GENTA INC DE/
Form S-1/A
August 14, 2009

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2009

Registration No. 333-153278

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

AMENDMENT NO. 5
TO

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GENTA INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	2836	33-0326866
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

200 Connell Drive
Berkeley Heights, New Jersey 07922
(908) 286-9800
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Raymond P. Warrell, Jr., M.D.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Genta Incorporated
200 Connell Drive
Berkeley Heights, New Jersey 07922
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:
Emilio Ragosa, Esq.
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
502 Carnegie Center
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
tel: (609) 919-6600
fax: (609) 919-6701

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. o

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to Be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Security	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee(2)
Units(1), each unit consisting of	10,000	$ 1,000(1)	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 558.00(7)
(i) 70% Convertible Notes, and	7,000	(1)	$ 7,000,000.00	(1)
(ii) 30% Shares of Common Stock (par value $0.001 per share)	3,000	(1)	$ 3,000,000.00	(1)
Shares of Common Stock (par value $0.001 per share) underlying the Convertible Notes	70,000,000	$ 0.10(6)	$ 7,000,000.00	(3)
Convertible Notes issuable as payment of interest on the Convertible Notes	1,193.103	$ 1,000	$ 1,193,103.00	—
Shares of Common Stock underlying the Convertible Notes issuable as payment of interest on the Convertible Notes	11,931,030	$ 0.10(6)	$ 1,193,103.00	(3)
Warrants to purchase Common Stock				
Shares of Common Stock underlying the Warrants	17,500,000	$ 0.10(6)	$ 1,750,000.00	(4)
TOTAL				(5)

(1) Each Unit will be issued in $1,000 denominations and will consist of 70% (or $700) convertible notes and 30% (or $300) shares of common stock.

(2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the amount of the registration in accordance with Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low sale prices of the Registrant's common stock on March 2, 2009, as reported by the Over-the-Counter bulletin board. In accordance with Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, in order to prevent dilution, a presently indeterminable number of shares of common stock are registered hereunder which may be issued in the event of a stock split, stock dividend or similar transaction. No additional registration fee has been paid for these shares of common stock.

(3) Pursuant to Rule 457(i), no separate registration fee is required for Shares of Common Stock underlying the Convertible Notes because we are registering those securities in the same registration statement as the Convertible Notes.

(4) Pursuant to Rule 457(g), no separate registration fee is required for the Shares of Common Stock underlying the Warrants because we are registering those securities in the same registration statement as the Warrants.

(5) A registration fee of $905.00 was previously paid by the registrant in connection with the initial filing of this Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-153278), which was filed by the Company on August 29, 2008.

(6) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.

(7) Calculated in accordance with Fee Rate Advisory #5 for Fiscal Year 2009, based on a Section 6(b) fee rate applicable to the registration of securities of $55.80 per million dollars.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PROSPECTUS

Subject to completion, dated August 14, 2009

GENTA INCORPORATED

Up to $10.0 million of an aggregate principal amount of Units consisting of 70% (or $7.0 million) Convertible Notes and 30% (or $3.0 million) Common Stock

Up to 70,000,000 shares of Common Stock underlying the Convertible Notes

$1,193,103 Convertible Notes issuable as payment of interest on the Convertible Notes

11,931,030 shares of Common Stock underlying the Convertible Notes issuable as payment of interest on the Convertible Notes

Warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of Common Stock

17,500,000 shares of Common Stock underlying the Warrants

We are offering units consisting of an aggregate principal amount of $7.0 million convertible notes and $3.0 million common stock, 70,000,000 shares of common stock underlying the convertible notes, $1,193,103 convertible notes convertible into 11,931,030 shares of common stock issuable as payment of interest on the convertible notes, warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of our common stock underlying the principal amount of the convertible notes and 17,500,000 shares of common stock underlying the warrants collectively referred to as the securities. All costs associated with this registration will be borne by us. On June 26, 2009, we effected a 1-for-50 reverse stock split. As a result, the share numbers and stock price numbers found herein are all reflected on a post-split basis.

On July 31, 2009, the closing price of our common stock was $0.36 per share. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “GETA.”

Brokers or dealers effecting transactions in these shares should confirm that the shares are registered under the applicable state law or that an exemption from registration is available.

These securities are speculative and involve a high degree of risk.

Please refer to “Risk Factors” beginning on page 10.

	Price to Public	Placement Agent Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to Genta, before expenses
Per Unit	$ 1,000.00	$ 60.00	$ 930.00
Total	$ 10,000,000.00	$ 600,000.00	$ 9,400,000.00

We have retained Rodman & Renshaw, LLC as placement agent to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit offers to purchase our securities in this offering in one or more closings. We have agreed to indemnify the placement agent against some liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and to contribute to payments that the placement agent may be required to make in respect thereof. For more information related to our arrangement with Rodman & Renshaw, LLC, including the fees payable to Rodman for their placement agent services in connection with this offering, please see “Plan of Distribution” on page 92.

The securities offered herein will only be offered to investors who qualify as institutional Accredited Investors as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933.

None of the proceeds from the sale of securities will be placed in escrow, trust or any similar account, and all of the subscription monies will be immediately available for our use. There is no minimum amount of securities that must be sold.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We expect to deliver the securities to purchasers pursuant to this prospectus on or about [___].

The date of this prospectus is August 14, 2009.

Rodman & Renshaw, LLC

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from the information contained in this prospectus. We are offering to sell the securities, and seeking offers to buy the securities, only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of when this prospectus is delivered or when any sale of our common stock occurs.

FOR CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS: WITH RESPECT TO SALES OF THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED HEREBY TO CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS, SUCH SECURITIES MAY BE SOLD ONLY TO: (1) INSTITUTIONAL "ACCREDITED INVESTORS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF REGULATION D UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (THE "SECURITIES ACT'), (2) "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYERS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, (3) BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, TRUST COMPANIES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, INVESTMENT COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, PENSION OR PROFIT-SHARING

TRUSTS, CORPORATIONS OR ENTITIES WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE CORPORATIONS OR OTHER AFFILIATES WHICH ARE UNDER COMMON CONTROL, HAVE A NET WORTH ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS ACCORDING TO THEIR MOST RECENT REGULARLY PREPARED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NOT LESS THAN $14,000,000 AND SUBSIDIARIES OF THE FOREGOING OR (4) ANY PERSON (OTHER THAN A PERSON FORMED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PURCHASING THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED HEREBY) WHO PURCHASES AT LEAST ONE MILLION DOLLARS AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY. EACH CALIFORNIA RESIDENT PURCHASING THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY WILL BE DEEMED TO REPRESENT BY SUCH PURCHASE THAT IT COMES WITHIN ONE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED CATEGORIES, THAT IT WILL NOT SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER SUCH SECURITIES TO A CALIFORNIA RESIDENT UNLESS THE TRANSFEREE COMES WITHIN ONE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED CATEGORIES AND THAT IT WILL ADVISE THE TRANSFEREE OF THIS CONDITION WHICH TRANSFEREE, BY BECOMING SUCH WILL BE DEEMED TO BE BOUND BY THE SAME RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE.

FOR INVESTORS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES: Neither we nor the placement agent has done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about, and to observe any restrictions relating to, this offering and the distribution of this prospectus.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before buying our securities. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the "Risk Factors" section and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before deciding to invest in our securities.

Introduction

Unless otherwise stated, all references to "us," "our," "we," "Genta," the "Company" and similar designations refer to Genta Incorporated and its subsidiaries.

This offering relates to the sale of units consisting of our common stock and convertible notes convertible into 70,000,000 shares of our common stock, 70,000,000 shares of common stock underlying the convertible notes, convertible notes issuable as payment of interest on the convertible securities convertible into up to 11,931,030 shares of our common stock, up to 11,931,030 shares of common stock underlying any convertible notes issued as payment of interest on the convertible securities, warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of our common stock and 17,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in pharmaceutical, or drug, research and development. We are dedicated to the identification, development and commercialization of novel drugs for the treatment of cancer and related diseases. Our research portfolio consists of two major programs: "DNA/RNA Medicines" (which includes our lead oncology drug, Genasense®); and "Small Molecules" (which includes our marketed product, Ganite®, and the investigational compounds tesetaxel and G4544).

The DNA/RNA Medicines program includes drugs that are based on using modifications of either DNA or RNA as drugs that can be used to treat disease. These technologies include antisense, decoys, and small interfering or micro RNAs. Our lead drug from this program is an investigational antisense compound known as Genasense®, an oblimersen sodium injection. Genasense® is designed to block the production of a protein known as Bcl-2. Current science suggests that Bcl-2 is a fundamental, although not the sole, cause of the inherent resistance of cancer cells to anticancer treatments, such as chemotherapy, radiation, and monoclonal antibodies. While Genasense® has displayed some anticancer activity when used by itself, we are developing the drug primarily as a means of amplifying the cytotoxic effects of other anticancer treatments.

Genasense®

The Company's principal goal has been to secure regulatory approval for the marketing of Genasense®. Genasense® has been studied in combination with a wide variety of anticancer drugs in a number of different cancer indications. We have reported results from randomized trials of Genasense® in a number of diseases. Under our own sponsorship or in collaboration with others, we are currently conducting additional clinical trials. We are especially interested in the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of Genasense® in at least three diseases: melanoma; chronic lymphocytic leukemia, referred to herein as CLL; and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, referred to herein as NHL.

Genasense® has been submitted for regulatory approval in the U.S. on two occasions and to the European Union (EU) once. These applications proposed the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy for patients with advanced melanoma (U.S. and EU) and relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) (U.S.-only). None of these applications resulted in regulatory approval for marketing. Nonetheless, we believe that Genasense® can ultimately be approved and commercialized and we have undertaken a number of initiatives in this regard that are described below.

Melanoma

The Company's major current initiative is a randomized controlled trial that tests whether the addition of Genasense to standard chemotherapy can improve outcomes for patients with advanced melanoma. In 2004, the Company withdrew its New Drug Application (NDA) for Genasense® in melanoma after an advisory committee to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) failed to recommend approval. A negative decision was also received for a similar application in melanoma from the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) in 2007. Data from the Phase 3 trial that comprised the basis for these applications were published in 2006. These results showed that treatment with Genasense® plus dacarbazine compared with dacarbazine alone in patients with advanced melanoma was associated with a statistically significant increase in overall response, complete response, durable response, and progression-free survival (PFS). However, the primary endpoint of overall survival approached but did not quite reach statistical significance (P=0.077). Subsequently, our analysis of this trial showed that there was a significant treatment interaction effect related to levels of a blood enzyme known as LDH. When this effect was analyzed by treatment arm, survival was shown to be significantly superior for patients with a non-elevated LDH who received Genasense® (P=0.018; n=508). Moreover, this benefit was particularly noteworthy for patients whose baseline LDH did not exceed 80% of the upper limit of normal for this lab value. LDH had also been previously described by others as the single most important prognostic factor in advanced melanoma.

Based on these data, in August 2007 we initiated a new Phase 3 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in advanced melanoma. This trial, known as AGENDA, is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in which patients are randomly assigned to receive Genasense® plus dacarbazine or dacarbazine alone. The study uses LDH as a biomarker to identify patients who are most likely to respond to Genasense®, based on data obtained from our preceding trial in melanoma. The co-primary endpoints of AGENDA are progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival.

AGENDA is designed to expand evidence for the safety and efficacy of Genasense® when combined with dacarbazine for patients who have not previously been treated with chemotherapy. The study prospectively targets patients who have low-normal levels of LDH. In March 2009, we completed accrual of 315 patients into AGENDA. In May 2009, an analysis by an independent Data Monitoring Committee for both safety and futility indicated that the study passed an evaluation for futility and safety. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that the study should continue to completion. We expect results on the primary assessment of PFS in the fourth quarter of 2009. If those data are positive, we currently expect to submit regulatory applications based upon confirmation that the addition of Genasense® to chemotherapy results in a statistically significant improvement in PFS. Approval by FDA and EMEA will allow Genasense® to be commercialized by us, alone or with a partner, in the U.S. and EU. Genasense® in melanoma has been designated an Orphan Drug in Australia and the U.S, , and the drug has received Fast Track designation in the U.S.

We are conducting other trials of Genasense® in melanoma, including a Phase 2 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy consisting of Abraxane® (paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension) (albumin bound) plus temozolomide (Temodar®). We also expect to examine different dosing regimens that will improve the dosing convenience and commercial acceptance of Genasense®, including its administration by brief 1-hour IV infusions.

CLL

As noted above, our NDA for the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with relapsed or refractory in CLL was not approved. In CLL, we conducted a randomized Phase 3 trial in 241 patients with relapsed or refractory disease who were treated with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide, commonly known as Flu/Cy, with or without Genasense®. The trial achieved its primary endpoint: a statistically significant increase (17% vs. 7%; P=0.025) in the proportion of patients who achieved a complete response, or CR, defined as a complete or nodular partial response. Patients who achieved this level of response also experienced disappearance of predefined disease symptoms. A key secondary endpoint, duration of CR, was also significantly longer for patients treated with Genasense® (median > 36 months in the Genasense® group, versus 22 months in the chemotherapy-only group).

Several secondary endpoints were not improved by the addition of Genasense®. The percentage of patients who experienced serious adverse events was increased in the Genasense® arm; however, the percentages of patients who discontinued treatment due to adverse events were equal in the treatment arms. The incidence of certain serious adverse reactions, including but not limited to nausea, fever and catheter-related complications, was increased in patients treated with Genasense®.

We submitted our NDA to the FDA in December 2005 in which we sought accelerated approval for the use of Genasense® in combination with Flu/Cy for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory CLL who had previously received fludarabine. In December 2006, we received a “non-approvable” notice for that application from FDA. In April 2007, we filed an appeal of the non-approvable notice using FDA’s Formal Dispute Resolution process. In March 2008, we received a formal notice from FDA that indicated additional confirmatory evidence would be required to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, either from a new clinical trial or from collection of additional information regarding the progression of disease in patients from the completed trial.

In June 2008, we announced results from 5 years of follow-up on patients who had been accrued to our completed Phase 3 trial. These data showed that patients treated with Genasense® plus chemotherapy who achieved either a complete response (CR) or a partial response (PR) also achieved a statistically significant increase in survival compared with patients treated with chemotherapy alone (median = 56 months vs. 38 months, respectively). After 5 years of follow-up, 22 of 49 (45%) responders in the Genasense® group were alive compared with 13 of 54 (24%) responders in the chemotherapy-only group (hazard ratio = 0.6; P = 0.038). Moreover, with 5 years of follow-up, 12 of 20 patients (60%) in the Genasense® group who achieved CR were alive, 5 of these patients remained in continuous CR without relapse, and 2 additional patients had relapsed but had not required additional therapy. By contrast, only 3 of 8 CR patients in the chemotherapy-only group were alive, all 3 had relapsed, and all 3 had required additional anti-leukemic treatment.

These data were again submitted to FDA in the second quarter of 2008, and the application was again denied in December 2008. Genta re-appealed the denial, and in March 2009, CDER decided that available data were still insufficient to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, and the Agency recommended conducting another clinical trial. We have made no decision whether to conduct this study.

As with melanoma, we believe the clinical activity in CLL should be explored with additional clinical research. We plan to explore combinations of Genasense® with other drugs that are used for the treatment of CLL, and to examine more convenient dosing regimens.

NHL

Several trials have shown definite evidence of clinical activity for Genasense® in patients with NHL. We would like to conduct additional clinical studies in patients with NHL to test whether Genasense® can be approved in this indication. Previously, we reported that randomized trials of Genasense® in patients with myeloma, AML, hormone-refractory prostate cancer, commonly known as HRPC, small cell lung cancer and non small cell lung cancer were not sufficiently positive to warrant further investigation on the dose-schedules that were examined or with the chemotherapy that was employed in these trials. Data from these trials have been presented at various scientific meetings. However, we believe that alternate dosing schedules, in particular the use of brief high-dose IV infusions, provide an opportunity to re-examine the drug's activity in some of these indications.

Tesetaxel

In March 2008, we obtained an exclusive worldwide license for tesetaxel from Daiichi Sankyo Company Ltd. Tesetaxel is a novel taxane compound that is taken by mouth. Tesetaxel has completed Phase 2 trials in a number of cancer types, and the drug has shown definite evidence of antitumor activity in gastric cancer and breast cancer. Tesetaxel also appears to be associated with a lower incidence of peripheral nerve damage, a common side effect of taxanes that limits the maximum amount of these drugs that can be given to patients. At the time we obtained the license, tesetaxel was on "clinical hold" by FDA due to the occurrence of several fatalities in the setting of severe neutropenia. In the second quarter of 2008, we filed a response to the FDA requesting a lift of the clinical hold, which was granted in June 2008. In January 2009, we announced initiation of a new clinical trial with tesetaxel to examine the clinical pharmacology of the drug over a narrow dosing range around the established Phase 2 dose.

We have also submitted applications to FDA for designation of tesetaxel as an Orphan Drug for treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer and for patients with advanced melanoma. Both of these designations were granted. Our initial priority for clinical testing of tesetaxel includes the evaluation of safety and efficacy in patients with advanced gastric cancer. Maintenance of the license from Daiichi Sankyo requires certain payments that include amortization of licensing fees and milestones. If such payments are not made, Daiichi Sankyo may elect to terminate the license; however, a portion of the licensing fees are due even in the event of termination.

Oral Gallium-Containing Compounds (G4544)

Our third pipeline product is G4544, which is a novel oral formulation of a gallium-containing compound that we developed in collaboration with Emisphere Technologies, Inc. We completed a single-dose Phase 1 study of an initial formulation of this new drug known as "G4544(a)", the results of which were presented in the second quarter of 2008. We are currently contemplating a second study using a modified formulation, known as "G4544(b)", in order to test whether this formulation will prove more clinically acceptable.

If we are able to identify a clinically and commercially acceptable formulation of G4544 or another oral gallium-containing compound, we currently intend to pursue a 505(b)(2) strategy to establish bioequivalence to our marketed product, Ganite®, for its initial regulatory approval. We believe a drug of this type may also be broadly useful for treatment of other diseases associated with accelerated bone loss, such as bone metastases, Paget's disease and osteoporosis. In addition, new uses of gallium-containing compounds have been identified for treatment of certain infectious diseases. While we have no current plans to begin clinical development in the area of infectious disease, we intend to support research conducted by certain academic institutions by providing clinical supplies of our gallium-containing drugs.

Ganite®

We are currently marketing Ganite® in the U.S., which is an intravenous formulation of gallium, for treatment of cancer-related hypercalcemia that is resistant to hydration. We have announced our intention to seek a buyer for Ganite®, but we have not yet found an acceptable transaction.

About Us

Genta was incorporated in Delaware on February 4, 1988. Our principal executive offices are located at 200 Connell Drive, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey 07922. Our telephone number is (908) 286-9800. The address of our website is www.Genta.com. Information on our website is not part of this prospectus. Our website address is included in this prospectus as an inactive technical reference only.

SUMMARY OF THE OFFERING

The securities	We are offering: • up to $10.0 million in aggregate principal amount of units consisting of (i) 70% unsecured subordinated convertible notes (the "August 2009 Notes") and (ii) 30% common stock, par value $0.001 (the "August 2009 Shares") (the "Units"); • 70,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the August 2009 Notes; • $1,193,103 in aggregate principal amount of August 2009 Notes issuable as payment of interest on the August 2009 Notes; • 11,931,030 shares of common stock underlying the August 2009 Notes issuable as payment of interest on the August 2009 Notes; • warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of common stock; and • 17,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants.
The offering	Commencing upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will offer and sell Units in the aggregate principal amount of $10.0 million consisting of August 2009 Notes and August 2009 Shares. Each purchaser of Units will also receive a 2-year warrant to purchase a number of shares of our common stock equal to 25% of the number of shares of our common stock underlying the August 2009 Notes purchased by such purchaser having the terms outlined in this prospectus. The offer and sale of the $10.0 million in Units is expected to occur in a single closing as soon as practical following the effectiveness of the registration statement.
Use of proceeds	The proceeds will be used to advance our product candidates through clinical trials and clinical development, and general corporate purposes, including working capital needs and potential acquisition or licenses to intellectual property. See "Use of Proceeds."
Fees and expenses	We estimate that the total fees and expenses of this offering will be approximately $785,000.
Material US federal income tax consequences	For a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Units, shares of common stock into which the August 2009 Notes are convertible, August 2009 Shares, additional August 2009 Notes issuable as payment of interest on the August 2009 Notes, warrants and shares of common stock into which the warrants are exercisable, see "Material U.S. federal income tax consequences."

Trading	Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GETA." We do not intend to list the Units, August Notes or warrants on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system.
Placement agent	Rodman & Renshaw, LLC will act a placement agent for the placement for the securities being offered pursuant to this prospectus.
Risk Factors	You should read the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus for a discussion of factors to consider carefully before deciding to invest in our Units and warrants.
Covenants	We shall not, prior to the consummation of the period expiring fourteen (14) days after the date on which we publicly release detailed quantitative results regarding the primary assessment of progression-free survival, one of the co-primary endpoints of a Phase 3 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with advanced melanoma, which we refer to as AGENDA, close or publicly announce that we have entered into any debt or equity financing or any other capital raising transaction or transactions with any person, other than this financing, without first obtaining the consent of at least two-thirds of the currently outstanding and unexercised purchase rights that we issued in the April 2009 financing and the currently outstanding principal amount of new notes issued upon exercise of the purchase rights (together, as one class).

The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding prior to this offering is 99,770,572 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for the 1:50 reverse stock split that was implemented on June 26, 2009. This amount excludes:

- 37,573 shares and 34,261 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding or the vesting of restricted stock units under our 1998 Stock Incentive Plan as June 30, 2009, respectively, at a weighted average exercise price of $1,293.06 per share, of which, options to purchase 25,890 shares were exercisable;

- 2,045 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding under our 1998 Non-Employee Directors Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2009 at a weighted average exercise price of $1,130.47 per share, of which, options to purchase 2,045 shares were exercisable;

- 3,070 shares of common stock available for future grant under our 1998 Non-Employee Directors Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2009;

- 800,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009 at an exercise price of $1.00 per share;

- 109,319 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock as of June 30, 2009;

- 28,294,633 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 15% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due 2010 as of June 30, 2009;

- 59,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due 2012 as of June 30, 2009;

- 18,445,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009 at an exercise price of $0.50 per share;

- 59,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due April 2, 2012 issued pursuant to the Purchase Option (as defined in the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 2, 2009, by and between the Company and the investors set forth therein); and

- 83,190,764 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due April 2, 2012 issued pursuant to the Purchase Right (as defined in the Consent Agreement, dated April 2, 2009, by and between the Company and the holders set forth therein).

- 8,990,000 shares of common stock issued in the July 7, 2009 financing, the 21,010,000 shares of common stock issuable upon future conversion of the notes we issued in the July 7, 2009 financing or the 7,052,500 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued in the July 7, 2009 financing.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes there is no over-allotment option, no conversion of convertible notes or preferred stock and no exercise of stock options or warrants after June 30, 2009.

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF THE AUGUST 2009 NOTES

Issuer	Genta Incorporated.
Notes	Up to $7.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8% Unsecured Subordinated Convertible Notes due 2011, which we refer to herein as the August 2009 Notes.
Maturity	The notes will mature on August [__], 2011, unless earlier converted.
Interest payment dates	We will pay 8.00% interest per annum on the principal amount of the August 2009 Notes, payable semi-annually in arrears on January 1 and July 1 of each year, starting on January 1, 2010, to holders of record at the close of business on the preceding December 1 and June 1, respectively. Accrued but unpaid interest shall also be paid in the event of any conversion and at maturity of the August 2009 Notes. Interest will accrue on the August 2009 Notes from and including their original issue date, or from and including the record date with respect to the previous interest payment date, to, but excluding, the current record date, conversion date or maturity date, as applicable. Interest will accrue on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Interest on the August 2009 Notes will be paid in cash or in additional August 2009 Notes, having a face value equal to the accrued but unpaid interest.
Ranking	The August 2009 Notes will be: • unsecured; and • subordinated to the 2008 Notes and April 2009 Notes to the extent of the security for such notes, and senior in time and right of payment to certain other indebtedness of the Company.
Collateral	The August 2009 Notes are unsecured. For more details, see “Description of notes—Security.”
Conversion rights	Subject to the limitations set forth below and under “Provisional limitation on the right to convert notes” and “Permanent limitation on the right to convert notes”, the August 2009 Notes will be convertible at any time into shares of our common stock, based on an initial conversion rate, subject to adjustment, of 10,000 shares per $1,000 in principal amount of the August 2009 Notes (which represents an initial conversion price of $0.10 per share). The conversion rate and number and type of securities or other property issuable upon conversion of the August 2009 will be subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, reclassifications, certain issuances of securities and other events affecting the shares of our

	common stock. For more details, see "Description of notes – Conversion Rights."
Mandatory conversion	Subject to the limitations set forth below and under "Provisional limitation on the right to convert notes" and "Permanent limitation on the right to convert notes", at any time or from time to time after January 1, 2010, we may elect to cause the conversion, in whole or in part, of the August 2009 Notes by providing five (5) days written notice of the date on which such conversion is to occur, which we refer to as a mandatory conversion date. Any such conversion shall be made pro-rata among all holders of August 2009 Notes. We will only be permitted to cause the conversion on a mandatory conversion date if, on the proposed mandatory conversion date (i) the Daily VWAP (as defined in the Indenture) is equal to or greater than $0.50 (as appropriately adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations, stock combinations and the like) for each of the ten (10) consecutive prior trading days ending on the trading day immediately prior to such date, and (ii) the Equity Conditions (as set forth in "Description of notes – Conversion rights – Mandatory conversion") are satisfied and (iii) the common stock issuable upon the mandatory conversion shall have been immediately tradable, in each case, on each trading day during the period beginning on the first day of such ten (10) day period and ending on the date of the delivery of such shares of common stock pursuant to the mandatory conversion.

	See “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Mandatory conversion.”
Provisional limitation on right to convert notes	Each August 2009 Note may only be converted by a holder or by us in any mandatory conversion on any day to the extent that, together with all prior conversions under such note following the original issue date of such note, the total amount of such note that has been converted since the original issue date does not exceed the product of (A) 10% of the original principal amount of such note, and (B) the number of whole or partial weeks since the date two weeks from the original issue date of the August 2009 Notes. See “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Provisional limitation on right to convert notes.”
Permanent limitation on right to convert notes	We cannot effect a conversion of the August 2009 Notes, whether voluntary or mandatory, and the holder (or beneficial holder) may not request a conversion of such August 2009 Notes, if such conversion would result in the beneficial holder and the beneficial holder’s affiliates owning more than 9.999% of our outstanding common stock after conversion. See “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Permanent limitation on right to convert notes.”
Sinking fund	None.
Events of default	If an event of default on the August 2009 Notes has occurred and is continuing, (i) the principal amount of the August 2009 Notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest may become immediately due and payable and (ii) the holders of at least 66-2/3% of the then outstanding aggregate principal amount of the August 2009 Notes may, in their discretion, (a) demand redemption of the August 2009 Notes at a price equal to the greater of the face amount of the note and the underlying value of the common stock issuable upon conversion of such note, (b) demand that the principal amount outstanding of the August 2009 Notes, plus all accrued and unpaid interest be converted into shares of common stock or (c) exercise any rights to which the holders are entitled under the law. See “Description of notes—Events of default.”
Certificated Form	The August 2009 Notes will be issued in registered form without interest coupons, in denominations of integral multiples of $1,000 principal amount, in the form of permanent, certificated securities and will be represented by one or more physical certificates, registered in the name of the holder. See “Description of notes—Form, denomination and registration of notes.”
Listing and trading	The August 2009 Notes are a new issue of securities, and there is currently no established trading market for the August 2009 Notes. An active or liquid market may not develop for the August 2009 Notes or, if developed, be maintained. We have not applied, and do not intend to apply, for the

listing of the August 2009 Notes on any securities exchange. Our common stock is listed on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “GETA.”

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS OF THE WARRANTS

Issuer	Genta Incorporated.
Warrants	Warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 17,500,000 shares of our common stock underlying the principal amount of the August 2009 Notes.
Term	The warrants are exercisable during the period commencing on the date six months from the date of their issuance and ending on the date that is two years from the date of their issuance.
Exercise Price	The exercise price of the warrants is $1.00 per share of common stock.
Adjustments	The exercise price and number and type of securities or other property issuable upon exercise of the warrants will be subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, reclassifications and other events affecting the shares of our common stock. For more details, see "Description of the warrants."
Permanent limitation on right to exercise or convert warrants	The warrants cannot be exercised if such exercise would result in the holder (and the holder's affiliates and any other person or entity acting as a group together with such holder or any of such holder's affiliates) owning more than 4.999% of our outstanding common stock after such exercise.
Listing and trading	The warrants are a new issue of securities, and there is currently no established trading market for the warrants. An active or liquid market is not expected to develop for the warrants or, if developed, be maintained. We have not applied, and do not intend to apply, for the listing of the warrants on any securities exchange. Our common stock is listed on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GETA."

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes our selected financial information. You should read the selected financial information together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section and other financial information included in this prospectus.

The as adjusted balance sheet data below gives effect to the sale of our convertible notes, common stock and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock in this offering, at an assumed public offering price for the shares of common stock to be issued as part of the Units offered hereby of $0.10 per share, after deducting placement agent discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses.

	Six months ended June 30, (unaudited) 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	2007	2006
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data (in thousands except per share amounts):				
Product sales — net	$ 131	$ 363	$ 580	$ 708
Total revenues	131	363	580	708
Costs of goods sold	1	102	90	108
Operating expenses	10,112	33,410	26,116	59,764
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(16,912)	(11,229)	—	—
Fair value — conversion feature liability	(19,040)	(460,000)	—	—
Fair value — warrant liability	(7,655)	(2,000)	—	—
All other (expense)/income -net	(561)	(1,435)	836	1,454
Loss before income taxes	(54,149)	(507,813)	(24,790)	(57,710)
Income tax benefit	—	1,975	1,470	929
Net loss	$ (54,149)	$ (505,838)	$ (23,320)	$ (56,781)
Net loss per basic and diluted common share *	$ (1.24)	$ (455.09)	$ (39.36)	$ (125.88)
Common shares used in computing net loss per basic and diluted share *	43,575	1,112	592	451

* all figures prior to June 26, 2009 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1-for-50 reverse stock split effected in June 2009

	June 30, 2009 as adjusted for July 7, 2009 financing and this financing (unaudited)	June 30, 2009 as adjusted for July 7, 2009 financing (unaudited)	June 30, 2009 (unaudited, as reported)	December 31, 2008
Balance Sheet Data (in thousands except per share amounts):				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,611	$ 3,396	$ 696	$ 4,908
Working capital (deficiency)	1,229	(7,986)	(10,686)	(5,220)
Total assets	22,165	12,950	10,250	12,693

Total stockholders'equity/(deficit)	1,667	(1,333)	(4,332)	(4,864)

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks and all of the other information set forth in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our securities. The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.

If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer. In such case, the market price of our common stock would likely decline due to the occurrence of any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business will suffer if we fail to obtain timely funding.

Our operations to date have required significant cash expenditures. Our future capital requirements will depend on the results of our research and development activities, preclinical studies and clinical trials, competitive and technological advances, and regulatory activities of the FDA and other regulatory authorities. In order to commercialize our products, seek new product candidates and continue our research and development programs, we will need to raise additional funds.

On June 9, 2008, we placed $20 million of senior secured convertible notes, or the 2008 Notes, with certain institutional and accredited investors. The 2008 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 15% payable at quarterly intervals in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and are presently convertible into shares of Genta common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal. Certain members of our senior management participated in this offering. The 2008 Notes are secured by a first lien on all of our assets.

On April 2, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $12 million of senior secured convertible notes, or the April 2009 Notes, and corresponding warrants to purchase common stock. We closed on approximately $6 million of such notes and warrants on April 2, 2009. The April 2009 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 8% payable semi-annually in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and will be convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal amount outstanding.

On July 7, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $10 million in aggregate principal amount of units consisting of (i) 70% unsecured subordinated convertible notes, or the July 2009 Notes, and (ii) 30% common stock, or the July 2009 financing. In connection with the sale of the units, we also issued to the investors two-year warrants to purchase common stock in an amount equal to 25% of the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the July 2009 Notes purchased by each investor. We closed on approximately $3 million of such July 2009 Notes, common stock and warrants on July 7, 2009.

On August 6, 2009, the Company entered into an amendment whereby, among other things, certain accredited institutional investors who were parties to the July 2009 securities purchase agreement agreed to permit us to raise up to $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes as well as shares of common stock, increasing the aggregate amount that we may raise to $13 million.

We will need to obtain more funding in the future through collaborations or other arrangements with research institutions and corporate partners or public and private offerings of our securities, including debt or equity financing. We may not be able to obtain adequate funds for our operations from these sources when needed or on acceptable

terms. Future collaborations or similar arrangements may require us to license valuable intellectual property to, or to share substantial economic benefits with, our collaborators. If we raise additional capital by issuing additional equity or securities convertible into equity, our stockholders may experience dilution and our share price may decline. Any debt financing may result in restrictions on our spending.

If we are unable to raise additional funds, we will need to do one or more of the following:

- delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our research and product development programs;
- license third parties to develop and commercialize products or technologies that we would otherwise seek to develop and commercialize ourselves;
- attempt to sell our company;
- cease operations; or

- declare bankruptcy.

Presently, with no further financing, management projects that we will run out of funds in September 2009. The terms of the July 2009 financing, as amended, commit those investors to purchase $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes, as well as shares of common stock. If that additional financing is consummated, we project that we will run out of funds in January 2010. If we are unable to raise additional financing, we could be required to reduce our spending plans, reduce our workforce, license to others products or technologies we would otherwise seek to commercialize ourselves and sell certain assets. There can be no assurance that we can obtain financing, if at all, on terms acceptable to us.

We may be unsuccessful in our efforts to obtain approval from the FDA or EMEA and commercialize Genasense® or our other pharmaceutical products.

The commercialization of our pharmaceutical products involves a number of significant challenges. In particular, our ability to commercialize products, such as Ganite® and Genasense®, depends, in large part, on the success of our clinical development programs, our efforts to obtain regulatory approvals and our sales and marketing efforts directed at physicians, patients and third-party payors. A number of factors could affect these efforts, including:

- our ability to demonstrate clinically that our products are useful and safe in particular indications;
- delays or refusals by regulatory authorities in granting marketing approvals;
- our limited financial resources and sales and marketing experience relative to our competitors;
- actual and perceived differences between our products and those of our competitors;
- the availability and level of reimbursement for our products by third-party payors;
- incidents of adverse reactions to our products;
- side effects or misuse of our products and the unfavorable publicity that could result; and
- the occurrence of manufacturing, supply or distribution disruptions.

We cannot assure you that Genasense® will receive FDA or EMEA approval. For example, the NDA for Genasense® in melanoma was withdrawn in 2004 after an advisory committee to the FDA failed to recommend approval. A negative decision was also received for a similar application in melanoma from the EMEA in 2007. Our NDA for Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL was also unsuccessful.

Our financial condition and results of operations have been and will continue to be significantly affected by FDA and EMEA action with respect to Genasense®. Any adverse outcomes with respect to FDA and/or EMEA approvals could negatively impact our ability to obtain additional funding or identify potential partners.

Ultimately, our efforts may not prove to be as effective as those of our competitors. In the U.S. and elsewhere, our products will face significant competition. The principal conditions on which our product development efforts are focused and some of the other disorders for which we are conducting additional studies, are currently treated with several drugs, many of which have been available for a number of years or are available in inexpensive generic forms. Thus, even if we obtain regulatory approvals, we will need to demonstrate to physicians, patients and third-party payors that the cost of our products is reasonable and appropriate in light of their safety and efficacy, the price of competing products and the relative health care benefits to the patient. If we are unable to demonstrate that the costs of

our products are reasonable and appropriate in light of these factors, we will likely be unsuccessful in commercializing our products.

Recurring losses and negative cash flows from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and we may not be able to continue as a going concern.

Our recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and as a result, our independent registered public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in its report on our consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2008 with respect to this uncertainty. Substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern may create negative reactions to the price of the common shares of our stock and we may have a more difficult time obtaining financing.

We have prepared our financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue in existence.

We have relied on and continue to rely on our contractual collaborative arrangements with research institutions and corporate partners for development and commercialization of our products. Our business could suffer if we are not able to enter into suitable arrangements, maintain existing relationships, or if our collaborative arrangements are not successful in developing and commercializing products.

We have entered into collaborative relationships relating to the conduct of clinical research and other research activities in order to augment our internal research capabilities and to obtain access to specialized knowledge and expertise. Our business strategy depends in part on our continued ability to develop and maintain relationships with leading academic and research institutions and with independent researchers. The competition for these relationships is intense, and we can give no assurances that we will be able to develop and maintain these relationships on acceptable terms.

We also seek strategic alliances with corporate partners, primarily pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, to help us develop and commercialize drugs. Various problems can arise in strategic alliances. A partner responsible for conducting clinical trials and obtaining regulatory approval may fail to develop a marketable drug. A partner may decide to pursue an alternative strategy or focus its efforts on alliances or other arrangements with third parties. A partner that has been granted marketing rights for a certain drug within a geographic area may fail to market the drug successfully. Consequently, strategic alliances that we may enter into may not be scientifically or commercially successful.

We cannot control the resources that any collaborator may devote to our products. Any of our present or future collaborators may not perform their obligations as expected. These collaborators may breach or terminate their agreements with us, for instance upon changes in control or management of the collaborator, or they may otherwise fail to conduct their collaborative activities successfully and in a timely manner.

In addition, our collaborators may elect not to develop products arising out of our collaborative arrangements or to devote sufficient resources to the development, regulatory approval, manufacture, marketing or sale of these products. If any of these events occur, we may not be able to develop or commercialize our products.

An important part of our strategy involves conducting multiple product development programs. We may pursue opportunities in fields that conflict with those of our collaborators. In addition, disagreements with our collaborators could develop over rights to our intellectual property. The resolution of such conflicts and disagreements may require us to relinquish rights to our intellectual property that we believe we are entitled to. In addition, any disagreement or conflict with our collaborators could reduce our ability to obtain future collaboration agreements and negatively impact our relationship with existing collaborators. Such a conflict or disagreement could also lead to delays in collaborative research, development, regulatory approval or commercialization of various products or could require or result in litigation or arbitration, which would be time consuming and expensive, divert the attention of our management and could have a significant negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We anticipate that we will incur additional losses and we may never be profitable.

We have never been profitable. We have incurred substantial annual operating losses associated with ongoing research and development activities, preclinical testing, clinical trials, regulatory submissions and manufacturing activities. From the period since our inception to June 30, 2009, we have incurred a cumulative net deficit of $978.7 million. We

may never achieve revenue sufficient for us to attain profitability. Achieving profitability is unlikely unless Genasense® receives approval from the FDA or EMEA for commercial sale in one or more indications.

Our business depends heavily on a small number of products.

We currently market and sell one product, Ganite® and the principal patent covering its use for the approved indication expired in April 2005. If Genasense® is not approved, if approval is significantly delayed, or if in the event of approval the product is commercially unsuccessful, then we do not expect significant sales of other products to offset this loss of potential revenue.

To diversify our product line in the long term, it will be important for us to identify suitable technologies and products for acquisition or licensing and development. If we are unable to identify suitable technologies and products, or if we are unable to acquire or license products we identify, we may be unable to diversify our product line and to generate long-term growth.

We may be unable to obtain or enforce patents, other proprietary rights and licenses to protect our business; we could become involved in litigation relating to our patents or licenses that could cause us to incur additional costs and delay or prevent our introduction of new drugs to market.

Our success will depend to a large extent on our ability to:

- obtain U.S. and foreign patent or other proprietary protection for our technologies, products and processes;
- preserve trade secrets; and
- operate without infringing the patent and other proprietary rights of third parties.

Legal standards relating to the validity of patents covering pharmaceutical and biotechnological inventions and the scope of claims made under these types of patents are still developing, and they involve complex legal and factual questions. As a result, our ability to obtain and enforce patents that protect our drugs is highly uncertain. If we are unable to obtain and enforce patents and licenses to protect our drugs, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We hold numerous U.S., foreign and international patents covering various aspects of our technology, which include novel compositions of matter, methods of large-scale synthesis and methods of controlling gene expression and methods of treating disease. In the future, however, we may not be successful in obtaining additional patents despite pending or future applications. Moreover, our current and future patents may not be sufficient to protect us against competitors who use similar technology. Additionally, our patents, the patents of our business partners and the patents for which we have obtained licensing rights may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated or circumvented. Furthermore, rights granted under our patents may not be broad enough to cover commercially valuable drugs or processes, and therefore, may not provide us with sufficient competitive advantage with respect thereto.

The pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries have been greatly affected by time-consuming and expensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. We may be required to commence, or may be made a party to, litigation relating to the scope and validity of our intellectual property rights or the intellectual property rights of others. Such litigation could result in adverse decisions regarding the patentability of our inventions and products, the enforceability, validity or scope of protection offered by our patents or our infringement of patents held by others. Such decisions could make us liable for substantial money damages, or could bar us from the manufacture, sale or use of certain products. Moreover, an adverse decision may also compel us to seek a license from a third party. The costs of any license may be prohibitive and we may not be able to enter into any required licensing arrangement on terms acceptable to us.

The cost to us of any litigation or proceeding relating to patent or license rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent or licensing litigation more effectively than we can because of their substantially greater resources. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any patent or related litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete in the marketplace.

We also may be required to participate in interference proceedings declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in opposition or similar proceedings before foreign patent offices and in International Trade Commission proceedings aimed at preventing the importation of drugs that would compete unfairly with our drugs. These types of proceedings could cause us to incur considerable costs.

The principal patent covering the use of Ganite® for its approved indication, including Hatch-Waxman extensions, expired in April 2005.

Genta's patent portfolio includes approximately 65 granted patents and 66 pending applications in the U.S. and foreign countries. We endeavor to seek appropriate U.S. and foreign patent protection on our oligonucleotide technology.

We have licensed ten U.S. patents relating to Genasense® and its backbone chemistry that expire between 2008 and 2015. Corresponding patent applications have been filed in three foreign countries. We also own five U.S. patent applications relating to methods of using Genasense® expected to expire in 2020 and 2026, with approximately 50 corresponding foreign patent applications and granted patents.

Most of our products are in an early stage of development, and we may never receive regulatory approval for these products.

Most of our resources have been dedicated to the research and development of potential antisense pharmaceutical products such as Genasense®, based upon oligonucleotide technology. While we have demonstrated the activity of antisense oligonucleotide technology in model systems in vitro and in animals, Genasense® is our only antisense product to have been tested in humans. Several of our other technologies that serve as a possible basis for pharmaceutical products are only in preclinical testing. Results obtained in preclinical studies or early clinical investigations are not necessarily indicative of results that will be obtained in extended human clinical trials. Our products may prove to have undesirable and unintended side effects or other characteristics that may prevent our obtaining FDA or foreign regulatory approval for any indication. In addition, it is possible that research and discoveries by others will render our oligonucleotide technology obsolete or noncompetitive.

We will not be able to commercialize our product candidates if our preclinical studies do not produce successful results or if our clinical trials do not demonstrate safety and efficacy in humans.

Our success will depend on the success of our currently ongoing clinical trials and subsequent clinical trials that have not yet begun. It may take several years to complete the clinical trials of a product, and a failure of one or more of our clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. We believe that the development of each of our product candidates involves significant risks at each stage of testing. If clinical trial difficulties and failures arise, our product candidates may never be approved for sale or become commercially viable. We do not believe that any of our product candidates have alternative uses if our current development activities are unsuccessful.

There are a number of difficulties and risks associated with clinical trials. These difficulties and risks may result in the failure to receive regulatory approval to sell our product candidates or the inability to commercialize any of our product candidates. The possibility exists that:

- we may discover that a product candidate does not exhibit the expected therapeutic results in humans, may cause harmful side effects or have other unexpected characteristics that may delay or preclude regulatory approval or limit commercial use if approved;

- the results from early clinical trials may not be statistically significant or predictive of results that will be obtained from expanded, advanced clinical trials;

- institutional review boards or regulators, including the FDA, may hold, suspend or terminate our clinical research or the clinical trials of our product candidates for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements or if, in their opinion, the participating subjects are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;

- subjects may drop out of our clinical trials;

- our preclinical studies or clinical trials may produce negative, inconsistent or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional preclinical studies or clinical trials; and

- the cost of our clinical trials may be greater than we currently anticipate.

Between 2004 and 2007, we reported that randomized trials of Genasense® in patients with myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, (AML), hormone-refractory prostate cancer, small cell lung cancer and non small cell lung cancer were not sufficiently positive to warrant further investigation on the dose-schedules that were examined or with the chemotherapy that was employed in these trials. Data from these trials have been presented at various scientific meetings.

We cannot assure you that our ongoing preclinical studies and clinical trials will produce successful results in order to support regulatory approval of Genasense® in any territory or for any indication. Failure to obtain approval, or a substantial delay in approval of Genasense® for these or any other indications would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Clinical trials are costly and time consuming and are subject to delays; our business would suffer if the development process relating to our products were subject to meaningful delays.

Clinical trials are very costly and time-consuming. The length of time required to complete a clinical study depends upon many factors, including but not limited to the size of the patient population, the ability of patients to get to the

site of the clinical study, the criteria for determining which patients are eligible to join the study and other issues. Delays in patient enrollment and other unforeseen developments could delay completion of a clinical study and increase its costs, which could also delay any eventual commercial sale of the drug that is the subject of the clinical trial.

Our commencement and rate of completion of clinical trials also may be delayed by many other factors, including the following:

- inability to obtain sufficient quantities of materials for use in clinical trials;

- inability to adequately monitor patient progress after treatment;
- unforeseen safety issues;
- the failure of the products to perform well during clinical trials; and
- government or regulatory delays.

If we fail to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, we cannot market and sell our products in the United States.

The FDA imposes substantial pre-market approval requirements on the introduction of pharmaceutical products. These requirements involve lengthy and detailed preclinical and clinical testing and other costly and time-consuming procedures. Satisfaction of these requirements typically takes several years or more depending upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product. We cannot apply for FDA approval to market any of our products under development until preclinical and clinical trials on the product are successfully completed. Several factors could prevent successful completion or cause significant delays of these trials, including an inability to enroll the required number of patients or failure to demonstrate adequately that the product is safe and effective for use in humans. If safety concerns develop, the FDA could stop our trials before completion. We may not market or sell any product for which we have not obtained regulatory approval.

We cannot assure you that the FDA will ever approve the use of our products that are under development. If the patient populations for which our products are approved are not sufficiently broad, or if approval is accompanied by unanticipated labeling restrictions, the commercial success of our products could be limited and our business, results of operations and financial condition could consequently be materially adversely affected.

If the third party manufacturers upon which we rely fail to produce our products in the volumes that we require on a timely basis, or to comply with stringent regulations applicable to pharmaceutical drug manufacturers, we may face delays in the commercialization of, or be unable to meet demand for, our products and may lose potential revenues.

We do not manufacture any of our products or product candidates and we do not plan to develop any capacity to do so. We have contracted with third-party manufacturers to manufacture Ganite® and Genasense®. The manufacture of pharmaceutical products requires significant expertise and capital investment, including the development of advanced manufacturing techniques and process controls. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products often encounter difficulties in production, especially in scaling up initial production. These problems include difficulties with production costs and yields, quality control and assurance and shortages of qualified personnel, as well as compliance with strictly enforced federal, state and foreign regulations. Our third-party manufacturers may not perform as agreed or may terminate their agreements with us.

In addition to product approval, any facility in which Genasense® is manufactured or tested for its ability to meet required specifications must be approved by the FDA and/or the EMEA before it can manufacture Genasense®. Failure of the facility to be approved could delay the approval of Genasense®.

We do not currently have alternate manufacturing plans in place. The number of third-party manufacturers with the expertise, required regulatory approvals and facilities to manufacture bulk drug substance on a commercial scale is limited, and it would take a significant amount of time to arrange for alternative manufacturers. If we need to change to other commercial manufacturers, the FDA and comparable foreign regulators must approve these manufacturers' facilities and processes prior to our use, which would require new testing and compliance inspections, and the new manufacturers would have to be educated in or independently develop the processes necessary for the production of our products.

Any of these factors could cause us to delay or suspend clinical trials, regulatory submissions, required approvals or commercialization of our products or product candidates, entail higher costs and result in our being unable to effectively commercialize our products. Furthermore, if our third-party manufacturers fail to deliver the required commercial quantities of bulk drug substance or finished product on a timely basis and at commercially reasonable prices, and we were unable to promptly find one or more replacement manufacturers capable of production at a substantially equivalent cost, in substantially equivalent volume and on a timely basis, we would likely be unable to meet demand for our products and we would lose potential revenues.

Even if we obtain regulatory approval, we will be subject to ongoing regulation, and any failure by us or our manufacturers to comply with such regulation could suspend or eliminate our ability to sell our products.

Ganite®, Genasense® (if it obtains regulatory approval), and any other product we may develop will be subject to ongoing regulatory oversight, primarily by the FDA. Failure to comply with post-marketing requirements, such as maintenance by us or by the manufacturers of our products of current Good Manufacturing Practices as required by the FDA, or safety surveillance of such products or lack of compliance with other regulations could result in suspension or limitation of approvals or other enforcement actions. Current Good Manufacturing Practices are FDA regulations that define the minimum standards that must be met by companies that manufacture pharmaceuticals and apply to all drugs for human use, including those to be used in clinical trials, as well as those produced for general sale after approval of an application by the FDA. These regulations define requirements for personnel, buildings and facilities, equipment, control of raw materials and packaging components, production and process controls, packaging and label controls, handling and distribution, laboratory controls and recordkeeping. Furthermore, the terms of any product candidate approval, including the labeling content and advertising restrictions, may be so restrictive that they could adversely affect the marketability of our product candidates. Any such failure to comply or the application of such restrictions could limit our ability to market our product candidates and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Such failures or restrictions may also prompt regulatory recalls of one or more of our products, which could have material and adverse effects on our business.

The raw materials for our products are produced by a limited number of suppliers, and our business could suffer if we cannot obtain needed quantities at acceptable prices and qualities.

The raw materials that we require to manufacture our drugs, particularly oligonucleotides and taxanes, are available from only a few suppliers. If these suppliers cease to provide us with the necessary raw materials or fail to provide us with an adequate supply of materials at an acceptable price and quality, we could be materially adversely affected.

If third-party payors do not provide coverage and reimbursement for use of our products, we may not be able to successfully commercialize our products.

Our ability to commercialize drugs successfully will depend in part on the extent to which various third-party payors are willing to reimburse patients for the costs of our drugs and related treatments. These third-party payors include government authorities, private health insurers and other organizations, such as health maintenance organizations. Third-party payors often challenge the prices charged for medical products and services. Accordingly, if less costly drugs are available, third-party payors may not authorize or may limit reimbursement for our drugs, even if they are safer or more effective than the alternatives. In addition, the federal government and private insurers have changed and continue to consider ways to change the manner in which health care products and services are provided and paid for in the United States. In particular, these third-party payors are increasingly attempting to contain health care costs by limiting both coverage and the level of reimbursement for new therapeutic products. In the future, it is possible that the government may institute price controls and further limits on Medicare and Medicaid spending. These controls and limits could affect the payments we collect from sales of our products. Internationally, medical reimbursement systems vary significantly, with some countries requiring application for, and approval of, government or third-party reimbursement. In addition, some medical centers in foreign countries have fixed budgets, regardless of levels of patient care. Even if we succeed in bringing therapeutic products to market, uncertainties regarding future health care policy, legislation and regulation, as well as private market practices, could affect our ability to sell our products in quantities, or at prices, that will enable us to achieve profitability.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability that may have a negative effect on our financial performance and our business generally.

The administration of drugs to humans, whether in clinical trials or commercially, exposes us to potential product and professional liability risks, which are inherent in the testing, production, marketing and sale of human therapeutic products. Product liability claims can be expensive to defend and may result in large judgments or settlements against us, which could have a negative effect on our financial performance and materially and adversely affect our business. We maintain product liability insurance (subject to various deductibles), but our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover claims. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that we will always be able to maintain or increase our insurance coverage at an affordable price. Even if a product liability claim is not successful, the adverse publicity and time and expense of defending such a claim may interfere with or adversely affect our business and financial performance.

We may incur a variety of costs to engage in future acquisitions of companies, products or technologies, and the anticipated benefits of those acquisitions may never be realized.

As a part of our business strategy, we may make acquisitions of, or significant investments in, complementary companies, products or technologies, although no significant acquisition or investments are currently pending. Any future acquisitions would be accompanied by risks such as:

- difficulties in assimilating the operations and personnel of acquired companies;

- diversion of our management’s attention from ongoing business concerns;

- our potential inability to maximize our financial and strategic position through the successful incorporation of acquired technology and rights to our products and services;

- additional expense associated with amortization of acquired assets;
- maintenance of uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; and
- impairment of existing relationships with employees, suppliers and customers as a result of the integration of new management personnel.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully integrate any business, products, technologies or personnel that we might acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could harm our business.

We face substantial competition from other companies and research institutions that are developing similar products, and we may not be able to compete successfully.

In many cases, our products under development will be competing with existing therapies for market share. In addition, a number of companies are pursuing the development of antisense technology and controlled-release formulation technology and the development of pharmaceuticals utilizing such technologies. We compete with fully integrated pharmaceutical companies that have more substantial experience, financial and other resources and superior expertise in research and development, manufacturing, testing, obtaining regulatory approvals, marketing and distribution. Smaller companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through their collaborative arrangements with large pharmaceutical companies or academic institutions. Furthermore, academic institutions, governmental agencies and other public and private research organizations have conducted and will continue to conduct research, seek patent protection and establish arrangements for commercializing products. Such products may compete directly with any products that may be offered by us.

Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which our products are developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. For certain of our potential products, an important factor in competition may be the timing of market introduction of our or our competitors' products. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete the clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities of the products to the market are expected to be important competitive factors. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based, among other things, on product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price, patent position and sales, marketing and distribution capabilities. The development by others of new treatment methods could render our products under development non-competitive or obsolete.

Our competitive position also depends upon our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, obtain patent protection or otherwise develop proprietary products or processes and secure sufficient capital resources for the often-substantial period between technological conception and commercial sales. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in this regard.

We are dependent on our key executives and scientists, and the loss of key personnel or the failure to attract additional qualified personnel could harm our business.

Our business is highly dependent on our key executives and scientific staff. The loss of key personnel or the failure to recruit necessary additional or replacement personnel will likely impede the achievement of our development objectives. There is intense competition for qualified personnel in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries, and there can be no assurances that we will be able to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for the development of our business.

Risks Related to Outstanding Litigation

The outcome of and costs relating to pending litigation are uncertain.

In November 2008, a complaint against us and our transfer agent, BNY Mellon Shareholder Services, was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by an individual stockholder. The complaint alleges that we and our transfer agent caused or contributed to losses suffered by the stockholder. We deny the allegations of the complaint and intend to vigorously defend this lawsuit.

In September 2008, several of our stockholders, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, filed a class action complaint against us, our Board of Directors, and certain of our executive officers in Superior Court of New Jersey, captioned Collins v. Warrell, Docket No. L-3046-08. The complaint alleged that in issuing convertible notes in June 2008, our Board of Directors, and certain officers breached their fiduciary duties, and we aided and abetted the breach of fiduciary duty. We filed a motion to dismiss on December 29, 2008. On March 20, 2009, our motion to dismiss was granted, and on April 30, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal with the Appellate Division. On May 13, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a motion for relief from judgment based on a claim of new evidence, which was denied on June 12, 2009. The plaintiffs also asked the Appellate Division for a temporary remand to permit the Superior Court judge to resolve the issues of the new evidence plaintiffs sought to raise. By order dated June 25, 2009, and filed on July 6, 2009, the Appellate Division granted the motion for temporary remand, and directed the issues on remand to be resolved in 30 days. A hearing on the plaintiff's motion was held on July 31, 2009, at which time the Court permitted letter briefing on the issues raised during that hearing. The plaintiffs submitted a letter brief on August 3, 2009, and the Company submitted a letter brief on August 5, 2009. No ruling has yet issued. The Company strongly denies the allegations of this complaint and intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law may discourage a takeover and prevent our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares.

Provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage third parties from seeking to obtain control of us and, therefore, could prevent our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares. Our restated certificate of incorporation gives our Board of Directors the power to issue shares of preferred stock without approval of the holders of common stock. Any preferred stock that is issued in the future could have voting rights, including voting rights that could be superior to that of our common stock. The affirmative vote of 66 2/3% of our voting stock is required to approve certain transactions and to take certain stockholder actions, including the amendment of certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation. Our bylaws contain provisions that regulate how stockholders may present proposals or nominate directors for election at annual meetings of stockholders.

In addition, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which contains restrictions on stockholder action to acquire control of us.

In September 2005, our Board of Directors approved a Stockholder Rights Plan and declared a dividend of one preferred stock purchase right, which we refer to as a Right, for each share of our common stock held of record as of the close of business on September 27, 2005. In addition, Rights shall be issued in respect of all shares of common stock issued after such date. The Rights contain provisions to protect stockholders in the event of an unsolicited attempt to acquire us, including an accumulation of shares in the open market, a partial or two-tier tender offer that does not treat all stockholders equally and other activities that the Board believes are not in the best interests of stockholders. The Rights may discourage a takeover and prevent our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares.

We have not paid, and do not expect to pay in the future, cash dividends on our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any such dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain our earnings, if any, for the development of our business.

Our stock price is volatile.

The market price of our common stock, like that of the common stock of many other biopharmaceutical companies, has been and likely will continue to be highly volatile. Factors that could have a significant impact on the future price of our common stock include but are not limited to:

- the results of preclinical studies and clinical trials by us or our competitors;
- announcements of technological innovations or new therapeutic products by us or our competitors;
- government regulation;
- developments in patent or other proprietary rights by us or our competitors, including litigation;
- fluctuations in our operating results; and
- market conditions for biopharmaceutical stocks in general.

At June 30, 2009, our outstanding convertible notes were convertible into 88 million shares of common stock. On July 7, 2009, we sold approximately $3 million of notes, common stock and warrants. Future sales of shares of our common stock by existing stockholders, holders of preferred stock who might convert such preferred stock into common stock, holders of convertible notes who might convert such convertible notes into common stock and option and warrant holders who may exercise their options and warrants to purchase common stock also could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Moreover, the perception that sales of substantial amounts of our common stock might occur could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

As our convertible noteholders convert their notes into shares of our common stock, our stockholders will be diluted.

On June 9, 2008, we placed $20 million of senior secured convertible notes, or the 2008 Notes, with certain institutional and accredited investors. The 2008 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 15% payable at quarterly intervals in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and are presently convertible, after adjusting for the April 2009 note offering and the 1:50 reverse stock split, into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal. Certain members of our senior management participated in this offering. The 2008 Notes are secured by a first lien on all of our assets. At June 30, 2009, our outstanding 2008 Notes were convertible into approximately 28.3 million shares of our common stock.

On April 2, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $12 million of senior secured convertible notes, or the April 2009 Notes, and corresponding warrants to purchase common stock. We closed the sale of approximately $6 million of such notes and warrants on April 2, 2009. The April 2009 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 8% payable semi-annually in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal amount outstanding. The April 2009 Notes are secured by a first lien on all of our assets, which security interest is pari passu with the security interest held by the holders of the 2008 Notes. At June 30, 2009, our outstanding April 2009 Notes were convertible into approximately 59.5 million shares of our common stock.

On July 7, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $10 million in aggregate principal amount of units consisting of (i) 70% unsecured subordinated convertible notes, or the July 2009 Notes, and (ii) 30% common stock. In connection with the sale of the units, we also issued to the investors two-year warrants to purchase common stock in an amount equal to 25% of the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the July 2009 Notes purchased by each investor. We closed on approximately $3 million of such July 2009 Notes, common stock and warrants on July 7, 2009.

On August 6, 2009, the Company entered into an amendment whereby, among other things, certain accredited institutional investors who were parties to the July 2009 securities purchase agreement agreed to permit us to raise up to $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes as well as shares of common stock, increasing the aggregate amount that we may raise to $13 million.

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

If holders of our notes elect to convert their notes and sell material amounts of our common stock in the market, such sales could cause the price of our common stock to decline, and such downward pressure on the price of our common stock may encourage short selling of our common stock by holders of our notes or others.

If there is significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock, it may encourage holders of notes or others to sell shares by means of short sales to the extent permitted under the U.S. securities laws. Short sales involve the sale by a holder of notes, usually with a future delivery date, of common stock the seller does not own. Covered short sales are sales made in an amount not greater than the number of shares subject to the short seller’s right to acquire common stock, such as upon conversion of notes. A holder of notes may close out any covered short position by converting its notes or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered short position, a holder of notes will likely consider, among other things, the price of common stock available for purchase in the open market as compared to the conversion price of the notes. The existence of a significant number of short sales generally causes the price of common stock to decline, in part because it indicates that a number

of market participants are taking a position that will be profitable only if the price of the common stock declines.

Our common stock is considered a “penny stock” and does not qualify for exemption from the “penny stock” restrictions, which may make it more difficult for you to sell your shares.

Our common stock is classified as a “penny stock” by the SEC and is subject to rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny stocks.” The SEC has adopted regulations which define a “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share, or with an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, these rules require delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure is also required to be made about current quotations for the securities and commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative. Finally, broker-dealers must send monthly statements to purchasers of penny stocks disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. As a result of our shares of common stock being subject to the rules on penny stocks, the liquidity of our common stock may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to this Offering

We have a significant amount of debt. Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

We have a significant amount of debt.. As of June 30, 2009, we had a face amount of debt outstanding of $8.8 million, consisting of the face value of April 2009 Notes of $6.0 million and the face value of 2008 Notes of $2.8 million. As adjusted to give effect to the July 7, 2009 financing of $2.1 million in convertible notes and this offering of $7.0 million of convertible notes, we would have had approximately $17.9 million of outstanding debt.

Our aggregate level of debt could have significant consequences on our future operations, including:

- making it more difficult for us to meet our payment and other obligations under our outstanding debt, including the August 2009 Notes;

- resulting in an event of default if we fail to comply with the restrictive covenants contained in our debt agreements, which could result in all of our debt becoming due and payable and, in the case of an event of default under our secured debt, could permit the lenders to foreclose on our assets securing such debt;

- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy; and

- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or are less leveraged.

Any of the above-listed factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to meet our payment obligations under the notes and our other debt.

Our substantial amount of secured debt may prevent us from obtaining additional financing in the future or make the terms of securing such additional financing more onerous to us.

The 2008 Notes and April 2009 Notes are secured by a first priority lien on our assets and the July 2009 Notes and August 2009 Notes are unsecured. While the terms or availability of additional capital is always uncertain, should we need to obtain additional financing in the future, because of the existing liens on our assets, it may be even more difficult for us to do so. Potential future lenders may be unwilling to provide financing on an unsecured basis and may not agree to share the collateral with our existing secured debt. Alternatively, if we are able to raise additional financing in the future, the terms of any such financing may be onerous to us. This potential inability to obtain borrowings or our obtaining borrowings on unfavorable terms could negatively impact our operations and impair our ability to maintain sufficient working capital.

The market value of the notes and warrants may be exposed to substantial volatility.

A number of factors, including factors specific to us and our business, financial condition and liquidity, the price of our common stock, economic and financial market conditions, interest rates, unavailability of capital and financing sources, volatility levels and other factors could lead to a decline in the value of the August 2009 Notes, August 2009 Shares and warrants and a lack of liquidity in the market, if any, for the August 2009 Notes and August 2009 Shares. As has recently been evident in the current turmoil in the global financial markets, the present economic slowdown and the uncertainty over its breadth, depth and duration, the entire convertible note market can experience sudden and sharp price swings and changes in liquidity, which can be exacerbated by large or sustained sales by major investors in the convertible notes, a default by a high-profile issuer, regulatory changes, or simply a change in the market’s psychology regarding convertible notes. Moreover, if one or more of the rating agencies rates the August 2009 Notes

and assigns a rating that is below the expectations of investors, or lowers its or their rating(s) of the August 2009 Notes, the price of the notes would likely decline.

Declines in the market price of our common stock may depress the trading price of the August 2009 Notes and warrants.

The market price of our common stock has experienced, and may continue to experience, significant volatility. From January 1, 2007 through May 7, 2008, the trading price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market ranged from a low of $0.15 per share to a high of $3.36 per share. From May 7, 2008 through August 5, 2009, the trading price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board has ranged from a low of $0.13 per share to a high of $37.45 per share. Because the August 2009 Notes are convertible into, and the warrants are exercisable for, shares of our common stock, declines in the price of our common stock may depress the trading price of the August 2009 Notes and warrants. The risk of depressed prices of our common stock also applies to holders who receive shares of common stock upon conversion of their August 2009 Notes or exercise of their warrants.

Numerous factors, including many over which we have no control, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock, including, among other things:

- our operating and financial performance and prospects;
- our ability to repay our debt;
- quarterly variations in operating results;
- investor perceptions of us and the industry and markets in which we operate;
- changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts; and
- general financial, domestic, international, economic and other market conditions.

In addition, the stock market in recent months has experienced extreme price and trading volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In addition, sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that those sales may occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Furthermore, stockholders may initiate securities class action lawsuits if the market price of our stock drops significantly, which may cause us to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of our management.

These factors, among others, could significantly depress the trading price of the August 2009 Notes and warrants and the price of our common stock issued upon conversion of the August 2009 Notes and exercise of the warrants.

The conversion rate of the August 2009 Notes may not be adjusted for certain dilutive events that may occur.

As described more fully herein, we will adjust the conversion rate of the August 2009 Notes for certain events, including, among others:

- the issuance of stock dividends on our common stock;
- the issuance of certain rights or warrants;
- certain subdivisions and combinations of our capital stock;
- the distribution of capital stock, indebtedness, cash or other assets; and
- certain tender or exchange offers.

We will not adjust the conversion rate for other events, such as an issuance of common stock for cash at a price above the current conversion price or in connection with an acquisition, that may adversely affect the trading price of the notes or our common stock. If we engage in any of these types of transactions, the value of the common stock into which your notes may be convertible may be diluted. An event that adversely affects the value of the notes, but does not result in an adjustment to the conversion rate, may occur.

We may not be able to provide you with all of the shares of our common stock that you would otherwise be entitled to receive upon a conversion of the August 2009 Notes, upon payment of interest in shares of our common stock or upon exercise of the warrants because the August 2009 Notes and warrants contain a cap on the shares we may issue to any

holder.

You will not be entitled to convert the August 2009 Notes or exercise the warrants to the extent (and only to the extent) that such conversion or exercise would cause you (including your affiliates) to become, directly or indirectly, a "beneficial owner" (as defined within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) of more than 4.999% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time (in the case of the warrants) and more than 9.999% of the shares of our common stock outstanding at such time (in the case of the August 2009 Notes). This limitation also applies to our ability to pay interest in shares of our common stock. We refer to this limitation as the "issuance cap."

We may not have the ability to pay principal or interest on the August 2009 Notes when due.

The August 2009 Notes mature on August [ ], 2011 and bear interest payable semi-annually at a rate of 8.00% per annum. Absent additional financing, we will likely not have sufficient funds to pay the principal upon maturity or upon any acceleration thereof. In addition, we may not have sufficient funds to pay interest on the August 2009 Notes. If we fail to pay principal or interest on the August 2009 Notes when due, we will be in default under the indenture governing the August 2009 Notes.

We are subject only to limited covenants in the indenture for the August 2009 Notes, and these limited covenants may not protect your investment.

The indenture for the August 2009 Notes does not:

- require us to maintain any financial ratios or specific levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flows or liquidity and, accordingly, does not protect holders of the notes in the event that we experience significant adverse changes in our financial condition or results of operations;

- restrict our ability to repurchase our securities; or

- restrict our ability to make investments or to pay dividends or make other payments in respect of our common stock or other securities.

Furthermore, the indenture governing the August 2009 Notes will not restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness, including additional secured indebtedness, or our ability to designate any secured indebtedness as senior to the August 2009 Notes. We could engage in many types of transactions, such as incurring additional indebtedness or engaging in acquisitions, refinancings or recapitalizations, which could substantially affect our capital structure and the value of the August 2009 Notes and warrants and our common stock. For these reasons, you should not consider the covenants in the indenture as a significant factor in evaluating whether to invest in the August 2009 Notes and warrants.

If an active and liquid trading market for the August 2009 Notes and warrants does not develop, the market price of the August 2009 Notes and warrants may decline and you may be unable to sell your August 2009 Notes and warrants.

The August 2009 Notes and warrants are a new issue of securities for which there is currently no public market. We do not intend to list the August 2009 Notes and warrants on any national securities exchange. An active trading market is not expected to develop for the August 2009 Notes and warrants. Even if a trading market for the August 2009 Notes and warrants develops, the market may not be liquid. If an active trading market does not develop, you may be unable to resell your August 2009 Notes and warrants or may only be able to sell them at a substantial discount.

Future issuances of common stock and hedging activities may depress the trading price of our common stock and the August 2009 Notes and warrants.

Any issuance of equity securities by us after this offering, including the issuance of shares upon conversion of the August 2009 Notes and warrants, could dilute the interests of our existing stockholders, including holders who have received shares upon conversion of their August 2009 Notes or exercise of the warrants, and could substantially decrease the trading price of our common stock and the August 2009 Notes and warrants. We may issue equity securities in the future for a number of reasons, including to finance our operations and business strategy, for acquisitions, to adjust our ratio of debt to equity, to satisfy our obligations upon the exercise of outstanding warrants

or options, in order to satisfy obligations under debt that remains outstanding, or for other reasons. In addition, the price of our common stock could also be affected by possible sales of our common stock by investors who view our convertible notes as a more attractive means of equity participation in our company and by hedging or arbitrage trading activity that we expect to develop involving our common stock. This hedging or arbitrage could, in turn, affect the trading price of the notes and any common stock that holders receive upon conversion of the notes.

Provisions in the indenture for the August 2009 Notes, our charter documents and Delaware law could discourage an acquisition of us by a third party, even if the acquisition would be favorable to you.

The indenture for the August 2009 Notes prohibits us from engaging in certain mergers or acquisitions unless, among other things, the surviving entity assumes our obligations under the August 2009 Notes. These and other provisions, including the provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law described under “Description of capital stock” could prevent or deter a third party from acquiring us even where the acquisition could be beneficial to you. In addition, in September 2005, the Board of Directors adopted a stockholder rights plan and declared a dividend of one preferred stock purchase right, or right, for each outstanding share of our common stock, payable to holders of record as of the close of business on September 27, 2005. In addition, rights shall be issued in respect of all shares of common stock issued after such date, including the shares issued hereunder, pursuant to the plan. Generally, the rights become exercisable upon the earlier of the close of business on the tenth business day following the first public announcement that any person or group has become a beneficial owner of 15% or more of our common stock and the close of business on the tenth business day after the date of the commencement of a tender or exchange offer by any person which would, if consummated, result in such person becoming a beneficial owner of 15% or more of the our common stock.

An adverse rating of the August 2009 Notes may cause their trading price to fall.

We do not intend to seek a rating of the August 2009 Notes. However, if a rating agency rates the August 2009 Notes, it may assign a rating that is lower than investors' expectations. Ratings agencies also may lower ratings on the August 2009 Notes in the future. If rating agencies assign a lower-than-expected rating to the August 2009 Notes or to our credit ratings in general or reduce, or indicate that they may reduce, their ratings in the future, the trading price of the August 2009 Notes could significantly decline, the liquidity of any market for the August 2009 Notes could be adversely impacted, our cost of financing could increase and our access to the capital markets could be limited. A rating is based upon information furnished by us or obtained by the rating agency from its own sources and is subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. Rating agencies may review the ratings assigned to the August 2009 Notes due to developments that are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that any ratings on the August 2009 Notes will not be downgraded in the near future.

You may have to pay US taxes if we adjust the conversion rate in certain circumstances, even if you do not receive any cash.

We will adjust the conversion rate of the August 2009 Notes for stock splits and combinations, stock dividends, cash dividends and certain other events that affect our capital structure. If we adjust the conversion rate, you may be treated as having received a constructive distribution from us, resulting in taxable income to you for US federal income tax purposes, even though you would not receive any cash in connection with the conversion rate adjustment and even though you might not exercise your conversion right.

As a holder of August 2009 Notes or warrants, you will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock, but you will be subject to all changes made with respect to our common stock.

If you hold August 2009 Notes or warrants, you will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock (including, without limitation, voting rights and rights to receive any dividends or other distributions on our common stock), but you will be subject to all changes affecting our common stock. You will have the rights with respect to our common stock only when we deliver shares of common stock to you upon conversion of your August 2009 Notes or exercise of your warrants. For example, in the event that an amendment is proposed to our Certificate of Incorporation or code of regulations requiring stockholder approval and the record date for determining the stockholders of record entitled to vote on the amendment occurs prior to the date you are deemed to have received common stock upon conversion, you will not be entitled to vote on the amendment, although you will nevertheless be subject to any changes in the powers, preferences or special rights of our common stock.

Recent actions taken by the SEC to address abusive short selling may not effectively prevent security holders from engaging in short sales, which could further contribute to downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock. At the same time, these actions may also make it more difficult and/or expensive to hedge positions in convertible securities.

The SEC recently adopted various rules and rule amendments to address potentially manipulative short selling activities, including adopting new anti-fraud rule, Rule 10b-21 under the Exchange Act to address naked short selling, amending Rule 203 of Regulation SHO to eliminate an exception for certain options market makers, and adopting new Rule 204T of Regulation SHO, which generally mandates that a sales transaction for common stock be closed out on the fourth day following the trade's date. In particular, Rule 10b-21 specifically provides that it is a manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance for any seller of equity securities of a public company to deceive its brokers about its intention or ability to deliver the relevant securities in time for settlement and to fail to deliver shares by the close of business on the trade's settlement date. As a result of the SEC's focus on closing out failures to deliver securities in connection with sales transactions, a holder of August 2009 Notes may find it more difficult and/or expensive to hedge its investment. However, the full effects of the recent SEC actions, if any, are not clear, including whether such

actions will deter short selling and the effect these rule changes will have on the market for convertible securities generally and on the market for the August 2009 Notes.

Our use of the offering proceeds may not yield a favorable return on your investment.

We currently anticipate that the net proceeds from this offering will be used primarily for clinical development, research and development activities, commercialization expenses and for general corporate purposes. In addition, we may also use such proceeds to acquire equipment, potential licenses and acquisitions of complementary products, technologies or businesses. If we only raise three million dollars, our fees and expenses will comprise approximately 12% of the aggregate offering proceeds. There is a substantial likelihood that we would need to raise additional funds within the next two months. If we only raise five million dollars, our fees and expenses will comprise approximately 10% of the aggregate offering proceeds. We would need to raise additional funds before the end of 2009.

Pending the application of the net proceeds, we intend to invest the net proceeds in investment-grade, interest-bearing securities. Our management has broad discretion over how these proceeds are used and could spend the proceeds in ways with which you may not agree. Pending the use of the proceeds in this offering, we will invest them. However, the proceeds may not be invested in a manner that yields a favorable or any return.

As a new investor, you will incur substantial dilution as a result of this offering and future equity issuances, and as a result, our stock price could decline.

The offering price will be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our outstanding common stock. As a result, based on our capitalization as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for our July 7, 2009 financing, investors purchasing common stock in this offering will incur immediate dilution of $(0.16) per share, based on the assumed offering price of $0.10 per share. We believe that following this offering, our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with the anticipated proceeds from this offering, will be sufficient to fund our operations through the third quarter of 2009; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our cash resources being consumed earlier than currently anticipated. In addition to this offering, subject to market conditions and other factors, we likely will pursue raising additional funds in the future, as we continue to build our business. In future years, we will likely need to raise significant additional funding to finance our operations and to fund clinical trials, regulatory submissions and the development, manufacture and marketing of other products under development and new product opportunities. Accordingly, we may conduct substantial future offerings of equity or debt securities. The exercise of outstanding options and warrants and future equity issuances, including future public offerings or future private placements of equity securities and any additional shares issued in connection with acquisitions, will also result in dilution to investors. In addition, the market price of our common stock could fall as a result of resales of any of these shares of common stock due to an increased number of shares available for sale in the market.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements regarding management's plans and objectives for future operations including plans and objectives relating to our planned marketing efforts and future economic performance. The forward-looking statements and associated risks set forth in this prospectus include or relate to, among other things, (a) our projected sales and profitability, (b) our growth strategies, (c) anticipated trends in our industry, (d) our ability to obtain and retain sufficient capital for future operations, and (e) our anticipated needs for working capital. These statements may be found under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Business", as well as in this prospectus generally. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, the risks outlined under "Risk Factors" and matters described in this prospectus generally. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will in fact occur.

The forward-looking statements herein are based on current expectations that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that there will be no material adverse competitive or technological change in conditions in our business, that demand for our products and services will significantly increase, that our President will remain employed as such, that our forecasts accurately anticipate market demand, and that there will be no material adverse change in our operations or business or in governmental regulations affecting us or our manufacturers and/or suppliers. The foregoing assumptions are based on judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions, and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any such assumption could prove to be inaccurate and therefore there can be no assurance that the results contemplated in forward-looking statements will be realized. In addition, as disclosed elsewhere in the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus, there are a number of other risks inherent in our business and operations which could cause our operating results to vary markedly and adversely from prior results or the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Growth in absolute and relative amounts of cost of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses or the occurrence of extraordinary events could cause actual results to vary materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Management decisions, including budgeting, are subjective in many respects and periodic revisions must be made to reflect actual conditions and business developments, the impact of which may cause us to alter marketing, capital investment and other expenditures, which may also materially adversely affect our results of operations. In light of significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking information included in this prospectus, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved.

Some of the information in this prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Any statement in this prospectus and in the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus that is not a statement of an historical fact constitutes a "forward-looking statement". Further, when we use the words "may", "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "believe", "seek", "estimate", "internal" and similar words, we intend to identify stateme expressions that may be forward-looking statements. We believe it is important to communicate certain of our expectations to our investors. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause our future results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Many factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. You are accordingly cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause our actual results to differ from such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the risk factors discussed above. Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events described under "Risk Factors" or elsewhere in this prospectus could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation. In such a case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from our sale of up to $10.0 million of an aggregate principal amount of units, consisting of convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of $7.0 million, common stock in an aggregate principal amount of $3.0 million and warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of our common stock in this offering will be approximately $9.2 million, assuming a public offering price of our common stock of $0.10 per share and after deducting estimated placement agent commissions and offering expenses payable by us. Each $0.10 increase or decrease in the assumed public offering price of our common stock sold as part of the Units offered hereby would increase or decrease, respectively, the net proceeds to us by approximately $1.3 million, assuming the aggregate principal amount of convertible notes and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock offered by us, as set forth above, remains the same and after deducting placement agent discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses.

Investors will be relying on the judgment of our management, who will have broad discretion regarding the application of the proceeds of this offering. The amounts and timing of our actual expenditures will depend upon numerous factors, including the amount of cash generated by our operations, our cash needs and the amount of competition we face. We may find it necessary or advisable to use portions of the proceeds from this offering for other purposes.

We intend to use our net proceeds of this offering approximately as follows:

- 65% to advance our lead product candidate Genasense® through clinical trials, especially for the long-term follow-up of patients entered into our Phase 3 trial of Genasense® in melanoma, known as AGENDA;

- 15% of the proceeds will be reserved to further advance clinical development of our next two clinical-stage pipeline products, tesetaxel and G4544. The clinical development plans for these products are described elsewhere in this document. However, there is no expectation that these funds will be sufficient to fully fund all expenses that we expect to incur in this effort, and additional funds will be required for this purpose; and

- 20% of the proceeds will be spent for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs, payment of accrued liabilities and potential acquisitions or licenses to intellectual property as may be needed to defend or expand our product portfolio as described below.

Our potential use of net proceeds for acquisitions may include the acquisition or licensing of marketed anti-cancer products or rights to potential new products or product candidates. Although we periodically evaluate acquisition and in-licensing opportunities, we currently have no commitments or agreements with respect to any specific acquisition or license.

Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds of this offering in short- to medium-term investment grade, interest-bearing securities.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business and do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion and restrictions imposed by lenders, if any.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table describes our capitalization as of June 30, 2009:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to our July 7, 2009 sale of convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of $2.1 million, and sale of shares of common stock for an aggregate principal amount of $0.9 million.
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to our July 7, 2009 sale of convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of $2.1 million, and sale of shares of common stock for an aggregate principal amount of $0.9 million and this financing, including the sale of convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of $7.0 million, and sale of shares of common stock for an aggregate principal amount of $3.0 million.

You should read this capitalization table together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section and other financial information included in this prospectus.

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	Actual (unaudited)	As adjusted for July 7, 2009 financing (unaudited)	As adjusted for July 7, 2009 financing and this financing (unaudited)
Convertible notes, as of June 30, 2009 actual $8,779 outstanding net of debt discount of ($7,434), as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for July 2009 financing, $10,879 outstanding net of debt discount of ($9,534), and as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for July 2009 financing and this financing $17,879 outstanding net of debt discount of ($9,534)	$ 1,345	$ 1,345 (1)	$ 8,345 (2)
Common stock, $.001 par value; 6,000,000 shares authorized, 99,771 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 and 108,761 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for the July 2009 financing, and 138,761 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for the July 2009 financing and this financing	100	109	139
Preferred stock, 5,000 authorized:			
Series A convertible preferred stock, $.001 par value; 8 shares issued and outstanding, liquidation value of $385 at June 30, 2009 (actual and as adjusted)			
Series G participating cumulative preferred stock, $.001 par value; 0 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009 (actual and as adjusted)	—		
Additional paid-in capital	993,843	996,833	999,803
Accumulated deficit	998,275)	(998,275)	(998,275)
Total stockholders'(deficit)/equity	(4,332	1,333	1,667

Total capitalization	$ 2,987	$ 12	$ 10,012

(1) At the time the July 2009 Notes were issued, the Company recorded a debt discount (beneficial conversion) relating to the conversion feature and warrants in the amount of $2.1 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of the difference between the market price of the Company's share of stock on July 7, 2009 and the effective conversion price of the notes was in excess of the face value of the $2.1 million notes, and thus, a full debt discount was recorded in an amount equal to the face value of the debt.

(2) This amount has been adjusted using the face value of the convertible notes in this offering of $7.0 million

The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding prior to this offering is 99,770,572 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2009, adjusted for the 1:50 reverse stock split that was implemented on June 26, 2009. This amount excludes:

- 34,261 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding or the vesting of restricted stock units under our 1998 Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2009, at a weighted average exercise price of $1,293.06 per share, of which, options to purchase 25,890 shares were exercisable;

- 2,045 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding under our 1998 Non-Employee Directors Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2009 at a weighted average exercise price of $1,130.47 per share, of which, options to purchase 2,045 shares were exercisable;

- 3,070 shares of common stock available for future grant under our 1998 Non-Employee Directors Stock Incentive Plan as of June 30, 2009;

- 800,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009 at an exercise price of $1.00 per share;

- 109,319 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock as of June 30, 2009;

- 28,294,633 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 15% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due 2010 as of June 30, 2009;

- 59,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due 2012 as of June 30, 2009;

- 18,445,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009 at an exercise price of $0.50 per share;

- 59,500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due April 2, 2012 issued pursuant to the Purchase Option (as defined in the Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 2, 2009, by and between the Company and the investors set forth therein); and

- 83,190,764 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of our 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes due April 2, 2012 issued pursuant to the Purchase Right (as defined in the Consent Agreement, dated April 2, 2009, by and between the Company and the holders set forth therein).

- 8,990,000 shares of common stock issued in the July 7, 2009 financing, the 21,010,000 shares of common stock issuable upon future conversion of the notes we issued in the July 7, 2009 financing or the 7,052,500 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued in the July 7, 2009 financing.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes there is no conversion of convertible notes or preferred stock and no exercise of stock options or warrants after June 30, 2009.

DILUTION

Our net tangible book value as of June 30, 2009 was approximately $(20.3) million, or $(0.20) per share of common stock. Net tangible book value per share is determined by dividing our total tangible assets less total liabilities by the actual number of outstanding shares of our common stock. After giving effect to our July 7, 2009 financing, our adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2009 was approximately $(17.6) million, or $(0.16) per share. After giving effect to our issuance of convertible notes in an aggregate principal amount of $7.0 million, 30,000,000 shares of our common stock at an estimated sales price of the common stock sold as part of the Units offered hereby of $0.10 per share and warrants to purchase 17,500,000 shares of our common stock in this offering at a conversion price of $1.00 per share, and after deducting estimated placement agent discounts and commissions and offering expenses

payable by us, our net tangible book value as of June 30, 2009 would have been $(8.4) million or $(0.06) per share of common stock. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma net tangible book value of $0.10 per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution of $(0.16) per share to new investors in this offering. The following table illustrates this per share dilution:

Assumed public offering price per share of our common stock		$ 0.10
Net tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2009 adjusted for our July 7, 2009 financing	$ (0.16)	
Increase per share attributable to new investors	0.10	
Pro forma net tangible book value per share after this offering		(0.06)
Dilution per share to new investors		$ (0.16)

Dilution per share to new investors is determined by subtracting pro forma net tangible book value per share after this offering from the assumed price per share paid by a new investor. If any shares are issued in connection with the conversion of notes or warrants, you will experience further dilution.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in pharmaceutical (drug) research and development. We are dedicated to the identification, development and commercialization of novel drugs for the treatment of cancer and related diseases. Our research portfolio consists of two major programs: “DNA/RNA Medicines” (which includes our lead oncology drug, Genasense®); and “Small Molecules” (which includes our marketed product, Ganite®, and the investigational compounds tesetaxel and G4544).

The DNA/RNA Medicines program includes drugs that are based on using modifications of either DNA or RNA as drugs that can be used to treat disease. These technologies include antisense, decoys, and small interfering or micro RNAs. Our lead drug from this program is an investigational antisense compound known as Genasense® (oblimersen sodium injection). Genasense® is designed to disrupt a specific mRNA, which then block the production of a protein known as Bcl-2. Current science suggests that Bcl-2 is a fundamental (although not sole) cause of the inherent resistance of cancer cells to anticancer treatments, such as chemotherapy, radiation, and monoclonal antibodies. While Genasense® has displayed some anticancer activity when used alone, we are developing the drug primarily as a means of amplifying the cytotoxic effects of other anticancer treatments.

Genasense®

The Company’s principal goal has been to secure regulatory approval for the marketing of Genasense®. Genasense® has been studied in combination with a wide variety of anticancer drugs in a number of different cancer indications. We have reported results from randomized trials of Genasense® in a number of diseases. Under our own sponsorship or in collaboration with others, we are currently conducting additional clinical trials. We are especially interested in the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of Genasense® in at least three diseases: melanoma; chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL).

Genasense® has been submitted for regulatory approval in the U.S. on two occasions and to the European Union (EU) once. These applications proposed the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy for patients with advanced melanoma (U.S. and EU) and relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) (U.S.-only). None of these applications resulted in regulatory approval for marketing. Nonetheless, we believe that Genasense® can ultimately be approved and commercialized and we have undertaken a number of initiatives in this regard that are described below.

Melanoma

The Company’s major current initiative is a randomized controlled trial that tests whether the addition of Genasense to standard chemotherapy can improve outcomes for patients with advanced melanoma. In 2004, the Company withdrew its New Drug Application (NDA) for Genasense® in melanoma after an advisory committee to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) failed to recommend approval. A negative decision was also received for a similar application in melanoma from the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) in 2007. Data from the Phase 3 trial that comprised the basis for these applications were published in 2006. These results showed that treatment with Genasense® plus dacarbazine compared with dacarbazine alone in patients with advanced melanoma was associated with a statistically significant increase in overall response, complete response, durable response, and progression-free survival (PFS). However, the primary endpoint of overall survival approached but did not quite reach statistical significance (P=0.077). Subsequently, our analysis of this trial showed that there was a significant treatment interaction effect related to levels of a blood enzyme known as LDH. When this effect was analyzed by treatment arm, survival was shown to be significantly superior for patients with a non-elevated LDH who received Genasense® (P=0.018; n=508). Moreover, this benefit was particularly noteworthy for patients whose baseline LDH did not exceed 80% of the upper limit of normal for this lab value. LDH had also been previously described by others as the single

most important prognostic factor in advanced melanoma.

Based on these data, in August 2007 we initiated a new Phase 3 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in advanced melanoma. This trial, known as AGENDA, is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in which patients are randomly assigned to receive Genasense® plus dacarbazine or dacarbazine alone. The study uses LDH as a biomarker to identify patients who are most likely to respond to Genasense®, based on data obtained from our preceding trial in melanoma. The co-primary endpoints of AGENDA are progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival.

AGENDA is designed to expand evidence for the safety and efficacy of Genasense® when combined with dacarbazine for patients who have not previously been treated with chemotherapy. The study prospectively targets patients who have low-normal levels of LDH. In March 2009, 2e have completed accrual of 315 patients into AGENDA. In May 2009, an analysis by an independent Data Monitoring Committee for both safety and futility indicated that the study passed an evaluation for futility and safety. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that the study should continue to completion. We expect results on the primary assessment of PFS in the fourth quarter of 2009. If those data are positive, we currently expect to submit regulatory applications based upon confirmation that the addition of Genasense® to chemotherapy results in a statistically significant improvement in PFS. Approval by FDA and EMEA will allow Genasense® to be commercialized by us in the U.S. and EU. Genasense® in melanoma has been designated an Orphan Drug in Australia and the U.S., and the drug has received Fast Track designation in the U.S.

We are conducting other trials of Genasense ® in melanoma including a Phase 2 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy consisting of Abraxane® (paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension) (albumin bound) plus temozolomide (Temodar®). We also expect to examine different dosing regimens that will improve the dosing convenience and commercial acceptance of Genasense®, including its administration by brief 1- hour IV infusions.

CLL

As noted above, our NDA for the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL was not approved. We conducted a randomized Phase 3 trial in 241 patients with relapsed or refractory CLL who were treated with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (Flu/Cy) with or without Genasense®. The trial achieved its primary endpoint: a statistically significant increase (17% vs. 7%; P=0.025) in the proportion of patients who achieved a complete response (CR), defined as a complete or nodular partial response. Patients who achieved this level of response also experienced disappearance of predefined disease symptoms. A key secondary endpoint, duration of CR, was also significantly longer for patients treated with Genasense® (median exceeding 36+ months in the Genasense® group, versus 22 months in the chemotherapy-only group).

Several secondary endpoints were not improved by the addition of Genasense®. The percentage of patients who experienced serious adverse events was increased in the Genasense® arm; however, the percentages of patients who discontinued treatment due to adverse events were equal in the treatment arms. The incidence of certain serious adverse reactions, including but not limited to nausea, fever and catheter-related complications, was increased in patients treated with Genasense®.

We submitted our NDA to the FDA in December 2005 in which we sought accelerated approval for the use of Genasense® in combination with Flu/Cy for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory CLL who had previously received fludarabine. In December 2006, we received a “non-approvable” notice for that application from FDA. In April 2007, we filed an appeal of the non-approvable notice using FDA’s Formal Dispute Resolution process. In March 2008, we received a formal notice from FDA that indicated additional confirmatory evidence would be required to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, either from a new clinical trial or from collection of additional information regarding the progression of disease in patients from the completed trial.

In June 2008, we announced results from 5 years of follow-up on patients who had been accrued to our completed Phase 3 trial. These data showed that patients treated with Genasense® plus chemotherapy who achieved either a complete response (CR) or a partial response (PR) also achieved a statistically significant increase in survival with chemotherapy alone (median = 56 months vs. 38 months, respectively). After 5 years of follow-up, 22 of 49 (45%) responders in the Genasense® group were alive compared with 13 of 54 (24%) responders in the chemotherapy-only group (hazard ratio = 0.6; P = 0.038). Moreover, with 5 years of follow-up, 12 of 20 patients (60%) in the Genasense® group who achieved CR were alive, 5 of these patients remained in continuous CR without relapse, and 2 additional patients had relapsed but had not required additional therapy. By contrast, only 3 of 8 CR patients in the chemotherapy-only group were alive, all 3 had relapsed, and all 3 had required additional anti-leukemic treatment.

These data were again submitted to FDA in the second quarter of 2008, and the application was again denied in December 2008. Genta re-appealed the denial, and in March 2009, CDER decided that available data were still insufficient to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, and the Agency recommended conducting another clinical trial. We have made no decision whether to conduct this study.

As with melanoma, we believe the clinical activity in CLL should be explored with additional clinical research. We plan to explore combinations of Genasense® with other drugs that are used for the treatment of CLL, and to examine more convenient dosing regimens.

NHL

Several trials have shown definite evidence of clinical activity for Genasense® in patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). We would like to conduct additional clinical studies in patients with NHL to test whether Genasense® can be approved in this indication. Previously, we reported that randomized trials of Genasense® in patients with myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, (AML), hormone-refractory prostate cancer (HRPC), small cell lung cancer and non small cell lung cancer were not sufficiently positive to warrant further investigation on the dose-schedules that were examined or with the chemotherapy that was employed in these trials. Data from these trials have been presented at various scientific meetings. However, we believe that alternate dosing schedules, in particular the use of brief high-dose IV infusions, provide an opportunity to re-examine the drug's activity in some of these indications.

Tesetaxel

In March 2008, we obtained an exclusive worldwide license for tesetaxel from Daiichi Sankyo Company Ltd. Tesetaxel is a novel taxane compound that is taken by mouth. Tesetaxel has completed Phase 2 trials in a number of cancer types, and the drug has shown definite evidence of antitumor activity in gastric cancer and breast cancer. Tesetaxel also appears to be associated with a lower incidence of peripheral nerve damage, a common side effect of taxanes that limits the maximum amount of these drugs that can be given to patients. At the time we obtained the license, tesetaxel was on "clinical hold" by FDA due to the occurrence of several fatalities in the setting of severe neutropenia. In the second quarter of 2008, we filed a response to the FDA requesting a lift of the clinical hold, which was granted in June 2008. In January 2009, we announced initiation of a new clinical trial with tesetaxel to examine the clinical pharmacology of the drug over a narrow dosing range around the established Phase 2 dose.

We have also submitted applications to FDA for designation of tesetaxel as an Orphan Drug for treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer and for patients with advanced melanoma. Both of these designations were granted. Our initial priority for clinical testing of tesetaxel includes the evaluation of safety and efficacy in patients with advanced gastric cancer. Other disease priorities for clinical research include advanced melanoma and bladder cancer, among other disorders. Maintenance of the license from Daiichi Sankyo requires certain payments that include amortization of licensing fees and milestones. If such payments are not made, Daiichi Sankyo may elect to terminate the license; however, a portion of the licensing fees are due even in the event of termination.

Oral Gallium-Containing Compounds (G4544)

Our third pipeline product is G4544, which is a novel oral formulation of a gallium-containing compound that we developed in collaboration with Emisphere Technologies, Inc. We completed a single-dose Phase 1 study of an initial formulation of this new drug known as "G4544(a)", the results of which were presented at a scientific meeting in the second quarter of 2008. We are currently contemplating a second study using a modified formulation, known as "G4544(b)", in order to test whether this formulation will prove more clinically acceptable.

If we are able to identify a clinically and commercially acceptable formulation of G4544 or another oral gallium-containing compound, we currently intend to pursue a 505(b)(2) strategy to establish bioequivalence to our marketed product, Ganite®, for its initial regulatory approval of G4544. We believe a drug of this type may also be broadly useful for treatment of other diseases associated with accelerated bone loss, such as bone metastases, Paget's disease and osteoporosis. In addition, new uses of gallium-containing compounds have been identified for treatment of certain infectious diseases. While we have no current plans to begin clinical development in the area of infectious disease, we intend to support research conducted by certain academic institutions by providing clinical supplies of our gallium-containing drugs.

Ganite®

We are currently marketing Ganite® in the U.S., which is an intravenous formulation of gallium, for treatment of cancer-related hypercalcemia that is resistant to hydration. We have announced our intention to seek a buyer for Ganite®, but we have not yet found an acceptable transaction.

Summary of Business and Research and Development Programs

Our goal is to establish Genta as a biopharmaceutical leader and preferred partner in the oncology market and eventually, as direct marketers of our products in the United States. Our key strategies in this regard are:

- Build on our core competitive strength of oncology development expertise to establish a leadership position in providing biopharmaceutical products for the treatment of cancer.

- Expand our pipeline of products in two therapeutic categories, DNA/RNA Medicines and Small Molecules, through internal development, licensing and acquisitions.

- Establish our lead antisense compound, Genasense®, as the preferred chemosensitizing drug for use in combination with other cancer therapies in a variety of human cancer types; and

- Establish a sales and marketing presence in the U.S. oncology market.

Research and Development Programs

DNA/RNA Medicines

A number of technologies have been developed using modifications of DNA or RNA. These agents have been used as scientific tools for laboratory use to identify gene function, as diagnostic probes to evaluate diseases, and — more recently — as potential drugs to treat human diseases. Collectively, these technologies include methods known as antisense, RNA interference, micro-RNA, decoys and gene therapy. Founded in 1988, Genta was one of the first companies established to exploit these new technologies for use as potential drugs and we remain broadly committed to research and development of these compounds with a specific focus on cancer medicine, commonly known as oncology. Our most advanced drugs in our DNA/RNA Medicines program involve the use of antisense technology.

Antisense Technology

Most cellular functions, including whether cells live or die, are carried out by proteins. The genetic code for a protein is contained in DNA, which is made up of bases known as nucleotides that are arranged in a specific sequence. The specificity of the sequence accounts for the production of a specific protein. In order for DNA to produce a protein, an intermediate step is required. In this step, DNA is transcribed into messenger RNA, or mRNA. The sequence of mRNA that encodes a protein is oriented in only one direction, which is known as the “sense” orientation.

Antisense drugs are short sequences of chemically modified DNA bases that are called oligonucleotides, or oligos. The oligos are engineered in a sequence that is exactly opposite (hence “anti”) to the “sense” coding orientation of mRNA. Because antisense drugs bind only short regions of the mRNA (rather than the whole message itself), they contain far fewer nucleotides than the whole gene. Moreover, since they are engineered to bind only to the matching sequence on a specific mRNA, antisense drugs have both high selectivity and specificity, which can be used to attack production of a single, disease-causing protein. Genasense® is an antisense oligo that is designed to block the production of Bcl-2.

We have devoted significant resources towards the development of antisense oligos that contain a phosphorothioate backbone, which is the nucleotide chain comprised of ribose and phosphate groups. However, we also have patents and technologies covering later generation technologies that involve mixed backbone structures, as well as sterically fixed chemical bonds, that may further enhance the molecule’s ability to bind to the intended target. Moreover, we have developed certain formulations that can be used to more efficiently increase the uptake of oligos into cells. Some of these advanced technologies may be incorporated into future products from our DNA/RNA Medicines program.

Genasense® as a Regulator of Apoptosis (“Programmed Cell Death”)

The programmed death of cells, also known as apoptosis, is necessary to accommodate the billions of new cells that are produced daily and also to eliminate aged or damaged cells. However, abnormal regulation of the apoptotic process can result in disease.

Cancer is commonly associated with the over- or under-production of many types of proteins. These proteins may be directly cancer-causing (i.e., “oncogenic”) or they may contribute to the malignant nature of cancer (for instance, by increasing the longevity of cancer cells or making them more likely to spread throughout the body). The ability to selectively halt the production of certain proteins may make the treatment of certain diseases more effective. Apoptosis is regulated by a large number of proteins, particularly members of the Bcl-2 protein family. In an effort to make existing cancer therapy more effective, we are developing Genasense® to target and block the production of Bcl-2, a protein that is central to the process of apoptosis.

Bcl-2 as an Inhibitor of Programmed Cell Death

Normally, when a cancer cell is exposed to treatment, such as with chemotherapy, radiation or immunotherapy, a “death signal” is sent to an organelle within the cell called the mitochondrion. The mitochondrion then releases a factor known as cytochrome C that activates a series of enzymes called caspases. These enzymes cause widespread fragmentation of cellular proteins and DNA, which ultimately causes cell death.

Bcl-2 is normally found in the mitochondrial membrane where it regulates the release of cytochrome C. High levels of Bcl-2 are associated with most types of human cancer, including major hematologic cancers such as lymphomas, myeloma, and leukemia, and solid tumors such as melanoma and cancers of the lung, colon, breast and prostate. In these diseases, Bcl-2 inhibits the release of cytochrome C that would ordinarily be triggered by cancer therapy. Thus, Bcl-2 appears to be a major contributor to both inherent and acquired resistance to cancer treatments. Overcoming resistance to chemotherapy poses a major challenge for cancer treatment.

In cancer cells, Bcl-2 inhibits the process of programmed cell death, thereby allowing cells to survive for much longer than normal cells. Genasense® has been developed as a chemosensitizing drug to block production of Bcl-2, thereby dramatically increasing the sensitivity of cancer cells to standard cancer treatment.

Genasense®

Genasense® has been designed to block the production of Bcl-2. Current science suggests that Bcl-2 is a fundamental — although not sole — cause of the inherent resistance of cancer cells to most types of existing anticancer treatments, such as chemotherapy, radiation or monoclonal antibodies. Blocking Bcl-2, therefore, may enable cancer treatments to be more effective. While Genasense® has displayed some anticancer activity when used by itself, we believe the drug can be optimally used as a means of amplifying the effectiveness of other cancer therapies, most of which function by triggering apoptosis, which, as noted, is relatively blocked in cancer cells due to over-production of Bcl-2.

Overview of Preclinical and Clinical studies of Genasense®

Preclinical Studies

A number of preclinical studies in cell lines and in animals have shown enhancement of tumor cell killing when Bcl-2 antisense was used in combination with standard cancer therapies, including anti-metabolites, alkylating agents, corticosteroids, other cytotoxic chemotherapy, radiation and monoclonal antibodies. Several studies have demonstrated enhanced antitumor activity and durable tumor regression in animals engrafted with human cancers that were treated with Bcl-2 antisense followed by antitumor agents that induce programmed cell death. These studies include human lymphoma, melanoma, breast cancer and prostate cancers, which were treated with Genasense® in combination with cyclophosphamide, dacarbazine, docetaxel and paclitaxel, respectively.

Clinical Studies

Genasense® has been in clinical trials since 1995. We currently have efficacy and safety data on over 2,000 patients in Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical trials that have been conducted in the U.S., Europe, South America and Australia. These studies have included patients with a wide variety of tumor types, including advanced melanoma, several types of acute and chronic leukemia, NHL, multiple myeloma and cancers of the prostate, colon, lung, breast and other tumor types. Since 2001, Genta and its collaborators have jointly initiated approximately twenty clinical trials. Results of these clinical trials suggest that Genasense® can be administered to cancer patients with acceptable side-effects and that such treatment may reduce the level of Bcl-2 protein in cancer cells. The results of most of these trials have been publicly presented at scientific meetings and/or published in peer-reviewed scientific journals.

Based on work accomplished to date, we have focused on three indications for Genasense®: melanoma; CLL; and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. In addition, we have sought to develop treatment methods for Genasense® that do not involve the use of continuous IV infusions.

In the first quarter of 2007, we completed a trial using a concentrated solution of Genasense® administered by bolus subcutaneous injection. This trial showed that a total dose of 225 mg could be administered as a single subcutaneous injection, which is approximately equivalent to the daily dose used in the Phase 3 trial of Genasense® in CLL. The limiting reaction in this study was a localized and reversible skin rash. In 2007, we began a new Phase 1 trial of Genasense® administered as an IV infusion over 2 hours. This trial showed that the maximally tolerable dose was 900 mg, and we have now advanced that study into a trial at that dose administered twice per week. We have also continued to escalate the single dose of Genasense® up to a total of 1200 mg over 2 hours. The pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic data from these trials may be useful for determining whether the prior requirement for treatment by continuous IV infusion can ultimately be eliminated by these more convenient dosing regimens.

For additional background information on the drug application process and clinical trials, see “Government Regulation.”

Ganite®

Ganite® as a Treatment for Cancer-Related Hypercalcemia

In October 2003, we began marketing Ganite® for the treatment of cancer-related hypercalcemia. Ganite® is our first drug to receive marketing approval. The principal patent covering the use of Ganite® for its approved indication, including potential extensions under Hatch-Waxman provisions in the U.S., expired in April 2005.

Hypercalcemia is a life-threatening condition caused by excessive buildup of calcium in the bloodstream, which may occur in up to 20% of cancer patients. Gallium nitrate was originally studied by the NCI as a new type of cancer chemotherapy. More than 1,000 patients were treated in Phase 1 and Phase 2 trials, and the drug showed promising antitumor activity against NHL, bladder cancer and other diseases. In the course of these studies, gallium nitrate was also shown to strongly inhibit bone resorption. Gallium nitrate underwent additional clinical testing and was approved by the FDA in 1991 as a treatment for cancer-related hypercalcemia. Lower doses of Ganite® were also tested in patients with less severe bone loss, including bone metastases, a cancer that has spread to bone, Paget’s disease, an affliction of older patients that causes pain and disability, and osteoporosis.

Side effects of Ganite® include nausea, diarrhea and kidney damage. (A complete listing of Ganite®'s side effects is contained in the product's Package Insert that has been reviewed and approved by the FDA.)

In May 2004, we eliminated our sales force and significantly reduced our marketing support for Ganite®. Since then, we have continued only minimal marketing support of the product. On March 2, 2006, we announced publication of a randomized, double blind, Phase 2 trial that showed Ganite® was highly effective when compared with Aredia® (pamidronate disodium; Novartis, Inc.) in hospitalized patients with cancer-related hypercalcemia.

Ganite® as a Treatment for Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Other Cancer Types

Based on previously published data, Ganite® showed clear anticancer activity in patients with certain types of cancer, particularly NHL. Due to patent expirations previously described, we do not plan further clinical trials for Ganite® as an anticancer drug.

Other Pipeline Products and Technology Platforms

Oral Gallium-Containing Compounds

We have sought to develop novel formulations of gallium-containing compounds that can be taken orally and that will have extended patent protection. Such formulations might be useful for diseases in which long-term low-dose therapy is deemed desirable, such as bone metastases, Paget's disease and osteoporosis. In March 2006, Genta and Emisphere Technologies, Inc. announced that the two companies had entered into an exclusive worldwide licensing agreement to develop an oral formulation of a gallium-containing compound. A number of candidate formulations have been developed in this collaboration. In August 2007, we announced submission of an Investigational New Drug Application, or IND, to the Endocrinologic and Metabolic Drugs Division of the FDA for a new drug known as G4544. G4544 is a new tablet formulation that enables oral absorption of the active ingredient contained in Ganite®. Results of the initial clinical trial were presented at a scientific meeting in the second quarter of 2008. In January 2009, we announced that two new patents related to the Company's franchise in gallium-containing products have issued in the United States. Applications similar to these patents are pending worldwide, and several additional applications that address other compositions and uses have been filed in the U.S. and other territories. These patents and filings provide for claims of compositions and uses of gallium compounds that can be taken by mouth over extended periods for treatment of skeletal diseases as well as other indications. Progress in the clinical development of G4544 program was delayed in 2008 due to financial constraints, but we currently expect to continue our program when our financial condition improves.

Antisense and RNAi Research and Discovery

We have had several other oligonucleotide-based discovery programs and collaborations devoted to the identification of both antisense- and RNAi-based inhibitors of oncology gene targets. However, spending on these research programs was sharply reduced due to financial constraints. We have no current agents that we consider "lead compounds" that would justify advancement into late-stage preclinical testing.

We intend to continue to evaluate novel nucleic acid chemistries, through sponsored research and collaborative agreements, depending upon the availability of resources.

Patents and Proprietary Technology

It is our policy to protect our technology by filing patent applications with respect to technologies important to our business development. To maintain our competitive position, we also rely upon trade secrets, unpatented know-how, continuing technological innovation, licensing opportunities and certain regulatory approvals (such as orphan drug

designations).

We own or have licensed several patents and applications to numerous aspects of oligonucleotide technology, including novel compositions of matter, methods of large-scale synthesis, methods of controlling gene expression and methods of treating disease. our patent portfolio includes approximately 65 granted patents and 66 pending applications in the U.S. and foreign countries. We endeavor to seek appropriate U.S. and foreign patent protection on our oligonucleotide technology.

We have licensed ten U.S. patents relating to the composition of Genasense® and its backbone chemistry that expire between 2008 and 2015. The U.S. composition patents for Genasense may be eligible for extension under Waxman-Hatch provisions. Corresponding patent applications have been filed in three foreign countries. We also own five U.S. patent applications relating to methods of using Genasense® expected to expire in 2020 and 2026, with approximately 50 corresponding foreign patent applications and granted patents.

Included among our intellectual property rights are certain rights licensed from the NIH covering phosphorothioate oligonucleotides. We also acquired from the University of Pennsylvania exclusive rights to antisense oligonucleotides directed against the Bcl-2 mRNA, as well as methods of their use for the treatment of cancer. The claims of the University of Pennsylvania patents cover our proprietary antisense oligonucleotide molecules, which target the Bcl-2 mRNA, including Genasense® and methods employing them. Other related U.S. and corresponding foreign patent applications are still pending.

Tesetaxel, its potential uses, composition, and methods of manufacturing are covered under a variety of patents licensed exclusively from Daiichi Sankyo, Inc. We believe that composition-of-matter claims on tesetaxel extend to at least 2020 in the U.S. and Europe and to 2022 in Japan. A number of other patents have been filed worldwide for this compound.

The principal patent covering the use of Ganite® for its approved indication, including extensions expired in April 2005.

The patent positions of biopharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, including Genta, can be uncertain and can involve complex legal and factual questions. Consequently, even though we are currently pursuing our patent applications with the United States and foreign patent offices, we do not know whether any of our applications will result in the issuance of any patents, or if any issued patents will provide significant proprietary protection, or even if successful that these patents will not be circumvented or invalidated. Even if issued, patents may be circumvented or challenged and invalidated in the courts. Because some applications in the United States are kept in secrecy until an actual patent is issued, we cannot be certain that others have not filed patent applications directed at inventions covered by our pending patent applications, or that we were the first to file patent applications for such inventions. Thus, we may become involved in interference proceedings declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (or comparable foreign office or process) in connection with one or more of our patents or patent applications to determine priority of invention, which could result in substantial costs to us, as well as an adverse decision as to priority of invention of the patent or patent application involved.

Competitors or potential competitors may have filed applications for, or have received patents and may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights relating to, compounds or processes competitive with those of ours. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that our patent applications will result in issued patents or that, if issued, the patents will afford protection against competitors with similar technology. We cannot provide assurance that any patents issued to us will not be infringed or circumvented by others, nor can there be any assurance that we will obtain necessary patents or technologies or the rights to use such technologies.

In addition, there may be patents which are unknown to us and which may block our ability to make, use or sell our product. We may be forced to defend ourselves against charges of infringement or we may need to obtain expensive licenses to continue our business. See the above Risk Factor entitled “We may be unable to obtain or enforce patents, other proprietary rights and licenses to protect our business; we could become involved in litigation relating to our patents or licenses that could cause us to incur additional costs and delay or prevent our introduction of new drugs to market”.

We also rely upon unpatented trade secrets. No assurances can be given as to whether third parties will independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques, or gain access to our trade secrets, or disclose such technologies to the public, or that we can meaningfully maintain and protect unpatented trade secrets.

We require our employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, sponsored researchers and other advisors to execute confidentiality agreements with us. These agreements generally provide that all confidential information developed or made known to an individual during the course of the individual’s relationship with us shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed to third parties except in specific circumstances. In the case of employees, the

agreement generally provides that all inventions conceived by the individual shall be assigned to us, and made our exclusive property. There can be no assurance, however, that these agreements will provide meaningful protection to our trade secrets, or guarantee adequate remedies in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential proprietary information or in the event of an employee's refusal to assign any patents to us in spite of his/her contractual obligation.

Research and Development

In addition to our current focus in the areas described above, we continually evaluate our programs in light of the latest market information and conditions, the availability of third party funding, technological advances, financial liquidity and other factors. As a result of such evaluations, we change our product development plans from time to time and anticipate that we will continue to do so. We recorded research and development expenses of $20.0 million, $13.5 million and $28.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Sales and Marketing

Currently we do not have a sales force. Personnel who had been hired into our sales teams were terminated following workforce reductions that took place in 2004 and 2006, owing to adverse regulatory decisions. W. Lloyd Sanders, who is presently Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, was hired in January 2006 to run our sales and marketing programs.

At the present time, we do not contemplate rebuilding a sales and marketing infrastructure in the United States absent favorable regulatory actions on Genasense®. For international product sales, we may distribute our products through collaborations with third parties.

Manufacturing and Raw Materials

Our ability to conduct clinical trials on a timely basis, to obtain regulatory approvals and to commercialize our products will depend in part upon our ability to manufacture our products, either directly or through third parties, at a competitive cost and in accordance with applicable FDA and other regulatory requirements, including current Good Manufacturing Practice regulations.

We currently rely on third parties to manufacture our products. We have a manufacturing and supply agreement with Avecia Biotechnology, Inc., or Avecia, a leading multinational manufacturer of pharmaceutical products, to supply quantities of Genasense®. This agreement renews automatically at the end of each year, unless either party gives one-year notice. We are not obligated to purchase further drug substance from Avecia prior to approval of Genasense®. We believe this agreement is sufficient for our production needs with respect to Genasense®.

For Ganite® we have a manufacturing and supply agreement with Johnson Matthey Inc. that renews automatically at the end of each year, unless either party gives one-year notice. Under the agreement, we will purchase a minimum of 80% of our requirements for quantities of Ganite®; however, there are no minimum purchase requirements.

For tesetaxel, we are currently evaluating new suppliers of both bulk drug substance and finished goods with the intent of completely replacing the supply chain that was previously used to manufacture this compound. Until the new supply chain is established, we will continue to use investigational supplies of the compound that was manufactured and is currently in inventory at Daiichi Sankyo Company, Ltd.

The raw materials that we require to manufacture our drugs are available only from a few suppliers. Under the terms of our manufacturing and supply agreement, Avecia is responsible for procuring the raw materials needed to manufacture Genasense®. We believe that we have adequately addressed our needs for suppliers of raw materials to manufacture Genasense® and Ganite® and to meet future customer demand.

Human Resources

As of June 30, 2009, we had 20 employees, 7 of whom hold doctoral degrees. As of that date, there were 14 employees engaged in research, development and other technical activities and 6 in administration. None of our employees are represented by a union. Most of our management and professional employees have had prior experience and positions with pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. We believe we maintain satisfactory relations with our employees and have not experienced interruptions of operations due to employee relations issues.

Government Regulation

Regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and foreign countries is a significant factor in our ongoing research and product development activities and in the manufacture and marketing of our proposed products. All of

our therapeutic products will require regulatory approval by governmental agencies prior to commercialization. In particular, human therapeutic products are subject to rigorous preclinical and clinical testing and pre-market approval procedures by the FDA and similar authorities in foreign countries. Various federal, and in some cases, state statutes and regulations, also govern or affect the development, testing, manufacturing, safety, labeling, storage, recordkeeping and marketing of such products. The lengthy process of seeking these approvals, and the subsequent compliance with applicable federal and, in some cases, state statutes and regulations, require substantial expenditures. Any failure by us, our collaborators or our licensees to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could adversely affect the marketing of our products and our ability to receive products or royalty revenue.

The activities required before a new pharmaceutical agent may be marketed in the United States begin with preclinical testing. Preclinical tests include laboratory evaluation of product chemistry and animal studies to assess the potential safety and efficacy of the product and its formulations. The results of these studies must be submitted to the FDA as part of an IND. An IND becomes effective within 30 days of filing with the FDA unless the FDA imposes a clinical hold on the IND. In addition, the FDA may, at any time, impose a clinical hold on ongoing clinical trials. If the FDA imposes a clinical hold, clinical trials cannot commence or recommence, as the case may be, without prior FDA authorization, and then only under terms authorized by the FDA.

Clinical trials are generally categorized into four phases.

Phase 1 trials are initial safety trials on a new medicine in which investigators attempt to establish the dose range tolerated by a small group of patients using single or multiple doses, and to determine the pattern of drug distribution and metabolism.

Phase 2 trials are clinical trials to evaluate efficacy and safety in patients afflicted with a specific disease. Typically, Phase 2 trials in oncology comprise 14 to 50 patients. Objectives may focus on dose-response, type of patient, frequency of dosing or any of a number of other issues involved in safety and efficacy.

In the case of products for life-threatening diseases, the initial human testing is generally done in patients rather than in healthy volunteers. Since these patients are already afflicted with the target disease, it is possible that such studies may provide results traditionally obtained in Phase 2 trials.

Phase 3 trials are usually multi-center, comparative studies that involve larger populations. These trials are generally intended to be pivotal in importance for the approval of a new drug. In oncology, Phase 3 trials typically involve 100 to 1,000 patients for whom the medicine is eventually intended. Trials are also conducted in special groups of patients or under special conditions dictated by the nature of the particular medicine and/or disease. Phase 3 trials often provide much of the information needed for the package insert and labeling of the medicine. A trial is fully enrolled when it has a sufficient number of patients to provide enough data for the statistical proof of efficacy and safety required by the FDA and others. After a sufficient period of follow-up has elapsed to satisfactorily evaluate safety and efficacy, the trials' results can then be analyzed. Those results are then commonly reported at a scientific meeting, in a medical journal and to the public.

Depending upon the nature of the trial results, a company may then elect to discuss the results with regulatory authorities such as the FDA. If the company believes the data may warrant consideration for marketing approval of the drug, the results of the preclinical and clinical testing, together with chemistry, manufacturing and control information, are then submitted to the FDA for a pharmaceutical product in the form of an NDA. In responding to an NDA, biologics license application or premarket approval application, the FDA may grant marketing approval, request additional information or deny the application if it determines that the application does not satisfy its regulatory approval criteria. There can be no assurance that the approvals that are being sought or may be sought by us in the future will be granted on a timely basis, if at all, or, if granted, will cover all the clinical indications for which we are seeking approval or will not contain significant limitations in the form of warnings, precautions or contraindications with respect to conditions of use. Phase 3b trials are conducted after submission of a NDA, but before the product's approval for market launch. Phase 3b trials may supplement or complete earlier trials, or they may seek different kinds of information, such as quality of life or marketing. Phase 3b is the period between submission for approval and receipt of marketing authorization.

After a medicine is marketed, Phase 4 trials provide additional details about the product's safety and efficacy.

In circumstances where a company intends to develop and introduce a novel formulation of an active drug ingredient already approved by the FDA, clinical and preclinical testing requirements may not be as extensive. Limited additional data about the safety and/or effectiveness of the proposed new drug formulation, along with chemistry and manufacturing information and public information about the active ingredient, may be satisfactory for product approval. Consequently, the new product formulation may receive marketing approval more rapidly than a traditional full new drug application; although no assurance can be given that a product will be granted such treatment by the FDA.

Under European Union regulatory systems, we may submit requests for marketing authorizations either under a centralized or decentralized procedure. The centralized procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing

authorization that is valid for all European Union member states. The decentralized procedure provides for mutual recognition of national approval decisions. Under this procedure, the holder of a national marketing authorization from a European state may submit an application to the remaining member states. Within 90 days of receiving the applications and assessment report, each member state must decide whether to recognize approval.

We and our third-party manufacturers are also subject to various foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to health and safety, laboratory and manufacturing practices, the experimental use of animals and the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances, including radioactive compounds and infectious disease agents, used in connection with our research and development work and manufacturing processes. We currently incur costs to comply with laws and regulations and these costs may become more significant.

Competition

In many cases, our products under development will be competing with existing therapies for market share. In addition, a number of companies are pursuing the development of antisense technology and controlled-release formulation technology and the development of pharmaceuticals utilizing such technologies. We compete with fully integrated pharmaceutical companies that have substantially more experience, financial and other resources and superior expertise in research and development, manufacturing, testing, obtaining regulatory approvals, marketing and distribution. Smaller companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through their collaborative arrangements with large pharmaceutical companies or academic institutions. Furthermore, academic institutions, governmental agencies and other public and private research organizations have conducted and will continue to conduct research, seek patent protection and establish arrangements for commercializing products. Such products may compete directly with any products that may be offered by us.

Our competition will be determined in part by the potential indications for which our products are developed and ultimately approved by regulatory authorities. For certain of our potential products, an important factor in competition may be the timing of market introduction of our or our competitors' products. Accordingly, the relative speed with which we can develop products, complete the clinical trials and approval processes and supply commercial quantities of the products to the market are expected to be important competitive factors. We expect that competition among products approved for sale will be based, among other things, on product efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price, patent position and sales, marketing and distribution capabilities. The development by others of new treatment methods could render our products under development non-competitive or obsolete.

Our competitive position also depends upon our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, obtain patent protection, or otherwise develop proprietary products or processes and secure sufficient capital resources for the often-substantial period between technological conception and commercial sales.

Available Information

Our reports that have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, are available on our website free of charge, including our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed on behalf of directors and executive officers and any amendments to such reports filed pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K may also be obtained without charge electronically or by paper by contacting the Company at (908) 286-9800.

In addition, we make available on our website (i) the charters for the committees of the Board of Directors, including the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, (ii) the Company's Code of Business Conduct (the Code of Conduct) governing its directors, officers. Within the time period required by the SEC, we will post on our website any modifications to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

The public may also read and copy the materials we file with the SEC at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site at http://www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In September 2008, several shareholders of our Company, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, filed a class action complaint against our Company, our Board of Directors, and certain of our executive officers in

Superior Court of New Jersey, captioned Collins v. Warrell, Docket No. L-3046-08. The complaint alleged that in issuing convertible notes, our Board of Directors, and certain officers breached their fiduciary duties, and our Company aided and abetted the breach of fiduciary duty. On March 20, 2009, the Superior Court of New Jersey granted the motion of our Company to dismiss the class action complaint and dismissed the complaint with prejudice. The plaintiffs have filed a notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court from the order dismissing this case. On May 13, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a motion for relief from judgment based on a claim of new evidence, which was denied on June 12, 2009. The plaintiffs also asked the Appellate Division for a temporary remand to permit the Superior Court judge to resolve the issues of the new evidence plaintiffs sought to raise. By order dated June 25, 2009, and filed on July 6, 2009, the Appellate Division granted the motion for temporary remand, and directed the issues on remand to be resolved in 30 days. A hearing on the plaintiffs' motion was held on July 31, 2009, at which time the Court permitted letter briefing on the issues raised during that hearing. The plaintiffs submitted a letter brief on August 3, 2009, and the Company submitted a letter brief on August 5, 2009. No ruling has yet been issued. The Company strongly denies the allegations of this complaint and intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit.

In November 2008, a complaint against our Company and its transfer agent, BNY Mellon Shareholder Services, was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York by an individual stockholder. The complaint alleges that our Company and our transfer agent caused or contributed to losses suffered by the stockholder. Our Company denies the allegations of this complaint and intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock was traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "GNTA" until May 7, 2008. The following table sets forth the high and low prices per share of our common stock, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market, for the periods indicated.

2007	High*	Low*
First Quarter	$ 168.00	$ 93.00
Second Quarter	$ 123.00	$ 84.00
Third Quarter	$ 90.00	$ 40.00
Fourth Quarter	$ 65.50	$ 26.00
2008		
First Quarter	$ 43.50	$ 18.50
Second Quarter (through May 7, 2008)	$ 22.50	$ 7.50

* all figures have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1-for-50 reverse stock split effected in June 2009.

Our common stock began trading on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GNTA.OB" on May 7, 2008. As a result of a reverse stock split effected on June 26, 2009, our symbol was changed to "GETA." The following table sets forth the high and low prices per share of our common stock, as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board, for the periods indicated.

2008	High*	Low*
Second Quarter (from May 7, 2008)	$ 20.50	$ 5.00
Third Quarter	$ 37.50	$ 12.50
Fourth Quarter	$ 20.00	$ 0.135
2009		
First Quarter	$ 15.50	$ 0.145
Second Quarter	$ 1.06	$ 0.27
Third Quarter (through August 5, 2009)	$ 0.46	$ 0.34

* all figures prior to June 26, 2009 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1-for-50 reverse stock split effected in June 2009.

The closing price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on August 5, 2009 was $0.34 per share. There were 120 holders of record of our common stock as of July 31, 2009. We estimate that there are approximately 19,250 beneficial owners of our common stock.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables summarize our selected financial information. You should read the selected financial information together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" section and other financial information included in this prospectus.

	Six Months ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	Year Ended December 31, (in thousands except per share amounts) 2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:						
License fees & royalties	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5,241	$ 3,022
Development funding	—	—	—	—	20,988	12,105
Product sales — net	131	363	580	708	356	(512)
Total revenues	131	363	580	708	26,585	14,615
Costs of goods sold	1	102	90	108	52	170
Provision for excess inventory	—	—	—	—	—	1,350
Total cost of goods sold	—	102	90	108	52	1,520
Operating expenses — gross	10,112	33,410	26,116	59,764	37,006	101,324
sanofi-aventis reimbursement	—	—	—	—	(6,090)	(43,292)
Operating expenses — net	10,112	33,410	26,116	59,764	30,916	58,032
Gain on forgiveness of debt	—	—	—	—	1,297	11,495
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(16,912)	(11,229)	—	—	—	—
Fair value — conversion feature liability	(19,040)	(460,000)	—	—	—	—
Fair value — warrant liability	(7,655)	(2,000)	—	—	—	—
All other (expense)/income-net	(561)	(1,435)	836	1,454	502	(147)
Loss before income taxes	(54,149)	(507,813)	(24,790)	(57,710)	(2,584)	(33,589)
Income tax benefit	—	1,975	1,470	929	381	904
Net loss	$ (54,149)	$ (505,838)	$ (23,320)	$ (56,781)	$ (2,203)	$ (32,685)
Net loss per basic and diluted common share *	$ (1.24)	$ (455.09)	$ (39.36)	$ (125.88)	$ (6.42)	$ (122.87)
Shares used in computing net loss per basic and diluted common share*	43,575	1,112	592	451	343	266

* all figures prior to June 26, 2009 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1-for-50 reverse stock split effected in June 2009.

	At June 30, 2009	2008	2007	At December 31, (in thousands) 2006	2005	2004
Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	$ 696	$ 4,908	$ 7,813	$ 29,496	$ 21,282	$ 42,247
Working capital (deficit)	(10,686)	(5,220)	877	12,682	11,703	(4,269)
Total assets	10,250	12,693	29,293	51,778	27,386	50,532
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(4,332)	(4,864)	2,931	14,642	15,697	1,752

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table presents our condensed operating results for each of the eight (8) fiscal quarters through the period ended June 30, 2009. The information for each of these quarters is unaudited. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments, which consist only of normal and recurring accruals, have been included to fairly present the unaudited quarterly results. This data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Management's Discussions and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Three Months Ended (unaudited) (in thousands except per share amounts)							
	Jun 30 2009 (1)	Mar 31 2009 (1)	Dec 31 2008 (1)	Sep 30 2008 (1)	June 30 2008 (1)	Mar 31 2008	Dec 31 2007	Sep 30 2007
Total revenues	$ 68	$ 62	$ —	$ 115	$ 131	$ 117	$ 266	$ 115
Net income/(loss)	$ (43,082)	$ (11,067	$ 29,569	$ 212,613)	$ (738,364)	$ (9,657)	$ (1,748)	$ (7,732)
Net income/(loss) per basic common share: *	$ (0.63)	$ (0.61	$ 12.90	$ 289.22)	$ (1,004.58)	$ (14.29)	$ (2.85)	$ (12.63)
Net income/(loss) per diluted common share: *	$ (0.63)	$ (0.61	$ 1.08	$ 5.12)	$ (1,004.58)	$ (14.29)	$ (2.85)	$ (12.63)
Shares used in computing basic per common share amounts: *	68,870	17,999	2,292	735	735	676	612	612
Shares used in computing diluted per common share amounts: *	68,870	17,999	27,401	41,524	735	676	612	612

* all figures prior to June 26, 2009 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1-for-50 reverse stock split effected in June 2009.

(1) The financial results for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2008, September 30, 2008, December 31, 2008, March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 have been impacted by the accounting for the convertible notes and warrants issued in June 2008 (see note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Genta Incorporated is a biopharmaceutical company engaged in pharmaceutical research and development. We are dedicated to the identification, development and commercialization of novel drugs for the treatment of cancer and related diseases. Our research portfolio consists of two major programs: DNA/RNA Medicines (which includes our lead oncology drug, Genasense®); and Small Molecules (which includes our marketed product, Ganite®, and the investigational compounds tesetaxel and G4544). We have had recurring annual operating losses since inception and we expect to incur substantial operating losses due to continued requirements for ongoing and planned research and development activities, pre-clinical and clinical testing, manufacturing activities, regulatory activities and the eventual establishment of a sales and marketing organization.

From our inception to June 30, 2009, we have incurred a cumulative net deficit of $998.3 million. Our recurring losses from operations and our negative cash flow from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. We expect that such losses will continue at least until our lead product, Genasense®, is approved by one or more regulatory authorities for commercial sale in one or more indications. Achievement of profitability is currently dependent on the timing of Genasense® regulatory approvals. We have experienced significant quarterly fluctuations in operating results and we expect that these fluctuations in revenues, expenses and losses will continue.

Irrespective of whether regulatory applications, such as a New Drug Application (NDA) or Marketing Authorization Application (MAA), for Genasense® are approved, we anticipate that we will require additional cash in order to maximize the commercial opportunity and continue its clinical development opportunities. Alternatives available to us to sustain our operations include collaborative agreements, equity financing, debt and other financing arrangements with potential corporate partners and other sources. However, there can be no assurance that any such collaborative agreements or other sources of funds will be available on favorable terms, if at all. We will need substantial additional funds before we can expect to realize significant product revenue.

We had $0.7 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand at June 30, 2009. Cash used in operating activities during the first six months of 2009 was $9.5 million.

On June 9, 2008, we placed $20 million of senior secured convertible notes with certain institutional and accredited investors. On April 2, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $12 million of senior secured convertible notes, or the April 2009 Notes, and corresponding warrants to purchase common stock. We closed on approximately $6 million of such notes and warrants on April 2, 2009. On July 7, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $10 million in aggregate principal amount of units consisting of (i) 70% unsecured subordinated convertible notes, or the July 2009 Notes, and (ii) 30% common stock. The notes bear interest at an annual rate of 8% payable at quarterly intervals in other convertible notes to the holder, and are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal. In connection with the sale of the units, we also issued to the investors two-year warrants to purchase common stock in an amount equal to 25% of the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the July 2009 Notes purchased by each investor. We closed on $3.0 million of such July 2009 Notes, common stock and warrants on July 7, 2009.

On August 6, 2009, the Company entered into an amendment whereby, among other things, certain accredited institutional investors who were parties to the July 2009 securities purchase agreement agreed to permit us to raise up to $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes as well as shares of

common stock, increasing the aggregate amount that we may raise to $13 million.

Presently, with no further financing, we project that we will run out of funds in September 2009. The terms of the July 2009 financing, as amended, permit those investors to purchase $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes, as well as shares of common stock. If that additional financing is consummated, we project that we will run out of funds in January 2010. The terms of the April 2009 Notes enable those noteholders, at their option, to purchase additional notes with similar terms. We currently do not have any additional financing in place. If we are unable to raise additional funds, we could be required to reduce our spending plans, reduce our workforce, license one or more of our products or technologies that we would otherwise seek to commercialize ourselves, or sell certain assets. There can be no assurance that we can obtain financing, if at all, on terms acceptable to us.

Our principal goal has been to secure regulatory approval for the marketing of Genasense®. Genasense® has been studied in combination with a wide variety of anticancer drugs in a number of different cancer indications. We have reported results from randomized trials of Genasense® in a number of diseases. Under our own sponsorship or in collaboration with others, we are currently conducting additional clinical trials. We are especially interested in the development, regulatory approval, and commercialization of Genasense® in at least three diseases: melanoma; chronic lymphocytic leukemia, referred to herein as CLL; and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, referred to herein as NHL.

Genasense® has been submitted for regulatory approval in the U.S. on two occasions and to the European Union (EU) once. These applications proposed the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy for patients with advanced melanoma (U.S. and EU) and relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) (U.S.-only). None of these applications resulted in regulatory approval for marketing. Nonetheless, we believe that Genasense® can ultimately be approved and commercialized and we have undertaken a number of initiatives in this regard that are described below.

Our major current initiative is a randomized controlled trial that tests whether the addition of Genasense® to standard chemotherapy can improve outcomes for patients with advanced melanoma. In 2004, we withdrew our New Drug Application (NDA) for Genasense® in melanoma after an advisory committee to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) failed to recommend approval. A negative decision was also received for a similar application in melanoma from the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) in 2007. Data from the Phase 3 trial that comprised the basis for these applications were published in 2006. These results showed that treatment with Genasense®\ plus dacarbazine compared with dacarbazine alone in patients with advanced melanoma was associated with a statistically significant increase in overall response, complete response, durable response, and progression-free survival (PFS). However, the primary endpoint of overall survival approached but did not quite reach statistical significance (P=0.077). Subsequently, our analysis of this trial showed that there was a significant treatment interaction effect related to levels of a blood enzyme known as LDH. When this effect was analyzed by treatment arm, survival was shown to be significantly superior for patients with a non-elevated LDH who received Genasense® (P=0.018; n=508). Moreover, this benefit was particularly noteworthy for patients whose baseline LDH did not exceed 80% of the upper limit of normal for this lab value. LDH had also been previously described by others as the single most important prognostic factor in advanced melanoma.

Based on these data, in August 2007 we initiated a new Phase 3 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in advanced melanoma. This trial, known as AGENDA, is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in which patients are randomly assigned to receive Genasense® plus dacarbazine or dacarbazine alone. The study uses LDH as a biomarker to identify patients who are most likely to respond to Genasense®, based on data obtained from our preceding trial in melanoma. The co-primary endpoints of AGENDA are progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival.

AGENDA is designed to expand evidence for the safety and efficacy of Genasense® when combined with dacarbazine for patients who have not previously been treated with chemotherapy. The study prospectively targets patients who have low-normal levels of LDH. In March 2009, we completed accrual of 315 patients into AGENDA. In May 2009, an analysis by an independent Data Monitoring Committee for both safety and futility indicated that the study passed an evaluation for futility and safety. Accordingly, the Committee recommended that the study should continue to completion. We expect results on the primary assessment of PFS in the fourth quarter of 2009. If those data are positive, we currently expect to submit regulatory applications based upon confirmation that the addition of Genasense® to chemotherapy results in a statistically significant improvement in PFS. Approval by FDA and EMEA will allow Genasense® to be commercialized by us, alone or with a partner, in the U.S. and EU. Genasense® in melanoma has been designated an Orphan Drug in Australia and the U.S. and the drug has received Fast Track designation in the U.S.

We are conducting other trials of Genasense® in melanoma, including a Phase 2 trial of Genasense® plus chemotherapy consisting of Abraxane® (paclitaxel protein-bound particles for injectable suspension) (albumin bound) plus temozolomide (Temodar®). We also expect to examine different dosing regimens that will improve the dosing convenience and commercial acceptance of Genasense®, including its administration by brief (1-2 hour) IV infusions.

Our NDA for the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with relapsed or refractory CLL was not approved. We conducted a randomized Phase 3 trial in 241 patients with relapsed or refractory CLL who were treated with fludarabine and cyclophosphamide (Flu/Cy) with or without Genasense®. The trial achieved its primary endpoint: a statistically significant increase (17% vs. 7%; P=0.025) in the proportion of patients who achieved a

complete response (CR), defined as a complete or nodular partial response. Patients who achieved this level of response also experienced disappearance of predefined disease symptoms. A key secondary endpoint, duration of CR, was also significantly longer for patients treated with Genasense® (median exceeding 36+ months in the Genasense® group, versus 22 months in the chemotherapy-only group).

Several secondary endpoints were not improved by the addition of Genasense®. The percentage of patients who experienced serious adverse events was increased in the Genasense® arm; however, the percentages of patients who discontinued treatment due to adverse events were equal in the treatment arms. The incidence of certain serious adverse reactions, including but not limited to nausea, fever and catheter-related complications, was increased in patients treated with Genasense®.

We submitted our NDA to the FDA in December 2005 in which we sought accelerated approval for the use of Genasense® in combination with Flu/Cy for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory CLL who had previously received fludarabine. In December 2006, we received a “non-approvable” notice for that application from FDA. In April 2007, we filed an appeal of the non-approvable notice using FDA’s Formal Dispute Resolution process. In March 2008, we received a formal notice from FDA that indicated additional confirmatory evidence would be required to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, either from a new clinical trial or from collection of additional information regarding the progression of disease in patients from the completed trial.

In June 2008, we announced results from 5 years of follow-up on patients who had been accrued to our completed Phase 3 trial. These data showed that patients treated with Genasense® plus chemotherapy who achieved either a complete response (CR) or a partial response (PR) also achieved a statistically significant increase in survival compared with patients treated with chemotherapy alone (median = 56 months vs. 38 months, respectively). After 5 years of follow-up, 22 of 49 (45%) responders in the Genasense® group were alive compared with 13 of 54 (24%) responders in the chemotherapy-only group (hazard ratio = 0.6; P = 0.038). Moreover, with 5 years of follow-up, 12 of 20 patients (60%) in the Genasense® group who achieved CR were alive, 5 of these patients remained in continuous CR without relapse, and 2 additional patients had relapsed but had not required additional therapy. By contrast, only 3 of 8 CR patients in the chemotherapy-only group were alive, all 3 had relapsed, and all 3 had required additional anti-leukemic treatment.

These data were again submitted to FDA in the second quarter of 2008, and the application was again denied in December 2008. Genta re-appealed the denial, and in March 2009, CDER decided that available data were still insufficient to support approval of Genasense® in CLL, and the Agency recommended conducting another clinical trial. We have made no decision whether to conduct this study.

As with melanoma, we believe the clinical activity in CLL should be explored with additional clinical research. We plan to explore combinations of Genasense® with other drugs that are used for the treatment of CLL, and to examine more convenient dosing regimens.

Several trials have shown definite evidence of clinical activity for Genasense® in patients with NHL. We would like to conduct additional clinical studies in patients with NHL to test whether Genasense® can be approved in this indication. Previously, we reported that randomized trials of Genasense® in patients with myeloma, AML, hormone-refractory prostate cancer, small cell lung cancer and non small cell lung cancer were not sufficiently positive to warrant further investigation on the dose-schedules that were examined or with the chemotherapy that was employed in these trials. Data from these trials have been presented at various scientific meetings. However, we believe that alternate dosing schedules, in particular the use of brief high-dose IV infusions, provide an opportunity to re-examine the drug's activity in some of these indications.

In March 2008, we obtained an exclusive worldwide license for tesetaxel from Daiichi Sankyo Company Ltd. Tesetaxel is a novel taxane compound that is taken by mouth. Tesetaxel has completed Phase 2 trials in a number of cancer types, and the drug has shown definite evidence of antitumor activity in gastric cancer and breast cancer. Tesetaxel also appears to be associated with a lower incidence of peripheral nerve damage, a common side effect of taxanes that limits the maximum amount of these drugs that can be given to patients. At the time we obtained the license, tesetaxel was on "clinical hold" by FDA due to the occurrence of several fatalities in the setting of severe neutropenia. In the second quarter of 2008, we filed a response to the FDA requesting a lift of the clinical hold, which was granted in June 2008. In January 2009, we announced initiation of a new clinical trial with tesetaxel to examine the clinical pharmacology of the drug over a narrow dosing range around the established Phase 2 dose.

We have also submitted applications to FDA for designation of tesetaxel as an Orphan Drug for treatment of patients with advanced gastric cancer and for patients with advanced melanoma. Both of these designations were granted. Our initial priority for clinical testing of tesetaxel includes the evaluation of safety and efficacy in patients with advanced gastric cancer. Other disease priorities for clinical research include advanced melanoma and bladder cancer, among other disorders. Maintenance of the license from Daiichi Sankyo requires certain payments that include amortization of licensing fees and milestones. If such payments are not made, Daiichi Sankyo may elect to terminate the license; however, a portion of the licensing fees are due even in the event of termination.

Our third pipeline product is G4544, which is a novel oral formulation of a gallium-containing compound that we developed in collaboration with Emisphere Technologies, Inc. We completed a single-dose Phase 1 study of an initial formulation of this new drug known as "G4544(a)", the results of which were presented in the second quarter of 2008.

We are currently contemplating a second study using a modified formulation, known as “G4544(b)”, in order to test whether this formulation will prove more clinically acceptable.

If we are able to identify a clinically and commercially acceptable formulation of G4544 or another oral gallium-containing compound, we currently intend to pursue a 505(b)(2) strategy to establish bioequivalence to our marketed product, Ganite®, for its initial regulatory approval. We believe a drug of this type may also be broadly useful for treatment of other diseases associated with accelerated bone loss, such as bone metastases, Paget’s disease and osteoporosis. In addition, new uses of gallium-containing compounds have been identified for treatment of certain infectious diseases. While we have no current plans to begin clinical development in the area of infectious disease, we intend to support research conducted by certain academic institutions by providing clinical supplies of our gallium-containing drugs.

We are currently marketing Ganite® in the U.S., which is an intravenous formulation of gallium, for treatment of cancer-related hypercalcemia that is resistant to hydration. We have announced our intention to seek a buyer for Ganite®, but we have not yet found an acceptable transaction.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008

($ thousands)	2009	2008
Product sales – net	$ 69	$ 131
Cost of goods sold	1	29
Gross margin	68	102
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	3,674	4,454
Selling, general and administrative	1,968	2,587
Settlement of office lease obligation	—	3,307
Reduction in liability for settlement of litigation	—	(80)
Total operating expenses	5,642	10,268
Other (expense)/income:		
Interest income and other income, net	1	40
Interest expense	(189)	(198)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(10,625)	(840)
Fair value – conversion feature liability	(19,040)	(720,000)
Fair value – warrant liability	(7,655)	(7,200)
Total other income/(expense), net	(37,508)	(728,132)
Net loss	$ (43,082)	$ (748,021)

Product sales-net

Product sales-net were $69,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $131,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008. Unit sales of Ganite® declined 76% due to the continued absence of promotional support. Product sales-net include sales through the “named-patient” program managed for us by IDIS Limited (a privately owned company based in the United Kingdom), whereby IDIS distributes Ganite® and Genasense® on a ‘‘named patient’’ basis. ‘‘Named patient’’ distribution refers to the distribution or sale of a product to a specific healthcare professional for the treatment of an individual patient. Product sales-net in 2009 include named-patient program sales of $35,000, while 2008 results include named-patient program sales of $5,000.

Cost of goods sold

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, virtually all sales of Ganite® were from product that had been previously accounted for as excess inventory.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were $3.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $4.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. Expenses in 2009 declined primarily due to lower expenses on the AGENDA clinical trial and lower payroll costs, resulting from lower headcount as we reduced our workforce in April 2008 and May 2008 to conserve cash.

Research and development expenses incurred on the Genasense® project during the three months ended June 30, 2009 were approximately $3.4 million, representing 91% of research and development expenses.

Due to the significant risks and uncertainties inherent in the clinical development and regulatory approval processes, the nature, timing and costs of the efforts necessary to complete projects in development are subject to wide variability. Results from clinical trials may not be favorable. Data from clinical trials are subject to varying interpretation and may be deemed insufficient by the regulatory bodies that review applications for marketing approvals. As such, clinical development and regulatory programs are subject to risks and changes that may significantly impact cost projections and timelines.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were $2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $2.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to lower office rent of $0.3 million, resulting from our termination of a lease for one floor of office space in May 2008 and lower payroll costs of $0.2 million, resulting from the two reductions in workforce.

Settlement of office lease obligation

In May 2008, we entered into an amendment of our lease for office space with The Connell Company, (Connell) whereby the lease for one floor of our office space in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey was terminated. Connell received a termination payment of $1.3 million, comprised solely of our security deposits and we agreed to pay Connell $2.0 million upon the earlier of July 1, 2009 or our receipt of at least $5.0 million in upfront cash from a business development deal. In January 2009, we entered into another amendment of our agreement with Connell whereby our future payment of $2.0 million is now payable on January 1, 2011. We accrued for the $2.0 million and it is included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We will pay 6.0% interest in arrears to Connell from July 1, 2009 through the new payment date. The initial interest payment of approximately $30 thousand will be payable as of October 1, 2009.

Interest and other income, net
Interest expense

The total of interest and other income, net and interest expense resulted in expense, net of $(0.2) million for the first three months of 2009, virtually unchanged from the prior-year period. A lower balance of our 2008 Notes, resulting in lower interest expense, was offset by interest expense on our April 2009 Notes.

Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount

On April 2, 2009, we issued approximately $6 million of April 2009 Notes, and corresponding warrants to purchase common stock, issued our private placement agent a warrant and incurred financing fees of $0.7 million. The deferred financing costs, including the financing fee and the issuance of the warrants, are being amortized over the three-year term of the convertible notes. On April 2, 2009, we recorded a debt discount (beneficial conversion) relating to the conversion feature in the amount of approximately $6.0 million. We are amortizing the resultant debt discount over the term of the notes through their maturity date.

On June 9, 2008, we issued $20 million of 2008 Notes, issued our private placement agent a warrant and incurred financing fees of $1.2 million. The deferred financing costs, including the financing fee and the issuance of the warrant, are being amortized over the two-year term of the convertible notes. At the time the notes were issued, we recorded a debt discount (beneficial conversion) relating to the conversion feature in the amount of $20.0 million. We are amortizing the resultant debt discount over the term of the notes through their maturity date.

As a result of issuing the April 2009 Notes, the conversion rate for the 2008 Notes was adjusted to be the same conversion rate as the April 2009 Notes. Accordingly, the 2008 Notes that originally were convertible into shares of Genta common stock at a conversion rate of 2,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal were adjusted to be convertible into shares of Genta common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal. In accordance with EITF 00-27, we valued this change in the conversion rate on April 2, 2009; the aggregate intrinsic value of the difference in conversion rates was in excess of the $10.7 million face value of the 2008 Notes. Thus, a full debt discount was recorded in an amount equal to the face value of the 2008 Notes and we are amortizing the resultant debt discount over the remaining term of the 2008 Notes.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount for the 2008 Notes was $9.8 million and for the April 2009 Notes was $0.8 million. In the prior-year quarter, the $0.8 million amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount resulted from the 2008 Notes.

Fair value – conversion feature liability

On the dates that we issued the 2008 Notes and the April 2009 Notes, there were an insufficient number of authorized shares of common stock in order to permit conversion of all of the notes. In accordance with EITF 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock” (EITF 00-19), when there are insufficient authorized shares to allow for settlement of convertible financial instruments, the conversion obligation for the notes should be classified as a liability and measured at fair value on the balance sheet.

On April 2, 2009, using a Black-Scholes valuation model, we calculated a fair value of the conversion feature of the April 2009 Notes of $67.8 million and expensed $61.8 million, the amount that exceeded the proceeds of the $6.0 million from the closing. On June 26, 2009, our stockholders, at a Special Meeting of Stockholders, authorized our Board of Directors to effect a reverse stock split and our Board of Directors effected a 1-for-50 reverse stock split, resulting in us having enough shares of common stock in order to permit conversion of all the April 2009 Notes. We re-measured the conversion feature liability based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model at $25.0 million, resulting in expense for the three months ended June 30, 2009 of $19.0 million and credited it to permanent equity.

On June 9, 2008, based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model, we calculated a fair value of the conversion feature of the 2008 Notes of $380.0 million and expensed $360.0 million, the amount that exceeded the proceeds of the $20.0 million from the closing. On June 30, 2008, based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model, we expensed an additional $380.0 million to mark the conversion feature liability of the 2008 Note to market, resulting in a total expense in June 2008 of $720.0 million.

Fair value – warrant liability

The warrants that were issued with the 2008 Notes and the April 2009 Notes were also treated as liabilities, due to the insufficient number of authorized shares of common stock at the time that they were issued.

On April 2, 2009, we calculated a fair value of $1.125 per warrant for the warrants issued with the April 2009 Notes, or a total of $20.8 million. On June 26, 2009, the date of the reverse stock split, we re-measured the warrants at a fair value per warrant of $0.415 per warrant, or $7.7 million, resulting in expense of $7.7 million, and credited them to permanent equity.

The warrants issued with the 2008 Notes were initially recorded at a fair value of $7.6 million based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model and re-measured at June 30, 2008, resulting in expense of $7.2 million in June 2008.

Net loss

Genta recorded a net loss of $43.1 million, or net loss per basic and diluted share of $0.63, for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and incurred a net loss of $738.4 million, or net loss per basic and diluted share of $1,004.84, for the three months ended June 30, 2008.

The lower net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to lower expenses from marking to market the conversion feature liabilities of our notes. In addition, the results reflect our lower operational expenses, primarily attributable to reduced headcount and payroll expenses, and higher amortization of financing costs and debt discount.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008

($ thousands)	2009	2008
Product sales – net	$ 131	$ 248
Cost of goods sold	1	54
Gross margin	130	194
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	5,972	10,891
Selling, general and administrative	4,140	6,225
Settlement of office lease obligation	—	3,307
Reduction in liability for settlement of litigation	—	(340)

Total operating expenses	10,112	20,083
Other (expense)/income:		
Gain on maturity of marketable securities	—	31
Interest income and other income, net	16	100
Interest expense	(576)	(223)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(16,912)	(840)
Fair value – conversion feature liability	(19,040)	(720,000)
Fair value – warrant liability	(7,655)	(7,200)
Total other income/(expense), net	(44,167)	(728,198)
Net loss	$ (54,149)	$ (738,364)

Product sales-net

Product sales-net were $131,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $248,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008. Unit sales of Ganite® declined 48%. Product sales-net in 2009 include named-patient program sales of $48,000, while 2008 results include named-patient program sales of $15,000.

Cost of goods sold

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, virtually all sales of Ganite® were from product that had been previously accounted for as excess inventory.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were $6.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $10.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. In March 2008, we entered into a worldwide license agreement for tesetaxel. Pursuant to this agreement, we recognized $2.5 million for license payments in March 2008. Expenses in 2009 also declined primarily due to lower payroll costs, resulting from lower headcount as we reduced our workforce in April 2008 and May 2008 to conserve cash as well as lower expenses on the AGENDA clinical trial.

Research and development expenses incurred on the Genasense® project during the six months ended June 30, 2009 were approximately $5.4 million, representing 91% of research and development expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were $4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared with $6.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to lower payroll costs of $0.9 million, resulting from the two reductions in workforce and lower office rent of $0.8 million, resulting from our termination of a lease for one floor of office space in May 2008.

Gain on maturity of marketable securities
Interest and other income, net
Interest expense

The total of the above referenced accounts resulted in expense, net of $(0.6) million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared with expense, net of $(0.1) million for the prior-year period. This increase was primarily due to interest incurred on the 2008 Notes and the April 2009 Notes, as well as lower interest income, resulting from lower investment balances.

Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount

For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount for the 2008 Notes was $16.1 million and for the April 2009 Notes was $0.8 million. In the prior-year period, the $0.8 million amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount resulted from the 2008 Notes.

Net loss

Genta recorded a net loss of $54.1 million, or net loss per basic and diluted share of $1.24, for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and incurred a net loss of $748.0 million, or net loss per basic and diluted share of $1,060.69, for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

The lower net loss for the six months ended June 30,2009 was primarily due to lower expenses from marking to market the conversion feature liabilities of our notes. In addition, the results reflect, our lower operational expenses, primarily attributable to last year’s settlement of office lease obligation, reduced headcount and payroll expenses, and higher amortization of financing costs and debt discount.

and Capital Resources

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At June 30, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling $0.7 million, compared with $4.9 million at December 31, 2008, reflecting the funds used in operating our company.

On June 9, 2008, we placed $20 million of 2008 Notes with certain institutional and accredited investors. The 2008 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 15% payable at quarterly intervals in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and are presently convertible into shares of Genta common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal.

On April 2, 2009, we closed on approximately $6 million of April 2009 notes and warrants. The April 2009 Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 8% payable semi-annually in other senior secured convertible promissory notes to the holder, and are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal amount outstanding.

On July 7, 2009, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited institutional investors to place up to $10 million in aggregate principal amount of units consisting of (i) 70% unsecured subordinated convertible notes, or the July 2009 Notes, and (ii) 30% common stock. In connection with the sale of the units, we also issued to the investors two-year warrants to purchase common stock in an amount equal to 25% of the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes purchased by each investor. We closed on $3 million of such July 2009 Notes, common stock and warrants on July 7, 2009.

On August 6, 2009, the Company entered into an amendment whereby, among other things, certain accredited institutional investors who were parties to the July 2009 securities purchase agreement agreed to permit us to raise up to $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes as well as shares of common stock, increasing the aggregate amount that we may raise to $13 million.

During the first six months of 2009, cash used in operating activities was $9.5 million compared with $14.4 million for the same period in 2008, reflecting the reduced size of our company.

Presently, with no further financing, we project that we will run out of funds in September 2009. The terms of the July 2009 financing, as amended, commit those investors to purchase $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes as well as shares of common stock. If that additional financing is consummated, we project that we will run out of funds in January 2010. The terms of the April 2009 Notes enable those noteholders, at their option, to purchase additional notes with similar terms. We currently do not have any additional financing in place. If we are unable to raise additional funds, we could be required to reduce our spending plans, reduce our workforce, license one or more of our products or technologies that we would otherwise seek to commercialize ourselves, or sell certain assets. There can be no assurance that we can obtain financing, if at all, on terms acceptable to us.

Irrespective of whether an NDA or MAA for Genasense® is approved, we will require additional cash in order to maximize this commercial opportunity and to continue its clinical development opportunities. We have had discussions with other companies regarding partnerships for the further development and global commercialization of Genasense®. Additional alternatives available to us to sustain our operations include financing arrangements with potential corporate partners, debt financing, asset-based loans, royalty-based financing, equity financing, profits from named-patient sales, and other potential sources of financing. However, there can be no assurance that any such collaborative agreements or other sources of funding will be available to us on favorable terms, if at all.

We anticipate seeking additional product development opportunities through potential acquisitions or investments. Such acquisitions or investments may consume cash reserves or require additional cash or equity. Our working capital and additional funding requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including: (i) the progress of our research and development programs; (ii) the timing and results of pre-clinical testing and clinical trials; (iii) the level of

resources that we devote to sales and marketing capabilities; (iv) technological advances; (v) the activities of competitors; and (vi) our ability to establish and maintain collaborative arrangements with others to fund certain research and development efforts, to conduct clinical trials, to obtain regulatory approvals and, if such approvals are obtained, to manufacture and market products.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of GenerallyAccepted Accounting. SFAS 168 represents the last numbered standard to be issued by FASB under the old (pre-Codification) numbering system, and amends the GAAP hierarchy. On July 1, 2009, FASB will launch new FASB's Codification (full name: the FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM.) The Codification will supersede existing GAAP for nongovernmental entities; governmental entities will continue to follow standards issued by FASB's sister organization, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). This pronouncement has no effect on Company's financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 165, Subsequent Events. SFAS 165 incorporates into authoritative accounting literature certain guidance that already existed within generally accepted auditing standards, but the rules concerning recognition and disclosure of subsequent events will remain essentially unchanged. Subsequent events guidance addresses events which occur after the balance sheet date but before the issuance of financial statements. Under Statement No. 165 as under current practice, an entity must record the effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the balance sheet date and must disclose but not record the effects of subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the balance sheet date. We adopted SFAS 165 and it did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements. There were no recognized or nonrecognized subsequent events occurring after June 30, 2009 that required accounting or disclosure in accordance with SFAS 165. Subsequent events were evaluated to August 14, 2009, the date the financial statements of the Company were issued.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position SFAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, to amend and clarify the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and related disclosures arising from contingencies in a business combination under SFAS 141(R). Under the new guidance, assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies should be recognized at fair value on the acquisition date if fair value can be determined during the measurement period. If fair value can not be determined, companies should typically account for the acquired contingencies using existing guidance. The implementation of this standard did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. In preparing our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that, among other things, affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. These estimates are most significant in connection with our critical accounting policies, namely those of our accounting policies that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require management’s most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. These judgments often result from the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the following represents our critical accounting policies:

- Going concern. Our recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and as a result, our independent registered public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in its report on our consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2008 with respect to this uncertainty. We have prepared our financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue in existence.

- Revenue recognition. We recognize revenue from product sales when title to product and associated risk of loss has passed to the customer and we are reasonably assured of collecting payment for the sale. All revenue from product sales are recorded net of applicable allowances for returns, rebates and other applicable discounts and allowances. We allow return of our product for up to twelve months after product expiration.

- Research and development costs. All such costs are expensed as incurred, including raw material costs required to manufacture drugs for clinical trials.

- Estimate of fair value of convertible notes and warrant. We use a Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of our convertible notes and warrant.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Summary Operating Results For the years ended December 31,				
				$ Change	
($ thousands)	2008	2007	2006	'08 vs. '07	'07 vs. '06
Product sales - net	$ 363	$ 580	$ 708	$ (217)	$ (128)
Cost of goods sold	102	90	108	12	(18)
Gross margin	261	490	600	(229)	(110)
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	19,991	13,491	28,064	6,500	(14,573)
Selling, general and administrative	10,452	16,865	25,152	(6,413)	(8,287)
Settlement of office lease obligation	3,307	—	—	3,307	—
Provision for settlement of litigation	(340)	(4,240)	5,280	3,900	(9,520)
Write-off of prepaid royalty	—	—	1,268	—	(1,268)
Total operating expenses	33,410	26,116	59,764	7,294	(33,648)
Other (expense)/ income, net	(1,435)	836	1,454	(2,271)	(618)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(11,229)	—	—	(11,229)	—
Fair value – conversion feature liability	(460,000)	—	—	(460,000)	—
Fair value – warrant liability	(2,000)	—	—	(2,000)	—
Loss before income taxes	(507,813)	(24,790)	(57,710)	(483,023)	32,920
Income tax benefit	1,975	1,470	929	505	541
Net loss	$ (505,838)	$ (23,320)	$ (56,781)	$ (482,518)	$ 33,461

Product sales - net

Product sales - net were $0.4 million in 2008 compared with $0.6 million in 2007. Product sales-net in 2008 included $25,000 of sales of Ganite® and in 2007 included $60,000 in sales of Genasense® through the “named-patient” program managed for us by IDIS Limited (a privately owned company based in the United Kingdom), whereby IDIS distributes Ganite® and Genasense® on a “named patient” basis. “Named patient” distribution refers to the distribution or sale of a product to a specific healthcare professional for the treatment of an individual patient. Unit sales of Ganite® increased 2.7% in 2008, but reported product sales - net in 2008 include the negative impact of returns of Ganite® due to expired dating of product. Product sales-net in 2007 and 2006 included favorable adjustments to a reserve for returns of Ganite® of $0.1 million and $0.3 million, respectively.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold increased in 2008 compared to the prior year due to higher unit sales of Ganite® and higher unit costs. Lower cost of goods sold in 2007 than in 2006 is primarily the result of lower unit sales of Ganite®.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were $20.0 million in 2008, compared with $13.5 million in 2007. This increase was primarily due to the recognition of $2.5 million in March 2008 for license payments on tesetaxel, $1.0 million in accrued milestone payments related to tesetaxel, and higher expenses from the AGENDA clinical trial. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2007, we revised our estimate of certain accrued expenses in the amount of $4.7 million, since such amount was no longer deemed probable. These factors were partially offset by lower compensation expense resulting from our workforce reductions in April 2008 and May 2008.

Research and development expenses incurred on the Genasense® project in 2008 were approximately $15.0 million, representing 75% of research and development expenses, (including the $2.5 million for license payments and $1.0 million in milestone payments related to tesetaxel).

Research and development expenses were $13.5 million in 2007 compared with $28.1 million in 2006. The prior year included higher manufacturing and other expenses incurred in preparation for the possible commercial launch of Genasense® and expenses related to regulatory review. The decline in expenses in 2007 reflects the comparison to this higher level of expenses in 2006, as well as the impact of a staff reduction in December 2006. Also, in 2007, we revised our estimate of certain accrued expenses in the amount of $4.7 million, since such amount was no longer deemed probable. Research and development expenses incurred on the Genasense® project in 2007 were approximately $10.3 million, representing 76% of research and development expenses.

Due to the significant risks and uncertainties inherent in the clinical development and regulatory approval processes, the nature, timing and costs of the efforts necessary to complete projects in development are subject to wide variability. Results from clinical trials may not be favorable. Data from clinical trials are subject to varying interpretation and may be deemed insufficient by the regulatory bodies that review applications for marketing approvals. As such, clinical development and regulatory programs are subject to risks and changes that may significantly impact cost projections and timelines.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were $10.5 million in 2008, compared with $16.9 million in 2007. The decrease is primarily due to our efforts at lowering administrative expenses, lower office rent of $1.1 million and lower compensation expense resulting from our workforce reductions in April 2008 and May 2008.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses were $16.9 million in 2007, compared with $25.2 million in 2006. The prior year included a buildup of sales and marketing expenses incurred in preparation for a possible commercial launch of Genasense®. The decline in expenses in 2007 reflects the comparison to this higher level of expenses in 2006, as well as the impact of our December 2006 staff reduction. In addition, depreciation expense declined by $0.8 million and share-based compensation declined by $1.1 million.

Settlement of office lease obligation

In May 2008, we entered into an amendment of our lease for office space with The Connell Company, (Connell) whereby the lease for one floor of our office space in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey was terminated. Connell received a termination payment of $1.3 million, comprised solely of our security deposits and we agreed to pay Connell $2.0 million upon the earlier of July 1, 2009 or our receipt of at least $5.0 million in upfront cash from a business development deal. In January 2009, we entered into another amendment of our agreement with Connell whereby our future payment of $2.0 million is now payable on January 1, 2011. We accrued for the $2.0 million and it is included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We will pay 6.0% interest in arrears to Connell from July 1, 2009 through the new payment date. The initial interest payment of approximately $30,000 will be payable as of October 1, 2009.

Provision for settlement of litigation

In 2006, we recorded an expense of $5.3 million that provided for the issuance of 40,000 shares of our common stock, for a settlement in principle of class action litigation. At December 31, 2007, the revised estimated value of the common shares portion of the litigation settlement was $1.0 million, resulting in a reduction in the liability for the settlement of litigation of $4.2 million. On June 27, 2008, the date that the settlement was finalized, the revised value of the 40,000 shares was $0.7 million, resulting in a reduction in the liability for the settlement of litigation of $0.3 million. See Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 for a further discussion of this provision.

Write-off of prepaid royalty

In December 2000, we recorded $1.3 million as the fair value for our commitment to issue 27,056 shares (not adjusted for 1-for-50 reverse stock split) of common stock to a major university as consideration for an amendment to a license agreement initially executed on August 1991 related to antisense technology licensed from the university. The amendment provided for a reduction in the royalty percentage rate to be paid to the university based on the volume of sales of our products containing the antisense technology licensed from such university. These shares were issued in 2001. In December 2006, we received a non-approvable notice from the FDA for our NDA for the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with CLL. As a result, we accounted for the impairment of these prepaid royalties and recorded a write-off of this asset, (see Note 8 to our Financial Statements).

Gain on maturity of marketable securities
Interest income and other income, net
Interest expense

The total of the above referenced accounts resulted in expense, net of $(1.4) million in 2008 and income, net of $0.8 million in 2007. This decline was primarily due to interest incurred on the convertible notes, as well as lower interest income, resulting from lower investment balances. Other income, net of $0.8 million in 2007 declined from $1.5 million in 2006, primarily due to lower interest income, resulting from lower investment balances, along with higher interest expense.

Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount

On June 9, 2008, we issued $20 million of our senior secured convertible notes, issued our private placement agent a warrant to purchase 800,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $1.00 per share and incurred a financing fee of $1.2 million. The deferred financing costs, including the financing fee and the value of the warrant, are being amortized over the two-year term of the convertible notes, resulting in amortization of $11.2 million in 2008.

Fair value – conversion feature liability

On the date that we issued the convertible notes, there were an insufficient number of authorized shares of common stock in order to permit conversion of all of the notes. In accordance with EITF 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock” (EITF 00-19), when there are insufficient authorized shares to allow for settlement of convertible financial instruments, the conversion obligation for the notes should be classified as a liability and measured at fair value on the balance sheet.

On June 9, 2008, based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model that included a closing price of our common stock of $10.00 per share, we calculated a fair value of the conversion feature of $380.0 million and expensed $360.0 million, the amount that exceeded the proceeds of the $20.0 million from the initial closing. On October 6, 2008, the date on which our stockholders approved an amendment to Genta's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, to increase the total number of authorized shares of capital stock available for issuance, we re-measured the conversion feature liability and credited it to Stockholders' equity, resulting in total expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 of $460.0 million.

Fair value – warrant liability

The warrant was also treated as a liability and was initially recorded at a fair value of $7.6 million based upon a Black-Scholes valuation model that included a closing price of our common stock of $10.00 per share. On October 6, 2008, we re-measured the warrant liability and credited it to Stockholders' equity, resulting in total expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 of $2.0 million.

Income tax benefit

New Jersey has legislation permitting certain corporations located in the state to sell state tax loss carryforwards and state research and development credits. We sold portions of our New Jersey net operating losses research and development credits and received approximate payments of $2.0 million in 2008, $1.5 million in 2007 and $0.9 million in 2006 that are recognized as income tax benefit.

If still available under New Jersey law, we will attempt to sell our remaining tax losses in 2009. We can not be assured that the New Jersey program will continue next year, nor can we estimate what percentage of our saleable tax benefits New Jersey will permit us to sell, how much money will be received in connection with the sale, if we will be able to find a buyer for our tax benefits or if such funds will be available in a timely manner.

Net loss

Genta incurred a net loss of $505.8 million, or $455.09 per share, for 2008, $23.3 million, or $39.36 per share, for 2007 and $56.8 million, or $125.88 per share, for 2006.

The larger net loss in 2008 compared to 2007 is primarily due to the fair value charge of the conversion feature liability of $460.0 million, the amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount of $11.2 million, the expenses resulting from the reduction in our office space of $3.3 million, the fair value charge of the warrant liability of $2.0 million, the recognition of $2.5 million in March 2008 for license payments on tesetaxel, $1.0 million in accrued milestone payments related to tesetaxel and higher expenses resulting from the AGENDA clinical trial, slightly offset by lower compensation expense resulting from the two reductions in workforce, as well as lower administrative expenses.

The lower net loss in 2007 compared to 2006 is primarily due to a comparison with a prior year that reflected a buildup of sales, marketing and manufacturing expenses incurred in anticipation of a possible commercial launch of Genasense®. In addition, the lower loss in 2007 reflects our staff reduction in December 2006, lower share-based compensation expense, lower depreciation expense and includes a benefit of $4.2 million due to a reduction in the provision for settlement of litigation.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. In preparing our financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of

America, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that, among other things, affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. These estimates are most significant in connection with our critical accounting policies, namely those of our accounting policies that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. These judgments often result from the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the following represents our critical accounting policies:

- Going concern. Our recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and as a result, our independent registered public accounting firms included an explanatory paragraph in their reports on our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 with respect to this uncertainty. We have prepared our financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue in existence.

- Revenue recognition. We recognize revenue from product sales when title to product and associated risk of loss has passed to the customer and we are reasonably assured of collecting payment for the sale. All revenue from product sales are recorded net of applicable allowances for returns, rebates and other applicable discounts and allowances. We allow return of our product for up to twelve months after product expiration.

- Research and development costs. All such costs are expensed as incurred, including raw material costs required to manufacture drugs for clinical trials.

- Estimate of fair value of convertible notes and warrant. We use a Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of our convertible notes and warrant.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2008, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities totaling $4.9 million, compared with $7.8 million at December 31, 2007, reflecting the net proceeds from the placement of $20 million of notes on June 9, 2008 offset by funds used in operating our company. During 2008, cash used in operating activities was $25.7 million compared with $31.7 million in 2007, reflecting our efforts to lower our spending.

On June 9, 2008, we issued 2-year senior convertible promissory notes bearing interest at an annual rate of 15%, payable at quarterly intervals in stock or cash at our option and the notes are convertible into shares of Genta common stock at a conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000.00 of principal. Holders of the notes have the right, but not the obligation, for the following 12 months following the initial closing date to purchase in whole, or in part, up to an additional $20 million of the notes. We have the right to force conversion of the notes in whole, or in part, if the closing bid price of our common stock exceeds $0.50 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days. Certain members of our senior management participated in this offering. The notes are secured by a first lien on all of our assets. In addition, the notes prohibit any additional financing without the approval of holders of more than two-thirds of the principal amount of the notes.

The notes included certain events of default, including a requirement that we obtain stockholder approval within a specified period of time to amend our certificate of incorporation to authorize additional shares of common stock. On October 6, 2008, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, our stockholders approved an amendment to Genta’s Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, to increase the total number of authorized shares of capital stock available for issuance from 255,000,000, consisting of 250,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 5,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, to 6,005,000,000, consisting of 6,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 5,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock.

In accordance with the terms of the notes, we elected to pay interest due on the notes on December 9, 2008 in shares of our common stock to all noteholders where the issuance of the shares would not cause the noteholder to beneficially own more than 4.999% of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, on December 9, 2008, we issued 80,000 shares and $0.1 million to satisfy our interest payment.

Through December 31, 2008, our noteholders have voluntarily converted approximately $4.5 million of our convertible notes, resulting in us issuing 8.9 million shares of common stock. From January 1, 2009 through February 4, 2009, holders of convertible notes have voluntarily converted approximately $4.6 million of their notes, resulting in an issuance of 9.2 million shares of common stock.

Upon the occurrence of an event of default, holders of the notes have the right to require us to prepay all, or a portion, of their notes as calculated as the greater of (a) 150% of the aggregate principal amount of the note plus accrued interest or (b) the aggregate principal amount of the note plus accrued interest divided by the conversion price; multiplied by a weighted average price of our common stock. Pursuant to a general security agreement, entered into

concurrently with the notes, the notes are secured by a first lien on all of our assets.

In February 2008, the Company sold 0.1 million shares of the Company's common stock at a price of $25.00 per share, raising approximately $3.1 million, before estimated fees and expenses.

Effective May 7, 2008, we moved the trading of our common stock from The NASDAQ Capital Markets to the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB) maintained by FINRA (formerly, the NASD). This action was taken pursuant to receipt of notification from the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel that we had failed to demonstrate our ability to sustain compliance with the $2.5 million minimum stockholders' equity requirement for continued listing on The NASDAQ Capital Markets. On July 10, 2008, we received notification from The NASDAQ Capital Market that The NASDAQ Capital Market had determined to remove our common stock from listing on such exchange. The delisting was effective at the opening of the trading session on July 21, 2008.

In March 2007, we sold 0.1 million shares of our common stock at a price of $108.00 per share, raising net proceeds of $10.2 million.

During 2007, the Company issued notes payable to finance premiums for its corporate insurance policies of $1.1 million at interest rates running from 5.2% to 5.9%. Payments were scheduled for seven or ten equal monthly installments for the notes initiated in 2007. The remaining balance on the notes payable was $0.5 million at December 31, 2007, which was then fully paid off during 2008.

Presently, with no further financing, we project that we will run out of funds in September 2009. The terms of the July 2009 financing, as amended, commit those investors to purchase $10 million of additional notes and warrants having the same terms of the July 2009 Notes, as well as shares of common stock. If that additional financing is consummated, we project that we will run out of funds in January 2010. If we are unable to raise additional financing, we could be required to reduce our spending plans, reduce our workforce, license to others products or technologies we would otherwise seek to commercialize ourselves and sell certain assets. There can be no assurance that we can obtain financing, if at all, on terms acceptable to us.

Irrespective of whether an NDA or MAA for Genasense® are approved, we will require additional cash in order to maximize this commercial opportunity and continue its clinical development opportunities. We have had discussions with other companies regarding partnerships for the further development and global commercialization of Genasense®. Additional alternatives available to us to sustain our operations include financing arrangements with potential corporate partners, debt financing, asset-based loans, royalty-based financing, equity financing and other sources. However, there can be no assurance that any such collaborative agreements or other sources of funding will be available on favorable terms, if at all.

We anticipate seeking additional product development opportunities through potential acquisitions or investments. Such acquisitions or investments may consume cash reserves or require additional cash or equity. Our working capital and additional funding requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including: (i) the progress of our research and development programs; (ii) the timing and results of pre-clinical testing and clinical trials; (iii) the level of resources that we devote to sales and marketing capabilities; (iv) technological advances; (v) the activities of competitors; (vi) our ability to establish and maintain collaborative arrangements with others to fund certain research and development efforts, to conduct clinical trials, to obtain regulatory approvals and, if such approvals are obtained, to manufacture and market products and (vii) legal costs and the outcome of outstanding legal proceedings.

Contractual Obligations

Future contractual obligations at December 31, 2008 are as follows ($ thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Uncertain tax positions*	$ 841	$ 841	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Operating lease obligations	2,859	706	2,153	0	0
Maturity of convertible notes	15,540	0	15,540	0	0
License obligations to Daiichi Sankyo	2,125	2,125	0	0	0
Total	$ 21,365	$ 3,672	$ 17,693	$ 0	$ 0

* see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Virtually all of the operating lease obligations result from our lease of approximately 25,000 square feet of office space in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey. Our lease on this space terminates in 2010. In May 2008, we entered into an amendment of our lease agreement with The Connell Company, (Connell) whereby the lease for one floor of our

office space was terminated. We agreed to pay Connell a payment of $2.0 million upon the earlier of July 1, 2009 or our receipt of at least $5.0 million in upfront cash from a business development deal. In February 2009, we entered into another amendment of our agreement with Connell whereby our future payment of $2.0 million is now payable on January 1, 2011. We will pay 6.0% interest in arrears to Connell from July 1, 2009 through the new payment date. The initial interest payment of approximately $30,000 will be payable as of October 1, 2009.

On June 9, 2008, we issued senior convertible promissory notes maturing on June 9, 2010, (see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Holders of the notes have the right, but not the obligation, to convert their notes, or a portion of their notes, in to shares of Genta common stock at a present conversion rate of 10,000 shares of common stock for every $1,000 of principal. The amount in the table above, $15.5 million, is the face value of convertible notes outstanding at December 31, 2008. This amount would be due on June 9, 2010 assuming no voluntary conversions by noteholders prior to the maturity date. As of February 4, 2009, the amount is $10.9 million.

On March 7, 2008, we entered into a license agreement with Daiichi Sankyo Company, Limited, a Japanese corporation based in Tokyo, Japan, whereby we obtained the exclusive license for tesetaxel. Pursuant to the agreement, as of December 31, 2008, we owe Daiichi Sankyo two installments of $562,000 and an earned milestone payment of $1.0 million. The agreement also provides for additional payments by us upon achievement of certain clinical and regulatory milestones and royalties on net product sales. The agreement provides provisions whereby failure to make timely payments to Daiichi Sankyo may provide grounds for termination of the agreement.

Not included in the above table are any Genasense® bulk drug purchase obligations to Avecia per the terms of the Manufacturing and Supply Agreement entered into between Avecia and Genta in May 2008. The agreement calls for Genta to purchase a percentage of its global Genasense® bulk drug requirements from Avecia during the term of the agreement. Due to the uncertainties regarding the timing of any Genasense® approval and sales/volume projections, specific obligation amounts cannot be estimated at this time. Due to past purchases of Genasense® bulk drug substance, the Company has access to sufficient drug for its current needs. In addition, not included in the above table are potential milestone payments to be made to Emisphere and other suppliers of services, since such payments are contingent on the occurrence of certain events.

CHANGE IN INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

On July 16, 2008, following an extensive review and request-for-proposal process, our Audit Committee determined not to renew our engagement of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm and dismissed them as our auditors. On July 16, 2008, the Audit Committee recommended and approved the appointment of Amper Politziner & Mattia, LLP as our auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008, commencing immediately on such date.

No accountant's report issued by Deloitte & Touche LLP on the financial statements for either of the two (2) fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 contained an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, or was qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except that Deloitte & Touche LLP's report on our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 contained an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of recurring losses and negative cash flows from operations.

During each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and the subsequent interim period from January 1, 2008 through our notice to Deloitte & Touche LLP of its non-renewal on July 16, 2008: (i) there were no disagreements with Deloitte & Touche LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope of procedure, which disagreement, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Deloitte & Touche LLP, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its reports; and (ii) there were no "reportable events" (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K). In addition, Deloitte & Touche LLP's reports on our financial statements for the past two years did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, nor were such reports qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. Deloitte & Touche LLP's reports on our financial statements did include an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a going concern and our adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, effective January 1, 2006, and Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an Interpretation of FASB Statement no. 109, effective January 1, 2007.

During our fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007 and the subsequent interim period from January 1, 2008 through the engagement of Amper Politziner & Mattia, LLP on July 16, 2008, we did not consult with Amper Politziner & Mattia, LLP regarding the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed; the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, or any matter that was either the subject of disagreement, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K;

or a reportable event, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our carrying values of cash, marketable securities, accounts payable, accrued expenses and debt are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. If our stock price were to increase, the Black Scholes model will calculate a higher estimate of the fair value of our convertible notes and warrant. If our stock price were to decrease, the Black Sholes model will calculate lower values. The estimated fair values of financial instruments have been determined by us using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies (See Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006). We have not entered into and do not expect to enter into, financial instruments for trading or hedging purposes. We do not currently anticipate entering into interest rate swaps and/or similar instruments.

Our primary market risk exposure with regard to financial instruments is to changes in interest rates, which would impact interest income earned on such instruments. We have no material currency exchange or interest rate risk exposure as of December 31, 2008. Therefore, there will be no ongoing exposure to a potential material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation for sensitivity to changes in interest rates or to changes in currency exchange rates.

MANAGEMENT

Our Directors and executive officers, their age, positions, the dates of their initial election or appointment as Directors or executive officers, and the expiration of the terms are as follows:

Name	Age	Position With The Company
Raymond P. Warrell, Jr., M.D.	59	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Gary Siegel	51	Vice President, Finance
Loretta M. Itri, M.D., F.A.C.P.	59	President Pharmaceutical Development and Chief Medical Officer
W. Lloyd Sanders	48	Sr. Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Martin J. Driscoll	50	Director
Christopher P. Parios	68	Director
Daniel D. Von Hoff, M.D.	61	Director
Douglass G. Watson	64	Director

All directors hold office until the annual meeting next following their election and/or until their successors are elected and qualified. Officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) and serve at the discretion of the Board. Information with respect to the business expenses and affiliation of our directors and executive officers is set forth below:

Raymond P. Warrell, Jr., M.D., 59, has been our Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board since December 1999 and our Chairman since January 2001. From December 1999 to May 2003, he was also our President. From 1978 to 1999, Dr. Warrell was associated with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, where he held tenured positions as Member, Attending Physician, and Associate Physician-in-Chief, and with the Joan and Sanford Weill Medical College of Cornell University, where he was Professor of Medicine. Dr. Warrell also has more than 20 years of development and consulting experience in pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products. He was a co-founder and chairman of the scientific advisory board of PolaRx Biopharmaceuticals, Inc., which developed Trisenox®, a drug for the treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia, which is now marketed by Cephalon, Inc. Dr. Warrell holds or has filed numerous patents and patent applications for biomedical therapeutic or diagnostic agents. He has published more than 100 peer-reviewed papers and more than 240 book chapters and abstracts, most of which are focused upon drug development in tumor-related diseases. Dr. Warrell is a member of the American Society of Clinical Investigation, the American Society of Hematology, the American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society of Clinical Oncology. Among many awards, he has received the U.S. Public Health Service Award for Exceptional Achievement in Orphan Drug Development from the FDA. He obtained a B.S. in Chemistry from Emory University, a M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia, and a M.B.A. from Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Dr. Warrell is married to Dr. Loretta M. Itri, President, Pharmaceutical Development and Chief Medical Officer of Genta.

Gary Siegel, 51, joined Genta in May 2003 as Director, Financial Services, was appointed Senior Director, Financial Services in April 2004 and was appointed Vice President, Finance in September 2007. During his tenure at Genta, Mr. Siegel has been accountable for the day-to-day accounting and financial operations of the Company including public

and management reporting, treasury operations, planning, financial controls and compliance. Mr. Siegel became an executive officer of the Company and assumed the role of interim Principal Accounting Officer, interim Principal Financial Officer and interim Corporate Secretary, effective February 29, 2008. Prior to joining Genta, he worked for two years at Geller & Company, a private consulting firm, where he led the management reporting for a multi-billion dollar client. His twenty-two years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry include leadership roles at Warner-Lambert Company and Pfizer Inc., where he held positions of progressively increasing levels of responsibility including Director, Corporate Finance and Director, Financial Planning & Reporting.

Loretta M. Itri, M.D., F.A.C.P., 59, has been our President, Pharmaceutical Development and Chief Medical Officer since May 2003, prior to which she was Executive Vice President, Pharmaceutical Research and Development and Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Itri joined Genta in March 2001. Previously, Dr. Itri was Senior Vice President, Worldwide Clinical Affairs, and Chief Medical Officer at Ortho Biotech Inc., a Johnson & Johnson company. As the senior clinical leader at Ortho Biotech and previously at J&J's R.W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute (PRI), she led the clinical teams responsible for NDA approvals for Procrit® (epoetin alpha), that company's largest single product. She had similar leadership responsibilities for the approvals of Leustatin®, Renova®, Topamax®, Levaquin®, and Ultram®. Prior to joining J&J, Dr. Itri was associated with Hoffmann-La Roche, most recently as Assistant Vice President and Senior Director of Clinical Investigations, where she was responsible for all phases of clinical development programs in immunology, infectious diseases, antivirals, AIDS, hematology and oncology. Under her leadership in the areas of recombinant proteins, cytotoxic drugs and differentiation agents, the first successful Product License Application (PLA) for any interferon product (Roferon-A®; interferon alfa) was compiled. Dr. Itri is married to Dr. Warrell, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman.

W. Lloyd Sanders, 48, assumed the position of Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer in March 2008. He had been our Senior Vice President, Commercial Operations since October 2006. Mr. Sanders joined Genta in January 2006 as Vice President, Sales and Marketing. He has twenty years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry. Prior to joining Genta, Mr. Sanders was associated with Sanofi-Synthelabo, and subsequently Sanofi-Aventis. From October 2004 through January 2006 he was Vice-President, Oncology Sales for the combined companies. In that role, he had key product sales responsibility for Eloxatin® (oxaliplatin), Taxotere® (docetaxel), Anzemet® (dolasetron mesylate), and ELITEK® (rasburicase). He led the successful restructuring, integration, deployment, strategic development, and tactical execution of the merged companies' sales forces. He was responsible for national account GPO contracting strategy and negotiations, and he shared responsibility for oncology sales training and sales operations. From October 2002 through October 2004, Mr. Sanders was Area Vice President, Oncology Sales. He led the 110-member team that achieved record sales for an oncology product launch with Eloxatin®. From 1987 until 2002, he held positions of progressively increasing levels of responsibility at Pharmacia, Inc. (now Pfizer), most recently as Oncology Sales Director, West/East. Mr. Sanders holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from Memphis State University.

Martin J. Driscoll, 50, has been a member of our Board since September 2005. Mr. Driscoll brings more than twenty-seven years of executive experience in pharmaceutical Marketing & Sales, Business Development and Commercial Operations to the Genta Board. In March 2008, Mr. Driscoll became Chief Executive Officer of Javelin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (AMEX:JAV) of Cambridge, Massachusetts where he had also served as a director since 2006. Javelin is a specialty pharmaceutical company that applies innovative proprietary technologies to develop new drugs and improved formulations of existing drugs that target current and underserved medical need in the pain management market. Mr. Driscoll joined Javelin from Pear Tree Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a development-stage company focused on women's prescription healthcare products. Mr. Driscoll was CEO of Pear Tree Pharmaceuticals from September 2007 until March 2008. From August 2005 until September 2007, Mr. Driscoll was President of MKD Consulting Inc., a pharmaceutical management and commercialization consulting firm, and a Partner at TgaS Consulting, a pharmaceutical commercial operations benchmarking firm. From July 2003 until August 2005, Mr. Driscoll was Senior Vice President of Marketing and Sales at Reliant Pharmaceuticals, a privately held company that markets a portfolio of branded pharmaceutical products, where he was a member of the Management Committee and an Executive Officer of the Company. From 1983 to 1990, Mr. Driscoll held positions of increasing responsibility at Schering Plough Corporation, including most recently as Vice President of Marketing and Sales for Schering's Primary Care Division. He previously served as Vice President, Marketing and Sales, for the Schering Diabetes Unit, and also for Key Pharmaceuticals, the largest Schering U.S. Business Unit. His experience includes management of franchises that encompass oncologic, cardiovascular, anti-infective, metabolic, CNS, pulmonary and dermatologic products. At both Reliant and Schering, Mr. Driscoll had extensive experience in the negotiation, implementation and management of collaborations with other companies. Prior to joining Reliant, from 2000 to 2002 Mr. Driscoll was Vice President, Commercial Operations and Business Development at ViroPharma Inc., where he built the first commercial Sales and Marketing operation, and was the ViroPharma Chair for the ViroPharma/Aventis Joint Steering Committee for their Phase 3 antiviral product collaboration.

Christopher P. Parios, 68, has been a member of our Board since September 2005. Mr. Parios has more than thirty-seven years of pharmaceutical industry experience, including product development, marketing and promotion, strategy and tactic development, and managing pharmaco-economic and reimbursement issues. He has worked with many of the major companies in the pharmaceutical industry including Hoffmann-LaRoche, Ortho-McNeil, Pfizer, Novartis, Schering Plough, Janssen, Ortho Biotech, and Bristol-Myers Squibb. For the period 1997 to May of 2008, Mr. Parios was Executive Director of The Dominion Group, an independent healthcare consulting firm that specializes in market research, strategic planning, and competitive intelligence monitoring. In this role, he was responsible for the full range of market research, consulting, and business planning activities to facilitate informed business decisions for clients regarding product development, acquisitions, product positioning, and promotion. Mr. Parios continues to consult with the Dominion Group on a part-time basis. Previously, Mr. Parios was President and Chief Operating Officer of the Ferguson Communication Group, as well as Vice Chairman of the parent company, CommonHealth

USA, a leading full-service communications resource for the healthcare industry. Mr. Parios was a partner in Pracon, Inc., a health-care marketing consulting firm from 1982 to 1991, and helped engineer the sale of that firm to Reed-Elsevier in 1989. Over a twenty-year period, Mr. Parios held progressively senior positions at Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., most recently as Director of New Product Planning and Regulatory Affairs Management. This group established the project management system for drug development at Roche and coordinated developmental activities for such products as Versed®, Rocephin®, Roferon®, Accutane®, Rimadyl®, and Tegison®. Mr. Parios was also a member of the corporate team responsible for domestic and international product and technology licensing activities.

Daniel D. Von Hoff, M.D., F.A.C.P., 61, has been a member of our Board since January 2000. Since November 2002, he has been Physician in Chief and Director of Translational Research at Translational Genomics Research Institute's (Tgen) in Phoenix, Arizona. He is also Chief Scientific Officer for US Oncology since January 2003 and he is also the Chief Scientific Officer, Scottsdale Clinical Research Institute since November 2005. Dr. Von Hoff's major interest is in the development of new anticancer agents, both in the clinic and in the laboratory. He and his colleagues were involved in the beginning of the development of many of the agents now used routinely, including: mitoxantrone, fludarabine, paclitaxel, docetaxel, gemcitabine, CPT-11, and others. At present, he and his colleagues are concentrating on the development of molecularly targeted therapies. Dr. Von Hoff's laboratory interests and contributions have been in the area of in vitro drug sensitivity testing to individualize treatment for the patient. He and his laboratory are now concentrating on discovery of new targets in pancreatic cancer. Dr. Von Hoff has published more than 531 papers, 129 book chapters, and more than 891 abstracts. Dr. Von Hoff was appointed to President Bush's National Cancer Advisory Board for June 2004 — March 2010. Dr. Von Hoff is the past President of the American Association for Cancer Research, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member and past board member of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. He is a founder of ILEX™ Oncology, Inc. (acquired by Genzyme). He is founder and the Editor Emeritus of Investigational New Drugs — The Journal of New Anticancer Agents; and, Editor-in-Chief of Molecular Cancer Therapeutics.

Douglas G. Watson, 64, has been a member of our Board since April 2002 and was appointed Vice Chairman of our Board and Lead Director in March 2005. From 1999 through the present, Mr. Watson is the founder and has served as Chief Executive Officer of Pittencrieff Glen Associates, a leadership and management-consulting firm. Prior to taking early retirement in 1999, Mr. Watson spent 33 years with Geigy/Ciba-Geigy/Novartis, during which time he held a variety of positions in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States. From 1986 to 1996, he was President of Ciba U.S. Pharmaceuticals Division, and in 1996 he was appointed President & Chief Executive Officer of Ciba-Geigy Corporation. During this ten-year period, Mr. Watson was an active member of the Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers Association board in Washington, DC. Mr. Watson became President & Chief Executive Officer of Novartis Corporation in 1997 when the merger of Ciba-Geigy & Sandoz was approved by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Watson is currently Chairman of the Board of OraSure Technologies Inc., and Chairman of the Board of Javelin Pharmaceuticals Inc. He also serves on the boards of Dendreon Corporation and BioMimetic Therapeutics Inc.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview of Compensation Program

The Compensation Committee, also referred to herein as the Committee, of the Board of Directors has responsibility for overseeing our compensation and benefit policies, evaluating senior executive performance, and determining compensation for our senior executives, including our executive officers. The Committee ensures that the total compensation paid to executive officers is fair, reasonable and competitive.

The individuals who serve as our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as well as the other individuals included in the Summary Compensation Table below, are referred to as the "executive officers".

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Our compensation philosophy is based on our belief that our compensation programs should: be aligned with stockholder's interests and business objectives; reward performance; and be externally competitive and internally equitable. We seek to achieve three objectives, which serve as guidelines in making compensation decisions:

- Providing a total compensation package which is competitive and therefore, enables us to attract and retain, high-caliber executive personnel;

- Integrating compensation programs with our short-term and long-term strategic plan and business objectives; and

- Encouraging achievement of business objectives and enhancement of stockholder value by providing executive management long-term incentive through equity ownership.

Role of Executive Officers in the Compensation Decisions

The Committee makes all compensation decisions regarding the compensation of our executive officers. The CEO reviews the performance of our executive officers and except for the President, Pharmaceutical Development & Chief Medical Officer (President), who is the spouse of the CEO, the CEO makes recommendations to the Committee based on these reviews, including salary adjustments, variable cash awards and equity awards. The Committee can exercise its discretion in modifying any recommended adjustments or awards to executives. With respect to the President, the Committee in its sole discretion determines the amount of any adjustments or awards.

Establishing Executive Compensation

Compensation levels for our executive officers are determined through comparisons with other companies in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries, including companies with which we compete for personnel. To determine external competitiveness practices relevant to the executive officers, we review data from two industry surveys of executive compensation: Radford Biotechnology Compensation Survey and Organization Resources Counselors (collectively, External Market Data). In addition, in 2007 the Committee retained Towers Perrin, a leading compensation consultant with expertise in biopharmaceutical industry compensation practices, to assist in its analysis of executive compensation. Towers Perrin provided a third-party perspective based on their extensive knowledge of the industry and they advised the Committee of developments in the design of compensation programs and provided benchmarks against which we compare our total compensation packages. Towers Perrin conducted a peer group analysis in order to weigh the competitiveness of the Company's overall compensation arrangements in relation to comparable biopharmaceutical companies. The peer companies were: Allos Therapeutics, Ariad Pharmaceuticals, Avalon Pharmaceuticals, Cell Genesys, Cell Therapeutics, Favrille, Hana Biosciences, Introgen Therapeutics, NeoPharm, Pharmacyclics, Poniard Pharmaceuticals, Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Telik and Vion Pharmaceuticals. These companies were selected for the peer group because, like Genta, they were oncology focused, public pharmaceutical companies with products in mid to late-stage development.

In 2008, the Committee retained Aon Radford Consulting (a nationally recognized compensation consulting firm with specific expertise in dealing with the equity issues of biopharmaceutical companies) to conduct a review of market trends related to equity compensation in consideration of the fact that the Company's 1998 Plan would be expiring in May 2008. The peer group companies used for that analysis were: Access Pharmaceuticals, Inc., AMDL, Inc., Celsion Corp., Idera Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Infinity Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Opexa Therapeutics, Inc., Oscient Pharmaceuticals Corp., Poniard Pharmaceuticals, Inc., SEQUENOM, Inc. and Targeted Genetics Corp. These companies were selected because, like Genta, they were oncology focused, public pharmaceutical companies with products in mid to late-stage development.

It is the Committee's objective to target total annual compensation of each executive officer at a level between the 50th and 75th percentiles for comparable positions. However, in determining the compensation for each executive officer, the Committee also considers a number of other factors including: an evaluation of the responsibilities required for each respective position, individual experience levels and individual performance and contributions toward achievement of our business objectives. There is no pre-established policy or target for the allocation between either cash and non-cash or short-term and long-term incentive compensation. Instead, the Committee determines the mix of compensation for each executive officer based on its review of the competitive data and its analysis of that individual's performance and contribution to our performance. In addition, in light of our stage of development, considerable emphasis is placed on equity-based compensation in an effort to preserve cash to finance our research and development efforts.

Other Factors Considered in Establishing 2008 Compensation for Executive Officers

Our potential products are in various stages of research and development and limited revenues have as yet been generated from product sales. As a result, the use of traditional performance standards, such as corporate profitability, is not believed to be appropriate in the evaluation of the performance of us or our individual executives. The compensation of our executive officers is based, in substantial part, on industry compensation practices, trends noted (in the External Market Data, peer group analysis and by Towers Perrin), as well as the extent to which business and the individual executive officers' objectives are achieved. Such objectives are established and modified as necessary to reflect changes in market conditions and other factors. Individual performance is measured by reviewing whether these objectives have been achieved.

Among the significant business objectives achieved during 2008 were the following: 75% enrollment of the Phase 3 AGENDA trial of Genasense® in patients with advanced melanoma; the licensing of the drug, tesetaxel from Daiichi Sankyo, obtaining from the FDA a lifting of the clinical hold on tesetaxel, Orphan Drug designation by the FDA for tesetaxel as treatment for advanced melanoma and preparations for the resumption of clinical trials for tesetaxel; the sale of 122,000 shares of our common stock, raising net proceeds of $2.9 million and the sales of $20 million of senior convertible notes, raising net proceeds of $18.7 million. These milestones enabled continued progress towards the commercialization and development of Genasense® and tesetaxel, and were considered carefully in evaluating executive performance and making determinations regarding executive compensation. However, three significant factors warranted very substantial weight in evaluating our business performance and in making executive compensation decisions. These factors were: 1) our receipt of a complete response letter from the FDA regarding our amended New Drug Application (NDA) for the use of Genasense® plus chemotherapy in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) determining that FDA cannot approve the NDA in its present form and suggested the need for an additional clinical study; 2) our inability to close a licensing or partnership deal for Genasense®, tesetaxel, Ganite® or G4544 before the close of the fiscal year ; and 3) our inability to raise additional operating capital before the close of the fiscal year.

The Committee reviewed peer analysis data, the compensation history of each executive officer including their annual salary, cash incentive bonus and stock option awards. Due to our failure to meet critical business and financial objectives (as described above), Dr. Warrell recommended that, for the second year in a row, there not be any annual salary increases and that no incentive bonuses be paid to any employee, including executive officers and the Committee approved Dr. Warrell's recommendation. No year-end stock option grants were made at the end of 2008 because we do not have a stock incentive plan. Due to our depressed stock price and the two-year freeze on annual salaries (Dr. Warrell's salary was decreased by 15% by the Committee effective January 1, 2008), the equity-based long-term incentive compensation and total compensation level (annual salary, incentive bonus and equity based compensation) for each of the executive officers was below the median (50th percentile). The Committee also considered Drs. Warrell and Itri's voluntary deferral of the cash portion of their salaries for the period from April 19, 2008 through August 17, 2008 in order to conserve cash. The deferred amounts, totaling approximately $381,000 have been accrued as a liability and have not been paid.

Elements of Executive Compensation

Our compensation package for executive officers generally consists of annual cash compensation, which includes both fixed (annual salary) and variable (cash incentive bonus program) elements; long-term compensation in the form of stock options and other perquisites. The main components are annual salary, cash incentive bonus and stock options, all of which are common elements of executive compensation pay in general and throughout the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry.

Annual Salary

We pay an annual salary to our employees and the executive officers as consideration for fulfillment of certain roles and responsibilities. Changes in annual salaries for executive officers, if any, are generally effective at the beginning of each year. As noted above, there were no annual salary increases for 2009 or 2008.

Increases to annual salary reflect a reward and recognition for successfully fulfilling the position's role and responsibilities, the incremental value of the experience, knowledge, expertise and skills the individual acquires and develops during employment with us and adjustments as appropriate based on external competitiveness and internal equity. In consideration of our cash resources, there were no salary increases for 2009 or 2008 and Dr. Warrell's base salary was decreased by the Committee by 15% effective January 1, 2008. In order to further conserve our cash resources, Drs. Warrell and Itri deferred the cash portions of their salaries from April 19, 2008 through August 17, 2008, and again agreed to defer a portion of their salaries effective January 5, 2009.

Cash Incentive Bonus Program

The target cash incentive bonus program award for the CEO (forty percent of annual salary) and the President (thirty percent of annual salary) is based on the terms of their employment agreements. The Committee determines the annual target for the other executive officers each year based on external competitiveness and internal equity. Based on the External Market Data, the target amounts for executive officers who were Senior Vice Presidents and Vice Presidents were established at thirty percent and twenty-five percent of annual salary, respectively. As noted above, there were no cash bonuses paid to any of the executive officers for 2008.

Typically, we award cash incentive bonuses to employees, including the executive officers, as a reward and recognition for contributing to our achievement of specific annual business objectives established by the Committee at the beginning of the year. All employees are eligible for a form of cash incentive bonus, although payment of a cash incentive bonus is made at an individual level each year contingent upon our overall performance. However, as described above, our business performance was insufficient in 2008 to warrant the payment of cash incentive bonuses to our employees, including executive officers.

Equity-Based Compensation

We grant equity-based compensation to employees, including executive officers, to attract, motivate, engage and retain highly qualified and highly sought-after employees. We grant equity awards on a broad basis to encourage all employees to work with a long-term view. Stock options are inherently performance-based because they deliver value to the option holder only if the value of our stock increases. Thus, stock options are a potential reward for long-term value creation and serve as an incentive for employees who remain with us to contribute to the overall long-term success of the business. We also award RSUs because we believe RSUs are an appropriate vehicle due to our ongoing concerns over the dilutive effect of option grants on our outstanding shares, our desire to have a more direct correlation between the FAS 123(R) compensation expense we must take for financial accounting purposes and the actual value delivered to our executive officers and other employees and the fact that the incentive effects of RSUs are less subject to market volatility than stock options. Because equity compensation is a significant component of our compensation package, the Committee adopted our 2009 Stock Incentive Plan subject to stockholder approval, to replace the Company's 1998 Stock Incentive Plan and 1998 Non-Employee-Directors Stock Option Plan.

April 2008 Restricted Stock Unit Grants

On April 18, 2008, following careful analysis which included: 1) a review of market trends, including consultation with Aon Radford Consulting (a nationally recognized compensation consulting firm with specific expertise in dealing with the equity issues of biopharmaceutical companies); 2) consideration of the fact that the 1998 Plan would be expiring in May 2008; and 3) the determination that the commitment and motivation of our workforce would be vital to ongoing efforts to commercialize Genasense® and achieve other corporate objectives, management recommended to the Committee that Restricted Stock Units, or RSUs, be issued to certain executive officers and all employees under the 1998 Plan. The Committee reviewed management's recommendation and approved the April 2008 RSU grants.

Two of the five executive officers received grants under the program. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Siegel received RSU grants of 1,300 and 800 shares, valued on their grant dates at $26,650 and $16,400, respectively. Pursuant to there terms, the RSUs vested 50% on January 15, 2009 and 50% on June 30, 2009. At December 31, 2008, the value of the RSU grants to Messrs. Sanders and Siegel were $176 and $108, respectively.

2007 Stock Incentive Plan and September 2007 Stock Option Grants

In September, 2007, the Board approved a 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, or 2007 Plan, conditioned upon the receipt of stockholder approval by September 17, 2008. However, due to the marked changes in the general economic environment combined with the deterioration of the price of Genta common stock, the Board elected not to submit the 2007 Plan to stockholders for approval and on September 18, 2008, the 2007 Plan expired. As a consequence, Genta currently has no forward-looking equity incentive plan at this time.

Acquisition Bonus Plan

In order to retain our executive officers and other employees prior to stockholder approval of the 2007 Plan, the Committee concurrently approved an Acquisition Bonus Plan. Under the program, participants were eligible to receive a portion of the proceeds realized from a change in control that occurred prior to the earlier of (i) December 31, 2008 or (ii) the approval by our stockholders of the 2007 Plan. On September 27, 2007, our executive officers and employees were granted a number of units in the Acquisition Bonus Plan that corresponded to the number of contingent stock options granted to them under the 2007 Plan. As noted, however, the 2007 plan was never submitted for stockholder approval, and as a consequence the Acquisition Bonus Plan expired December 31, 2008.

Equity Award Exchange Offer

On July 9, 2009, our Board approved an Equity Award Exchange Offer Program to non-employee Directors whereby each non-employee Director was given the opportunity to exchange their outstanding stock options to purchase shares of Genta common stock for new replacement restricted stock units (“New RSUs”) provided the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan is approved by our stockholders. Our outstanding options have exercise prices that are significantly higher than the current market price of our common stock. For this reason, the Board believes that these options have little or no current value as an incentive to retain and motivate non-employee Directors, and are unlikely to be exercised in the foreseeable future. By making the offer to exchange outstanding options for New RSUs, our Board intends to provide our non-employee Directors with the benefit of receiving equity awards that over time may have a greater potential to increase in value, and thereby create better incentives for our non-employee Directors to remain with us and contribute to the attainment of our business and financial objectives and the creation of value for all of our stockholders.

Determining The Timing And Exercise Price Of Equity-Based Compensation

There is no established practice of timing equity grants in advance of the release of favorable financial results or adjusting the award date in connection with the release of unfavorable financial developments affecting our business. Stock option grants to Section 16 officers are made only at duly convened meetings of the Compensation Committee. Performance awards for existing executive officers and employees are typically made in connection with the annual review process which occurs in January each year. Options or RSUs relating to these performance awards are then usually granted in the January meeting of the Committee. Equity awards for newly hired executives are typically made at the next scheduled Committee meeting following the executive’s hire date. It is our intent that all stock option grants have an exercise price per share equal to the closing selling price per share on the grant date.

Retirement Benefits

All employees are eligible to participate in the Genta Incorporated Savings & Retirement Plan (Savings Plan), a tax-qualified retirement savings plan, which allows contributions to the Savings Plan on a before-tax basis in an amount up to the lesser of 50% of the employee's annual salary or a limit prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service. All contributions to the Savings Plan are fully vested upon contribution. We provide retirement benefits to our employees because we believe retirement benefits are an integral part of employee benefit programs within the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry.

Perquisites

None of our executive officers other than our Chief Executive Officer and President, Pharmaceutical Development and Chief Medical Officer have perquisites in excess of $10,000 in annual value. Our Chief Executive Officer and President, Pharmaceutical Development and Chief Medical Officer have employment agreements that provide for the perquisites discussed under the heading “Employment Agreements”.

Severance Benefits

We have adopted a severance pay program for nearly all of our employees, including executive officers, except for Drs. Itri and Warrell, who are eligible for severance benefits under the terms of their employment agreements as described below. The severance pay program is intended to preserve employee morale and productivity and encourage retention in the face of the disruptive impact of an actual or rumored workforce reduction or a change in control of our company. In addition, for executives, the program is intended to align executive and stockholder interests by enabling executives to consider corporate transactions that are in the best interests of the stockholders and other of our constituents without undue concern over whether the transactions may jeopardize the executive’s own employment.

These arrangements, like other elements of executive compensation, are structured with regard to practices at comparable companies for similarly-situated officers and in a manner we believe is likely to attract and retain high quality executive talent.

Although there are some differences in the benefit levels depending on the employee’s job level, the basic elements are comparable for all employees, except for Drs. Itri and Warrell as noted above, and for Messrs. Sanders and Siegel, as noted below:

- Double trigger. Unlike “single trigger” plans that pay out immediately upon a change in control, Genta’s severance pay program requires a “double trigger” — a change in control followed by an involuntary loss of employment within one year thereafter. This is consistent with the purpose of the program, which is to provide employees with financial protection upon loss of employment.

- Covered terminations. Employees may be eligible for payments, if there is either a workforce reduction or if within one year of a change in control, their employment is terminated without cause by the Company.

- Severance payment. Subject to signing a release, eligible terminated employees may receive severance.

- Benefit continuation. Subject to signing a release, basic health and dental insurance may be continued following termination of employment.

- Accelerated vesting of equity awards. Upon a change in control, any unvested equity awards become vested.

Certain Severance Arrangements

In the event of their termination as a result of a reduction in force or change in control, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Siegel are eligible for up to 24 weeks of severance equal to $131,538 and $96,923, respectively, paid in portions on a bi-weekly basis and not as a lump sum. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Siegel are also eligible to continue their health/dental benefits at the Company’s expense for up to four months, with an estimated value of $7,116 each. Drs. Itri’s and Warrell’s eligibility for severance payments are described under the heading “Employment Agreements”.

Deductibility of Executive Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code disallows a tax deduction to publicly held companies for compensation paid to certain of their executive officers, to the extent that compensation exceeds $1.0 million per covered officer in any year. The limitation applies only to compensation that is not considered to be performance-based. The stock options granted to our executive officers have been structured with the objective of qualifying those awards as performance-based compensation. Non-performance-based compensation paid to our executive officers for 2008 did not exceed the $1.0 million limit per covered officer. The RSUs awarded as a component of equity compensation will not qualify as performance-based compensation. However, we believe that in establishing the cash and equity incentive compensation programs for our executive officers, the potential deductibility of the compensation payable under those programs should be only one of a number of relevant factors taken into consideration, and not the sole governing factor. For that reason, we may deem it appropriate to provide one or more executive officers with the opportunity to earn incentive compensation, whether through cash bonus programs tied to our financial performance or through RSUs tied to the executive officer's continued service, which may, together with base salary, exceed in the aggregate the amount deductible by reason of Section 162(m) or other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. We believe it is important to maintain cash and equity incentive compensation at the levels needed to attract and retain the executive officers essential to our success, even if all or part of that compensation may not be deductible by reason of the Section 162(m) limitation.

2009 Objectives and Executive Compensation Guidelines

Our business objectives for 2009 include: completing enrollment of the phase 3 AGENDA trial of Genasense® in patients with advanced melanoma; public release of information regarding final analysis of progression-free survival (PFS) from the advanced melanoma trial; initiating and completing enrollment of the Phase I trial of our oral taxane, tesetaxel; and ongoing financing and business development activities that will further the development and commercialization of our products. At present, the 2009 compensation guidelines will be generally comparable to the 2008 guidelines with respect to the following: components of compensation; anticipated salary adjustments; cash incentive bonus targets and equity-based compensation. The Committee will make adjustments if necessary based on their assessment of a variety of factors including: industry trends; competitive market data; business objectives and corporate performance.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth certain information regarding compensation earned by or paid to our Chief Executive Officer, and other executive officers (collectively, the ‘‘named executive officers’’) during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)(1)	Option Awards ($)(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)(2)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation earnings ($)(3)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Raymond P. Warrell, Jr. M.D.	2008	409,662	—	—	446,667	—	—	31,060(4)	887,389
Chairman and Chief Executive	2007	480,000	—	—	1,139,940	—	—	41,096(4)	1,661,036
Officer	2006	460,000	—	—	2,743,824	50,000	—	40,462(4)	3,294,286
Richard J. Moran (5)	2008	61,538	—	—	28,400	—	—	3,077(6)	93,015
Senior Vice President,	2007	320,000	—	10,463	29,100	—	—	17,261(6)	376,824
Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary	2006	304,500	—	—	35,900	100,000	—	11,000(6)	451,400
Gary Siegel	2008	210,000	—	12,551	17,278	—	—	11,518(7)	251,347
Vice President, Finance	2007	196,846	—	—	32,007	—	—	11,250(7)	240,103
	2006	183,750	—	—	46,778	66,500	—	11,000(7)	308,028
Loretta M. Itri, M.D.	2008	467,500	—	—	78,221	—	—	20,061(8)	565,782
President, Pharmaceutical	2007	467,500	—	—	459,201	—	—	21,836(8)	948,537
Development and Chief Medical Officer	2006	445,200	—	—	979,852	—	—	19,848(8)	1,444,900

W. Lloyd Sanders	2008	285,000	—	20,396	39,100	—	—	5,642(9)	350,138
Senior Vice President and	2007	285,000	—	—	39,100	—	—	40,405(9)	364,505
Chief Operating Officer	2006	245,000	—	—	36,250	78,000	—	33,579(9)	392,829

(1) The amounts reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, in accordance with FAS 123(R). These figures include amounts from awards granted in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. Assumptions used in the calculations of these amounts for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, are in Note 14 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

(2) As described above, no payments were made for 2007 or 2008 performance under our cash incentive bonus program.

(3) Drs. Warrell and Itri deferred a portion of their salaries from April 19, 2008 through August 17, 2008.

(4) All other compensation for 2008 includes $6,000 for auto allowance, $4,068 for long-term disability (including $1,139 for income tax gross-up), $9,492 for life insurance (including $2,657 for income tax gross-up) and $11,500 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2007 includes $6,000 for auto allowance, $13,419 for long-term disability (including $4,641 for income tax gross-up), $10,427 for life insurance, (including $3,592 for income tax gross-up) and $11,250 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2006 includes $6,000 for auto allowance, $13,003 for long-term disability (including 4,506 for income tax gross-up), $10,459 for life insurance (including $3,624 for income tax gross-up) and $11,000 Company match to the 401(k) Plan.

(5) Mr. Moran retired from Genta effective February 29, 2008

(6) All other compensation for 2008 includes $3,077 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2007 includes $6,011 for life insurance (including $2,011 for income tax gross-up) and $11,250 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2006 includes $11,000 Company match to 401(k) Plan.

(7) All other compensation for 2008 includes $1,018 for life insurance, (including $313 for income tax gross-up) and $10,500 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2007 includes $11,250 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2006 includes $11,000 Company match to the 401(k) Plan.

(8) All other compensation for 2008 includes $6,605 for long-term disability (including $1,998 for income tax gross-up), $1,956 for life insurance (including $703 for income tax gross-up) and $11,500 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2007 includes $6,770 for long-term disability (including $2,161 for income tax gross-up), $3,816 for life insurance (including $1,315 for income tax gross-up) and $11,250 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2006 includes $7,028 for long-term disability, (including $2,421 for income tax gross-up), $1,820 for life insurance, (including $627 for income tax gross-up) and $11,000 Company match to the 401(k) Plan.

(9) All other compensation for 2008 includes $4,326 for long-term disability (including $1,064 for income tax gross-up) and $1,316 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2007 includes $4,497 for long-term disability (including $1,235 for income tax gross-up), $24,658 relocation reimbursement (including $6,106 for income tax gross-up) and $11,250 Company match to the 401(k) Plan. All other compensation for 2006 includes $4,370 for long-term disability, (including $1,108 for income tax gross-up), $19,459 relocation reimbursement (including $4,914 for income tax gross-up) and $9,750 Company match to the 401(k) Plan.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table provides summary information concerning each grant of an award made to a named executive officer in 2008 under a compensation plan (adjusted for the 1-for-50 reverse stock split that became effective on June 26, 2009).

		Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (1)			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (2)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities	Exercise Price of Option	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option
Name	Grant Date	Thrshold ($)	Target ($)	Maximum ($)	Threshold (# Shares)	Target (# Shares)	Maximum (# Shares)	Units (#)(3)	Options (#)	Awards ($/sh)	Awards ($)
Dr. Warrell	(4)	—	3,840	5,760	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4)	—	1,920	2,560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. Moran (3)											
Mr. Siegel	4/11/2008	0	1,050	1,470	0	400	600	800	—	—	16,400
Dr. Itri	(4)	—	2,805	4,675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Sanders	4/11/2008	0	1,710	2,280	0	600	800	1,300	—	—	26,650

(1) Reflects the range of payouts targeted for 2008 performance under the Genta Cash Incentive Bonus Program, which would ordinarily be paid in January 2009; however, no payments were earned based on 2008 performance.

(2) Reflects restricted stock units awarded in April 2008, which vested 50% on January 15, 2009 and 50% on June 30, 2009.

(3) Mr. Moran retired from Genta effective February 29, 2008.

(4) There were no grants of plan-based awards during 2008.

Equity Award Exchange Offer

On July 9, 2009 our Board approved an Equity Award Exchange Offer Program to non-employee Directors whereby each non-employee Director was given the opportunity to exchange their outstanding stock options to purchase shares of Genta common stock for New RSUs.

Our outstanding options have exercise prices that are significantly higher than the current market price of our common stock. For this reason, our Board believes that these options have little or no current value as an incentive to retain and motivate non-employee Directors, and are unlikely to be exercised in the foreseeable future. By making the offer to exchange outstanding options for New RSUs, the Board intended to provide our non-employee Directors with the benefit of receiving equity awards that over time may have a greater potential to increase in value, and thereby create better incentives for our non-employee Directors to remain with us and contribute to the attainment of our business and financial objectives and the creation of value for all of our stockholders. The Equity Award Exchange Offer expired on July 14, 2009.

As each of our non-employee Directors submitted their eligible awards for cancellation, they were granted a New RSU award on July 16, 2009 covering 695,658 shares. Each RSU will entitle a non-employee Director to receive one share of Genta common stock following vesting. The New RSUs were granted under the 2009 Plan. The 2009 Plan was adopted by the Board on July 9, 2009, subject to approval by the Company's stockholders. Upon such stockholder approval of the 2009 Plan, the eligible options will be cancelled. If the stockholders do not approve the 2009 Plan, then the eligible options will remain in full force and effect and the existing stock options will remain exercisable in accordance with their terms.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table lists all outstanding Equity Awards as of December 31, 2008, adjusted for the 1-for-50 reverse stock split that became effective on June 26, 2009.

	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
Name	Number Of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable (#)	Number Of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable (#(1))	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have not Vested ($)
Dr. Warrell	10,585	—	800.50	10/27/09	—	—
	2,646	—	800.50	02/14/10	—	—
	1,000	—	2,390.50	01/01/11	—	—
	1,000	—	4,110.00	01/25/12	—	—
	1,000	—	2,358.50	01/28/13	—	—
	—	3,333	2,964.00	05/16/13	—	—
	250	—	3,096.00	01/04/14	—	—
	500	—	486.00	01/28/15	—	—
	2,646	—	800.50	10/28/15	—	—
	563	188	615.00	01/23/16	—	—
	1,667	1,666	648.00	03/31/16	—	—
	167	166	137.00	01/12/07	—	—
Mr. Siegel	46	—	3,015.00	05/22/13	—	—
	23	—	3,096.00	01/04/14	—	—
	33	—	750.00	06/30/14	—	—
	33	—	486.00	01/07/15	—	—
	93	12	282.00	04/04/15	—	—
	25	8	270.00	04/15/15	—	—
	02	8	555.00	09/19/15	—	—
	25	8	615.00	01/23/16	—	—
	8	16	231.00	12/01/16	—	—
	20	20	137.00	01/12/17	—	—
	—	—	—	—		