OSCIENT PHARMACEUTICALS CORP
Form 424B4
April 26, 2007
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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4)
Registration No. 333-141309 and 333-142365

OSCIENT PHARMACEUTICALS
Exchange Offers

3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011 for its

3 1/2% Senior Convertible Notes due 2011 and

5% Convertible Promissory Notes due 2009

and the Sale of up to $60,000,000

3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011

If you elect to participate in the exchange offers, for each $1,000 principal amount of our 3 1/2% Senior Convertible Notes due 2011, or existing 2011 notes, you tender, you will receive from us $1,000 principal amount of our 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, or new notes. For each $1,000 principal amount of our 5% Convertible Promissory Notes due 2009, or existing 2009 notes, you tender, you will receive from us $1,300 principal amount of our 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011. We refer to the existing 2009 notes and the existing 2011 notes, together, as the existing notes. The new notes will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and any integral multiples of $1,000.

You may also give an indication of your interest in participating in the new money offering in which we are offering up to $60,000,000 principal amount of additional 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011. The new notes will be issued at 77.5% of the principal amount (plus accrued interest from May 1, 2007). The new notes will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and any integral multiples of $1,000.

The exchange offers are open to all holders of our 3 1/2% Senior Convertible Notes due 2011 and our 5% Convertible Promissory Notes due 2009.

The exchange offers expired at 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on April 25, 2007.

Our common shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol OSCI. On April 25, 2007, the last reported sale price of our common shares on the NASDAQ Global Market was $6.40 per share. The new notes will not be listed on the NASDAQ Global Market or any national securities exchange.

We mailed a preliminary prospectus and letters of transmittal on March 29, 2007.

See *Risk Factors* beginning on page 22 for a discussion of factors you should consider before deciding to participate in the exchange offers or purchase additional 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011 in the new money offering.

We have retained Georgeson Inc. as our information agent to assist you in connection with the exchange offers. You may call Georgeson Inc. at (888) 549-6633, to receive additional documents and to ask questions.

New Money Offering

	Per Note	Total
Public Offering Price[1]	77.500%	$ 46,500,000
Placement Agent s Commissions[2]	3.733%	$ 2,240,000
Proceeds to the Company[3]	73.767%	$ 44,260,000

[1] Plus interest, if any, accrued from the date of issuance.
[2] Assumes all of the new notes offered in the new money offering are sold. See Plan of Distribution.
[3] Before deducting offering expenses payable by us in connection with the exchange offers and new money offering and estimated to be $1.1 million.

The new money offering is being offered to the public on a best efforts basis. There is no minimum purchase requirement and no arrangement to place the proceeds in an escrow, trust or similar account.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The closing for the exchange offers and the new money offering is expected to occur on or about May 1, 2007.

The dealer manager for the exchange offers and the placement agent for the new money offering:

Piper Jaffray

The date of this Prospectus is April 26, 2007

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the dealer manager and placement agent have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, nor is it seeking an offer to buy, these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information in this prospectus is complete and accurate as of the date on the front cover, but the information may have changed since that date.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed registration statements on Forms S-1 and S-4 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, for the exchange offers and the new money offering. This prospectus does not include all of the information contained in the registration statements. You should refer to the registration statements and their exhibits for additional information. Although we have disclosed the material terms of any contracts, agreements, or other documents that are referenced in this prospectus, you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statements for copies of the actual contracts, agreements, or other documents.

We are a public company and file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can request copies of these documents by writing to the SEC and paying a fee for the copying cost. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information about the operation of the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC s website at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, our common stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. You can read and copy reports and other information concerning us at the offices of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. located at 1735 K Street, Washington, D.C. 20006. You may also access our filings with the SEC and obtain other information about us through the website maintained by Oscient, which is located at http://www.oscient.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after these materials have been electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Please note that all references to www.oscient.com in this registration statement and prospectus are inactive textual references only and that the information contained on Oscient s website is neither incorporated by reference into this registration statement or prospectus nor intended to be used in connection with either the exchange offers or the new money offering.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before exchanging your existing notes for the new notes in connection with the exchange offers or investing in new notes offered in the new money offering. For a more complete understanding of Oscient and the exchange offers and the new money offering, we encourage you to read carefully this entire prospectus. Unless otherwise stated, all references to us, our, Oscient, we, the Company and similar designations refer to Oscient Pharmaceuticals Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires.

Our Company

Overview

We are a commercial-stage biopharmaceutical company marketing two FDA-approved products to community-based primary care physicians through our national primary care sales force. ANTARA® (fenofibrate) capsules is FDA approved for the adjunct treatment of hypercholesterolemia (high blood cholesterol) and hypertriglyceridemia (high triglycerides) in combination with a healthy diet. FACTIVE® (gemifloxacin mesylate) tablets is an FDA-approved antibiotic for the five-day treatment of acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis (AECB) and the seven-day treatment of community-acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity (CAP).

We market ANTARA and FACTIVE in the U.S. through our 250-person national sales force, which focuses on primary care physicians who predominantly treat older patients and those with co-morbid conditions that may benefit from our products. With FACTIVE, our strategy outside of the U.S. has been to grant commercialization rights to third parties in order to leverage the additional resources that a pharmaceutical marketing partner with expertise in such countries can provide. Pfizer, S.A. de C.V. (Pfizer Mexico) is currently commercializing FACTIVE in Mexico, Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. (Abbott Canada) has launched FACTIVE in Canada, and Menarini International Operation Luxembourg SA (the Menarini Group) has licensed the drug for sale in Europe.

Additionally, we have a novel, late-stage antibiotic candidate, Ramoplanin, under investigation for the treatment of *Clostridium difficile*-associated disease. Having completed Phase II clinical trials and obtained a Special Protocol Assessment from the FDA for the Phase III program, we are currently exploring partnering and other strategic opportunities for the continued development and commercialization of Ramoplanin.

Our business growth strategy is to identify new products to acquire, in-license or co-promote for the U.S. marketplace in order to leverage our existing commercial infrastructure.

ANTARA

ANTARA is approved by the FDA to treat hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia in combination with a healthy diet. On August 18, 2006, we acquired rights to ANTARA in the U.S. from Reliant Pharmaceuticals Inc. for $78.0 million plus a $4.3 million payment for ANTARA inventory. In connection with this acquisition, we were assigned rights to and assumed obligations under an exclusive license to the U.S. rights to ANTARA from Ethypharm S.A.

In 2006, total U.S. sales of fenofibrate products were approximately $1.5 billion, a 25% increase over 2005 sales. The fenofibrate market has experienced a 35% average annual growth in sales since 2002. Since we began marketing ANTARA on August 18, 2006 through December 31, 2006, net sales of the drug totaled $16.8 million.

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It is estimated that nearly 37 million Americans have total cholesterol values above recommended levels and heart disease remains the number one cause of death in the U.S. Abnormal cholesterol and lipid levels, known as dyslipidemia, can lead to the development of atherosclerosis, a dangerous hardening of blood vessels and a major risk factor for the development of coronary heart disease.

ANTARA is a once-daily formulation of fenofibrate approved for use in combination with a diet restricted in saturated fat and cholesterol to reduce elevated low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL or bad cholesterol), triglyceride and apolipoprotein B (free floating fats in the blood) levels and to increase high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL or good cholesterol) in adult patients with high cholesterol or an abnormal concentration of lipids in the blood. ANTARA received FDA approval in November 2004 and is approved and marketed in 43 mg and 130 mg doses. ANTARA is the lowest dose fenofibrate currently approved by the FDA.

ANTARA was studied in the Triglyceride Reduction in Metabolic Syndrome study, known as TRIMS, to measure the impact of ANTARA on cholesterol levels in patients with multiple cardiovascular risk factors and to assess the use of ANTARA without regard to meals. Of the 146 patients studied, 70% had hypertension and 32% had diabetes. The double-blind, placebo-controlled trial measured levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDLs and LDLs, as well as other types of cholesterol, during eight weeks of therapy. In the study, ANTARA demonstrated the ability to reduce triglyceride and increase HDL cholesterol levels after two weeks of therapy. At the end of therapy, patients treated with ANTARA had a statistically significant 37% reduction in their triglyceride levels and a statistically significant 14% increase in their HDL levels.

FACTIVE

In April 2003, FACTIVE, a fluoroquinolone antibiotic, was approved by the FDA for the five-day treatment of AECB (acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis) and seven-day treatment of CAP (community acquired pneumonia) of mild to moderate severity. We license the rights to gemifloxacin, the active ingredient in FACTIVE tablets, from LG Life Sciences. We launched FACTIVE in the U.S. in September 2004. In 2006, FACTIVE generated $21.5 million in net revenues.

Chronic bronchitis is a health problem associated with significant morbidity and mortality. It is estimated that chronic bronchitis affects more than 9 million adults in the U.S. Patients with chronic bronchitis are prone to frequent exacerbations, characterized by increased cough and other symptoms of respiratory distress. Studies have estimated that 1 to 4 exacerbations occur each year in patients with chronic bronchitis; studies estimate that two-thirds are caused by bacteria. These exacerbations are estimated to account for approximately 12 million physician visits per year in the U.S.

Community-acquired pneumonia, or CAP, is a common and serious illness in the U.S. Of the 4 to 5 million reported cases per year, nearly 1 million cases occur in patients over the age of 65. CAP cases result in approximately 10 million physician visits and as many as 1 million hospitalizations annually. Antibiotics are the mainstay of treatment for most patients with pneumonia, and where possible, antibiotic treatment should be specific to the pathogen responsible for the infection and individualized.

Over the last decade, resistance to penicillins and macrolides has increased significantly, and in many cases, fluoroquinolones are now recommended as first-line therapy due to their efficacy against a wide range of respiratory pathogens, including many antibiotic resistant strains. The most recent treatment guidelines from the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Thoracic Society recommend fluoroquinolones as a first-line treatment for certain higher-risk patients with CAP and as therapy for treating patients with pneumonia in geographic regions of the U.S. with high levels of macrolide-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

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FACTIVE is currently approved for CAP as a seven-day course of the therapy and we have completed a clinical trial designed to demonstrate that a five-day course of FACTIVE for the treatment of mild to moderate CAP is as effective as the seven-day course of treatment. On September 21, 2006, we received an approvable letter from the FDA for our supplemental New Drug Application (sNDA) seeking approval for the five-day treatment of CAP with FACTIVE tablets. In accordance with the letter, we provided clarification and additional interpretation regarding certain data included in the application to assist the FDA in its evaluation and the FDA has accepted our response as complete. We expect to receive an action letter from the FDA by May 1, 2007. The receipt of the approvable letter does not assure ultimate approval of our sNDA for the five-day treatment of CAP with FACTIVE tablets.

Ramoplanin

In October 2001, we in-licensed U.S. and Canadian rights to Ramoplanin from Vicuron Pharmaceuticals Inc., or Vicuron, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pfizer Inc., and on February 3, 2006, acquired worldwide rights from Vicuron. Ramoplanin is a novel glycolipodepsipeptide antibiotic. In July 2004, we completed a Phase II trial to assess the safety and efficacy of two doses of Ramoplanin versus vancomycin in the treatment of *C. difficile*-associated disease, or CDAD, the most commonly recognized microbial cause of diarrhea, resulting from high rates of colonization in hospitalized patients and the frequent use of antimicrobials. While the study did not meet its primary endpoint, non-inferiority at the test-of-cure visit, the response rates for all three arms were comparable.

Based on the results we observed in our Phase II trial, we had discussions with the FDA on the design of a Phase III program. We subsequently agreed with the FDA to a Special Protocol Assessment regarding the specific components of a Phase III program that, if completed successfully, would support regulatory approval of Ramoplanin for the indication. Given our strategic decision to concentrate our financial resources on building our primary care business in the U.S., we are currently seeking to out-license, co-develop or sell our rights to Ramoplanin to a partner.

Financial

In 2006, our revenues increased to $46.2 million from $23.6 million in 2005, reflecting in part the acquisition of ANTARA in August 2006. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately $44.8 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term and long-term marketable securities and restricted cash.

In financial guidance provided to investors, we have stated that we expect total revenue for fiscal year 2007 to increase by at least 80% from fiscal year 2006 revenue levels, with approximately two-thirds of those revenues from ANTARA. We anticipate net cash utilization of approximately $40 million in 2007, and net cash utilization of between $20 million and $24 million in 2008. This guidance does not include any cash impact of the acquisition and marketing of a third product, which remains one of our top business development goals for 2007.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, we expect to reach a sustainable commercial breakeven point. We use the term commercial breakeven to describe the point at which our revenues from product sales exceed our cost of goods sold (excluding amortization of intangibles), selling and marketing expenses and royalty obligations. Once we have achieved the commercial breakeven point, our sales and marketing organization becomes a net generator of cash and begins to cover other expenses as we progress toward total company profitability.

The statements of financial guidance set forth above are forward-looking statements and are based on management s assumptions of our future financial performance. Some of the important risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking

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statements are included under the heading Risk Factors in this prospectus. We encourage you to read these risks carefully. We caution investors not to place significant reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus.

Recent Developments

On April 11, 2007, we announced preliminary revenue for the first quarter of 2007. We expect to record total revenues of approximately $23 million in the first quarter 2007, compared to $11 million in total revenues in the first quarter of 2006, prior to the acquisition of ANTARA.

During the first quarter of 2007, we expect to record approximately $12 million in revenue from ANTARA® (fenofibrate) capsules and approximately $11 million in revenues from FACTIVE® (gemifloxacin mesylate) tablets. These results reflect a greater emphasis by our sales force on FACTIVE during the winter respiratory tract infection season.

We expect our total cash, including restricted cash and cash equivalents, as of March 31, 2007, to be approximately $38 million, reflecting a cash position decrease during the first quarter of approximately $7 million.

Corporate Information

We are incorporated in The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Our principal executive offices are located at 1000 Winter Street, Suite 2200, Waltham, MA 02451. Our telephone number at this location is (781) 398-2300. Our website is located at http://www.oscient.com . The content on our website and on websites linked from it are for informational purposes and not incorporated into or a part of this prospectus nor intended to be used in connection with either the exchange offers or the new money offering.

Our logo, trademarks and service marks are the property of Oscient. FACTIVE is a trademark of LG Life Sciences, Ltd. ANTARA is a trademark of Oscient. Other trademarks or service marks appearing in this prospectus are the property of their respective holders.

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The Exchange Offers

We have summarized the terms of the exchange offers in this section. Before you decide whether to tender your existing notes in the applicable offer, you should read the detailed description of the offers under The Exchange Offers and of the new notes under Description of New Notes for further information. The exchange offer for the existing 2011 notes and the exchange offer for the existing 2009 notes are separate exchange offers. We may close, extend or terminate one exchange offer without closing, extending or terminating the other.

Terms of the exchange offers *Existing 2011 notes*	We are offering to exchange new notes for up to an aggregate principal amount of $152,750,000 of existing 2011 notes. We are offering to exchange $1,000 principal amount of new notes for each $1,000 principal amount of existing 2011 notes. New notes will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and any integral multiple of $1,000. You may tender all, some or none of your existing 2011 notes.
Existing 2009 notes	We are offering to exchange new notes for up to an aggregate principal amount of $22,310,000 of existing 2009 notes and accrued and unpaid interest on the existing 2009 notes. We are offering to exchange $1,300 principal amount of new notes for each $1,000 principal amount of existing 2009 notes. New notes will be issued in denominations of $1,000 and any integral multiple of $1,000. Any fractional new notes will be settled in cash. You may tender all, some or none of your existing 2009 notes. In connection with the exchange offer, we will be seeking consent from holders of existing 2009 notes to amend the agreement governing the existing 2009 notes to remove certain restrictive covenants. Holders who tender existing 2009 notes will be deemed to consent to the amendments, as described in the applicable letter of transmittal and consent.
Deciding whether to participate in the exchange offers	Neither we nor our officers or directors make any recommendation as to whether you should tender or refrain from tendering all or any portion of your existing notes in the exchange offers. Further, we have not authorized anyone to make any such recommendation. You must make your own decision whether to tender your existing notes in the exchange offers and, if so, the aggregate amount of existing notes to tender. You should read this prospectus and the applicable letter of transmittal and consult with your advisors, if any, to make that decision based on your own financial position and requirements. In particular, you should know that there are certain significant adverse tax consequences that could result from the exchange of existing notes or the holding, conversion or other disposition of the new notes. Investors considering the exchange of existing notes for new notes should discuss the tax

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	consequences with their own tax advisors. See Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations. The exchange offers are separate and distinct from the new money offering and whether or not you indicate an interest to participate in the new money offering will have no effect on your ability to participate in the exchange offers.
Expiration date; extension; termination	Each exchange offer and withdrawal rights will expire at 11:59 p.m., New York City time, on April 25, 2007, or any subsequent time or date to which the applicable exchange offer is extended. We may extend the expiration date or amend any of the terms or conditions of the exchange offers for any reason. In the case of an extension, we will issue a press release or other public announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day after the previously scheduled expiration date. If we extend the expiration date, you must tender your existing notes prior to the date identified in the press release or public announcement if you wish to participate in the applicable exchange offer. In the case of an amendment, we will issue a press release or other public announcement. We have the right to: extend the expiration date of the exchange offers and retain all tendered existing notes, subject to your right to withdraw your tendered existing notes; and waive any condition or otherwise amend any of the terms or conditions of the exchange offers in any respect, other than the condition that the registration statement relating to the exchange offers be declared effective.
Conditions to the exchange offers	The exchange offers are subject to the registration statement, and any post-effective amendment to the registration statement covering the new notes, being effective under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. The exchange offers are also subject to customary conditions, which we may waive. The satisfaction or waiver of the conditions, other than those that relate to governmental or regulatory conditions necessary to the consummation of the exchange offers, will be determined as of April 25, 2007, the expiration date of each exchange offer.
Withdrawal rights	You may withdraw a tender of your existing notes at any time before the applicable exchange offer expires by delivering a written notice of withdrawal to U.S. Bank National Association, the exchange agent, before the expiration date. If you change your mind, you may retender your existing notes by again following the exchange offer procedures before the applicable

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exchange offer expires. In addition, if we have not accepted your tendered existing notes for exchange, you may withdraw your existing notes at any time after May 25, 2007.

Procedures for tendering outstanding existing notes *Existing 2011 Notes*

If you hold existing 2011 notes through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, you should contact that person promptly if you wish to tender your existing 2011 notes. Tenders of your existing 2011 notes will be effected by book-entry transfers through The Depository Trust Company.

If you hold existing 2011 notes through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee, you may also comply with the procedures for guaranteed delivery.

Please do not send letters of transmittal to us. You should send letters of transmittal to U.S. Bank National Association, the exchange agent, at its office as indicated under The Exchange Offers at the end of this prospectus or in the letter of transmittal. The exchange agent can answer your questions regarding how to tender your existing 2011 notes.

Existing 2009 notes

If you wish to tender your existing 2009 notes, you should deliver the certificates representing such existing 2009 notes and a completed and signed letter of transmittal and consent together with certificates representing such existing 2009 notes to the exchange agent.

Please do not send certificates representing existing 2009 notes or letters of transmittal and consents to us. You should send letters of transmittal and consents to the exchange agent at its office as indicated under The Exchange Offers at the end of this prospectus or in the letter of transmittal and consent. The exchange agent can answer your questions regarding how to tender your existing 2009 notes.

Accrued interest on existing notes *Existing 2011 notes*

Existing 2011 note holders will receive accrued and unpaid interest on any existing 2011 notes accepted in the exchange offer. The amount of accrued interest will be calculated from the last interest payment date up to, but excluding, the closing date of the exchange offer and will be paid in cash. Accordingly, there will not be a gap in the interest accrual on existing 2011 notes tendered in the exchange offer.

Existing 2009 notes

Existing 2009 note holders will receive additional new notes in exchange for accrued and unpaid interest on any existing 2009 notes accepted in the exchange offer. The amount of accrued interest will be calculated from the original issuance date up to,

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	but excluding, the closing date of the exchange offer. Accordingly, there will not be a gap in the interest accrual on existing 2009 notes tendered in the exchange offer.
Interest on new notes	Interest on the new notes will be payable at a rate of 3.50% per year, payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing October 15, 2007. Interest on the new notes will begin to accrue from the closing date of the applicable exchange offer.
Trading	Our common shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol OSCI.
Information agent	Georgeson Inc.
Exchange agent	U.S. Bank National Association
Dealer manager	Piper Jaffray & Co.
Risk factors	You should carefully consider the matters described under Risk Factors, as well as other information set forth in this prospectus and in the applicable letter of transmittal.
Consequences of not exchanging existing notes *Existing 2011 Notes*	The liquidity and trading market for existing 2011 notes not tendered in the exchange offer could be adversely affected to the extent a significant amount of the existing 2011 notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer.
Existing 2009 Notes	The liquidity for existing 2009 notes not tendered in the exchange offer could be adversely affected to the extent a significant amount of the existing 2009 notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer. In addition, if we receive tenders and consents from holders of a majority of our existing 2009 notes, the agreement governing the existing 2009 notes will be amended to remove certain restrictive covenants. In that case, existing 2009 notes not tendered in the exchange offer would no longer have the benefit of such restrictive covenants.
Tax consequences	See Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for a description of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences associated with the exchange offers and the new money offering.
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	Earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by $78.5 million, $88.6 million, $93.3 million, $29.8 million and $34.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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The New Money Offering

We have summarized the terms of the new money offer in this section. The new money offering is separate and distinct from the exchange offers. Before you decide to invest in additional new notes in the new money offering, you should read the detailed description of the offer under The New Money Offering and of the new notes under Description of New Notes for further information.

Terms of the new money offering	We are offering to the public up to $60,000,000 aggregate principal amount of new notes for cash.
Offering price	The new notes will be issued at 77.5% of the principal amount (plus accrued interest from May 1, 2007).
Use of proceeds	We expect to use the net proceeds from the new money offering for general corporate purposes, which may include expanding our commercial and marketing efforts, increasing working capital, funding capital and clinical developments, acquiring new products or technologies, and making other investments.
Placement agent	Piper Jaffray & Co.
Indications of interest	If you are interested in participating in the new money offering, you should provide your indication of interest directly to Piper Jaffray at (415) 984-5141, attention Simon Manning or Brian Sullivan. All sales of the new notes will be made at the discretion of the placement agent in consultation with us. You need not participate in the exchange offers in order to deliver an indication of interest to participate in the new money offering.
Allocation of new notes in the new money offering	Neither we nor the placement agent may confirm an allocation on any indication of interest or offer to buy new notes until the registration statement relating to the new money offering, of which this prospectus is a part, has become effective. You may withdraw or change your indication of interest or offer to buy new notes, without obligation or commitment of any kind, at any time prior to being contacted by the placement agent, informed of your allocation and asked to confirm your allocation or withdraw your indication of interest after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. You will not be obligated to buy new notes by indicating an interest or offering to buy new notes. Even if you indicate your interest in buying new notes, you may not receive any allocation of new notes or your allocation may be for an amount substantially less than the amount of your indication of interest. Allocations of new notes may not be proportional to the total indications of interest that are made in the new money offering. Allocation decisions will be at the discretion of the placement agent, in consultation with the Company, who will

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	consider various factors such as, but not limited to, investment interest in us, investment objectives, and investor diversification. Neither we nor the placement agent will consider whether or not you are a holder of the existing notes or participate in the exchange offers as a relevant factor when determining the allocation of the new notes in the new money offering.
Deciding whether to participate in the new money offering	Neither we nor our officers or directors make any recommendation as to whether you should indicate your interest in participating in the new money offering. Further, we have not authorized anyone to make any such recommendation. You must make your own decision whether to indicate your interest in purchasing new notes, and if so, whether to purchase the total amount of new notes that may be allocated to you. You should read this prospectus and consult with your advisors, if any, to make that decision based on your own financial position and requirements. In particular, you should know that there are certain significant adverse tax consequences that could result from the holding, conversion or other disposition of the new notes. Investors considering the purchase of new notes in the new money offering should discuss the tax consequences with their own tax advisors. See Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

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Comparison of New Notes and Existing Notes

The following is a brief summary of the terms of the new notes and the existing notes. For a more detailed description of the new notes and existing notes, see Description of New Notes, Description of Existing 2009 Notes, and Description of Existing 2011 Notes.

	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Securities	Up to $246,792,000 in principal amount of our 3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011, $186,792,000 of which is being offered in the exchange offers and up to $60,000,000 of which is being separately offered in the new money offering.	As of the date of this prospectus, there is $152,750,000 in principal amount of our existing 3 1/2% Senior Convertible Notes due 2011 outstanding.	As of the date of this prospectus, there is $22,310,000 in principal amount of our existing 5% Convertible Promissory Notes due 2009 outstanding. As of May 1, 2007, the expected closing date of the exchange offers, there will be approximately $3,876,000 in accrued interest on our existing 5% Convertible Promissory Notes due 2009.
Issuer	Oscient Pharmaceuticals Corporation, a Massachusetts corporation.	Oscient Pharmaceuticals Corporation, a Massachusetts corporation.	Oscient Pharmaceuticals Corporation, a Massachusetts corporation.
Maturity	April 15, 2011.	April 15, 2011.	February 6, 2009.
Interest	Interest on the new notes will be payable at a rate of 3.50% per year, payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing October 15, 2007.	Interest on the existing 2011 notes is payable at a rate of 3.50% per year, payable semiannually on April 15 and October 15 of each year.	Interest on the existing 2009 notes is payable at a rate of 5.00% per year, compounded semiannually, to be paid on the maturity date and on any accelerated maturity.
	We will pay interest on the new notes only in cash.	Interest on the existing 2011 notes is payable only in cash.	Accrued interest is payable in cash on the maturity date, redemption at our option or the option of the holders upon a liquidation event and any accelerated maturity.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Conversion rights	The new notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at anytime on or prior to maturity, into shares of our common stock at an initial conversion rate of 74.0741 shares per $1,000 principal amount of new notes (equal to a conversion price of approximately $13.50 per share). The conversion rate will be subject to adjustment.	The existing 2011 notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at anytime on or prior to maturity, into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 18.8196 shares per $1,000 principal amount of existing 2011 notes (equal to a conversion price of approximately $53.14 per share).	The existing 2009 notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, at anytime on or prior to maturity, into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 18.8202 shares per $1,000 principal amount of existing 2009 notes (equal to a conversion price of approximately $53.13 per share).
	There will be no limitation as to the principal amount of the new notes you can convert at any time.	There is no limitation as to the principal amount of existing 2011 notes you can convert at any time.	There is no limitation as to the principal amount of existing 2009 notes you can convert at any time.
Auto-conversion	We will have the right to automatically convert some or all of the new notes (an automatic conversion) on or prior to the maturity date if the closing price of our common shares has exceeded 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days during any consecutive 30 trading day period (an automatic conversion price).	None.	We have the right to automatically convert some or all of the existing 2009 notes on or prior to the maturity date if the average of the closing sale prices for any 15 consecutive trading days is greater than 150% of the conversion price then in effect.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Additional interest upon automatic conversion	If we elect to automatically convert some or all of your new notes on or prior to May 10, 2010, we will pay additional interest to holders of new notes being converted. This additional interest will be equal to the amount of interest that would have been payable on the new notes from the last day interest was paid on the new notes, through and including May 10, 2010. Additional interest, if any, will be paid in cash or, solely at our option, in our common shares or a combination of cash and our common shares. If we pay additional interest upon an automatic conversion with our common shares, such shares will be valued at 90% of the automatic conversion price that is in effect at that time.	None.	None.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Additional interest upon voluntary conversion	If you elect to voluntarily convert some or all of your new notes on or prior to May 10, 2010, we will pay additional interest to holders of new notes being converted. This additional interest will be equal to the amount of interest that would have been payable on the new notes from the last day interest was paid on the new notes, through and including May 10, 2010. Additional interest, if any, will be paid in cash or, solely at our option, in our common shares or a combination of cash and our common shares. If we pay additional interest upon a voluntary conversion with our common shares, such shares will be valued at the conversion price then in effect.		
Repurchase or redemption at holder s option upon a fundamental change	You may require us to repurchase your new notes upon a fundamental change, as described in Description of New Notes, in cash at 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to but excluding the fundamental change repurchase date.	You may require us to repurchase your existing 2011 notes upon a fundamental change, as described in Description of Existing 2011 Notes, in cash at 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to but excluding the fundamental change repurchase date.	You may require us to redeem your existing 2009 notes upon the occurrence of a liquidation event, as described in Description of Existing 2009 Notes, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to but excluding the liquidation event repurchase date.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Conversion rate adjustment upon a fundamental change	In the event of a fundamental change, we may be required to increase the conversion rate for the new notes surrendered for conversion in connection with the fundamental change. See Description of New Notes Conversion rate adjustment on a fundamental change. In no event will the conversion rate exceed 113.0741 shares per $1,000 principal amount of new notes (subject to adjustment).	None, although in connection with a fundamental change, we may be required to pay a make-whole premium to the holders of existing 2011 notes. See Description of Existing 2011 Notes Repurchase of the existing 2011 notes at the option of holders upon a fundamental change.	None.
Optional redemption	Prior to May 10, 2010, the new notes are not redeemable. On or after May 10, 2010, we may redeem some or all of the new notes for cash at 100% of the principal amount of the new notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to but excluding the redemption date.	Prior to May 10, 2010, the existing 2011 notes are not redeemable. On or after May 10, 2010, we may redeem some or all of the existing 2011 notes for cash at 100% of the principal amount of the existing 2011 notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to but excluding the redemption date.	None.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Ranking	The new notes will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and will rank equal in priority with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, including any existing notes that remain outstanding after the expiration of the exchange offers and senior in right of payment to all of our future subordinated indebtedness. The new notes will effectively rank junior to any of our secured indebtedness and any of our indebtedness that is guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The new notes will be structurally subordinated to all liabilities of our subsidiaries.	The existing 2011 notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equal in priority with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, and senior in right of payment to all of our future subordinated indebtedness. The existing 2011 notes effectively rank junior to any of our secured indebtedness and any of our indebtedness that is guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The existing 2011 notes are structurally subordinated to all liabilities of our subsidiaries.	The existing 2009 notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equal in priority with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, and senior in right of payment to all of our future subordinated indebtedness. The existing 2009 notes effectively rank junior to any of our secured indebtedness and any of our indebtedness that is guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The existing 2009 notes are structurally subordinated to all liabilities of our subsidiaries.
Limitations on indebtedness and liens	None.	None.	There are certain limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness and liens. See Description of Existing 2009 Notes Certain Covenants. However, in connection with the exchange offer for the existing 2009 notes, we will be seeking consent from holders of existing 2009 notes to amend the agreement governing the existing 2009 notes to remove such limitations.

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	New Notes	Existing 2011 Notes	Existing 2009 Notes
Extension of cure period for event of default for late SEC reports	If we fail to timely file our annual or quarterly reports with the SEC in accordance with the new notes indenture or to comply with the requirements of Section 314(a)(1) of the Trust Indenture Act, which we refer to as a filing failure, we may elect to pay the holders an extension fee which will accrue at a rate of 1.00% per annum of the aggregate principal amount of new notes then outstanding. The extension fee will accrue on the new notes from the date that is 60 days after notice of the filing failure is given by holders to, but excluding, the earlier of the date on which we make the filings that gave rise to the filing failure and the date that is 180 days after the date such notice was given by holders.	None.	None.

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Questions and Answers About the Exchange Offers and New Money Offering

Why is the Company doing the exchange offers and the new money offering?

We believe that the exchange offers and new money offering are important components of our plan to re-calibrate our capital structure in order to better execute our business strategy. If the exchange offers and new money offer are fully subscribed, they will:

- position us to be able to convert a substantial portion of our debt into common shares if the closing price of our common shares exceeds 130% of the conversion price; and
- provide us with additional capital for general corporate purposes, which may include expanding our commercial and marketing efforts, increasing working capital, funding capital expenditures and clinical development, acquiring new products or technologies, and making other investments.

What will I receive in exchange for my existing notes?

If you tender your existing notes in the exchange offers you will receive new notes with the following characteristics:

- For each $1,000 in principal amount of your existing 2011 notes exchanged, you will receive $1,000 in principal amount of our new notes;
- For each $1,000 in principal amount of your existing 2009 notes exchanged, you will receive $1,300 in principal amount of our new notes;
- Interest will accrue on the new notes at a rate of 3.50% per year;
- Each $1,000 in principal amount of new notes will be convertible at an initial conversion rate of 74.0741 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes (equal to a conversion price of approximately $13.50 per share), subject to adjustment, at any time prior to the close of business on the maturity date;
- After May 10, 2010, we may redeem some or all of the notes at 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

These are only some of the material terms of the new notes, and you should read the Questions and Answers About Voluntary Conversion and Auto-Conversion of the New Notes and the detailed description of the new notes under Description of New Notes for further information.

Are the exchange offers conditioned upon a minimum number of existing 2011 notes or existing 2009 notes being tendered or any minimum number of new notes being purchased for cash in the new money offering?

No, neither of the exchange offers are conditioned upon any minimum number of either the existing 2011 notes or the existing 2009 notes being tendered or any minimum number of new notes being purchased for cash. We may close, extend or terminate one exchange offer without closing, extending or terminating the other. The exchange offers are subject to customary conditions, which we may waive.

How soon must I act if I decide to participate in the exchange offers?

Unless we extend the expiration date, the exchange offers will expire on April 25, 2007 at 11:59 p.m., New York City time. The exchange agent must receive all required documents and instructions on or before April 25, 2007 or you will not be able to participate in the exchange offers.

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What happens if I do not participate in the exchange offers?

The decision of a holder of existing notes not to participate in the exchange offers will not affect his or her eligibility to indicate interest for new notes in the new money offering. If a significant number of the existing notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offers, the liquidity and the trading market for the existing notes that remain outstanding will likely be impaired. We and the placement agent will not consider whether or not a holder of the existing notes participates in the exchange offers as a relevant factor when determining the allocation of the new notes in the new money offering.

In addition, if in connection with the exchange offer, we receive tenders and consents from holders of a majority of our existing 2009 notes, the agreement governing the existing 2009 notes will be amended to remove certain restrictive covenants. In that case, existing 2009 notes not tendered in the exchange offer would no longer have the benefit of such restrictive covenants.

How do I indicate my interest for new notes for cash in the new money offering?

If you are interested in purchasing new notes for cash, please contact Piper Jaffray & Co. at (415) 984-5141, attention Simon Manning or Brian Sullivan. Allocations of new notes in the new money offering will be made by the placement agent, after consultation with us. The closing of the new money offering is anticipated to occur on the same day as the closing of the exchange offers.

How will fractional new notes be settled in the exchange offer for the existing 2009 notes?

We will exchange $1,300 principal amount of new notes for each $1,000 principal amount of existing 2009 notes tendered in the exchange offer. We will issue new notes only in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples of $1,000. We will settle any fractional new notes in cash. For example, if you tender three existing 2009 notes ($3,000 aggregate principal amount), you will receive three new notes ($3,000 aggregate principal amount) and $900 in cash in lieu of fractional new notes ($3,000 aggregate principal amount of existing 2009 notes x 1.3 = $3,900, which you would receive in the form of three new notes and $900 in cash).

What should I do if I have additional questions about the exchange offers or the new money offering?

If you have any questions, need additional copies of the offering material, or otherwise need assistance, please contact the information agent for the offering:

Georgeson Inc.

17 State Street, 10th Floor

New York, New York 10004

(888) 549-6633

To receive copies of our recent SEC filings, you can contact us by mail or refer to the other sources described under Where You Can Find More Information.

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Questions and Answers About Voluntary Conversion and Automatic Conversion of the New Notes

When can I voluntarily convert my new notes?

Unless we call some or all of the new notes for redemption, you can voluntarily convert all or a portion of your new notes at any time on or prior to maturity. If we call some or all of the new notes for redemption or an automatic conversion date is set and you want to voluntarily convert your new notes, you must convert your new notes before the close of business on the last business day prior to the redemption date or auto-conversion date, as applicable.

What will I receive when I voluntarily convert my new notes?

For each new note that you voluntarily convert before May 10, 2010, you will receive additional interest equal to the amount of interest that would have been payable on the new notes from the last day interest was paid on the new notes, through and including May 10, 2010. This additional interest will be paid in cash or in common shares, at our option. If we pay this additional interest in common shares, these shares will be valued at the conversion price that is in effect at the time of conversion.

When can the Company automatically convert my new notes?

We may elect, at our option, to automatically convert all or a portion of your new notes at any time prior to the maturity of the new notes, if the closing price of our common shares has exceeded the automatic conversion price for at least 20 trading days during any consecutive 30 trading day period ending within five trading days prior to the notice of automatic conversion.

What will I receive if the Company automatically converts my new notes?

If we elect to automatically convert all or a portion of your notes before May 10, 2010, you will receive, for each new note so converted, additional interest equal to the amount of interest that would have been payable on the new notes from the last day interest was paid on the new notes, through and including May 10, 2010. This additional interest shall be paid in cash or in common shares at our option. If we pay this additional interest in common shares, these shares will be valued at 90% of the automatic conversion price that is in effect at that time.

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SUMMARY HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents our summary historical financial data. You should read carefully the financial statements included in this prospectus, including the notes to the financial statements and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The summary financial data in this section are not intended to replace the financial statements. We derived the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 from our audited financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. We derived the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 from our audited financial statements which are not included herein. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results. See the notes to the financial statements for an explanation of the method used to determine the number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2006[3]	2005	2004[4]	2003	2002
Statement of Operations Data:	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Product sales	$ 38,244	$ 20,458	$ 4,067	$	$
Co-promotion	6,890	2,954			
Biopharmaceutical/other	1,018	197	2,546	7,009	7,716
Total revenues[1]	46,152	23,609	6,613	7,009	7,716
Costs of product sales and operating expenses	118,071	112,281	97,229	39,943	41,460
Loss from operations	(71,919)	(88,672)	(90,616)	(32,934)	(33,744)
Net other (expense) income	(6,379)	44	(2,863)	3,546	(116)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(78,298)	(88,628)	(93,479)	(29,388)	(33,860)
Provision for income tax	(179)				
Net loss from continuing operations	(78,477)	(88,628)	(93,479)	(29,388)	(33,860)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		35	208	(401)	(157)
Net loss	$ (78,477)	$ (88,593)	$ (93,271)	$ (29,789)	$ (34,017)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted[2]	$ (6.58)	$ (9.26)	$ (10.61)	$ (9.06)	$ (11.87)
Weighted average basic and diluted common shares outstanding[2]	11,925	9,569	8,794	3,286	2,865

	As of December 31,				
Balance Sheet Data:	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and long and short-term marketable securities	$ 44,808	$ 80,044	$ 176,628	$ 28,665	$ 50,866
Working capital	39,808	77,750	156,021	18,897	36,511
Total assets	279,407	241,095	340,560	40,516	65,845
Long-term liabilities	250,977	191,289	193,397	292	15,654
Shareholders (deficit) equity	(1,996)	28,101	114,400	29,940	35,417

[1] Does not include revenue from discontinued operations related to our genomics business.
[2] Adjusted to account for the effect of the 1-for-8 reverse stock split effectuated on November 15, 2006.
[3] We acquired the ANTARA assets on August 18, 2006.
[4] We completed a merger with Genesoft on February 6, 2004.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information contained in this prospectus before you decide to exchange your existing notes for new notes or buy for cash additional new notes. Some of the following risks relate principally to our business and the industry in which we operate. Other risks relate principally to the securities markets and ownership of our securities. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or risks that we currently consider immaterial, may also impair our operations or results. If any of the following risks actually occurs, we may not be able to conduct our business as currently planned, and our financial condition and operating results could be seriously harmed. In that case, the market price of our common stock, the existing notes and the new notes could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a history of significant operating losses and expect losses to continue for some time.

We have a history of significant operating losses and expect losses to continue for some time. We had a net loss of approximately $78,477,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006 and at that date had an accumulated deficit of approximately $415,905,000. The losses have resulted primarily from costs incurred in research and development, including our clinical trials and product acquisitions, from sales and marketing, and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations and product sales. These costs have exceeded our revenues which to date have been generated principally from sales of FACTIVE and ANTARA, co-promotion revenues based on the sale of TESTIM gel (which we no longer promote), and our legacy collaborations, government grants and sequencing services.

We anticipate that we will incur additional losses in the current year and in future years and cannot predict when, if ever, we will achieve profitability. These losses are expected to continue, principally in the sales and marketing area as we seek to grow sales of FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules and as we seek to acquire additional approved products or product candidates. Additionally, our partners product development efforts that utilize our genomic discoveries are at an early stage and, accordingly, we do not expect our losses to be substantially mitigated by revenues from milestone payments or royalties under those agreements for a number of years, if ever.

Our business is very dependent on the commercial success of FACTIVE and ANTARA.

FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules are currently our only commercial products and we expect that they will likely account for substantially all of our product revenues for at least the next several years or until we successfully acquire, in-license or enter into co-promotion agreements for additional products.

FACTIVE tablets have FDA marketing approval for the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity, or CAP, and acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, or AECB. ANTARA is approved by the FDA to treat hypercholesterolemia (high blood cholesterol) and hypertriglyceridemia (high triglycerides) in combination with a healthy diet. The commercial success of FACTIVE and ANTARA will depend upon their continued acceptance by regulators, physicians, patients and other key decision-makers as a safe, therapeutic and cost-effective alternative to other products used, or currently being developed, to treat CAP and AECB, in the case of FACTIVE tablets, or hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia, in the case of ANTARA capsules. If FACTIVE and ANTARA are not commercially successful, we will have to find additional sources of funding or curtail or cease operations.

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If third parties challenge the validity of the patents or proprietary rights of our marketed products or assert that we have infringed their patents or proprietary rights, we may become involved in intellectual property disputes and litigation that would be costly, time consuming, and prevent the commercialization of ANTARA and/or FACTIVE.

The intellectual property rights of biopharmaceutical companies, including us, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal, scientific and factual questions. Our success in developing and commercializing biopharmaceutical products may depend, in part, on our ability to operate without infringing on the intellectual property rights of others and to prevent others from infringing on our intellectual property rights. There has been substantial litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights in the biopharmaceutical industry. We may become party to patent litigation or proceedings at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or a foreign patent office to determine our patent rights with respect to third parties which may include competitors in the biopharmaceutical industry. Interference proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or opposition proceedings in a foreign patent office may be necessary to establish which party was the first to discover such intellectual property. We may become involved in patent litigation against third parties to enforce our patent rights, to invalidate patents held by such third parties, or to defend against such claims. The cost to us of any patent litigation or similar proceeding could be substantial, and it may absorb significant management time. We do not expect to maintain separate insurance to cover intellectual property infringement. Our general liability insurance policy does not cover our infringement of the intellectual property rights of others. If infringement litigation against us is resolved unfavorably, we may be enjoined from manufacturing or selling certain of our products or services and be liable for damages. In certain cases, a license may be available, although we may not be able to obtain such a license on commercially acceptable terms, or at all.

We are aware of U.S. patents that are controlled by third parties that may be construed to encompass ANTARA. However, we believe that, if these patents were asserted against us, we would have valid defenses that ANTARA does not infringe any valid claims of these patents or that the patents would be found to be unenforceable. Nonetheless, in order to successfully challenge the validity of any U.S. patent, we would need to overcome the presumption of validity which is accorded to issued patents in the U.S. If any of these patents were found to be valid and enforceable and we were found to infringe any of them, or any other patent rights of third parties, we would be required to pay damages, cease the sale of ANTARA or pay additional royalties on manufacture and sales of ANTARA. If we are unable to market or sell ANTARA, or if we are obligated to pay significant damages or additional royalties, our earnings attributable to ANTARA would be reduced and our business would be materially adversely affected. Even if we prevail, the cost to us of any patent litigation would likely be substantial, and it may absorb significant management time. If the other party in any such litigation has substantially greater resources than us, we may be forced, due to cost constraints, to seek to settle any such litigation on terms less favorable to us than we might be able to obtain if we had greater resources.

We intend to raise additional funds in the future.

We believe our existing funds and anticipated cash generated from operations should be sufficient to support our current plans through at least the end of 2007. We will need to raise additional capital in the future to fund our operations, to support our sales and marketing activities, fund clinical trials and other research and development activities, and other potential commercial or development opportunities. In addition, if we are unable to complete the new money offering, we will need to seek additional capital from an alternative source. We may seek funding through additional public or private equity offerings, debt or other strategic financings or agreements with customers or vendors. Our ability to raise additional capital, however, will be impacted by, among other factors, the investment market for biopharmaceutical companies and the progress of the FACTIVE and ANTARA commercial programs, our ability to acquire, in-license or enter into co-promotion agreements for additional products, our progress in finding a development and commercialization partner for Ramoplanin and our progress with

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other business development transactions. There is no assurance we will be successful in raising any additional funds in the new money offering and other sources of financing may not be available to us when needed, or, if available, may not be available on favorable terms. If we cannot obtain adequate financing on acceptable terms when such financing is required, our business will be adversely affected.

Future fundraising could dilute the ownership interests of our shareholders.

In order to raise additional funds, we may issue equity or convertible debt securities in the future. Depending upon the market price of our shares at the time of any transaction, we may be required to sell a significant percentage of the outstanding shares of our common stock in order to fund our operating plans, potentially requiring a shareholder vote. In addition, we may have to sell securities at a discount to the prevailing market price, resulting in further dilution to our shareholders.

We need to continue to develop marketing and sales capabilities to successfully commercialize FACTIVE tablets, ANTARA capsules and our other product candidates, including effectively integrating the ANTARA product into our commercial operations.

FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules are the first two FDA-approved products which we own and promote. To date, we still have limited marketing and sales experience. The launch of FACTIVE occurred in September of 2004, and we recently acquired the rights to ANTARA in August 2006. The continued development of these marketing and sales capabilities, including any expansion of our sales force, will require significant expenditures, management resources and time. Failure to continue to successfully integrate ANTARA and establish sufficient sales and marketing capabilities in a timely and regulatory compliant manner may adversely affect our ability to assume and continue to grow the ANTARA brand and related product sales.

Our product and product candidates face significant competition in the marketplace.

ANTARA

ANTARA is a fenofibrate product approved by the FDA to treat hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia in combination with a healthy diet. The marketing of current and additional branded versions of fenofibrate could reduce our net sales of ANTARA and adversely impact our revenues. The primary competition for ANTARA in the fenofibrate market is Tricor 145 mg, a product manufactured by Abbott Laboratories, which accounted for approximately 94% of U.S. fenofibrate sales for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2006. ANTARA also competes with Triglide, a fenofibrate marketed by Sciele Pharma, Inc., which accounted for approximately 1.2% of U.S. fenofibrate sales for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2006.

Additionally, several generic versions of fenofibrate in varying doses are also available for the treatment of dyslipidemias. In May 2005, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. obtained final FDA approval to market a generic version of Abbott Laboratories 160 mg Tricor tablet (which is no longer marketed or sold). In January 2006, Cipher Pharmaceuticals, Inc. obtained final FDA approval to market a 150 mg strength of fenofibrate.

There are also several non-fenofibrate FDA-approved products with similar indications as ANTARA which could compete with ANTARA, including statins, omega-3 fatty acids, niacin and fixed-dose, combination products.

We are also aware that LifeCycle Pharma A/S is developing a 40 mg and a 120 mg fenofibrate product and, on December 27, 2006, we received notice that LifeCycle Pharma had filed a new drug application with the FDA referencing ANTARA in accordance with the provisions of section 505(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Under current FDA policies, a section 505(b)(2) new drug application may be used to seek approval based in part on the FDA s prior findings of safety and efficacy for another

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entity s application, including for a product whose strength, dosage form, route of administration or labeling differs from the product covered by the application for the other drug being referenced, known as the reference listed drug. A 505(b)(2) application can be based in part on a showing that the proposed product is bioequivalent to the reference listed drug. LifeCycle Pharma s 505(b)(2) application included a certification, known as a Paragraph IV certification, alleging that its fenofibrate product does not infringe the patents that have been submitted to the FDA for ANTARA and listed in FDA s publication known as the Orange Book. We decided, based on the current patent estate for ANTARA and Lifecycle Pharma s product description, not to pursue litigation.

The growth of any of these competitive branded products or the marketing of generic fenofibrate products could result in a decrease in ANTARA sales, pressure on the price at which we are able to sell ANTARA, reduce our profit margins, reduce our net sales of ANTARA and adversely impact our revenues.

FACTIVE

FACTIVE tablets are approved for the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity and acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis. There are several classes of antibiotics that are primary competitors for the treatment of these indications, including other fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin), macrolides (clarithromycin and azithromycin), telithromycin and penicillins (amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium).

Many generic antibiotics are also currently prescribed to treat these infections. Moreover, a number of the antibiotic products that are competitors of FACTIVE tablets have composition of matter patents which have gone or will be going off patent at dates ranging from 2003 to 2016. As these competitors lose patent protection, their manufacturers will likely decrease their promotional efforts. However, makers of generic drugs will likely begin to produce some of these competing products and this could result in pressure on the price at which we are able to sell FACTIVE tablets and reduce our profit margins.

Ramoplanin

Ramoplanin is in clinical development for the treatment of *Clostridium difficile*-associated disease (CDAD). We are aware of two products currently utilized in the marketplace Vancocin® pulvules (vancomycin), a product marketed by ViroPharma Inc., and metronidazole, a generic product for treatment of this indication. We are also aware of several companies with products in development for the treatment of CDAD as well as the potential for generic vancomycin.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater capital resources and human resources than us. Furthermore, many of those competitors are more experienced than us in drug discovery, clinical development and commercialization, and in obtaining regulatory approvals. As a result, those competitors may discover, develop and commercialize pharmaceutical products or services before us. In addition, our competitors may discover, develop and commercialize products or services that are more effective than, or otherwise render non-competitive or obsolete, the products or services that we or our collaborators are seeking to develop and commercialize. Moreover, these competitors may obtain patent protection or other intellectual property rights that would limit our rights or the ability of our collaborators to develop or commercialize pharmaceutical products or services.

Our failure to in-license, co-promote or acquire and develop additional product candidates or approved products will impair our ability to grow.

As part of our growth strategy, we intend to acquire, develop and commercialize additional product candidates or approved products. The success of this strategy depends upon our ability to identify, select and acquire biopharmaceutical products that meet our criteria. We may not be able to acquire the rights

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to additional product candidates and approved products on terms that we find acceptable, or at all. The acquisition of rights to additional products would likely require us to make significant up-front cash payments, which could adversely affect our liquidity and/or accelerate our need to raise additional capital and/or secure external sources of financing. We may seek funding for product acquisitions through equity or debt offerings, through royalty-based financings or by a combination of these methods, such as the financing we completed with Paul Royalty Fund Holdings II, LP, an affiliate of Paul Capital Partners, or Paul Capital, to fund the ANTARA acquisition. There is no assurance that we will be able to raise the funds necessary to complete any product acquisitions on acceptable terms or at all. If we raise funds it could dilute shareholders, or if we use existing resources it could adversely affect our liquidity and accelerate our need to raise additional capital.

New product candidates acquired or in-licensed by us may require additional research and development efforts prior to commercial sale, including extensive preclinical and/or clinical testing and approval by the FDA and corresponding foreign regulatory authorities. All product candidates are prone to the risks of failure inherent in pharmaceutical product development, including the possibility that the product candidate will not be safe, effective or approved by regulatory authorities. In addition, it is uncertain whether any approved products that we develop or acquire will be:

- manufactured or produced economically;
- successfully commercialized; or
- widely accepted in the marketplace.

We cannot expand the indications for which we will market FACTIVE unless we receive FDA approval for each additional indication. Failure to expand these indications will limit the size of the commercial market for FACTIVE.

In April 2003, FACTIVE tablets were approved by the FDA for the seven-day treatment of community-acquired pneumonia of mild to moderate severity (CAP) and the five-day treatment of acute bacterial exacerbations of chronic bronchitis (AECB). In our attempt to continue to develop the market for FACTIVE, we completed a clinical trial designed to demonstrate that a five-day course of FACTIVE for the treatment of mild to moderate CAP is as effective as the currently approved seven-day course of treatment. On September 21, 2006, we received an approvable letter from the FDA for the sNDA seeking approval for the five-day treatment CAP with FACTIVE tablets. According to the letter, we were required to provide clarification and additional interpretation regarding certain data included in the application to assist the FDA in its evaluation. We recently delivered this additional information to the FDA and the FDA has accepted our response as complete. We cannot be certain whether additional data will be required or if the five-day CAP sNDA will ultimately be approved. In November 2005, we filed an sNDA seeking approval for acute bacterial sinusitis. In September 2006, the FDA s Anti-Infective Drugs Advisory Committee voted not to recommend approval of this sNDA and, in November 2006, we voluntarily withdrew our sNDA. If we encounter similar issues with the FDA in the future or are otherwise unsuccessful in expanding the approved indications for the use of FACTIVE, the size of the commercial market for FACTIVE will be limited.

Seasonal fluctuations in demand for FACTIVE may cause our operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

We expect demand for FACTIVE to be highest between December 1 and March 31 as the incidence of respiratory tract infections, including CAP and AECB, tends to increase during the winter months. In addition, fluctuations in the duration and severity of the annual respiratory tract infection season may cause our product sales to vary from year to year. Due to these seasonal fluctuations in demand, our results in one quarter may not be indicative of the results for any other quarter or for the entire year.

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We, as well as our partners, are subject to numerous complex regulatory requirements and failure to comply with these regulations, or the cost of compliance with these regulations, may harm our business.

Virtually all aspects of our and our partners activities are subject to regulation by numerous governmental authorities in the U.S., Europe, Canada, Mexico and elsewhere. These regulations govern or affect the testing, manufacture, safety, effectiveness, labeling, storage, record-keeping, approval, distribution, advertising and promotion of FACTIVE, ANTARA, Ramoplanin and our other product candidates, as well as safe working conditions and the experimental use of animals. Noncompliance with any applicable regulatory requirements or failure to obtain adequate documentation from any governmental agency can result in refusal of the government to approve products for marketing, criminal prosecution and fines, recall or seizure of products, injunctions, total or partial suspension of production, whistleblower lawsuits, prohibitions or limitations on the commercial sale of products or refusal to allow the entering into of federal and state supply contracts. These enforcement actions would detract from management s ability to focus on our daily business and would have an adverse effect on the way we conduct our daily business, which could severely impact future profitability. Our corporate compliance program cannot fully ensure that we are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, and a failure to comply with such regulations or a failure to prevail in litigation related to noncompliance could harm our business.

For instance, we, along with many other pharmaceutical companies, recently received notification from the FDA that it had some concerns over the reliability of studies conducted by MDS Pharma Services between 2000 and 2004. The predecessor owner of the rights to ANTARA, Reliant Pharmaceuticals, had engaged MDS Pharma to perform certain bioequivalence studies for ANTARA, including some studies that were submitted in support of the original approval of bioequivalence. In its letter, the FDA requested that we confirm whether any of the analyses of our products were conducted by MDS Pharma in order for the FDA to determine whether we might have to validate, confirm or repeat certain studies. The FDA has stated that it has not detected any signals or any evidence that the products mentioned in the letters pose a safety risk or that there has been any impact on efficacy. Because the outcome of this issue is uncertain, we cannot predict whether this issue will have a material impact on our results of operations.

New legal and regulatory requirements could make it more difficult for us to obtain extended or new product approvals, and could limit or make more burdensome our ability to commercialize our approved products.

Numerous proposals have been made in recent months and years to impose new requirements on drug approvals, expand post-approval requirements, and restrict sales and promotional activities. For example, federal legislation has been proposed that would require all new drug applicants to submit risk evaluation and minimization plans to monitor and address potential safety issues for products upon approval, grant FDA the authority to impose risk management measures for marketed products and to mandate labeling changes in certain circumstances, and establish new requirements for disclosing the results of clinical trials. Additional measures have also been proposed to address perceived shortcomings in FDA s handling of drug safety issues, and to limit pharmaceutical company sales and promotional practices that some see as excessive or improper. If these or other legal or regulatory changes are enacted, it may become more difficult or burdensome for us to obtain extended or new product approvals, and our current approvals may be restricted or subject to onerous post-approval requirements. Such changes may increase our costs and adversely affect our operations. The ability of us or our partners to commercialize approved products successfully may be hindered, and our business may be harmed as a result.

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Failure to comply with or changes to the regulatory requirements that are applicable to FACTIVE, ANTARA or our other product candidates may result in a variety of consequences, including the following:

- restrictions on our products or manufacturing processes;
- notice of violation letters regarding promotional and marketing materials and activities;
- withdrawal of FACTIVE, ANTARA or a product candidate from the market;
- voluntary or mandatory recall of FACTIVE, ANTARA or a product candidate;
- fines against us or our partners;
- suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals for FACTIVE, ANTARA or a product candidate which subsequently receives regulatory approval;
- suspension or termination of any of our ongoing clinical trials of a product candidate;
- refusal to permit import or export of our products;
- refusal to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications that we or our partners submit;
- denial of permission to file an application or supplement in a jurisdiction;
- product seizure; and
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties against us or our partners.

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

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 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 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.

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,

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in several states, apply regardless of the payor. 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, it is possible that some of our business activities could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws.

In recent years, several states and localities, including California, the District of Columbia, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, Vermont, and West Virginia, have enacted legislation requiring pharmaceutical companies to establish marketing compliance programs, and 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. Many of these requirements are new and uncertain, and the penalties for failure to comply with these requirements are unclear. We are not aware of any companies against which fines or penalties have been assessed under these special state reporting and disclosure laws to date. 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.

We depend on third parties to manufacture and distribute our products and product candidates.

We do not have the internal capability to manufacture pharmaceutical products. Under our agreement with LG Life Sciences, LG Life Sciences manufactures the API of FACTIVE, and we use Patheon Inc. (Patheon) to produce the finished FACTIVE tablets. Currently, our only source of supply of bulk capsules of ANTARA is Ethypharm which manufactures the bulk capsules in France and receives ANTARA API from two vendors in Spain and Italy. Further, we have an agreement with Cardinal Health PTS, LLC (Cardinal Health) to package finished ANTARA capsules. The only source of supply for FACTIVE API is LG Life Sciences facility in South Korea, and Patheon is currently our only source of finished FACTIVE tablets.

If LG Life Sciences, Ethypharm, Patheon or Cardinal experiences any significant difficulties in their respective manufacturing processes for our products including the API or finished product, we could experience significant interruptions in the supply of FACTIVE and ANTARA. Our inability to coordinate the efforts of our third party manufacturing partners, or the lack of capacity available at our third party manufacturing partners, could impair our ability to supply FACTIVE and ANTARA at required levels. Such an interruption could cause us to incur substantial costs and our ability to generate revenue from FACTIVE and ANTARA may be adversely affected. We may not be able to enter into alternative supply arrangements at commercially acceptable rates, if at all. Also, if we change the source or location of supply or modify the manufacturing process, regulatory authorities will require us to demonstrate that the product manufactured by the new source or from the modified process is equivalent to the product used in any clinical trials that we had conducted. Due to these significant regulatory requirements that we would need to satisfy in order to qualify a new or second bulk or finished product supplier, we could experience significant interruptions in the supply of FACTIVE and ANTARA if we decided to transfer the manufacture of our products to one or more suppliers in an effort to deal with such difficulties.

As the FACTIVE API and ANTARA bulk capsules are manufactured in South Korea and France, respectfully, we must ship our products to the U.S. for finishing, packaging and labeling, and manufacturing in the case for FACTIVE. While in transit, our API and finished product, each shipment of which is of significant value, could be lost or damaged. Moreover, at any time after shipment to the U.S., our API or finished product could be lost or damaged as our FACTIVE API is stored at Patheon and our FACTIVE and ANTARA finished product is stored at our third party logistics provider, Integrated

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Commercialization Solutions, Inc. (ICS). Appropriate risk mitigation steps have been taken and insurance is in place. However, depending on when in the process the API or finished product is lost or damaged, we may have limited recourse for recovery against our manufacturers or insurers. As a result, our financial performance could be impacted by any such loss or damage to our API or finished product.

We may also experience interruption or significant delay in the supply of FACTIVE and ANTARA due to natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism, shipping embargoes, labor unrest or political instability in South Korea or France. In any such event, the supply of our products stored at LG Life Sciences or Ethypharm could also be impacted.

Pursuant to our acquisition of worldwide rights to Ramoplanin, we are responsible for the manufacture of both the active pharmaceutical ingredient and finished dosage form of Ramoplanin. Although we plan to seek a partner for Ramoplanin, a contract manufacturer would be required to produce both the active pharmaceutical ingredient and the final dosage form to support related manufacturing activities. If there is a significant delay in securing a qualified supplier on commercially favorable terms, we could experience a supply shortage of Ramoplanin bulk drug, possibly affecting our ability to consummate partnering arrangements for the commercialization of Ramoplanin.

Moreover, while we may choose to manufacture products in the future, we have no experience in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products for clinical trials or commercial purposes. If we decide to manufacture products, it would be subject to the regulatory requirements described above. In addition, we would require substantial additional capital and would be subject to delays or difficulties encountered in manufacturing pharmaceutical products.

We depend on third parties to manage our product supply chain for FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules.

We do not have the internal capability to perform product supply chain services including warehousing, inventory management and distribution of commercial and sample quantities of FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules. We have an exclusive arrangement with Integrated Commercialization Solutions, Inc. (ICS) to perform such supply chain services through the second quarter of 2007.

We cannot be certain that our arrangement with ICS will be extended, or extended upon commercially favorable terms, or that ICS will be able to perform uninterrupted supply chain services. If ICS were unable to perform their services for any period, we may incur substantial loss of sales to wholesalers and other purchasers of our products. If we are forced to find an alternative supply chain service provider for FACTIVE and ANTARA, in addition to loss of sales, we may also incur costs in establishing a new arrangement.

Wholesalers, pharmacies and hospitals may not maintain adequate distribution for our products.

We sell FACTIVE and ANTARA to wholesale drug distributors who generally sell products to retail pharmacies and other institutional customers. We do not promote FACTIVE and ANTARA to these wholesalers, and they do not determine such products prescription demand. However, approximately 84% of our product shipments during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 were to only three wholesalers. Our ability to commercialize FACTIVE and/or ANTARA will depend, in part, on the extent to which we maintain adequate distribution of FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules via wholesalers, pharmacies and hospitals, as well as other customers. Although a majority of the larger wholesalers and retailers distribute and stock FACTIVE and ANTARA, they may be reluctant to do so in the future if demand is not established. Further, it is possible that wholesalers 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, or cause higher product distribution costs, lower margins or the need to find alternative methods of distributing products. Such alternative methods may not exist or may not be economically

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viable. If we do not maintain adequate distribution of FACTIVE tablets or ANTARA capsules, the commercialization of FACTIVE and/or ANTARA and our anticipated revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The development and commercialization of our products may be terminated or delayed, and the costs of development and commercialization may increase, if third parties upon whom we rely to support the development and commercialization of our products do not fulfill their obligations.

In addition to using third parties to fulfill our manufacturing, distribution and supply chain services, our development and commercialization strategy entails entering into arrangements with corporate collaborators, contract research organizations, licensors, licensees and others to conduct development work, manage our clinical trials and market and sell our products outside of the U.S. We do not have the expertise or the resources to conduct such activities on our own and, as a result, we will be particularly dependent on third parties in these areas. For instance, we have entered into exclusive arrangements granting rights Pfizer, S.A. de C.V. (Pfizer Mexico), Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. (Abbott Canada) and Menarini International Operation Luxembourg SA (Menarini) to develop and sell FACTIVE in Mexico, Canada and the European Union, respectively.

We may not be able to maintain our existing arrangements with respect to the commercialization of our existing products, FACTIVE and ANTARA, or establish and maintain arrangements or partnerships to develop and commercialize Ramoplanin or any additional product candidates or products we may acquire on terms that are acceptable to us. Any current or future arrangements for development and commercialization may not be successful. If we are not able to establish or maintain agreements relating to our current products, Ramoplanin, our other product candidates or any additional products we may acquire on terms which we deem favorable, our results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

Third parties may not perform their obligations as expected. The amount and timing of resources that third parties devote to developing and commercializing our products are not within our control. Furthermore, our interests may differ from those of third parties that commercialize our products. Disagreements that may arise with these third parties could delay or lead to the termination of the development or commercialization of our product candidates, or result in litigation or arbitration, which would be time consuming and expensive.

If any third party that supports the development or commercialization of our products breaches or terminates its agreement with us, or fails to conduct its activities in a timely and regulatory compliant manner, such breach, termination or failure could:

- delay or otherwise adversely impact the development or commercialization of FACTIVE tablets, ANTARA capsules, Ramoplanin, our other product candidates or any additional product candidates that we may acquire or develop;
- require us to undertake unforeseen additional responsibilities or devote unforeseen additional resources to the development or commercialization of our products; or
- result in the termination of the development or commercialization of our products.

Clinical trials are costly, time consuming and unpredictable, and we have limited experience conducting and managing necessary preclinical and clinical trials for product candidates.

To obtain FDA approval to market a new drug product or to expand the approved uses of an existing product, we or our partners must demonstrate proof of safety and efficacy in humans. To meet these requirements, we or our partners will have to conduct extensive testing, including potentially preclinical testing and adequate and well-controlled clinical trials. Conducting clinical trials is a lengthy, time-

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consuming and expensive process. The length of time required to conduct required studies may vary substantially according to the type, complexity, novelty and intended use of the product candidate, and often can be several years or more per trial. Delays associated with products for which clinical trials are required may cause us to incur additional operating expenses.

The Phase II trial for our product candidate, Ramoplanin, to assess the safety and efficacy of treating *Clostridium difficile*-associated disease, or CDAD, was completed in 2004, but did not meet its primary endpoint. Prior clinical and preclinical trials for Ramoplanin were conducted by Vicuron and its licensees, from whom we acquired rights to Ramoplanin. Although we have agreed with the FDA to a Special Protocol Assessment regarding specific components of a Phase III program that, if completed successfully, would support regulatory approval for the indication, we can give no assurance that as clinical trials proceed or as part of an NDA review process, if any, the FDA will not determine that a previously approved Special Protocol Assessment for a particular protocol is no longer valid. Further, any third party with whom we may partner or grant our rights to Ramoplanin may not be able to complete future trials, make the filings within the timeframes we currently expect or demonstrate the safety and efficacy of Ramoplanin to the satisfaction of the FDA or other regulatory authorities. If the trials or the filings are delayed or resisted by the FDA, our business may be adversely affected.

If we choose to pursue additional indications for FACTIVE or ANTARA, we may not be able to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of FACTIVE or ANTARA for those indications to the satisfaction of the FDA, or other regulatory authorities. We may also be required to demonstrate that our proposed products represent an improved form of treatment over existing therapies and we may be unable to do so without conducting further clinical studies. Negative, inconclusive or inconsistent clinical trial results could prevent regulatory approval, increase the cost and timing of regulatory approval or require additional studies or a filing for a narrower indication.

In addition, the cost of human clinical trials varies dramatically based on a number of factors, including the order and timing of clinical indications pursued, the extent of development and financial support from alliance partners, the number of patients required for enrollment, the difficulty of obtaining clinical supplies of the product candidate, and the difficulty in obtaining sufficient patient populations and clinicians.

We have limited experience in conducting and managing the preclinical and clinical trials necessary to obtain regulatory marketing approvals. We may not be able to obtain the approvals necessary to conduct clinical studies. Also, the results of our clinical trials may not be consistent with the results obtained in preclinical studies or the results obtained in later phases of clinical trials may not be consistent with those obtained in earlier phases. A number of companies in the biopharmaceutical industry have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after experiencing promising results in early animal and human testing.

Even if a product gains regulatory approval, the product and the manufacturer of the product will be subject to continuing regulatory review, including the requirement to conduct post-approval clinical studies. We may be restricted or prohibited from marketing or manufacturing a product, even after obtaining product approval, if previously unknown problems with the product or its manufacture are subsequently discovered.

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We could experience delays in clinical development which could delay anticipated product launches.

The speed with which we are able to complete clinical trials for future product candidates, when and if we, or any third party with whom we partner, elects to commence Phase III development, and our applications for marketing approval will depend on several factors, including the following:

- the rate of patient enrollment, which is a function of many factors, including the size of the patient population, the proximity of patients to clinical sites, the eligibility criteria for the study and the nature of the protocol;
- fluctuations in the disease incidence for patients available to enroll in our trials;
- compliance of patients and investigators with the protocol and applicable regulations;
- prior regulatory agency review and approval of our applications and procedures;
- analysis of data obtained from preclinical and clinical activities which are susceptible to varying interpretations, which interpretations could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval;
- changes in the policies of regulatory authorities for drug approval during the period of product development; and
- the availability of skilled and experienced staff to conduct and monitor clinical studies, to accurately collect data and to prepare the appropriate regulatory applications.

Our intellectual property protection and other protections may be inadequate to protect our products.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain commercially valuable patent claims and protect our intellectual property. We currently own or license approximately 75 issued U.S. patents, approximately 87 pending U.S. patent applications, 148 issued foreign patents and approximately 201 pending foreign patent applications. We are not currently involved in any litigation, settlement negotiations, or other legal action regarding patent issues and we are not aware of any patent litigation threatened against us. Our patent position involves complex legal and factual questions, and legal standards relating to the validity and scope of claims in the applicable technology fields are still evolving. Therefore, the degree of future protection for our proprietary rights is uncertain.

Under our license agreement with LG Life Sciences, we obtained an exclusive license to develop and market gemifloxacin in certain territories. This license covers 16 issued U.S. patents and a broad portfolio of corresponding foreign patents and pending patent applications. These patents include claims that relate to the chemical composition of FACTIVE, methods of manufacturing and its use for the prophylaxis and treatment of bacterial infections. We have received a Notice of Final Determination from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on our patent term extension application for U.S. Patent 5,776,944 extending its patent term 659 days to April 4, 2017. The principal U.S. patents are currently set to expire at various dates, ranging from 2015 to 2019.

Under our development, license and supply agreement with Ethypharm, S.A., we assumed all of the rights and obligations related to the development, manufacturing, marketing and sale of ANTARA in the U.S. This license includes two issued U.S. patents and several pending patent applications. These patents and applications include claims that relate to pharmaceutical compositions containing fenofibrate using the drug delivery technologies incorporated in ANTARA, methods of their use and treatment, and methods of preparing the same. The latest patent issued to Ethypharm is set to expire in 2020.

The patents relating to Ramoplanin include claims relating to methods of manufacturing Ramoplanin as well as methods of increasing the yield of the active compound. We also have applications pending

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related to various novel uses of Ramoplanin as well as a formulation containing Ramoplanin. The patent covering the chemical composition of Ramoplanin has expired. To provide additional protection for Ramoplanin, we rely on proprietary know-how relating to maximizing yields in the manufacture of Ramoplanin, and intend to rely on the five years of data exclusivity under the Hatch-Waxman Act in the U.S. and the ten years of market exclusively in Europe available through the European Medicines Agency (EMEA), because Ramoplanin would be a new chemical entity not previously marketed commercially.

The risks and uncertainties that we will face with respect to our patents and other proprietary rights include the following:

- the pending patent applications that we have filed or to which we have exclusive rights may not result in issued patents, may result in issued patents with narrower claims than anticipated or may take longer than expected to result in issued patents;
- the claims of any patents which are issued may be limited from those in the patent applications and may not provide meaningful protection;
- we may not be able to develop additional proprietary technologies that are patentable;
- the patents licensed or issued to us or our partners may not provide a competitive advantage;
- other companies may challenge patents licensed or issued to us or our partners;
- patents issued to other companies may harm our ability to do business;
- other companies may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or duplicate our technologies; and
- the patents may be narrow in scope and accordingly other companies may design around technologies we have licensed or developed.

International patent protection is uncertain.

Patent law outside the U.S. is uncertain and is currently undergoing review and revision in many countries. Further, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws. We may participate in opposition proceedings to determine the validity of our or our competitors foreign patents, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our efforts.

Our proprietary position may depend on our ability to protect our proprietary confidential information and trade secrets.

We rely upon certain proprietary confidential information, trademarks, unpatented trade secrets and improvements, unpatented know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position. We generally protect this information with confidentiality agreements that provide that all confidential information developed or made known to others during the course of the employment, consulting or business relationship shall be kept confidential except in specified circumstances. Agreements with employees provide that all inventions conceived by an individual while employed by us are our exclusive property. We cannot guarantee, however, that these agreements will be honored, that we will have adequate remedies for breach if they are not honored or that our proprietary confidential information and trade secrets will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors.

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We bear substantial responsibilities under our license agreements for FACTIVE and ANTARA and our sublicense agreements to Pfizer, S.A. de C.V., Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. and Menarini International Operation Luxembourg SA, and there can be no assurance that we will successfully fulfill our responsibilities.

FACTIVE

We have an exclusive license from LG Life Sciences to develop and market FACTIVE in North America, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Greece, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican City, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Under this agreement, we are responsible, at our expense and through consultation with LG Life Sciences, for the clinical and commercial development of FACTIVE in the countries covered by the license, including the conduct of clinical trials, the filing of drug approval applications with the FDA and other applicable regulatory authorities and the marketing, distribution and sale of FACTIVE in our territory. The agreement also requires a minimum sales commitment over a period of time, which if not met, would result in the technology being returned to LG Life Sciences. In addition, LG Life Sciences has the right to co-promote FACTIVE in the U.S. on terms to be negotiated, commencing in 2008; such co-promotion option terminates once certain level of sales are reached by us. If LG Life Sciences co-promotes FACTIVE in the U.S., our royalty obligations to LG Life Sciences would cease. We believe that we are currently in compliance with our obligations under the agreement with LG Life Sciences, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to remain in compliance due to the limitations on our resources and the many risks of conducting clinical trials, as described above in Clinical trials are costly, time consuming and unpredictable, and we have limited experience conducting and managing necessary preclinical and clinical trials for our product candidates and the challenges inherent in the commercialization of new products as described above in Our product candidates will face significant competition in the marketplace. In addition, if LG Life Sciences exercises its right to co-promote FACTIVE, our operating results will suffer.

LG Life Sciences has the obligation under the agreement to diligently maintain its patents and the patents of third parties to which it has rights that, in each case relating to gemifloxacin, the active ingredient in FACTIVE tablets. We have the right, at our expense, to control any litigation relating to suits brought by a third party alleging that the manufacture, use or sale of gemifloxacin in its licensed field in the territories covered by the license infringes upon our rights. We also have the primary right to pursue actions for infringement of any patent licensed from LG Life Sciences under the license agreement within the territories covered by the license. If we elect not to pursue any infringement action, LG Life Sciences has the right to pursue it. The costs of any infringement actions are first paid out of any damages recovered. If we are the plaintiff, the remainder of the damages are retained by us, subject to our royalty obligations to LG Life Sciences. If LG Life Sciences is the plaintiff, the remainder of the damages are divided evenly between us and LG Life Sciences, subject to our royalty obligations to LG Life Sciences. The costs of pursuing any such action could substantially diminish our resources.

In February 2006, we entered into a Sublicensing and Distribution Agreement with Pfizer, S.A. de C.V. (Pfizer Mexico) whereby we sublicensed our rights to commercialize FACTIVE tablets in Mexico to Pfizer Mexico. Under this agreement, we are obligated to exclusively supply all active pharmaceutical ingredient for FACTIVE required by Pfizer Mexico in Mexico. In August 2006, we entered into a Supply, Development and Marketing Agreement with Abbott Laboratories Canadian affiliate (Abbott Canada). Under this agreement, we are obligated to exclusively supply all finished packaged FACTIVE product required by Abbott Canada. In December 2006, we entered into a License, Supply and Marketing Agreement with Menarini International Operation Luxembourg SA (Menarini), whereby we sublicensed our rights to sell FACTIVE tablets in the European Union to Menarini. Under the terms of our agreement

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with Menarini, Menarini is also obligated to exclusively purchase from us, and we must exclusively supply, all API for FACTIVE to be sold in Europe for the earlier to occur of the expiration of the life of certain patents covering the product or expiration of data exclusivity. We believe that, together with our manufacturing partners, we will be able to meet such supply and other obligations under these sublicense and supply agreements but can make no assurances that we will be able to remain in compliance with such responsibilities, which would result in our breach of such agreement.

ANTARA

Our exclusive rights to ANTARA are licensed to us by Ethypharm, S.A. (Ethypharm). If we breach the development, license and supply agreement with Ethypharm, it may be entitled to terminate the agreement. Further, in order to maintain our exclusive rights, we must achieve certain minimum annual sales of ANTARA until February 2012 or make payments to Ethypharm to compensate for the difference. Ethypharm also has a right of first refusal on any divestiture of our rights to ANTARA. We believe that we are currently in compliance with our obligations under the Ethypharm agreement, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to remain in compliance or that we will be able to meet the milestones required for extension of the agreement. Moreover, Ethypharm s right of first refusal on a divestiture of our rights to ANTARA may adversely affect our ability to effect a change of control or sale of our assets.

We depend on key personnel, including members of our direct sales force, in a highly competitive market for such skilled personnel.

We are highly dependent on the principal members of our senior management and key scientific, sales and technical personnel. The loss of any of our personnel could have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve our goals. We currently maintain employment agreements with the following executive officers: Steven M. Rauscher, President and Chief Executive Officer; Philippe M. Maitre, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and Dominick Colangelo, Esq., Executive Vice President, Corporate Development and Operations. The term of each employment agreement continues until it is terminated by the officer or Oscient.

Our future success is dependent upon our ability to attract and retain additional qualified sales and marketing, clinical development, scientific and managerial personnel. Like others in our industry, we may face, and in the past we have faced from time to time, difficulties in attracting and retaining certain employees with the requisite expertise and qualifications. We believe that our historical recruiting periods and employee turnover rates are similar to those of others in our industry; however, we cannot be certain that we will not encounter greater difficulties in the future.

Changes in the expensing of stock-based compensation have resulted and will continue to result in unfavorable accounting charges and may require us to change our compensation practices. Any change in our compensation practices may adversely affect our ability to attract and retain qualified scientific, technical and business personnel.

We rely on stock options to compensate existing employees and attract new employees. As a result of new accounting rules implemented by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, as of January 1, 2006, we were required to record expense for the fair value of stock options granted to employees and the fair value of purchase rights under our employee stock purchase plan, thereby increasing our operating expenses and reported losses. Although we intend to continue to include various forms of equity in our compensation plans, if the extent to which we use forms of equity in our plans is reduced due to the negative effect on earnings, it may be difficult for us to attract and retain qualified scientific, technical and business personnel.

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Failure to obtain or maintain regulatory approvals in foreign jurisdictions will prevent us from marketing FACTIVE abroad.

We have entered into commercialization relationships with Pfizer, S.A. de C.V. (Pfizer Mexico), Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. (Abbott Canada) and Menarini International Operation Luxembourg SA (Menarini) whereby we sublicensed our rights to sell FACTIVE tablets in Mexico to Pfizer Mexico, in Canada to Abbott Canada and in the European Union to Menarini. If our partners are unsuccessful in their efforts, it would significantly limit the revenues that we expect to obtain from the sales of FACTIVE.

Further, in order to market FACTIVE in the European Union, we or our distribution partners may need to obtain multiple regulatory approvals. Obtaining foreign approvals may require additional trials and expense. For instance, our predecessor s original regulatory filing in the United Kingdom was rejected. We may not be able to obtain approval or may be delayed in obtaining approval from any or all of the jurisdictions in which we seek approval to market FACTIVE.

Under our financing arrangement with Paul Capital, upon the occurrence of certain events, Paul Capital may require us to repurchase the right to receive revenues that we assigned to it or may foreclose on certain assets that secure our obligations to Paul Capital. Any exercise by Paul Capital of its right to cause us to repurchase the assigned right or any foreclosure by Paul Capital could adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

On August 18, 2006, we and our subsidiary Guardian II Acquisition Corporation, or Guardian II, entered into a revenue interests assignment agreement with Paul Capital pursuant to which we assigned to Paul Capital the right to receive a portion of our net revenues from FACTIVE tablets and Guardian II assigned to Paul Capital the right to receive a portion of its net revenue from ANTARA capsules. To secure its obligations to Paul Capital, Guardian II also granted Paul Capital a security interest in substantially all of its assets, including the U.S. rights to ANTARA.

Under our arrangement with Paul Capital, upon the occurrence of certain events, including if we experience a change of control, undergo certain bankruptcy events of us or our subsidiary, transfer any of substantially all of our rights in ANTARA or FACTIVE, transfer of all or substantially all of our assets, breach certain of the covenants, representations or warranties under the revenue interests assignment agreement, or sales of ANTARA are suspended due to an injunction or if we elect to suspend sales of ANTARA as a result of a lawsuit filed by certain third parties, Paul Capital may (1) require us to repurchase the rights we assigned to it at the put/call price in effect on the date such right is exercised or (2) foreclose on the ANTARA assets that secure our obligations to Paul Capital. Except in the case of certain bankruptcy events, if Paul Capital exercises its right to cause us to repurchase the rights we assigned to it, Paul Capital may not foreclose unless we fail to pay the put/call price as required.

If Paul Capital were to exercise its right to cause us to repurchase the right we assigned to it, we cannot assure you that we or Guardian II would have sufficient funds available to pay the put/call price in effect at that time. Even if we have sufficient funds available, we may have to use funds that we planned to use for other purposes and our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. If Paul Capital were to foreclose on the ANTARA assets that secure our obligations to Paul Capital, our results of operations and financial condition could also be adversely affected. Due to Paul Capital s right to cause us to repurchase the rights we assigned to it is triggered by, among other things, a change in control, transfer of any of our interests in ANTARA or transfer of all or substantially all of our assets, the existence of that right could discourage us or a potential acquirer from entering into a business transaction that would result in the occurrence of any of those events.

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Multiple factors beyond our control may cause fluctuations in our operating results and may cause our business to suffer.

Our revenues and results of operations may fluctuate significantly, depending on a variety of factors, including the following:

- the pace of our commercialization of ANTARA capsules and FACTIVE tablets, and in the case of FACTIVE, seasonal fluctuations in the duration and severity of the annual respiratory tract infection season;
- the level of acceptance by physicians and third party payors of FACTIVE and ANTARA;
- the progress of any of our clinical trials for our products;
- the progress of any clinical trials conducted by partners for Ramoplanin or products developed through our legacy alliances;
- our success in concluding transactions to acquire additional approved products and product candidates, and the pace of our commercialization of such additional products;
- the introduction of new products and services by our competitors;
- regulatory actions; and
- expenses related to, and the results of, litigation and other proceedings relating to intellectual property rights.

We will not be able to control many of these factors. In addition, if our revenues in a particular period do not meet expectations, we may not be able to adjust our expenditures in that period, which could cause our business to suffer. We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our financial results will not necessarily be meaningful. You should not rely on these comparisons as an indication of our future performance. If our operating results in any future period fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, our stock price may fall, possibly by a significant amount.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Health care insurers, the government and other payers may not pay for our products or may impose limits on reimbursement.

Our ability to commercialize FACTIVE tablets, ANTARA capsules, Ramoplanin and our future products will depend, in part, on the extent to which reimbursement for such products will be available from third-party payers, such as Medicare, Medicaid, health maintenance organizations, health insurers and other public and private payers. We cannot assure you that third-party payers will pay for such products or will establish and maintain price levels sufficient for realization of an appropriate return on our investment in product development. If adequate coverage and reimbursement levels are not provided by government and private payers for use of our products, our products may fail to achieve market acceptance and our results of operations may be materially adversely affected. Under the Medicare Part D outpatient prescription drug benefit, Medicare beneficiaries (primarily the elderly over 65 and the disabled) may enroll in private drug plans. There are multiple types of Part D plans and numerous plan sponsors, each with its own formulary and product access requirements. The plans have considerable discretion in establishing formularies and tiered co-pay structures and in placing prior authorization and other restrictions on the utilization of specific products. In addition, Part D plan sponsors are permitted and encouraged to negotiate rebates with manufacturers. The profitability of our products may depend on the extent to which they enjoy preferred status on the formularies of a significant portion of the largest Part D prescription drug plans. Our ability to obtain such preferred status on favorable economic terms cannot be assured. Additionally, the Part D program has been the subject of much controversy since its inception in 2003, and significant amendments, including an amendment to authorize the

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Federal Government to directly negotiate drug prices with manufacturers, are possible. Such amendments could adversely affect our anticipated revenues and results of operations, possibly materially.

Most state Medicaid programs have established preferred drug lists, or PDLs, and the process, criteria and timeframe for obtaining placement on the PDL varies from state to state. Under the Medicaid drug rebate program, a manufacturer must pay a rebate for Medicaid utilization of a product. The rebate is based on the greater of (1) a specified percentage of the product s average manufacturer price (AMP) or (2) the difference between the product s AMP and the best price offered by the manufacturer. In addition, many states have established supplemental rebate programs as a condition for including a drug product on a PDL. The profitability of our products may depend on the extent to which they appear on the PDLs of a significant number of state Medicaid programs and the amount of the rebates that must be paid to such states. In addition, there is significant fiscal pressure on the Medicaid program, and amendments to lower the pharmaceutical costs of the program are possible. Such amendments could adversely affect our anticipated revenues and results of operations, possibly materially.

Many health maintenance organizations and other third-party payers use formularies, or lists of drugs for which coverage is provided under a health care benefit plan, to control the costs of prescription drugs. Each payer that maintains a drug formulary makes its own determination as to whether a new drug will be added to the formulary and whether particular drugs in a therapeutic class will have preferred status over other drugs in the same class. This determination often involves an assessment of the clinical appropriateness of the drug and sometimes the cost of the drug in comparison to alternative products. We cannot assure you that FACTIVE tablets, ANTARA capsules, Ramoplanin or any of our future products will be added to payers formularies, whether our products will have preferred status to alternative therapies, nor whether the formulary decisions will be conducted in a timely manner. We may also decide to enter into discount or formulary fee arrangements with payers, which could result in our receiving lower or discounted prices for our products.

Wholesalers, pharmacies and hospitals may not provide adequate distribution for our products.

Our ability to commercialize our products will depend, in part, on the extent to which we obtain adequate distribution of our products via wholesalers, pharmacies and hospitals, as well as other customers. Wholesalers and larger retailers may be reluctant to stock and distribute Oscient products since we are not a large, well-established company. If we do not obtain adequate distribution of our products, the commercialization of FACTIVE and ANTARA and our anticipated revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If a successful product liability claim or series of claims is brought against us for uninsured liabilities or in excess of insured liabilities, we could be forced to pay substantial damage awards.

The use of any of our product candidates in clinical trials, and the sale of any approved products, might expose us to product liability claims. We currently maintain, and we expect that we will continue to maintain, product liability insurance coverage in the amount of $10.0 million per occurrence and $10.0 million in the aggregate. Such insurance coverage might not protect us against all of the claims to which we might become subject. We might not be able to maintain adequate insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts or scope to protect us against potential losses. In the event a claim is brought against us, we might be required to pay legal and other expenses to defend the claim, as well as uncovered damage awards resulting from a claim brought successfully against us. Furthermore, whether or not we are ultimately successful in defending any such claims, we might be required to direct financial and managerial resources to such defense and adverse publicity could result, all of which could harm our business.

In addition, a product recall or excessive warranty claims (in any such case, whether arising from manufacturing deficiencies, labeling errors or other safety or regulatory reasons) could have an adverse effect on our product sales or require a change in the indications for which our products may be used.

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Risks Related to the Exchange Offers and the New Money Offering

Our debt obligations expose us to risks that could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition, and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the notes.

We have a substantial level of debt. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately $241.0 million of indebtedness outstanding (including accrued interest), which includes $40.0 million in revenue interest that entitles Paul Capital to receive a royalty on the sales of both ANTARA and FACTIVE. Approximately $26.0 million of outstanding indebtedness will mature in 2009, approximately $21.0 million of outstanding indebtedness will mature in 2010 and approximately $154.0 million of indebtedness will mature in 2011. The level and nature of our indebtedness, among other things, could:

- make it difficult for us to make payments on our debt outstanding from time to time or to refinance it;
- make it difficult for us to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service, acquisitions or general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in our business;
- reduce funds available for use in our operations;
- impair our ability to incur additional debt because of financial and other restrictive covenants;
- make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business;
- place us at a possible competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources;
- restrict the operations of our business as a result of provisions in the Revenue Interests Agreement with Paul Capital that restrict our ability to (1) amend, waive any rights under, or terminate any material license agreements, including the agreements relating to the ANTARA products and FACTIVE, (2) enter into any new agreement or amend or fail to exercise any of our material rights under existing agreements that would adversely affect Paul Capital s royalty interest, and (3) sell any material assets related to ANTARA or FACTIVE; or
- impair our ability to merge or otherwise effect the sale of the company due to the right of the holders of certain of our indebtedness to accelerate the maturity date of the indebtedness in the event of a change of control of the company.

If we do not grow our revenues as we expect, we could have difficulty making required payments on our indebtedness. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments, or if we fail to comply with the various requirements of our indebtedness, we would be in default, which would permit the holders of our indebtedness to accelerate the maturity of the indebtedness and could cause defaults under any indebtedness we may incur in the future. Any default under our indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The new notes are effectively subordinated to any secured debt we may incur in the future and are also structurally subordinated to any liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The new notes are not secured by any of our assets or our subsidiaries assets. As a result, the new notes will be effectively subordinated to any existing secured debt and any secured debt that we may incur in the future. In any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceeding, the holders of our secured debt may assert rights against the secured assets in order to receive full payment of their debt

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before the assets may be used to pay the holders of the new notes. Also, if and to the extent any of our existing 2009 notes are not tendered and accepted for payment in the exchange offer, or if the exchange offer for the existing 2009 notes is extended beyond the expiration date of the exchange offer for the existing 2011 notes, we will continue to have existing 2009 notes outstanding which will become due before the new notes. In addition, the new notes will be structurally subordinated to any existing and future liabilities of our subsidiaries. Our subsidiary Guardian II incurred debt and other obligations in connection with the acquisition of the U.S. rights to ANTARA, including $20 million of debt payable to Paul Capital in August 2010 and obligations under the revenue interests assignment agreement described herein. Guardian II granted Paul Capital a security interest in substantially all of its assets to secure its obligations to Paul Capital. Guardian II s assets include the license rights to sell ANTARA capsules in the U.S. and the associated intellectual property rights. Under the terms of the agreements with Paul Capital, we are also obligated to maintain a portion of our consolidated cash in an account in the name of Guardian II. As a result, the new notes will be structurally subordinated to Guardian II s obligation to Paul Capital and the cash and other assets of Guardian II, including the ANTARA assets, may not be available to holders of the new notes in the event of any liquidation, dissolution, bankruptcy or other similar proceedings.

There is no market for the new notes, an active trading market for the new notes may not develop, and you may not be able to sell the new notes at a price acceptable to you.

There is no public market for the new notes and we do not intend to apply for listing of the new notes on any national exchange or quotation system. We cannot assure you of the liquidity of any markets that may develop for the new notes, your ability to sell the new notes or the price at which you may be able to sell the new notes. In addition, we do not know whether an active trading market will ever develop for the new notes. If a market for the new notes were to develop, the new notes could trade at prices that may be higher or lower than the principal amount or public offering price. Additionally, there is a risk that the liquidity of, and the trading market for, the new notes will be limited if few new notes are issued in connection with the exchange offers or the new money offering. If only a limited number of new notes are outstanding after the completion of the exchange offer and the new money offering, it may be more difficult for a market to develop in the new notes and any market that does develop may be less liquid than would be the case if more new notes were outstanding. The liquidity of the trading market for the new notes, if any, and the market price quoted for the new notes may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates for comparable securities, by changes in our financial performance or prospects and by declines in the price of our common shares, as well as by declines in the prices of securities, or the financial performance or prospects of similar companies.

If you do not exchange your existing notes, they may be difficult to resell.

To the extent any existing notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offers, the trading market, if any, for the existing notes that remain outstanding after the exchange offers would be adversely affected because the market will be less liquid.

If you hold new notes, you will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock, but you will be subject to all changes made with respect to our common stock.

If you hold new notes, you will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock (including voting rights and rights to receive any dividends or other distributions on our common stock), but you will be subject to all changes affecting the common stock. You will have rights with respect to our common stock only if and when your notes are converted. For example, in the event that an amendment is proposed to our articles of organization or by-laws requiring stockholder approval and the record date for determining the stockholders of record entitled to vote on the amendment occurs prior to delivery of the common stock to you, you will not be entitled to vote on the amendment, although you will nevertheless be subject to any changes in the powers, preferences or special rights of our common stock.

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We may be unable to repay or repurchase the new notes or our other indebtedness.

At maturity, the entire outstanding principal amount of the new notes will become due and payable. In addition, if a fundamental change, as defined under Description of New Notes Repurchase of the new notes at the option of holders upon a fundamental change, occurs, you may require us to repurchase all or a portion of your new notes. We may not have sufficient funds or may be unable to arrange for additional financing to pay the repurchase price of the new notes or the principal amount due at maturity. Any future borrowing arrangements or debt agreements to which we become a party may contain restrictions on or prohibitions against our redemption or repurchase of the new notes. If we are prohibited from redeeming or repurchasing the new notes, we could try to obtain the consent of lenders under those arrangements, or we could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain the restrictions. If we do not obtain the necessary consents or refinance the borrowings, we will be unable to repurchase the new notes. Such a failure would constitute an event of default under the new notes indenture which could, in turn, constitute a default under the terms of our other indebtedness.

The price of our common stock, and therefore the price of the new notes, may fluctuate significantly, which may make it difficult for holders to resell the new notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the new notes when desired or at attractive prices.

The market price of the new notes is expected to be affected significantly by the market price of our common stock. The market price of our common stock is subject to significant fluctuations in response to the factors in this section and other factors, including:

- our ability to successfully commercialize FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA capsules;
- the revenues that we may derive from the sale of FACTIVE tablets and ANTARA, as compared to analyst estimates;
- our ability to enter into transactions to acquire, license or co-promote additional products;
- the results of any clinical trials that we may conduct and the pace of our progress in those clinical trials;
- the results of clinical trials conducted by partners for Ramoplanin or products developed from any of our legacy alliances and the pace of our progress in those clinical trials;
- whether we will be able to successfully integrate ANTARA into our sales and marketing efforts;
- whether we will be able to successfully integrate any additional products that we acquire, license or co-promote into our sales and marketing efforts;
- the timing of the achievement of our development milestones and other payments under our strategic alliance agreements;
- termination of, or an adverse development in, our strategic alliances;
- conditions and publicity regarding the biopharmaceutical industry generally;

price and volume fluctuations in the stock market at large which do not relate to our operating performance;

variations in our rates of product returns, allowances and rebates and discounts;

sales of shares of our common stock in the public market; and

comments by securities analysts, or our failure to meet market expectations, including our projected financial performance.

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Over the two-year period ending December 31, 2006, the closing price of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market ranged from a high of $30.40 to a low of $4.20. The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. In the past, companies that have experienced volatility have sometimes been the subject of securities class action litigation. If litigation were instituted on this basis, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management s attention and resources. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our securities, regardless of our operating performance. Because the new notes are convertible into shares of our common stock, volatility of or depressed prices for our common stock could have a similar effect on the trading price of the new notes. A decline in our common stock price may cause the value of the new notes to decline. Holders who receive common stock upon conversion of the new notes also will be subject to the risk of volatility and depressed prices of our common stock.

We may issue additional equity securities and thereby materially and adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock in the public market after this offering, or the perception that those sales may occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. The new notes indenture does not restrict our ability to issue additional shares of common stock or other securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock. We have used and may continue to use our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common stock to acquire technology, product rights or businesses, or for other purposes. Our authorized capital stock consists of 175,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $.10 per share, including 625,000 shares of common stock designated as series B restricted common stock. As of December 31, 2006, we had approximately 13,558,867 shares of common stock outstanding and no shares of series B restricted stock outstanding. If we issue additional equity securities, the price of our common stock and, in turn, the price of the new notes may be materially and adversely affected.

Conversion of the notes will dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders.

The conversion of some or all of the new notes will dilute the ownership interest of our existing stockholders. Any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the new notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the new notes could depress the price of our common stock.

The new notes do not restrict our ability to incur additional debt or to take other actions that could negatively impact holders of the notes.

We are not restricted under the terms of the new notes from incurring additional indebtedness, including senior indebtedness or secured debt. In addition, the limited covenants applicable to the new notes do not restrict our ability to pay dividends, issue or repurchase stock or other securities or require us to achieve or maintain any minimum financial results relating to our financial position or results of operations. Our ability to recapitalize, incur additional debt and take a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the new notes could have the effect of diminishing our ability to make payments on the notes when due. In addition, the indenture for the new notes does not afford protection to holders of the notes in the event of a fundamental change except to the extent described under Description of New Notes Conversion rate adjustment on a fundamental change and Description of New Notes Repurchase of the new notes at the option of holders upon a fundamental change.

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The conversion rate adjustment that may be made in connection with a transaction constituting a fundamental change may not adequately compensate you for the lost option time value of your new notes as a result of such fundamental change.

In connection with a fundamental change, we may be required to increase the conversion rate for the new notes surrendered for conversion. The conversion rate adjustment is described under Description of New Notes Conversion rate adjustment on a fundamental change. The conversion rate adjustment is designed to compensate you for the lost option time value of your notes as a result of certain fundamental changes; such increases are only an approximation of such lost value and may not adequately compensate you for such loss. In addition, even in a fundamental change occurs, in some cases there be no such conversion rate adjustment. See Description of New Notes Conversion rate adjustment on a fundamental change.

If we automatically convert the new notes, there is a risk of fluctuation in the price of our common stock from the date we elect to automatically convert the new notes to the automatic conversion date.

We may elect to automatically convert the new notes on or prior to maturity if the daily closing price of our common stock has exceeded 130% of the conversion price of the new notes then in effect for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending within five trading days prior to the notice of automatic conversion. The automatic conversion price on the new notes is approximately $17.55, subject to adjustment. However, there is a risk of fluctuation in the price of our common stock between the time when we may first elect to automatically convert the new notes and the automatic conversion date. This period must be at least 20 days and not more than 30 days prior to the automatic conversion date. As a result of any such fluctuation in the price of our common stock, the aggregate conversion value you actually receive upon any automatic conversion of the new notes may be less than the principal amount of the new notes.

Our management will have considerable discretion as to the use of net proceeds to be received by us from the new money offering.

Our management will have significant discretion in the allocation of the majority of the net proceeds we will receive from the new money offering. You will not have the opportunity, as part of your investment decision, to assess whether proceeds are being used appropriately. You must rely on the judgments of our management regarding the application of these net proceeds. These net proceeds may be used for corporate purposes that do not improve our profitability or increase the price of our common stock. The net proceeds from the new money offering may be placed in investments that do not produce income or that lose value.

Rating agencies may provide unsolicited ratings on the new notes that could cause the market value or liquidity of the new notes to decline.

We have not requested a rating of the new notes from any rating agency and believe it is unlikely that the new notes will be rated. However, if one or more rating agencies rates the new notes and assigns the notes a rating lower than the rating expected by investors, or reduces their rating in the future, the market price or liquidity of the new notes and our common stock could be harmed.

Adjustments to the conversion rate of the new notes may result in a taxable distribution to you.

Although to date we have never paid cash dividends on our common stock, if in the future we pay a cash dividend on our common stock and there is a resulting adjustment to the conversion price, a note holder could be deemed to have received a taxable dividend subject to U.S. federal income tax without the receipt of any cash. Other adjustments in the conversion ratio (or failures to make such adjustments) that have the effect of increasing your proportionate interest in our assets or earnings may have the same result. Any such deemed dividends would be taxable as described in Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein related to our anticipated revenue increases for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, our anticipated cash utilization for 2007 and 2008, our goal to add an additional product to our portfolio, the timing of our reaching commercial breakeven, future operating losses, the sufficiency of our cash resources, our discount and rebate programs for FACTIVE and ANTARA, our ability to obtain and the timing of approval from the FDA for a five-day course of therapy with FACTIVE for CAP, as well as other statements related to the progress and timing of product development, present or future licensing, collaborative or financing arrangements or that otherwise relate to future periods, are forward-looking statements as defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements represent, among other things, the expectations, beliefs, plans and objectives of management and assumptions underlying or judgments concerning the future financial performance and other matters discussed in this prospectus. The words may, will, should, plan, believe, estimate, intend anticipate, project, and expect and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements involve certain risks, estimates, assumptions, and uncertainties with respect to future revenues, cash flows, expenses and the cost of capital, among other things.

Some of the important risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in our forward-looking statements are included under the heading Risk Factors in this prospectus. We encourage you to read these risks carefully. We caution investors not to place significant reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. These statements, like all statements in this prospectus, speak only as of the date of this prospectus (unless another date is indicated) and we undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange of the existing notes for the new notes pursuant to the exchange offers. We are offering up to $60,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional new notes for cash. The new notes will be issued at 77.5% of the principal amount. We intend to use the net proceeds, if any, from the sale of new notes in the new money offering for general corporate purposes, which may include expanding our commercial and marketing efforts, increasing working capital, funding capital and clinical developments, acquiring new products or technologies, and making other investments. We have not determined the amounts we plan to spend for each of these purposes. Pending such use, we intend to invest the net proceeds in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities.

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PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol OSCI . As of March 6, 2007, there were approximately 1,233 shareholders of record of our common stock. The table below sets forth the range of high and low sale prices for each fiscal quarter during 2005 and 2006 and through April 25, 2007, as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market.

	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2005[1]		
First Quarter	$ 30.56	$ 16.40
Second Quarter	$ 23.20	$ 12.88
Third Quarter	$ 24.32	$ 15.68
Fourth Quarter	$ 19.60	$ 12.24
Year ended December 31, 2006[1]		
First Quarter	$ 22.48	$ 14.16
Second Quarter	$ 16.32	$ 6.16
Third Quarter	$ 11.60	$ 4.40
Fourth Quarter	$ 9.44	$ 4.15
Year ended December 31, 2007		
First Quarter	$ 5.50	$ 4.10
Second Quarter (through April 25)	$ 7.78	$ 5.22

[1] High and low sale prices adjusted to reflect the 1-for-8 reverse stock split effected on November 15, 2006.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not paid any dividends since our inception and presently anticipate that all earnings, if any, will be retained for development of our business and that no dividends on our common stock will be declared in the foreseeable future. Any future dividends will be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon, among other things, future earnings, the operating and financial condition of our company, our capital requirements and general business conditions.

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RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our historical deficiency of earnings available to cover fixed charges for each of our most recent fiscal years.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
			(in thousands)		
Deficiency of earnings available to cover fixed charges[1][2]	$ (78,477)	$ (88,593)	$ (93,271)	$ (29,789)	$ (34,017)

(1) Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges. We needed additional earnings, as indicated by the deficiency of earnings available to cover fixed charges for each of the periods presented above, to achieve a ratio of earnings to fixed charges of 1.0x.

(2) The deficiency of earnings available to cover fixed charges is computed by subtracting fixed charges from earnings before income taxes and minority interest plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense plus that portion of net rental expense deemed representative of interest.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth capitalization as of December 31, 2006:

- on an actual basis;
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance of $165,489,000 aggregate principal amount of new notes in the exchange offers;
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the issuance for cash of an aggregate principal amount of $60.0 million of new notes, of an issue price of 77.5% of the principal amount on December 31, 2006; and
- as adjusted to reflect a net gain of approximately $30.5 million on the assumed early extinguishment of all outstanding existing notes on December 31, 2006. This extinguishment of debt will result in recognition of gain in our statement of operations in the period in which the exchange offer is consummated.

We will apply guidance as set forth in Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 96-19, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended (SFAS 133), EITF Issue No. 00-19, and EITF Issue No. 06-06 as follows. The exchange offers are an extinguishment of existing debt, rather than a modification. The additional interest payment upon conversion is an embedded derivative requiring separate accounting. We also considered the provisions of EITF 05-2 and concluded that this is not conventional convertible debt.

The additional interest payment provisions contained in the new notes will be separately accounted for as derivative financial instruments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. The embedded derivative instrument will be measured at fair value and reflected separately on the balance sheet. For purposes of the as adjusted number in this document, we have estimated the fair value of the additional interest payment feature to be approximately $5.8 million which is reflected as a reduction under the new 3.5% convertible senior notes due 2011. Actual accounting values will be based on facts and circumstances, including the market price of our common shares, as of the date the exchanges become effective. This derivative liability will be adjusted quarterly for changes in fair value through either the date the additional interest payment provisions expire, at which time the liability will be zero, or the date at which an additional interest payment provision is triggered, with the corresponding charge or credit to other expense or income. This allocation of value to the additional interest payment provisions has been recorded as a discount on the new notes and the new notes will be accreted to par value through quarterly interest charges over the four-year term of the new notes.

We will also apply the guidance set forth in EITF Issue No. 98-5, which specifies the appropriate basis to account for contingent beneficial conversion premiums. The new notes have features that could lead to a beneficial conversion premium at issuance. A beneficial conversion premium may arise if and when, upon issuance of the new notes, the market price of our common shares exceeds the effective conversion price, after considering the debt discount and separating the additional interest payment feature embedded derivative. The beneficial conversion premium, if any, would be recorded as a discount on the new notes issued in the exchange offers and will be accreted to par value through semi-annual interest charges up to the maturity date of the new notes.

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To the extent that existing notes are not validly tendered or accepted in the exchange offers, the amount attributed to the new notes would decrease and the amount attributed to the existing notes would increase. The new money offering is being made on a best efforts basis and there is no minimum amount of new notes that we are required to sell.

The information set forth in the following table should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by the Company s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2006	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(in thousands)	
Long-term debt:		
Existing 3 1/2% Senior Convertible Notes due 2011	$ 152,750(1)	$ 829
Existing 5% Convertible Notes due 2009	22,310(2)	15,313
3.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2011		168,954(3)
Revenue Interest Assignment	38,995	38,995
Senior Secured Note	20,000	20,000
Other liabilities	169	169
Total long-term debt	234,224	244,260
Shareholders Equity:		
Series B restricted common stock, $0.10 par value Authorized 625,000 shares, Issued and Outstanding None		