtain such approvals and funding;

the time and cost necessary to develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities outside the United States;

the time and cost necessary to purchase or to further develop manufacturing processes, arrange for contract manufacturing or build manufacturing facilities and obtain and maintain the necessary regulatory approvals for those facilities;

changes in applicable governmental regulatory policies or requests by regulatory agencies for additional information or data;

the progress, timing and scope of our research and development programs;

the progress, timing and scope of our preclinical studies and clinical trials;

the integration of the Taligen and Orphatec businesses; and

any new collaborative, licensing or other commercial relationships that we may establish.

We may not receive funding when we need it or funding may only be available on unfavorable terms. Financial markets in the United States, Europe and the rest of the world have been experiencing significant volatility in security prices, substantially diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. There can be no assurance that we will be able to access credit or equity markets in order to finance our operations in the United States, Europe or Japan, grow our operations in any territory, or expand development programs for our product candidates, or that there will not be a further deterioration in financial markets and confidence in economies. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back or eliminate our research and development activities or future operations. We might have to license our technology to others or relinquish commercialization rights. This could result in sharing revenues that we might otherwise retain for ourselves. Any of these actions would harm our business.

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If we fail to recruit and retain personnel, we may not be able to implement our business strategy.

We are highly dependent upon the efforts of our senior management and scientific personnel, particularly Dr. Leonard Bell, M.D., our Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors, and Stephen P. Squinto, Ph.D., our Executive Vice President and Head of Research and Development. There is intense competition in the biopharmaceutical industry for qualified scientific and technical personnel. Since our business is science-oriented and specialized, we need to continue to attract and retain such people. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business. We have employment agreements with Dr. Bell and Dr. Squinto. None of our key personnel is nearing retirement age or to our knowledge, planning to retire. To our knowledge, there is no tension between any of our key personnel and the Board of Directors. If we are unable to retain and recruit highly qualified personnel, our ability to execute our business plan will be materially and adversely affected.

In particular, we highly value the services of Dr. Bell, our Chief Executive Officer. The loss of his services could materially and adversely affect our ability to achieve our objectives.

We are subject to environmental laws and potential exposure to environmental liabilities.

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that govern our operations, including the handling and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes, including medical and biological wastes, and emissions and discharges into the environment, including air, soils and water sources. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in costs for corrective action, penalties or the imposition of other liabilities. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and clean-up responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Under certain of these laws and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of property may be liable for the costs of remediating its property or locations to which wastes were sent from its facilities, without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or necessarily caused, the contamination. Such obligations and liabilities, which to date have not been material, could have a material impact on our business and financial condition.

We may expand our business through acquisitions or in-licensing opportunities that could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

Our business strategy includes expanding our products and capabilities. In the first quarter of 2011, we acquired Taligen Therapeutics, Inc. and certain assets of Orphatec Pharmaceuticals GmbH and we may seek additional acquisitions or in-licensing of businesses or products to expand our products and capabilities. Acquisitions of new businesses or products, including the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions, and in-licensing of new products involve numerous risks, including:

substantial cash expenditures;

potentially dilutive issuance of equity securities;

incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities, some of which may be difficult or impossible to identify at the time of acquisition;

difficulties in assimilating the operations of the acquired companies;

diverting our management's attention away from other business concerns;

risks of entering markets in which we have limited or no direct experience;

the potential loss of our key employees or key employees of the acquired companies; and

failure of any acquired businesses or products or in-licensed products to achieve the scientific, medical, commercial or other results anticipated.

We have limited experience in the acquisition and integration of other companies. We cannot assure you that the Taligen and Orphatec acquisitions, or any other acquisition or in-licensing of new products, will result in short-term or long-term benefits to us. We may incorrectly judge the value or worth of an acquired company or

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business, such as Taligen or Orphatec, or an acquired or in-licensed product. In addition, the future success of such transactions would depend in part on our ability to manage the rapid growth associated with any such acquisitions or in-licensing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to make the combination of our business with that of Taligen or Orphatec, or any other acquired businesses or companies work or be successful.

We compete with pharmaceutical companies that have significantly greater resources than we for many of the same acquisition and in-licensing opportunities. Such pharmaceutical companies may be less leveraged and have better access to capital resources that may preclude us from completing any acquisition or in-licensing. For this and other reasons, we may not be able to acquire the rights to additional product candidates and approved products on terms that we find acceptable, or at all. Furthermore, the development or expansion of our business, any acquired business or any acquired or in-licensed products may require a substantial capital investment by us. We may not have these necessary funds or they might not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. We may also seek to raise funds by selling shares of our capital stock, which could dilute current stockholders' ownership interest in our company, or securities convertible into our capital stock, which could dilute current stockholders' ownership interest in our company upon conversion.

Our ability to use net operating loss carry forwards to reduce future tax payments may be limited if there is a change in ownership of Alexion, or if taxable income does not reach sufficient levels.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$579.3 million of U.S. Federal net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), available to reduce taxable income in future years. We also acquired net operating losses of approximately \$36.1 million associated with the acquisition of Taligen. A portion of these NOLs are currently subject to an annual limitation under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. We believe it is more likely than not that we will use the net operating losses. However, the ability to use net operating loss carryforwards will be dependent on our ability to generate taxable income. The net operating loss carryforwards may expire before we generate sufficient taxable income. NOLs totaling \$3.8 million expired in the year ended December 31, 2007. No NOLs expired during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Our ability to utilize the NOLs may be further limited if we undergo an ownership change, as defined in section 382. This ownership change could be triggered by substantial changes in the ownership of our outstanding stock, which are generally outside of our control. An ownership change would exist if the stockholders, or group of stockholders, who own or have owned, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of the value of our stock, or are otherwise treated as 5% stockholders under section 382 and the regulations promulgated there under, increase their aggregate percentage ownership of our stock by more than 50 percentage points over the lowest percentage of our stock owned by these stockholders at any time during the testing period, which is generally the three-year period preceding the potential ownership change. In the event of an ownership change, section 382 imposes an annual limitation on the amount of post-ownership change taxable income a corporation may offset with pre-ownership change NOLs. The limitation imposed by section 382 for any post-change year would be determined by multiplying the value of our stock immediately before the ownership change (subject to certain adjustments) by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years, and the limitation may under certain circumstances be increased by built-in gains which may be present with respect to assets held by us at the time of the ownership change that are recognized in the five-year period after the ownership change. Our use of NOLs arising after the date of an ownership change would not be affected.

We may have exposure to additional tax liabilities which could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

As a company with international operations, we are subject to income taxes, as well as non-income based taxes, in both the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide tax liabilities. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, the ultimate outcome with respect to the taxes we owe may differ from the amounts recorded in our financial statements. If the Internal Revenue Service, or other taxing authority, disagrees with the positions taken by our company, we could have additional tax liability, and this could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position. In addition, the

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United States government and other governments are considering and may adopt tax reform measures that significantly increase our worldwide tax liabilities and materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our sales and operations are subject to the economic, political, legal and business conditions in the countries in which we do business, and our failure to operate successfully or adapt to changes in these conditions could cause our sales and operations to be limited or disrupted.

Over the past few years, we have significantly expanded our operations and expect to continue to do so in the future. Our operations in foreign countries subject us to the following additional risks:

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

political or economic determinations that adversely impact pricing or reimbursement policies;

economic problems or political instability that disrupt healthcare payment systems;

difficulties or inability to obtain financing in markets;

unexpected changes in tariffs, trade barriers and regulatory requirements;

difficulties enforcing contractual and intellectual property rights;

changes in laws, regulations or enforcement practices with respect to our business, including without limitation laws relating to reimbursement, competition, pricing and sales and marketing of our products;

trade restrictions and restrictions on direct investments by foreign entities;

compliance with tax, employment and labor laws;

costs and difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified managers and employees to manage and operate the business in local jurisdictions;

costs and difficulties in managing and monitoring international operations; and

longer payment cycles.

Our business and marketing methods are also subject to regulation by the governments of the countries in which we operate. The United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and similar anti-bribery laws in other countries prohibit companies and their representatives from offering, promising, authorizing or making payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have policies and procedures designed to help ensure that we and our representatives, including our employees, comply with such laws, however we cannot guarantee that these policies and procedures will protect us against liability under the FCPA or other anti-bribery laws for actions taken by our

representatives. Failure to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in which we operate could materially harm our business.

We conduct, or anticipate that we will conduct, a substantial portion of our business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, British Pound and Australian dollar. While we attempt to hedge certain currency risks, currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which we do business have caused foreign currency transaction gains and losses in the past and will likely do so in the future. Likewise, past currency fluctuations have at times resulted in foreign currency transaction gains, and there can be no assurance that these gains can be reproduced.

The credit and financial market conditions may aggravate certain risks affecting our business.

Sales of Soliris are dependent, in large part, on reimbursement from government health administration organizations and private and governmental third-party payers, and also co-payments from individual patients in certain situations. As a result of adverse credit and financial market conditions, and the overall financial climate, these governmental organizations and payers, and/or individuals, may reduce or delay initiation of treatment, may be unable to satisfy their reimbursement obligations, may delay payment or may seek to reduce reimbursement for Soliris in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. For example, in 2010, the Greek government announced a plan for repayment of its debt to international pharmaceutical companies that provided for a majority of pharmaceutical industry receivables from 2007 to 2009 to be settled in

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non-interest bearing bonds issued by the Greek government. Payment defaults by a government payer could require us to expense previously recorded revenue as uncollectable, and might cause us to end or restrict sales to patients in that country. Further, the risk of payment default by a government payer could require us to revise our revenue recognition policies in regard to that payer, causing revenue to be recorded only on a cash basis, and we may be required to end or restrict sales to patients in that country.

Additionally, we rely upon third-parties for certain parts of our business, including Lonza, licensees, wholesale distributors of Soliris, contract clinical trial providers, contract manufacturers and other third-party suppliers and financial institutions. Because of the volatility in the financial markets, there may be a disruption or delay in the performance or satisfaction of commitments to us by these third parties which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Government initiatives that affect coverage and reimbursement of drug products could adversely affect our business.

In March 2010, the United States adopted the Affordable Care Act and governments in many foreign countries where we operate have adopted or have shown significant interest in pursuing legislative initiatives to reduce costs of healthcare. Any such government-adopted healthcare measures could adversely impact the pricing of Soliris or the amount of coverage and reimbursement available for Soliris from governmental agencies or other third-party payers. For example, the governments of Germany and Spain each approved increases to mandatory rebates on the sales of pharmaceutical products. The pricing and reimbursement environment for Soliris may become more challenging due to, among other reasons, changes in government policies or new legislation, or the impact of total Soliris reimbursement to any one payer. In many cases, these government initiatives, even if enacted into law, are subject to future rulemaking by regulatory agencies. Although we have evaluated these government initiatives and the impact on our business, we cannot know with certainty whether any such law, rule or regulation will adversely affect coverage and reimbursement of Soliris, or to what extent, until such laws, rules and regulations are promulgated, implemented and enforced. The announcement or adoption of regulatory or legislative proposals could delay or prevent our entry into new markets, affect our reimbursement or sales in the markets where we are already selling Soliris and materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters, such as the March 11, 2011 Japanese earthquake and related events in that country, could adversely affect our operations, including our ability to supply and commercialize Soliris.

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis or other adverse weather and climate conditions, whether occurring in the U.S. or abroad, and the effects of these natural disasters, could disrupt our operations, or the operations of our vendors and other suppliers.

On March 11, 2011, Japan experienced a significant earthquake and resulting tsunami. These natural disasters caused significant damage to Japan's infrastructure in the affected areas, including to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. We continue to monitor the impact of these natural disasters, and as of the date of this filing, we believe that our operations in Japan have not been materially affected.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

If the trading price of our common stock continues to fluctuate in a wide range, our stockholders will suffer considerable uncertainty with respect to an investment in our common stock.

The trading price of our common stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future. Factors such as announcements of fluctuations in our or our competitors' operating results or clinical or scientific results, fluctuations in the trading prices or business prospects of our competitors and collaborators, changes in our prospects, particularly with respect to sales of Soliris, and market conditions for biopharmaceutical stocks in general could have a significant impact on the future trading prices of our common stock and our convertible senior notes.

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In particular, the trading price of the common stock of many biopharmaceutical companies, including ours, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have at times been unrelated to the operating performance of the companies whose stocks were affected. This is due to several factors, including general market conditions, sales of Soliris, the announcement of the results of our clinical trials or product development and the results of our efforts to obtain regulatory approval for our products. In particular, between January 1, 2008 and March 31, 2011, the closing sales price of our common stock fluctuated from a low of \$25.49 per share to a high of \$99.73 per share. While we cannot predict our future performance, if our stock price continues to fluctuate in a wide range, an investment in our common stock may result in considerable uncertainty for an investor.

Anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law, provisions in our charter and bylaws and our stockholders' rights plan, or poison pill, could make a third-party acquisition of us difficult and may frustrate any attempt to remove or replace our current management.

Because we are a Delaware corporation, the anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if the change in control would be beneficial to stockholders. We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Laws, which prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner.

Our corporate charter and by-law provisions and stockholder rights plan may discourage certain types of transactions involving an actual or potential change of control that might be beneficial to us or our stockholders. Our bylaws provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Secretary, or a majority of the Board of Directors, or upon the written request of stockholders who together own of record 50% of the outstanding stock of all classes entitled to vote at such meeting. Our bylaws also specify that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board of directors. Our certificate does not include a provision for cumulative voting for directors, which may have enabled a minority stockholder holding a sufficient percentage of a class of shares to elect one or more directors. Under our certificate of incorporation, our board of directors has the authority, without further action by stockholders, to designate up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. The rights of the holders of common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued in the future.

Pursuant to our stockholder rights plan, each share of common stock has an associated preferred stock purchase right. The rights will not trade separately from the common stock until, and are exercisable only upon, the acquisition or the potential acquisition through tender offer by a person or group of 20% or more of the outstanding common stock. The rights are designed to make it more likely that all of our stockholders receive fair and equal treatment in the event of any proposed takeover of us and to guard against the use of partial tender offers or other coercive tactics to gain control of us. These provisions could delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in control of us or our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current prices. These provisions could also limit the ability of stockholders to remove current management or approve transactions that stockholders may deem to be in their best interests and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

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31.1 Certification by Leonard Bell, Chief Executive Officer of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

31.2 Certification by Vikas Sinha, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

32.1 Certification by Leonard Bell, Chief Executive Officer of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

32.2 Certification by Vikas Sinha, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

101 The following materials from the Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (iv) related notes, tagged as blocks of text.

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SIGNATURES

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

ALEXION PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Date: May 4, 2011

By: /s/ Leonard Bell
Leonard Bell, M.D.
Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer
(principal executive officer)

Date: May 4, 2011

By: /s/ Vikas Sinha
Vikas Sinha
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)