GLYCOMIMETICS INC
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2018
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-36177

GlycoMimetics, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	06-1686563
(State or Other Jurisdiction of	(I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization)	Identification No.)
9708 Medical Center Drive	
Rockville, Maryland	20850
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(240) 243-1201

(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

N/A

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant’s common stock, par value $0.001 per share, as of the close of business on May 1, 2018 was 42,497,155.

GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.

Balance Sheets

Assets	March 31, 2018 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 242,632,085	$ 123,924,738
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,477,285	3,294,884
Total current assets	246,109,370	127,219,622
Property and equipment, net	1,054,760	1,106,899
Prepaid research and development expenses	204,364	204,364
Deposits	52,320	52,320
Total assets	$ 247,420,814	$ 128,583,205
Liabilities & stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 3,853,987	$ 2,647,091
Accrued bonuses	441,573	1,883,051
Accrued expenses	4,318,348	3,566,607
Deferred rent	82,017	78,028
Total current liabilities	8,695,925	8,174,777
Deferred rent, net of current portion	685,689	707,003
Total liabilities	9,381,614	8,881,780
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock; $0.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017	—	—
Common stock; $0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 42,490,110 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 34,359,799 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017	42,489	34,358
Additional paid-in capital	401,786,661	271,944,173
Accumulated deficit	(163,789,950)	(152,277,106)
Total stockholders' equity	238,039,200	119,701,425
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 247,420,814	$ 128,583,205

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

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GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.

Unaudited Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenue	$ —	$ —
Costs and expenses:		
Research and development expense	9,021,423	5,878,508
General and administrative expense	2,855,125	2,092,300
Total costs and expenses	11,876,548	7,970,808
Loss from operations	(11,876,548)	(7,970,808)
Other income	363,704	39,495
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (11,512,844)	$ (7,931,313)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (0.33)	$ (0.34)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares	35,156,090	23,480,432

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

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GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.

Unaudited Statements of Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (11,512,844)	$ (7,931,313)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	68,757	54,339
Stock-based compensation expense	1,115,830	842,847
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(182,401)	(218,560)
Accounts payable	1,206,896	(1,063,049)
Accrued expenses and bonuses	(887,737)	(748,402)
Deferred rent	(17,325)	2,523
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,208,824)	(9,061,615)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(16,618)	(62,969)
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,618)	(62,969)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	128,634,000	3,668,043
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	298,789	5,478
Net cash provided by financing activities	128,932,789	3,673,521
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	118,707,347	(5,451,063)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	123,924,738	40,041,641
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 242,632,085	$ 34,590,578

Non-cash investing and financing activities		
Property acquisition costs included in accounts payable	$ —	$ 9,553
Issuance costs associated with financing included in accrued expenses	$ 198,000	$ —

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

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GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.

Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements

1. Description of the Business

GlycoMimetics, Inc. (the Company), a Delaware corporation headquartered in Rockville, Maryland, was incorporated on April 4, 2003 and commenced operations on May 21, 2003. The Company is a clinical stage biotechnology company focused on the discovery and development of novel glycomimetic drugs to address unmet medical needs resulting from diseases in which carbohydrate biology plays a key role. Glycomimetics are molecules that mimic the structure of carbohydrates involved in important biological processes. The Company’s proprietary glycomimetics platform is based on its expertise in carbohydrate chemistry and its understanding of the role carbohydrates play in key biological processes. Using this expertise and understanding, the Company is developing a pipeline of proprietary glycomimetics designed to inhibit disease-related functions of carbohydrates, such as the roles they play in inflammation, cancer and infection.

The Company’s executive personnel have devoted substantially all of their time to date to the planning and organization of the Company, the process of hiring scientists, initiating research and development programs and securing adequate capital for anticipated growth and operations. The Company has not commercialized any of its drug candidates or commenced commercial operations. The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to those of other companies in similar development stages, including dependence on key individuals, the need to develop commercially viable drugs, competition from other companies, many of whom are larger and better capitalized, and the need to obtain adequate additional financing to fund the development of its drug candidates. The Company has incurred significant operating losses since inception and has relied on its ability to fund its operations through private and public equity financings, and management expects operating losses and negative operating cash flows to continue for the foreseeable future. As the Company continues to incur losses, profitability will be dependent upon the successful development, approval, and commercialization of its drug candidates and achieving a level of revenues adequate to support the Company’s cost structure. The Company may never achieve profitability, and unless and until it does, the Company will continue to need to raise additional capital. The Company believes that its currently available funds will be sufficient to fund the Company’s operations through at least the next 12 months from the filing of this Quarterly Report. Management intends to fund future operations through additional public or private equity or debt offerings and may seek additional capital through arrangements with strategic partners or from other sources.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements were prepared based on the accrual method of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Unaudited Financial Statements

The accompanying balance sheet as of March 31, 2018 and statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are unaudited. These unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete annual financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2017 contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 6, 2018. The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to state fairly the Company’s financial position as of March 31, 2018, the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 and cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The December 31, 2017 balance sheet included herein was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures including notes required by GAAP for complete annual financial statements. The financial data and other

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information disclosed in these notes to the financial statements related to the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are unaudited. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for an entire year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Although actual results could differ from those estimates, management does not believe that such differences would be material.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company had no assets or liabilities that were measured using quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities or significant unobservable inputs (Level 2 and Level 3 assets and liabilities, respectively) as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The carrying value of cash held in money market funds of $240.6 million and $121.9 million as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, is included in cash and cash equivalents and approximates market values based on quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the Company would incur a loss if counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their agreements. Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of money market funds with major financial institutions in the United States. These funds may be redeemed upon demand and, therefore, bear minimal risk. The Company does not anticipate any losses on such balances.

Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the full retrospective transition method. Under this method, the Company will revise its financial statements, if applicable, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, and applicable interim periods within those years, as if Topic 606 had been effective for those periods. This standard applies to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of other standards, such as leases, insurance, collaboration arrangements and financial instruments. Under Topic 606, an entity recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods and services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of Topic 606, the entity performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with the customer(s); (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company only applies the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration it is entitled to in exchange for the goods and services it transfers to the customer. At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised within each contract that falls under the scope of Topic 606, determines those that are performance obligations and assesses whether each promised good or service is distinct. The Company then recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

License, Collaboration and Other Revenues

The Company enters into licensing agreements which are within the scope of Topic 606, under which it licenses certain of its product candidates' rights to third parties. The terms of these arrangements typically include payment of one or more of the following: non-refundable, up-front license fees; development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments; and royalties on net sales of the licensed product, which are classified as royalty revenues.

In determining the appropriate amount of revenue to be recognized as it fulfills its obligation under each of its agreements, the Company performs the five steps described above. As part of the accounting for these arrangements, the

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Company must develop assumptions that require judgment to determine the stand-alone selling price, which may include forecasted revenues, development timelines, reimbursement of personnel costs, discount rates and probabilities of technical and regulatory success.

Licensing of Intellectual Property: If the license to the Company's intellectual property is determined to be distinct from the other performance obligations identified in the arrangement, the Company recognizes revenue from non-refundable, up-front fees allocated to the license when the license is transferred to the licensee and the licensee is able to use and benefit from the license. For licenses that are bundled with other promises, the Company utilizes judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue from non-refundable, up-front-fees. The Company evaluates the measure of progress each reporting period, and, if necessary, adjusts the measure of performance and related revenue recognition.

Milestone Payments: At the inception of each arrangement that includes development milestone payments, the Company evaluates whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and estimates the amount to be included in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. Milestone payments that are not within the control of the Company or the licenses, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those approvals are received. The transaction price is then allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, for which the Company recognizes revenue as or when the performance obligations under the contract are satisfied. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, the Company re-evaluates the probability of achievement of such development milestones and any related constraint and, if necessary, adjusts its estimate of the overall transaction price. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis, which would affect license, collaboration and other revenues and earnings in their period of adjustment.

Royalties: For arrangements that include sales-based royalties, including milestone payments based on the level of sales, and for which the license is deemed to be the predominant item to which royalties relate, the Company recognizes revenue at the later of (i) when the related sales occur, or (ii) when the performance obligation to which some of all of the royalty has been allocated has been satisfied (or partially satisfied). To date, the Company has not recognized any royalty revenue from its license agreements.

The Company has entered into a collaborative research and development agreement with Pfizer Inc. (Pfizer). The agreement is in the form of a license agreement (the Pfizer Agreement). The Pfizer Agreement calls for a nonrefundable up-front payment and milestone payments upon achieving significant milestone events. The Pfizer Agreement also contemplates royalty payments on future sales of an approved product. There are no performance, cancellation, termination, or refund provisions in the Pfizer Agreement that contain material financial consequences to the Company. For a complete discussion of the Company's accounting for the Pfizer Agreement, see Note 9, "Research and License Agreements".

Accrued Liabilities

The Company is required to estimate accrued liabilities as part of the process of preparing its financial statements. The estimation of accrued liabilities involves identifying services that have been performed on the Company’s behalf, and then estimating the level of service performed and the associated cost incurred for such services as of each balance sheet date. Accrued liabilities include professional service fees, such as for lawyers and accountants, contract service fees, such as those under contracts with clinical monitors, data management organizations and investigators in conjunction with clinical trials, and fees to contract manufacturers in conjunction with the production of clinical materials. Pursuant to the Company’s assessment of the services that have been performed, the Company recognizes these expenses as the services are provided. Such assessments include: (i) an evaluation by the project manager of the work that has been completed during the period; (ii) measurement of progress prepared internally and/or provided by the third-party service provider; (iii) analyses of data that justify the progress; and (iv) the Company’s judgment.

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Research and Development Costs

Except for payments made in advance of services, research and development costs are expensed as incurred. For payments made in advance, the Company recognizes research and development expense as the services are rendered. Research and development costs primarily consist of salaries and related expenses for personnel, laboratory supplies and raw materials, sponsored research, depreciation of laboratory facilities and leasehold improvements, and utilities costs

related to research space. Other research and development expenses include fees paid to consultants and outside service providers including clinical research organizations and clinical manufacturing organizations.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based payments are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation. The fair value of stock-based payments is estimated, on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. The resulting fair value is recognized ratably over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the option.

The Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to value any options granted. The Company will reconsider use of the Black-Scholes-Merton model if additional information becomes available in the future that indicates another model would be more appropriate or if grants issued in future periods have characteristics that prevent their value from being reasonably estimated using this model.

A discussion of management’s methodology for developing some of the assumptions used in the valuation model follows:

Expected Dividend Yield—The Company has never declared or paid dividends and has no plans to do so in the foreseeable future.

Expected Volatility—Volatility is a measure of the amount by which a financial variable such as share price has fluctuated (historical volatility) or is expected to fluctuate (expected volatility) during a period. Prior to the Company’s initial public offering, there was not a market for the Company’s shares. The Company utilizes the historical volatilities of a peer group (e.g., several public entities of similar size, complexity, and stage of development), along with the

Company's historical volatility since its initial public offering, to determine its expected volatility.

Risk-Free Interest Rate—This is the U.S. Treasury rate for the week of each option grant during the year, having a term that most closely resembles the expected life of the option.

Expected Term—This is a period of time that the options granted are expected to remain unexercised. Options granted have a maximum term of 10 years. The Company estimates the expected life of the option term to be 6.25 years. The Company uses a simplified method to calculate the average expected term.

Expected Forfeiture Rate—The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur and does not make an estimate of expected forfeitures at the time of grant.

Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic net loss per common share is determined by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without consideration of common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of the Company's stock options, restricted stock units and warrants.

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Basic and diluted net loss per common share is computed as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net loss	$ (11,512,844)	$ (7,931,313)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (0.33)	$ (0.34)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	35,156,090	23,480,432

The following potentially dilutive securities outstanding have been excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, as they would be anti-dilutive:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Warrants	553,868	553,868
Stock options and restricted stock units	3,952,792	2,815,166

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss comprises net loss and other changes in equity that are excluded from net loss. For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company’s net loss equaled comprehensive net loss and, accordingly, no additional disclosure is presented.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which amends the guidance for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. This ASU supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, and creates a new Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of the Effective Date, which deferred the effective date of the new revenue standard for periods beginning after December 15, 2016 to December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted but not earlier than the original effective date. The Company adopted this new standard on January 1, 2018 using the full retrospective transition method. The Company evaluated the Pfizer Agreement to determine the impact of the new revenue standard on the upfront and milestone payments within the Pfizer Agreement and determined that the transition to the new revenue standard had no material impact on the prior financial statements presented. There were no financial statement line items affected by the transition. For further discussion on the adoption of this standard, see “Revenue Recognition” above and Note 9, “Research and License Agreements”.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805), Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The guidance changes the definition of a business to assist entities with evaluating when a set of transferred assets and activities is a business. The new guidance requires an entity to evaluate if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets; if so, the set of transferred assets and activities is not a business. The Company adopted this ASU as of January 1, 2018. The adoption of this ASU had no impact on the Company’s financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Scope of Modification Accounting, which clarifies when a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as a modification. The new guidance requires modification accounting if the fair value, vesting conditions or classification of the award is not the same immediately before and after a change to the terms and conditions of the award. The Company adopted this ASU on a prospective basis as of January 1, 2018. The adoption of this ASU had no impact on the Company’s financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

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Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which supersedes existing guidance on accounting for leases in Leases (Topic 840) and generally requires all leases, including operating leases, to be recognized in the statement of financial position as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities by lessees. The provisions of ASU 2016-02 are to be applied using a modified retrospective approach and are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018; early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that this ASU will have on the financial statements.

With the exception of the new standards discussed above, there have been no new accounting pronouncements that have significance, or potential significance, to the Company's financial statements.

3. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

The following is a summary of the Company's prepaid expenses and other current assets:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Prepaid research and development expenses	$ 2,947,105	$ 2,941,196
Other prepaid expenses	377,597	251,733
Other receivables	152,583	101,955
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$ 3,477,285	$ 3,294,884

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Furniture and fixtures	$ 314,024	$ 314,024

Laboratory equipment	1,327,653	1,325,667
Office equipment	11,085	11,085
Computer equipment	207,062	192,430
Leasehold improvements	573,165	573,165
Property and equipment	2,432,989	2,416,371
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,378,229)	(1,309,472)
Property and equipment, net	$ 1,054,760	$ 1,106,899

Depreciation expense was $68,757 and $54,339 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

5. Accrued Expenses

The following is a summary of the Company's accrued expenses:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Accrued research and development expenses	$ 3,120,685	$ 2,702,445
Accrued consulting and other professional fees	555,972	227,811
Other accrued expenses	256,931	304,421
Accrued employee benefits	384,760	331,930
Accrued expenses	$ 4,318,348	$ 3,566,607

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6. Operating Leases

The Company leases office and research space in Rockville, Maryland under an operating lease with a term through October 31, 2023 (as amended to date, the Lease) that is subject to annual rent increases. The Company has the right to sublease or assign all or a portion of the premises, subject to the conditions set forth in the Lease. The Lease may be terminated early by either the landlord or the Company in certain circumstances. In connection with the Lease, the Company received rent abatement as a lease incentive. The annual rent increases and rent abatement have been recognized as deferred rent that is being adjusted on a straight-line basis over the term of the Lease.

In March 2016, the Company amended the Lease (the Lease Amendment) to lease additional space as of June 1, 2016. In addition to the other terms of the Lease, the Lease Amendment provided for a tenant improvement allowance reflected in the Company’s financial statements as an increase in capitalized leasehold improvements as incurred and an increase in deferred rent. In May 2016, the Company also paid a security deposit of $52,320 to be held until the expiration or termination of the Company’s obligations under the Lease. The term of the Lease Amendment for the additional space continues through October 31, 2023, the same date as for the premises originally leased under the Lease, subject to the Company’s renewal option set forth in the Lease. The Company’s one-time option to terminate the Lease effective as of October 31, 2020 also applies to the additional space.

Deferred rent related to the Lease was $767,706 and $785,031 at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Total rent expense under the Company’s operating leases was $222,683 and $221,488 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

7. Stockholders’ Equity

Equity Offering

In March 2018, the Company completed a public offering in which the Company sold 8,050,000 shares of its common stock at a price to the public of $17.00 per share. The Company received net proceeds of approximately $128.4 million from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other offering expenses.

2003 Stock Incentive Plan

The 2003 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2003 Plan) provided for the grant of incentives and nonqualified stock options and restricted stock awards. The exercise price for incentive stock options must be at least equal to the fair value of the common stock on the grant date. Unless otherwise stated in a stock option agreement, 25% of the shares subject to an option grant will vest upon the first anniversary of the vesting start date and thereafter at the rate of one forty-eighth of the option shares per month as of the first day of each month after the first anniversary. Upon termination of employment by reasons other than death, cause, or disability, any vested options shall terminate 60 days after the termination date. Stock options terminate 10 years from the date of grant. The 2003 Plan expired on May 21, 2013.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity under the 2003 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Outstanding Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	713,211	$ 1.25	2.2	
Options exercised	(23,725)	1.12		
Options forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding, Vested and Exercisable as of March 31, 2018	689,486	1.25	1.9	$ 10,328

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As of March 31, 2018, outstanding options under the 2003 Plan were fully expensed and all shares underlying outstanding options were fully vested. Total intrinsic value of the options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was $407,776 and $5,155, respectively, and total cash received for options exercised was $26,572 and $5,478 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The total fair value of shares underlying options which vested in the three months ended March 31, 2017 was $1,573.

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

The Company's board of directors adopted, and its stockholders approved, its 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2013 Plan) effective on January 9, 2014. The 2013 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code to the Company's employees and its parent and subsidiary corporations' employees, and for the grant of nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, stock appreciation rights, performance stock awards and other forms of stock compensation to its employees, including officers, consultants and directors. The 2013 Plan also provides for the grant of performance cash awards to the Company's employees, consultants and directors. Unless otherwise stated in a stock option agreement, 25% of the shares subject to an option grant will typically vest upon the first anniversary of the vesting start date and thereafter at the rate of one forty-eighth of the option shares per month as of the first day of each month after the first anniversary. Upon termination of employment by reasons other than death, cause, or disability, any vested options will terminate 90 days after the termination date, unless otherwise set forth in a stock option agreement. Stock options generally terminate 10 years from the date of grant.

Authorized Shares

The maximum number of shares of common stock that initially could be issued under the 2013 Plan was 1,000,000 shares, plus any shares subject to stock options or similar awards granted under the 2003 Plan that expire or terminate without having been exercised in full or are forfeited or repurchased by the Company. The number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2013 Plan automatically increases on January 1 of each year until January 1, 2023, by 3% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31 of the preceding calendar year, or a lesser number of shares as may be determined by the Company's board of directors. The maximum number of shares that may be issued pursuant to exercise of incentive stock options under the 2013 Plan is 20,000,000 shares. As of January 1, 2018, the number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the 2013 Plan was automatically increased by 1,030,793 shares, representing 3% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31, 2017, increasing the number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2013 Plan to 3,867,994 shares.

Shares issued under the 2013 Plan may be authorized but unissued or reacquired shares of common stock. Shares subject to stock awards granted under the 2013 Plan that expire or terminate without being exercised in full, or that are paid out in cash rather than in shares, will not reduce the number of shares available for issuance under the 2013 Plan. Additionally, shares issued pursuant to stock awards under the 2013 Plan that the Company repurchases or that are forfeited, as well as shares reacquired by the Company as consideration for the exercise or purchase price of a stock award or to satisfy tax withholding obligations related to a stock award, will become available for future grant under the 2013 Plan.

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A summary of the Company’s stock option activity under the 2013 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

ccc	Outstanding Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	2,664,163	$ 7.34	7.4	
Options granted	633,979	20.43		
Options exercised	(39,670)	6.86		
Options forfeited	—	—		
Outstanding as of March 31, 2018	3,258,472	8.04	7.6	$ 27,590
Vested or expected to vest as of March 31, 2018	3,258,472	8.04	7.6	$ 27,590
Exercisable as of March 31, 2018	1,758,498	7.65	6.6	$ 15,054

The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was $13.70 per share and $4.17 per share, respectively, applying the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model utilizing the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017
Expected term	6.25 years	6.25 years
Expected volatility	73.89%	74.95%
Risk-free interest rate	2.42%	2.11%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%

As of March 31, 2018, there was $11,407,391 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested options under the 2013 Plan that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.3 years. Total intrinsic value of the options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was $535,449 and total cash received for options exercised was $272,217. There were no options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2017. The total fair value of shares underlying options which vested in the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was $1,193,174 and $981,460, respectively.

A restricted stock unit (RSU) is a stock award that entitles the holder to receive shares of the Company’s common stock as the award vests. The fair value of each RSU is based on the closing price of the Company’s stock on the date of grant. The Company has granted RSUs with service conditions (service RSUs) that vest in three equal annual installments provided that the employee remains employed with the Company. As of March 31, 2018, there was $17,886 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested service RSUs.

The following is a summary of RSU activity under the 2013 Plan for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2017	9,667	$ 4.61
Granted	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Vested	4,834	4.61
Unvested at March 31, 2018	4,833	4.61

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Stock-based compensation expense was classified on the statement of operations as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Research and development expense	$ 425,209	$ 311,783
General and administrative expense	690,621	531,064
Total stock-based compensation expense	$ 1,115,830	$ 842,847

8. Income Taxes

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “TCJA”) was enacted into law. The TCJA contains several key tax provisions including the reduction of the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018, as well as a variety of other changes, including the limitation of the tax deductibility of interest expense, acceleration of expensing of certain business assets and reductions in the amount of executive pay that can qualify as a tax deduction. ASC 740 requires the Company to recognize the effect of the tax law changes in the period of enactment. The Company re-measured certain of its U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities, based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future. The tax benefit recorded related to the re-measurement of the deferred tax balance was $15.2 million, which was offset by the related valuation allowance. The SEC staff has issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) 118, which will allow the Company to record provisional amounts during a measurement period which is similar to the measurement period used when accounting for business combinations. While the Company has substantially completed the provisional analysis of the income tax effects of this recent tax reform legislation, and recorded a reasonable estimate of such effects, the ultimate impact may differ from these provisional amounts, possibly materially, due to, among other things, further refinement of the Company’s calculations, additional analysis, changes in assumptions, and actions the Company may take as a result of the TCJA. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company did not make any adjustments to our provisional amounts.

The Company has not recorded any tax provision or benefit for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company has provided a valuation allowance for the full amount of its net deferred tax assets since realization of any future benefit from deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards and research and development credits is not more-likely-than-not to be realized at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

9. Research and License Agreements

In October 2011, the Company and Pfizer entered into the Pfizer Agreement that provides Pfizer an exclusive worldwide license to rivipansel for vaso-occlusive crisis associated with sickle cell disease and for other diseases for which the drug candidate may be developed. The Company was responsible for completion of the Phase 2 clinical trial, after which Pfizer assumed all further development and commercialization responsibilities. Upon execution of the Pfizer Agreement, the Company received an up-front payment of $22.5 million. The Pfizer Agreement also provides for potential milestone payments of up to $115.0 million upon the achievement of specified development milestones, including the dosing of the first patients in Phase 3 clinical trials for up to two indications and the first commercial sale of a licensed product in the United States and selected European countries for up to two indications; potential milestone payments of up to $70.0 million upon the achievement of specified regulatory milestones, including the acceptance of our filings for regulatory approval by regulatory authorities in the United States and Europe for up to two indications; and potential milestone payments of up to $135.0 million upon the achievement of specified levels of annual net sales of licensed products. Pfizer has the right to terminate the Pfizer Agreement by giving prior written notice.

In May 2014, Pfizer made a $15.0 million non-refundable milestone payment to the Company, which was recognized as revenue by the Company in May 2014 when earned. In June 2015, Pfizer dosed the first patient in the Phase 3 clinical trial of rivipansel, which triggered a non-refundable milestone payment to the Company of $20.0 million, which the Company recognized as revenue in June 2015. The Company did not recognize any revenue under the Pfizer Agreement during the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017.

The Company assessed this arrangement in accordance with Topic 606 and concluded that the contract counterparty, Pfizer, is a customer. The Company identified the following performance obligations under the contract:

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(1) an exclusive worldwide license to rivipansel for vaso-occlusive crisis associated with sickle cell disease and for other diseases for which the drug candidate may be developed; and (2) research and development (R&D) services to develop the rivipansel compound for commercial use related to the Phase 2 clinical trial and delivery of data to Pfizer. In addition to the rivipansel license and R&D services, management also considered whether the Company's participation in a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) constituted a promise. The JSC was formed solely for communication purposes between Pfizer and the Company relating to Pfizer's progress in further developing rivipansel for commercial use. The Company's involvement in the JSC is limited to attending the JSC meetings on a semi-annual basis to receive progress updates from Pfizer; Pfizer is responsible for calling and organizing the meetings. Given the minimal level of involvement by the Company, participation in the JSC is not considered a significant aspect of the arrangement and the related costs, such as employee time, are not material. Therefore, management views the Company's participation in JSC as administrative only and did not further evaluate its participation in the JSC in identifying the performance obligations in the Pfizer Agreement.

Under the Pfizer Agreement, in order to evaluate the appropriate transaction price, the Company determined that the up-front amount constituted the entirety of the consideration to be included in the transaction price and to be allocated to the performance obligations based on the Company's best estimate of their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price of the upfront fee is equal to the $22.5 million received. The fixed upfront consideration is recognized under ASC 606 based on when control of the combined performance obligation is transferred to the customer, which corresponds with the service period (through March 2013). None of the clinical, regulatory milestones has been included in the transaction price, as all milestone amounts were fully constrained. Event driven milestones are a form of variable consideration as the payments are variable based on the occurrence of future events. As part of its evaluation of the constraint, the Company considered numerous factors, including that receipt of the milestones is outside the control of the Company and is contingent upon success in future clinical trials and the licensee's efforts. Recognition of event driven milestones should be recognized when the variable consideration is no longer constrained. There are no changes in accounting necessary for the $15.0 million milestone payment recognized in May 2014 or the $20.0 million milestone payment recognized in June 2015 as a result of Pfizer dosing the first patient in the Phase 3 clinical trial of rivipansel. Future event milestones will be recognized when the constraint no longer applies.

Any consideration related to sales-based milestones (including royalties) will be recognized when the related sales occur as they were determined to relate predominantly to the license granted to Pfizer and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company will re-evaluate the transaction price in each reporting period and as uncertain events are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur. In evaluating the Pfizer Agreement, the Company considered that there were no significant financing components identified, no non-cash consideration was paid by Pfizer and no consideration was paid by the Company to Pfizer as part of the arrangement.

The Company has entered into a research services agreement (the Research Agreement) with the University of Basel (the University) for biological evaluation of selectin antagonists. While the scope of work under the Research Agreement with the University ended in 2017, certain patents covering the rivipansel compound are subject to provisions of the Research Agreement. Under the terms of the Research Agreement, the Company owes to the University 10% of all future milestone and royalty payments received from Pfizer with respect to rivipansel. There were no milestone payments due to the University for the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words or phrases "would be," "will allow," "intends to," "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project," or similar expressions, or the negative of such words or phrases, are intended to identify "forward-looking statements." We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. Because such statements include risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those below and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly in Part I – Item 1A, "Risk Factors," and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Statements made herein are as of the date of the filing of this Form 10-Q with the Securities and Exchange Commission and should not be relied upon as of any subsequent date. Unless otherwise required by applicable law, we do not undertake, and we specifically disclaim, any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect occurrences, developments, unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statement.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited financial statements and related notes that appear in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and with our audited financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2017, which are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 6, 2018.

Overview

We are a clinical-stage biotechnology company focused on the discovery and development of novel glycomimetic drugs to address unmet medical needs resulting from diseases in which carbohydrate biology plays a key role. Glycomimetics are molecules that mimic the structure of carbohydrates involved in important biological processes. Our proprietary glycomimetics platform is based on our expertise in carbohydrate chemistry and our understanding of the role carbohydrates play in key biological processes. Using this expertise and understanding, we are developing a pipeline of proprietary glycomimetics designed to inhibit disease-related functions of carbohydrates, such as the roles they play in inflammation, cancer and infection. We believe this represents an innovative approach to drug discovery to treat a wide range of diseases.

Most human proteins are modified by the addition of complex carbohydrates to the surface of the proteins. The addition of these carbohydrate structures affects the functions of these proteins and their interactions with other molecules. Our initial research and development efforts have focused on drug candidates targeting selectins, which are proteins that serve as adhesion molecules and bind to carbohydrates that are involved in the inflammatory component and progression of a wide range of diseases, including hematologic disorders, cancer and cardiovascular disease. Inhibiting specific carbohydrates from binding to selectins has long been viewed as a potentially attractive approach for therapeutic intervention. The ability to successfully develop drug-like compounds that inhibit binding with selectins, known as selectin antagonists, has been limited by the complexities of carbohydrate chemistry. We believe our expertise in carbohydrate chemistry enables us to design selectin antagonists and other glycomimetics that inhibit the disease-related functions of certain carbohydrates.

We are focusing our initial efforts on drug candidates for rare diseases that we believe will qualify for orphan drug designation. Our first drug candidate, rivipansel, is a pan-selectin antagonist being developed for the treatment of vaso-occlusive crisis, or VOC, a debilitating and painful condition that occurs periodically throughout the life of a person with sickle cell disease. We have entered into an agreement with Pfizer Inc., or Pfizer, for the further development and potential commercialization of rivipansel worldwide. Rivipansel has received fast track designation from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, as well as orphan drug designation from the FDA in the United States and from the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, in the European Union. We believe the clinical progress of rivipansel provides evidence of the significant potential of our lead program and our proprietary glycomimetics platform.

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Building on our experience with rivipansel, we are developing a pipeline of other glycomimetic drug candidates. Our second glycomimetic drug candidate, GMI-1271, is a specific E-selectin inhibitor, which we are developing to be used in combination with chemotherapy to treat patients with either acute myeloid leukemia, or AML, or multiple myeloma, or MM, both of which are life-threatening hematologic cancers, and potentially other hematologic cancers as well. We have completed an initial Phase 1 trial in healthy volunteers for GMI-1271 and in May 2017 we completed enrollment in a Phase 1/2 clinical trial in defined populations of patients with AML. In December 2017, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hematology, or ASH, we presented clinical data from this Phase 1/2 clinical trial that showed high remission rates and suggested a favorable safety, pharmacokinetic, or PK, and biomarker profile for GMI-1271.

In March 2018, we announced our design for a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 3 clinical trial to evaluate GMI-1271 in individuals with relapsed/refractory AML, which design is aligned with guidance received from the FDA. Based on consultations with the FDA, the single pivotal trial is planned to enroll approximately 380 adult patients at 30 to 40 centers in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia, with enrollment expected to begin in the third quarter of 2018. The primary efficacy endpoint will be overall survival; importantly, the FDA has advised us that data on overall survival will not need to be censored for transplant in the primary efficacy analysis, meaning that patients who proceed to transplant will continue to be included as part of the survival analysis. All patients will be treated with standard chemotherapy of either MEC (mitoxantrone, etoposide and cytarabine) or FAI (fludarabine, cytarabine and idarubicin), with some of the patients randomized to receive GMI-1271 in addition to chemotherapy. Patients receiving GMI-1271 will be dosed for one day prior to initiation of chemotherapy, twice a day through the chemotherapy regimen, and then for two days after the end of chemotherapy, which was the same regimen as in the Phase 2 trial. The dose regimen will be fixed, rather than weight-based, which we believe will simplify administration. We plan to offer multiple cycles of consolidation therapy in both arms of the trial for patients who achieve remission. We believe that multiple cycles of treatment in patients who respond may drive an even deeper response in patients treated with GMI-1271. If this is the case, it could lengthen the duration of remission with potential for additional benefit on survival. Key secondary endpoints of the Phase 3 trial will include the incidence of severe mucositis and remission rate, which will be assessed in a hierarchical fashion to provide supportive data. We expect preliminary results from this trial to be available by the end of 2020.

We are also conducting a Phase 1 multiple ascending dose-escalation trial of GMI-1271 in defined populations of patients with MM and plan to continue enrollment of the trial in 2018. We anticipate initial topline data in the first quarter of 2019 in this trial.

GMI-1271 received orphan drug designation from the FDA in May 2015 for the treatment of patients with AML. In June 2016, GMI-1271 received fast track designation from the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory AML and elderly patients aged 60 years or older with AML. In May 2017, GMI-1271 received Breakthrough Therapy designation from the FDA for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed or refractory AML. In May 2017, the European Commission, based on a favorable recommendation from the EMA Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products, granted orphan designation for GMI-1271 for the treatment of patients with AML.

In February 2018, we entered into an agreement with the Haemato Oncology Foundation for Adults in the Netherlands, or HOVON, to initiate clinical trial startup activities to evaluate GMI-1271 in adults with newly diagnosed AML but who cannot tolerate intensive chemotherapy, as well as in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome, or MDS, with a high risk of leukemia. The HOVON trial will be the first to evaluate GMI-1271, together with decitabine, in this underserved population of AML and MDS patients; these two populations represent a significant potential indication expansion opportunity for GMI-1271. HOVON intends to enroll approximately 140 patients in the clinical trial, including a control arm. Patients will be evaluated after three cycles of therapy, and key efficacy endpoints will include remission rate, disease-free survival and overall survival. The trial is expected to be conducted in five countries across Europe.

We are also developing an additional drug candidate, GMI-1359, that simultaneously targets both E-selectin and a chemokine receptor known as CXCR4. Since E-selectin and CXCR4 are both adhesion molecules that keep cancer cells in the bone marrow, we believe that targeting both E-selectin and CXCR4 with a single compound could improve efficacy in the treatment of cancers that affect the bone marrow such as AML and MM, and solid tumors that often metastasize to bone such as breast and prostate cancer, as compared to targeting CXCR4 alone. GMI-1359 is currently

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being evaluated in a Phase 1 single-dose escalation trial of GMI-1359 in healthy volunteers. In this trial, volunteer participants receive a single injection of GMI-1359, after which they are evaluated for safety, tolerability, PK and pharmacodynamics. The randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, escalating dose study is being conducted at a single site in the United States.

In addition to our programs described above, we are also advancing other preclinical-stage programs. These programs include small-molecule glycomimetic compounds that inhibit the protein galectin-3, which we believe may have potential to be used for the treatment of fibrosis, cancer and cardiovascular disease.

We commenced operations in 2003, and our operations to date have been limited to organizing and staffing our company, business planning, raising capital, developing our glycomimetics platform, identifying potential drug candidates, undertaking preclinical studies and conducting clinical trials of rivipansel, GMI-1271 and GMI-1359. To date, we have financed our operations primarily through private placements of our securities, upfront and milestone payments under our collaboration with Pfizer, the net proceeds from our IPO in January 2014 and additional public offerings of common stock in 2016, 2017 and 2018, as well as proceeds from sales of common stock under at-the-market sales facilities with Cowen and Company LLC, or Cowen. We have no approved drugs currently available for sale, and substantially all of our revenue to date has been revenue from the upfront and milestone payments from Pfizer, although we have received nominal amounts of revenue under research grants.

Prior to our IPO, we raised an aggregate of $86.6 million to fund our operations, of which $22.5 million was an upfront payment under our collaboration with Pfizer and $64.1 million was from the sale of our convertible promissory notes and convertible preferred stock. The IPO provided us with net proceeds of $57.2 million, and we received a non-refundable milestone payment from Pfizer in May 2014 of $15.0 million. In August 2015, we received another non-refundable milestone payment from Pfizer of $20.0 million following the dosing of the first patient in the Phase 3 clinical trial of rivipansel. We received an additional $19.7 million in net proceeds from our public offering in June 2016, $86.8 million in net proceeds from our public offering in May 2017 and approximately $128.4 million in net proceeds from our public offering in March 2018. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, we received an aggregate of $30.5 million of net proceeds from sales of our common stock pursuant to our sales agreements with Cowen.

Since inception, we have incurred significant operating losses. We have generated cumulative revenue of $58.6 million since our inception through March 31, 2018 primarily consisting of the $22.5 million upfront payment from Pfizer in 2011, the $15.0 million non-refundable milestone payment in May 2014 and the $20.0 million non-refundable milestone payment in August 2015. We had an accumulated deficit of $163.8 million as of March 31, 2018, and we expect to continue to incur significant expenses and operating losses over at least the next several years. Our net losses may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year, depending on the timing of our clinical trials, the receipt of milestone payments, if any, under our collaboration with Pfizer, and our expenditures on other research and development activities. We anticipate that our expenses will increase substantially as we:

- initiate and conduct our planned clinical trials of GMI-1271 and GMI-1359;
- continue the research and development of our other drug candidates;
- seek to discover and develop additional drug candidates;
- seek regulatory approvals for any drug candidates other than rivipansel that successfully complete clinical trials;
- ultimately establish a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure and scale up external manufacturing capabilities to commercialize any drug candidates other than rivipansel for which we may obtain regulatory approval;
- maintain, expand and protect our intellectual property portfolio;

- hire additional clinical, quality control and scientific personnel; and
- add operational, financial and management information systems and personnel, including personnel to support our drug development and potential future commercialization efforts.

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To fund further operations, we will need to raise capital. We may obtain additional financing in the future through the issuance of our common stock, through other equity or debt financings or through collaborations or partnerships with other companies. We may not be able to raise additional capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and any failure to raise capital as and when needed could compromise our ability to execute on our business plan. Although it is difficult to predict future liquidity requirements, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with interest thereon, will be sufficient to fund our operations at least through our receipt of preliminary results from our planned Phase 3 clinical trial of GMI-1271 in individuals with relapsed/refractory AML. However, our ability to successfully transition to profitability will be dependent upon achieving a level of revenues adequate to support our cost structure. We cannot assure you that we will ever be profitable or generate positive cash flow from operating activities.

Our Collaboration with Pfizer

In October 2011, we entered into the license agreement with Pfizer under which we granted Pfizer an exclusive worldwide license to develop and commercialize products containing rivipansel for all fields and uses. The license also covers specified back-up compounds along with modifications of and improvements to rivipansel that meet defined chemical properties. Pfizer is required to use commercially reasonable efforts, at its expense, to develop, obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize rivipansel for sickle cell disease in the United States. Under the terms of the agreement, we received a $22.5 million upfront payment. We are also eligible to earn potential milestone payments of up to $115.0 million upon the achievement of specified development milestones, including the dosing of the first patients in Phase 3 clinical trials for up to two indications and the first commercial sale of a licensed product in the United States and selected European countries for up to two indications, up to $70.0 million upon the achievement of specified regulatory milestones, including the acceptance of our filings for regulatory approval by regulatory authorities in the United States and Europe for up to two indications, and up to $135.0 million upon the achievement of specified levels of annual net sales of licensed products. We are also eligible to receive tiered royalties for each licensed product, with percentages ranging from the low double digits to the low teens, based on net sales worldwide, subject to reductions in specified circumstances.

The first potential milestone payment under the Pfizer agreement was $35.0 million upon the initiation of dosing of the first patient in a Phase 3 clinical trial of rivipansel by Pfizer. Under the collaboration, Pfizer made a $15.0 million non-refundable milestone payment to us in May 2014, which we recognized as revenue in May 2014, when earned, and the dosing of the first patient in the Phase 3 clinical trial in June 2015 triggered the remaining $20.0 million milestone payment to us. We recorded the $20.0 million milestone payment as revenue in June 2015. There were no milestone payments received from Pfizer for the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017.

We entered into a research services agreement with the University of Basel, or the University, for biological evaluation of selectin antagonists. While the scope of work under the research agreement with the University ended in 2017, certain patents covering the rivipansel compound are subject to provisions of the Research Agreement. Under the terms of the Research Agreement, we owe the University 10% of all future milestone and royalty payments received from Pfizer with respect to rivipansel. There were no payments due to the University for the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. general accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in our financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to our revenue recognition, accrued research and development expenses, stock-based compensation expense and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience, known trends and events and various other factors that we believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other resources. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgments under different assumptions or conditions. We periodically review our estimates in light of changes in circumstances, facts and experience. The effects of material revisions in estimates are reflected in our financial statements prospectively from the date of the change in estimate.

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We define our critical accounting policies as those accounting principles generally accepted in the United States that require us to make subjective estimates and judgments about matters that are uncertain and are likely to have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations, as well as the specific manner in which we apply those principles. For a description of our critical accounting policies, please see the disclosures in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. Other than as described below, there have not been any material changes to our critical accounting policies since December 31, 2017.

Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, using the full retrospective transition method. Under this method, we would be required, if needed, to revise our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, and applicable interim periods within those years, as if Topic 606 had been effective for those periods. We have determined that there was no impact from the adoption of Topic 606 on our revenue for those years and interim periods and therefore that no revision of interim periods is required. This standard applies to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of other standards, such as leases, insurance, collaboration agreements and financial instruments. Under Topic 606, an entity recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods and services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods and services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of Topic 606, we perform the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with the customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) we satisfy a performance obligation. We only apply the five-step model to contracts when it is probable that we will collect the consideration we are entitled to in exchange for the goods or services we transfer to the customer. At contract inception, once the contract is determined to be within the scope of Topic 606, we assess the goods or services promised within each contract and identify, as a performance obligation, and assess whether each promised good or service is distinct. We then recognize as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

License, Collaboration and Other Revenues

We enter into licensing agreements which are within the scope of Topic 606, under which we license certain of our product candidates' rights to third parties. The terms of these arrangements typically include payment of one or more of the following: non-refundable, up-front license fees; development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments; and royalties on net sales of the licensed product, which are classified as royalty revenues.

In determining the appropriate amount of revenue to be recognized as we fulfill our obligation under our agreements, we perform the five steps described above. As part of the accounting for these arrangements, we must develop assumptions that require judgment to determine the stand-alone selling price, which may include forecasted revenues, development timelines, reimbursement of personnel costs, discount rates and probabilities of technical and regulatory success.

Licensing of Intellectual Property: If the license to our intellectual property is determined to be distinct from the other performance obligations identified in the arrangement, we will recognize revenue from non-refundable, up-front fees allocated to the license when the license is transferred to the licensee and the licensee is able to use and benefit from the license. For licenses that are bundled with other promises, we utilize judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue from non-refundable, up-front-fees. We evaluate the measure of progress each reporting period, and, if necessary, adjust the measure of performance and related revenue recognition.

Milestone Payments: At the inception of each arrangement that includes development milestone payments, we evaluate whether the milestones are considered probable of being reached and estimate the amount to be included in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. Milestone payments that are not within our control or the licensee’s control, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those

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approvals are received. The transaction price is then allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, for which the we recognize revenue as or when the performance obligations under the contract are satisfied. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, we re-evaluate the probability of achievement of such development milestones and any related constraint, and if necessary, adjust our estimate of the overall transaction price. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis, which would affect license, collaboration and other revenues and earnings in their period of adjustment.

Royalties: For arrangements that include sales-based royalties, including milestone payments based on the level of sales, for which the license is deemed to be the predominant item to which royalties relate, we recognize revenue at the later of (i) when the related sales occur, or (ii) when the performance obligation to which some of all of the royalty has been allocated has been satisfied (or partially satisfied). To date, we have not recognized any royalty revenue from our license agreements.

Components of Operating Results

Revenue

To date, we have not generated any revenue from the sale of our drug candidates and do not expect to generate any revenue from the sale of drugs in the near future. Substantially all of our revenue recognized to date has consisted of the upfront and milestone payments under our agreement with Pfizer.

Since our inception, we have also recognized a nominal amount of revenue under research grant contracts, generally to the extent of our costs incurred in connection with specific research or development activities.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of expenses incurred in performing research and development activities, including compensation and benefits for full-time research and development employees, facilities expenses, overhead expenses, cost of laboratory supplies, clinical trial and related clinical manufacturing expenses, fees paid to contract research organizations and other consultants and other outside expenses. Other preclinical research and platform programs include activities related to exploratory efforts, target validation, lead optimization for our earlier programs and our proprietary glycomimetics platform.

To date, our research and development expenses have related primarily to the development of rivipansel and our other drug candidates. In April 2013, when we completed our Phase 2 clinical trial of rivipansel, all further clinical development obligations associated with rivipansel shifted to Pfizer.

We do not currently utilize a formal time allocation system to capture expenses on a project-by-project basis because we are organized and record expense by functional department and our employees may allocate time to more than one development project. Accordingly, we only allocate a portion of our research and development expenses by functional area and by drug candidate.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Non-refundable advance payments for goods or services to be received in the future for use in research and development activities are deferred and capitalized. The capitalized amounts are expensed as the related goods are delivered or the services are performed.

Research and development activities are central to our business model. Drug candidates in later stages of clinical development generally have higher development costs than those in earlier stages of clinical development, primarily due to the increased size and duration of later stage clinical trials. We expect our research and development expenses to increase over the next several years as we seek to progress GMI-1271, GMI-1359 and our other drug candidates through clinical development. For example, as we prepare to potentially submit an application for marketing approval for GMI-1271, we will incur substantial expenses in scaling up the production and manufacturing of GMI-1271. However, it is difficult to determine with certainty the duration and completion costs of our current or future preclinical studies and clinical trials of our drug candidates, or if, when or to what extent we will generate revenues from the commercialization

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and sale of any of our drug candidates that obtain regulatory approval. We may never succeed in achieving regulatory approval for any of our drug candidates.

The duration, costs and timing of clinical trials and development of our drug candidates will depend on a variety of factors that include:

- per patient trial costs;
- the number of patients that participate in the trials;
- the number of sites included in the trials;
- the countries in which the trial is conducted;
- the length of time required to enroll eligible patients;
- the number of doses that patients receive;
- the drop-out or discontinuation rates of patients;
- potential additional safety monitoring or other studies requested by regulatory agencies;
- the duration of patient follow-up; and
- the safety and efficacy profile of the drug candidate.

In addition, the probability of success for each drug candidate will depend on numerous factors, including competition, manufacturing capability and commercial viability. We will determine which programs to pursue and how much to fund each program in response to the scientific and clinical success of each drug candidate, as well as an assessment of each drug candidate's commercial potential.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs, including stock-based compensation, for personnel in executive, finance, accounting, business development and human resources functions. Other significant costs include facility costs not otherwise included in research and development expenses, legal fees relating to patent and corporate matters and fees for accounting and consulting services. We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will increase in the future to support our continued research and development activities.

Other Income

Other income consists of interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalents.

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Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017	Period-to-Period Change
Revenue	$ —	$ —	$ —
Costs and expenses:			
Research and development expense	9,022	5,879	3,143
General and administrative expense	2,855	2,092	763
Total costs and expenses	11,877	7,971	3,906
Loss from operations	(11,877)	(7,971)	(3,906)
Other income	364	39	325
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (11,513)	$ (7,932)	$ (3,581)

Research and Development Expense

The following table summarizes our research and development expense by functional area for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017	Period-to-Period Change
Clinical development	$ 858	$ 1,750	$ (892)
Manufacturing and formulation	4,889	1,063	3,826
Contract research services, consulting and other costs	501	457	44
Laboratory costs	490	480	10
Personnel-related	1,859	1,817	42
Stock-based compensation	425	312	113
Research and development expense	$ 9,022	$ 5,879	$ 3,143

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, our research and development expense increased by $3.1 million, or 53%, compared to the same period in 2017. The increase was primarily the result of higher manufacturing costs for GMI-1271 clinical supplies as we prepare for our planned Phase 3 clinical trial. This increase was offset in part by a decrease in clinical trial expenses as patient enrollment for our Phase 1/2 clinical trial of GMI-1271 was completed in May 2017. Personnel-related and stock-based compensation expenses increased due to annual salary adjustments for research and development personnel and annual stock option awards granted in the first quarter of 2018.

The following table summarizes our research and development expense by drug candidate for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018	2017	Period-to-Period Change
GMI-1271	$ 6,024	$ 3,014	$ 3,010
GMI-1359	5	158	(153)
Other research and development	709	578	131
Personnel-related and stock-based compensation	2,284	2,129	155
Research and development expense	$ 9,022	$ 5,879	$ 3,143

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General and Administrative Expense

The following table summarizes the components of our general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Period-to-Period
(in thousands)	2018	2017	Change
Personnel-related	$ 955	$ 797	$ 158
Stock-based compensation	691	531	160
Legal, consulting and other professional expenses	1,029	625	404
Other	180	139	41
General and administrative expense	$ 2,855	$ 2,092	$ 763

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, our general and administrative expense increased by $763,000 compared to the same period in 2017, reflecting an increase of 36%. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to an increase in legal and patent expenses. Personnel-related and stock-based compensation expenses increased due to annual salary adjustments for general and administrative personnel and annual stock option awards granted in the first quarter of 2018.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

We have financed our operations primarily through public offerings and private placements of our capital stock, as well as upfront and milestone payments from Pfizer. As of March 31, 2018, we had $242.6 million in cash and cash equivalents.

We are potentially eligible to earn a significant amount of milestone payments and royalties under our agreement with Pfizer. Our ability to earn these payments and their timing is dependent upon the outcome of Pfizer's activities and is uncertain at this time.

In March 2018, we completed a public offering in which we sold 8,050,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of $17.00 per share. We received net proceeds of approximately $128.4 million from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and other offering expenses.

In September 2017, we entered into a sales agreement under which we may offer and sell, from time to time at our sole discretion, shares of our common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to $100.0 million through Cowen as our sales agent. As of the date of this report, we have sold an aggregate of 1,600,000 shares of our common stock under this agreement for net proceeds of $19.2 million.

Funding Requirements

Our primary uses of capital are, and we expect will continue to be, compensation and related expenses, third-party clinical research and development services, laboratory and related supplies, clinical costs, legal and other regulatory expenses and general overhead costs.

The successful development of any of our drug candidates is highly uncertain. As such, at this time, we cannot reasonably estimate or know the nature, timing and costs of the efforts that will be necessary to complete the remainder of the development of GMI-1271 or our other drug candidates. We are also unable to predict when, if ever, material net cash inflows will commence from rivipansel or GMI-1271. This is due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing drugs, including the uncertainty of:

· successful enrollment in, and completion of, clinical trials;

· receipt of marketing approvals from applicable regulatory authorities;

· establishing commercial manufacturing capabilities or making arrangements with third-party manufacturers;

· obtaining and maintaining patent and trade secret protection and regulatory exclusivity for drug candidates;

· launching commercial sales of drugs, if and when approved, whether alone or in collaboration with others; and

· obtaining and maintaining healthcare coverage and adequate reimbursement.

A change in the outcome of any of these variables with respect to the development of any of our drug candidates would significantly change the costs and timing associated with the development of that drug candidate. Because our drug candidates are in various stages of clinical and preclinical development and the outcome of these efforts is uncertain, we cannot estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully complete the development and commercialization of our drug candidates or whether, or when, we may achieve profitability. Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenues, we expect to finance our cash needs through a combination of equity or debt financings and collaboration arrangements, including our existing collaboration with Pfizer. Except for Pfizer's obligation to make milestone payments under our agreement with them, we do not have any committed external source of liquidity.

To the extent that we raise additional capital through the future sale of equity or debt, the ownership interest of our stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the rights of our existing common stockholders. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of convertible debt securities, these securities could contain covenants that would restrict our operations.

We may require additional capital beyond our currently anticipated amounts. Additional capital may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all. If we raise additional funds through collaboration arrangements in the future, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our drug candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our drug development or future commercialization efforts or grant rights to develop and market drug candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

Outlook

Based on our research and development plans and our timing expectations related to the progress of our programs, we expect that our existing cash and cash equivalents will enable us to fund our operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements at least through the 12 months following the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could use our capital resources sooner than we expect. Additionally, the process of testing drug candidates in clinical trials is costly, and the timing of progress in these trials is uncertain.

Cash Flows

The following is a summary of our cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(in thousands)	2018	2017
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	$ (10,209)	$ (9,062)
Investing activities	(17)	(63)
Financing activities	128,933	3,674
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	$ 118,707	$ (5,451)

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was primarily the result of ongoing costs associated with our GMI-1271 clinical development programs, which for 2018 also included significant manufacturing costs, as described above.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was not material. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 included capital expenses relating to leasehold improvements.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 consisted of the net proceeds of $128.6 million from our public offering in March 2018 and $300,000 in proceeds from employee stock option exercises. Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2017 is comprised primarily of the net proceeds from at-the-market sales under our sales agreement with Cowen.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, we did not have, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC rules.

JOBS Act

In April 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, was enacted. Section 107(b) of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Thus, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this extended transition period, and, as a result, we will adopt new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for other public companies.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments and in our financial position represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of $242.6 million and $123.9 million, respectively. We generally hold our cash in interest-bearing money market accounts. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates. Due to the short-term maturities of our cash equivalents and the low risk profile of our investments, an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our cash equivalents.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, refers to controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Security and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to a company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2018, the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during our fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2018 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are subject to litigation and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. We are not currently a party to any material legal proceedings and we are not aware of any pending or threatened legal proceeding against us that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business is subject to risks and events that, if they occur, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the trading price of our securities. Our risk factors as of the date of this quarterly report on Form 10 Q have not changed materially from those described in “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10 K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 6, 2018.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Sales of Unregistered Securities

In April 2018, we issued 5,668 shares of common stock upon the exercise of warrants at an exercise price of $0.33 per share. The issuance of these securities was exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act.

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Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Document
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8 K (File No. 001 36177), filed with the Commission on January 15, 2014).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8 K (File No. 001 36177), filed with the Commission on January 15, 2014).
4.1	Specimen stock certificate evidencing shares of Common Stock (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S 1 (File No. 333 191567), filed with the Commission on October 31, 2013).
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.1**	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

** These certifications are being furnished solely to accompany this quarterly report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, and are not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the registrant, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

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SIGNATURES

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

	GLYCOMIMETICS, INC.
Date: May 3, 2018	By: /s/ Brian M. Hahn Brian M. Hahn Chief Financial Officer (On behalf of the Registrant and as Principal Financial Officer)