UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0-19125

Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**33-0336973**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

2855 Gazelle Court, Carlsbad, CA 92010
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

760-931-9200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Common Stock, $.001 Par Value

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

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

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

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

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

The number of shares of voting common stock outstanding as of August 2, 2016 was 120,919,031.

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TRADEMARKS

Ionis Pharmaceuticals™ is a trademark of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Akcea Therapeutics™ is a trademark of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Regulus Therapeutics® is a registered trademark of Regulus Therapeutics Inc.

KYNAMRO® is a registered trademark of Kastle Therapeutics LLC

IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 112,534	$ 128,797
Short-term investments	551,556	650,386
Contracts receivable	746	11,356
Inventories	7,668	6,899
Investment in Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	8,217	24,792
Other current assets	17,250	14,773
Total current assets	697,971	837,003
Property, plant and equipment, net	90,602	90,233
Patents, net	21,152	19,316
Deposits and other assets	1,384	1,348
Total assets	$ 811,109	$ 947,900
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 17,583	$ 28,355
Accrued compensation	7,441	16,065
Accrued liabilities	18,976	28,105
Current portion of long-term obligations	8,608	9,029
Current portion of deferred contract revenue	58,473	67,322
Total current liabilities	111,081	148,876
Long-term deferred contract revenue	112,436	134,306
1 percent convertible senior notes	350,800	339,847
2¾ percent convertible senior notes	50,873	49,523
Long-term obligations, less current portion	2,420	2,341
Long-term financing liability for leased facility	72,286	72,217
Total liabilities	699,896	747,110
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; 300,000,000 shares authorized, 120,852,720 and 120,351,480 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	121	120
Additional paid-in capital	1,352,589	1,309,107
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26,853)	(13,565)
Accumulated deficit	(1,214,644)	(1,094,872)
Total stockholders' equity	111,213	200,790
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 811,109	$ 947,900

See accompanying notes.

IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except for per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Revenue:				
Research and development revenue under collaborative agreements	$ 22,455	$ 119,658	$ 57,670	$ 181,551
Licensing and royalty revenue	16,015	770	17,675	1,461
Total revenue	38,470	120,428	75,345	183,012
Expenses:				
Research, development and patent expenses	77,573	68,007	158,536	132,454
General and administrative	9,824	7,775	20,386	15,241
Total operating expenses	87,397	75,782	178,922	147,695
Income (loss) from operations	(48,927)	44,646	(103,577)	35,317
Other income (expense):				
Investment income	1,466	918	2,921	1,762
Interest expense	(9,625)	(9,127)	(19,115)	(18,148)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	(57,086)	36,437	(119,771)	18,931
Income tax benefit (expense)	231	(789)	(1)	—
Net income (loss)	$ (56,855)	$ 35,648	$ (119,772)	$ 18,931
Basic net income (loss) per share	$ (0.47)	$ 0.30	$ (0.99)	$ 0.16
Diluted net income (loss) per share	$ (0.47)	$ 0.29	$ (0.99)	$ 0.15
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share	120,798	119,742	120,698	119,348
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share	120,798	127,779	120,698	124,061

See accompanying notes.

IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Net income (loss)	$ (56,855)	$ 35,648	$ (119,772)	$ 18,931
Unrealized losses on securities, net of tax	(10,738)	(28,703)	(13,288)	(21,336)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (67,593)	$ 6,945	$ (133,060)	$ (2,405)

See accompanying notes.

IONIS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ (119,772)	$ 18,931
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,715	3,406
Amortization of patents	774	648
Amortization of licenses	1	937
Amortization of premium on investments, net	3,793	3,377
Amortization of debt issuance costs	601	555
Amortization of 2¾ percent convertible senior notes discount	1,254	1,146
Amortization of 1 percent convertible senior notes discount	10,455	9,672
Amortization of long-term financing liability for leased facility	3,345	3,327
Stock-based compensation expense	39,364	26,910
Non-cash losses related to patents, licensing and property, plant and equipment	464	166
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contracts receivable	10,610	639
Inventories	(769)	(492)
Other current and long-term assets	(2,576)	(14,629)
Accounts payable	(12,436)	(8,197)
Accrued compensation	(8,624)	(4,387)
Deferred rent	101	167
Accrued liabilities	(9,133)	(6,698)
Deferred contract revenue	(30,719)	(13,097)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(109,552)	22,381
Investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(81,814)	(240,570)
Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments	180,158	187,522
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(3,263)	(3,940)
Acquisition of licenses and other assets, net	(2,195)	(1,749)
Net cash used in investing activities	92,886	(58,737)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from equity awards	4,120	18,035
Principal payments on debt and capital lease obligations	(3,717)	(5,190)
Net cash provided by financing activities	403	12,845
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(16,263)	(23,511)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	128,797	142,998
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 112,534	$ 119,487
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	$ 3,414	$ 3,377
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Amounts accrued for capital and patent expenditures	$ 1,662	$ 1,166

See accompanying notes.

1. Basis of Presentation

We prepared the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 on the same basis as the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015. We included all normal recurring adjustments in the financial statements, which we considered necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position at such dates and our operating results and cash flows for those periods. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire year. For more complete financial information, these financial statements, and notes thereto, should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

In the condensed consolidated financial statements we included the accounts of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("we", "us" or "our") and our wholly owned subsidiary, Akcea Therapeutics, Inc., which we incorporated in December 2014.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition

We generally recognize revenue when we have satisfied all contractual obligations and are reasonably assured of collecting the resulting receivable. We are often entitled to bill our customers and receive payment from our customers in advance of recognizing the revenue. In the instances in which we have received payment from our customers in advance of recognizing revenue, we include the amounts in deferred revenue on our consolidated condensed balance sheet.

Arrangements with multiple deliverables

Our collaboration agreements typically contain multiple elements, or deliverables, including technology licenses or options to obtain technology licenses, research and development services, and in certain cases manufacturing services, and we allocate the consideration to each unit of accounting based on the relative selling price of each deliverable.

Identifying deliverables and units of accounting

We evaluate the deliverables in our collaboration agreements to determine whether they meet the criteria to be accounted for as separate units of accounting or whether they should be combined with other deliverables and accounted for as a single unit of accounting. When the delivered items in an arrangement have "stand-alone value" to our customer, we account for the deliverables as separate units of accounting. Delivered items have stand-alone value if they are sold separately by any vendor or the customer could resell the delivered items on a stand-alone basis. For example, in May 2015, we entered into an exclusive license agreement with Bayer to develop and commercialize IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ for the prevention of thrombosis. As part of the agreement, Bayer paid us a $100 million upfront payment in the second quarter of 2015. We are also eligible to receive milestone payments and tiered royalties on gross margins of IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$. We are responsible for completing the ongoing development services for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ and for providing an initial supply of active pharmaceutical ingredient, or API. Bayer is responsible for all other development and commercialization activities for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$. Since this agreement has multiple elements, we evaluated the deliverables in this arrangement when we entered into the agreement and determined that certain deliverables have stand-alone value. Below is a list of the three units of accounting under our agreement:

- The exclusive license we granted to Bayer to develop and commercialize IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ for the treatment of thrombosis;
- The development services we agreed to perform for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$; and
- The initial supply of API.

We determined that each of these three units of accounting have stand-alone value. The license we granted to Bayer has stand-alone value because it gives Bayer the exclusive right to develop IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ or to sublicense its rights. The development services and the initial supply of API each have stand-alone value because Bayer or another third party could provide these items without our assistance.

Measurement and allocation of arrangement consideration

Our collaborations may provide for various types of payments to us including upfront payments, funding of research and development, milestone payments, licensing fees and royalties on product sales. We initially allocate the amount of consideration that is fixed and determinable at the time the agreement is entered into and exclude contingent consideration. We allocate the consideration to each unit of accounting based on the relative selling price of each deliverable. We use the following hierarchy of values to estimate the selling price of each deliverable: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value; (ii) third-party evidence of selling price; and (iii) best estimate of selling price, or BESP. BESP reflects our best estimate of what the selling price would be if we regularly sold the deliverable on a stand-alone basis. We recognize the revenue allocated to each unit of accounting as we deliver the related goods or services. If we determine that we should treat certain deliverables as a single unit of accounting, then we recognize the revenue ratably over our estimated period of performance.

We determined that the allocable arrangement consideration for the Bayer collaboration was $100 million and we allocated it based on the relative BESP of each unit of accounting. We engaged a third party, independent valuation expert to assist us with determining BESP. We estimated the selling price of the license granted for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ by using the relief from royalty method. Under this method, we estimated the amount of income, net of taxes, for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$. We then discounted the projected income to present value. The significant inputs we used to determine the projected income of the license included:

- Estimated future product sales;
- Estimated royalties on future product sales;
- Contractual milestone payments;
- Expenses we expect to incur;
- Income taxes; and
- An appropriate discount rate.

We estimated the selling price of the ongoing development services by using our internal estimates of the cost to perform the specific services and estimates of expected cash outflows to third parties for services and supplies over the expected period that we will perform the development services. The significant inputs we used to determine the selling price of the ongoing development services included:

- The number of internal hours we will spend performing these services;
- The estimated cost of work we will perform;
- The estimated cost of work that we will contract with third parties to perform; and
- The estimated cost of drug product we will use.

We determine the selling price of our API consistently for all of our partnerships. On an annual basis, we calculate our fully absorbed cost to manufacture API. We then determine the unit price we will charge our partners by dividing our fully absorbed costs by the quantity of API we expect to produce during the year.

For purposes of determining BESP of the services we will perform and the API in our Bayer transaction, accounting guidance required us to include a markup for a reasonable profit margin.

Based on the units of accounting under the agreement, we allocated the $100 million upfront payment from Bayer as follows:

- $91.2 million to the IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ exclusive license;
- $4.3 million for ongoing development services; and
- $4.5 million for the delivery of API.

Assuming a constant selling price for the other elements in the arrangement, if there was an assumed ten percent increase or decrease in the estimated selling price of the IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ license, we determined that the revenue we would have allocated to the IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ license would change by approximately one percent, or $0.9 million, from the amount we recorded.

Timing of revenue recognition

We recognize revenue as we deliver each item under the arrangement and the related revenue is realizable and earned. For example, we recognized revenue for the exclusive license we granted Bayer for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ in the second quarter of 2015 because that was when we delivered the license. We also recognize revenue over time. Our collaborative agreements typically include a research and/or development project plan outlining the activities the agreement requires each party to perform during the collaboration. We must estimate our period of performance when the agreements we enter into do not clearly define such information. We estimate the period of time over which we will complete the activities for which we are responsible and use that period of time as our period of performance for purposes of revenue recognition. We then recognize revenue ratably over such period. We have made estimates of our continuing obligations under numerous agreements and in certain instances the timing of satisfying these obligations change as the development plans for our drugs progress. Accordingly, our estimates may change in the future. If our estimates and judgments change over the course of our collaboration agreements, it may affect the timing and amount of revenue that we recognize in future periods.

The following are the periods over which we are recognizing revenue for each of our units of accounting under our Bayer agreement:

- We recognized the portion of the consideration attributed to the IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ license immediately because we delivered the license and earned the revenue;
- We are recognizing the amount attributed to the ongoing development services for IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$ over the period of time we are performing the services; and
- We will recognize the amount attributed to the API supply when we deliver it to Bayer. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized $3.2 million related to a portion of the API we delivered to Bayer during the first half of 2016.

Multiple agreements

From time to time, we may enter into separate agreements at or near the same time with the same customer. We evaluate such agreements to determine whether they should be accounted for individually as distinct arrangements or whether the separate agreements are, in substance, a single multiple element arrangement. We evaluate whether the negotiations are conducted jointly as part of a single negotiation, whether the deliverables are interrelated or interdependent, whether fees in one arrangement are tied to performance in another arrangement, and whether elements in one arrangement are essential to another arrangement. Our evaluation involves significant judgment to determine whether a group of agreements might be so closely related that they are, in effect, part of a single arrangement. For example, in 2012 and 2013, we entered into four collaboration agreements with Biogen:

- In January 2012, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Biogen to develop and commercialize nusinersen for spinal muscular atrophy, or SMA. As part of the collaboration, we received a $29 million upfront payment and we are responsible for global development of nusinersen through completion of Phase 2/3 clinical trials.

- In June 2012, we entered into a second and separate collaboration agreement with Biogen to develop and commercialize a novel antisense drug targeting DMPK, or dystrophia myotonica-protein kinase. As part of the collaboration, we received a $12 million upfront payment and we are responsible for global development of the drug through the completion of a Phase 2 clinical trial.

- In December 2012, we entered into a third and separate collaboration agreement with Biogen to discover and develop antisense drugs against three targets to treat neurological or neuromuscular disorders. As part of the collaboration, we received a $30 million upfront payment and we are responsible for the discovery of a lead antisense drug for each of three targets.

- In September 2013, we entered into a fourth and separate collaboration agreement with Biogen to leverage antisense technology to advance the treatment of neurological diseases. We granted Biogen exclusive rights to the use of our antisense technology to develop therapies for neurological diseases as part of this broad collaboration. We received a $100 million upfront payment and we are responsible for discovery and early development through the completion of a Phase 2 clinical trial for each antisense drug identified during the six-year term of this collaboration, while Biogen is responsible for the creation and development of small molecule treatments and biologics.

Under our collaboration agreement, in July 2016, Biogen exercised its option to license nusinersen. Our other three collaboration agreements with Biogen give Biogen the option to license one or more drugs resulting from the specific collaboration. Similar to our collaboration agreement for nusinersen, if Biogen exercises an option, it will pay us a license fee and will assume future development, regulatory and commercialization responsibilities for the licensed drug. We are also eligible to receive milestone payments associated with the research and/or development of the drugs prior to licensing, milestone payments if Biogen achieves pre-specified regulatory milestones, and royalties on any product sales from any drugs resulting from these collaborations.

We evaluated all four of the Biogen agreements to determine whether we should account for them as separate agreements. We determined that we should account for the agreements separately because we conducted the negotiations independently of one another, each agreement focuses on different drugs, there are no interrelated or interdependent deliverables, there are no provisions in any of these agreements that are essential to the other agreement, and the payment terms and fees under each agreement are independent of each other.

Milestone payments

Our collaborations often include contractual milestones, which typically relate to the achievement of pre-specified development, regulatory and/ or commercialization events. These three categories of milestone events reflect the three stages of the life-cycle of our drugs, which we describe in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Prior to the first stage in the life-cycle of our drugs, we perform a significant amount of work using our proprietary antisense technology to design chemical compounds that interact with specific genes that are good targets for drug discovery. From these research efforts, we hope to identify a development candidate. The designation of a development candidate is the first stage in the life-cycle of our drugs. A development candidate is a chemical compound that has demonstrated the necessary safety and efficacy in preclinical animal studies to warrant further study in humans.

During the first step of the development stage, we or our partners study our drugs in Investigational New Drug, or IND,
-enabling studies, which are animal studies intended to support an IND application and/or the foreign equivalent. An approved IND allows us or our partners to study our development candidate in humans. If the regulatory agency approves the IND, we or our partners initiate Phase 1 clinical trials in which we typically enroll a small number of healthy volunteers to ensure the development candidate is safe for use in patients. If we or our partners determine that a development candidate is safe based on the Phase 1 data, we or our partners initiate Phase 2 studies that are generally larger scale studies in patients with the primary intent of determining the efficacy of the development candidate.

The final step in the development stage is Phase 3 studies to gather the necessary safety and efficacy data to request marketing authorization from the Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, and/or foreign equivalents. The Phase 3 studies typically involve large numbers of patients and can take up to several years to complete. If the data gathered during the trials demonstrates acceptable safety and efficacy results, we or our partner will submit an application to the FDA and/or its foreign equivalents for marketing authorization. This stage of the drug’s life-cycle is the regulatory stage.

If a drug achieves marketing authorization, it moves into the commercialization stage, during which our partner will market and sell the drug to patients. Although our partner will ultimately be responsible for marketing and selling the partnered drug, our efforts to discover and develop a drug that is safe, effective and reliable contributes significantly to our partner's ability to successfully sell the drug. The FDA and its foreign equivalents have the authority to impose significant restrictions on an approved drug through the product label and on advertising, promotional and distribution activities. Therefore, our efforts designing and executing the necessary animal and human studies are critical to obtaining claims in the product label from the regulatory agencies that would allow us or our partner to successfully commercialize our drug. Further, the patent protection afforded our drugs as a result of our initial patent applications and related prosecution activities in the United States and foreign jurisdictions are critical to our partner's ability to sell our drugs without competition from generic drugs. The potential sales volume of an approved drug is dependent on several factors including the size of the patient population, market penetration of the drug, and the price charged for the drug.

Generally, the milestone events contained in our partnership agreements coincide with the progression of our drugs from development, to marketing authorization and then to commercialization. The process of successfully discovering a new development candidate, having it approved and ultimately sold for a profit is highly uncertain. As such, the milestone payments we may earn from our partners involve a significant degree of risk to achieve. Therefore, as a drug progresses through the stages of its life-cycle, the value of the drug generally increases.

Development milestones in our partnerships may include the following types of events:

- Designation of a development candidate. Following the designation of a development candidate, IND-enabling animal studies for a new development candidate generally take 12 to 18 months to complete;
- Initiation of a Phase 1 clinical trial. Generally, Phase 1 clinical trials take one to two years to complete;
- Initiation or completion of a Phase 2 clinical trial. Generally, Phase 2 clinical trials take one to three years to complete;
- Initiation or completion of a Phase 3 clinical trial. Generally, Phase 3 clinical trials take two to four years to complete.

Regulatory milestones in our partnerships may include the following types of events:

- Filing of regulatory applications for marketing authorization such as a New Drug Application, or NDA, in the United States or a Marketing Authorization Application, or MAA, in Europe. Generally, it takes six to twelve months to prepare and submit regulatory filings.
- Marketing authorization in a major market, such as the United States, Europe or Japan. Generally it takes one to two years after an application is submitted to obtain authorization from the applicable regulatory agency.

Commercialization milestones in our partnerships may include the following types of events:

- First commercial sale in a particular market, such as in the United States or Europe.
- Product sales in excess of a pre-specified threshold, such as annual sales exceeding $1 billion. The amount of time to achieve this type of milestone depends on several factors including but not limited to the dollar amount of the threshold, the pricing of the product and the pace at which customers begin using the product.

We assess whether a substantive milestone exists at the inception of our agreements. When a substantive milestone is achieved, we recognize revenue related to the milestone payment immediately. For our existing licensing and collaboration agreements in which we are involved in the discovery and/or development of the related drug or provide the partner with access to new technologies we discover, we have determined that the majority of future development, regulatory and commercialization milestones are substantive. For example, we consider most of the milestones associated with our strategic alliance with Biogen substantive because we are using our antisense drug discovery platform to discover and develop new drugs against targets for neurological diseases. We also consider milestones associated with our alliance with Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc. substantive because we provide Alnylam ongoing access to our technology to develop and commercialize RNA interference, or RNAi, therapeutics. In evaluating if a milestone is substantive we consider whether:

- Substantive uncertainty exists as to the achievement of the milestone event at the inception of the arrangement;
- The achievement of the milestone involves substantive effort and can only be achieved based in whole or in part on our performance or the occurrence of a specific outcome resulting from our performance;
- The amount of the milestone payment appears reasonable either in relation to the effort expended or to the enhancement of the value of the delivered items;
- There is no future performance required to earn the milestone; and
- The consideration is reasonable relative to all deliverables and payment terms in the arrangement.

If any of these conditions are not met, we do not consider the milestone to be substantive and we defer recognition of the milestone payment and recognize it as revenue over our estimated period of performance, if any. Further information about our collaborative arrangements can be found in Note 6, *Collaborative Arrangements and Licensing Agreements*.

Licensing and royalty revenue

We often enter into agreements to license and sell our proprietary patent rights on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis in exchange for upfront fees, milestone payments and/or royalties. We generally recognize as revenue immediately those payments for which we have no significant future performance obligations and for which we are reasonably assured of collecting the resulting receivable.

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments

We consider all liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when we purchase them to be cash equivalents. Our short-term investments have initial maturities of greater than three months from date of purchase. We classify our short-term investments as "available-for-sale" and carry them at fair market value based upon prices for identical or similar items on the last day of the fiscal period. We record unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of comprehensive income (loss) and include net realized gains and losses in gain (loss) on investments. We use the specific identification method to determine the cost of securities sold.

We have equity investments in privately and publicly held biotechnology companies that we have received as part of a technology license or collaboration agreement. At June 30, 2016, we held ownership interests of less than 20 percent in each of the respective companies.

We account for our equity investments in publicly held companies at fair value and record unrealized gains and losses related to temporary increases and decreases in the stock of these publicly-held companies as a separate component of comprehensive income (loss). We account for equity investments in privately held companies under the cost method of accounting because we own less than 20 percent and do not have significant influence over their operations. At June 30, 2016, we held two cost method investments in Atlantic Pharmaceuticals Limited and Kastle. Realization of our equity position in these companies is uncertain. When realization of our investment is uncertain, we record a full valuation allowance. In determining if and when a decrease in market value below our cost in our equity positions is temporary or other-than-temporary, we examine historical trends in the stock price, the financial condition of the company, near term prospects of the company and our current need for cash. If we determine that a decline in value in either a public or private investment is other-than-temporary, we recognize an impairment loss in the period in which the other-than-temporary decline occurs.

Inventory valuation

We capitalize the costs of raw materials that we purchase for use in producing our drugs because until we use these raw materials they have alternative future uses. We include in inventory raw material costs for drugs that we manufacture for our partners under contractual terms and that we use primarily in our clinical development activities and drug products. We can use each of our raw materials in multiple products and, as a result, each raw material has future economic value independent of the development status of any single drug. For example, if one of our drugs failed, we could use the raw materials for that drug to manufacture our other drugs. We expense these costs when we deliver the drugs to our partners, or as we provide these drugs for our own clinical trials. We reflect our inventory on the balance sheet at the lower of cost or market value under the first-in, first-out method, or FIFO. We review inventory periodically and reduce the carrying value of items we consider to be slow moving or obsolete to their estimated net realizable value. We consider several factors in estimating the net realizable value, including shelf life of raw materials, alternative uses for our drugs and clinical trial materials, and historical write-offs. We did not record any inventory write-offs for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. Total inventory was $7.7 million and $6.9 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Research, development and patent expenses

Our research and development expenses include wages, benefits, facilities, supplies, external services, clinical trial and manufacturing costs and other expenses that are directly related to our research and development operations. We expense research and development costs as we incur them. When we make payments for research and development services prior to the services being rendered, we record those amounts as prepaid assets on our condensed consolidated balance sheet and we expense them as the services are provided.

We capitalize costs consisting principally of outside legal costs and filing fees related to obtaining patents. We amortize patent costs over the useful life of the patent, beginning with the date the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or foreign equivalent, issues the patent. We review our capitalized patent costs regularly to ensure that they include costs for patents and patent applications that have future value. We evaluate patents and patent applications that we are not actively pursuing and write off any associated costs. We recorded charges primarily related to the write-down of intangible assets of $0.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and $0.4 million and $0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Long-lived assets

We evaluate long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment and patent costs acquired from third parties, for impairment on at least a quarterly basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of such assets.

Use of estimates

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

Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share

We compute basic net income (loss) per share by dividing the net income or loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 we incurred a net loss, therefore we did not include dilutive common equivalent shares in the computation of diluted net loss per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive. Common stock from the following would have had an anti-dilutive effect on net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016:

- Dilutive stock options;
- Unvested restricted stock units;
- Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or ESPP;
- 2¾ percent convertible senior notes; and
- 1 percent convertible senior notes.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, we had net income. As a result, we computed diluted net income per share using the weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during those periods. Diluted common equivalent shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 consisted of the following (in thousands except per share amounts):

Three months ended June 30, 2015	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Income available to common shareholders	$ 35,648	119,742	$ 0.30
Effect of diluted securities:			
Shares issuable upon exercise of stock options		3,974	
Shares issuable upon restricted stock award issuance		376	
Shares issuable related to our ESPP		4	
Shares issuable related to our 2¾ percent notes	1,047	3,683	
Income available to common shareholders, plus assumed conversions	$ 36,695	127,779	$ 0.29

Six months ended June 30, 2015	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
Income available to common shareholders	$ 18,931	119,348	$ 0.16
Effect of diluted securities:			
Shares issuable upon exercise of stock options		4,310	
Shares issuable upon restricted stock award issuance		399	
Shares issuable related to our ESPP		4	
Income available to common shareholders, plus assumed conversions	$ 18,931	124,061	$ 0.15

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, the calculation excludes the 1 percent notes because the effect on diluted earnings per share would be anti-dilutive. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the calculation excludes the 2¾ percent notes because the effect on diluted earnings per share would be anti-dilutive.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

We include unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) along with adjustments we make to reclassify realized gains and losses on investments from other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) to our condensed consolidated statement of operations. The following table summarizes changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Beginning balance accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (16,115)	$ 47,114	$ (13,565)	$ 39,747
Unrealized losses on securities, net of tax (1)	(10,738)	(28,703)	(13,288)	(21,336)
Net current period other comprehensive loss	(10,738)	(28,703)	(13,288)	(21,336)
Ending balance accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (26,853)	$ 18,411	$ (26,853)	$ 18,411

(1) Other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended June 30, 2015 included income tax benefit of $5.1 million. There was no tax expense or benefit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Convertible debt

We account for convertible debt instruments, including our 1 percent and 2¾ percent notes, that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) by separating the liability and equity components of the instruments in a manner that reflects our nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. We determine the carrying amount of the liability component by measuring the fair value of similar debt instruments that do not have the conversion feature. If no similar debt instrument exists, we estimate fair value by using assumptions that market participants would use in pricing a debt instrument, including market interest rates, credit standing, yield curves and volatilities. Determining the fair value of the debt component requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions are judgmental in nature and could have a significant impact on the determination of the debt component, and the associated non-cash interest expense.

We assigned a value to the debt component of our convertible notes equal to the estimated fair value of similar debt instruments without the conversion feature, which resulted in us recording our debt at a discount.

At January 1, 2016, we adopted the amended accounting guidance to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. As a result of this amended guidance, we reclassed our debt issuance costs in all periods presented from other assets to the carrying amount of the related debt liability on our consolidated balance sheet. We are amortizing our debt issuance costs and debt discount over the life of the convertible notes as additional non-cash interest expense utilizing the effective interest method.

Segment information

We have two operating segments, our Ionis Core segment and Akcea Therapeutics, which includes the operations of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Akcea Therapeutics, Inc. We formed Akcea to develop and commercialize drugs for patients with serious cardiometabolic diseases caused by lipid disorders. We provide segment financial information and results for our Ionis Core segment and our Akcea Therapeutics segment based on the segregation of revenues and expenses that our chief decision maker reviews to assess operating performance and to make operating decisions. We use judgments and estimates in determining the allocation of shared expenses to the two segments.

Stock-based compensation expense

We measure stock-based compensation expense for equity-classified awards, principally related to stock options, restricted stock units, or RSUs, and stock purchase rights under our ESPP, based on the estimated fair value of the award on the date of grant. We recognize the value of the portion of the award that we ultimately expect to vest as stock-based compensation expense over the requisite service period in our condensed consolidated statements of operations. We reduce stock-based compensation expense for estimated forfeitures at the time of grant and revise in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

We use the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of stock options granted and stock purchase rights under our ESPP. The expected term of stock options granted represents the period of time that we expect them to be outstanding. We estimate the expected term of options granted based on historical exercise patterns. For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, we used the following weighted-average assumptions in our Black-Scholes calculations:

Employee Stock Options:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**
Risk-free interest rate	1.5%	1.5%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Volatility	58.4%	53.6%
Expected life	4.5 years	4.5 years

ESPP:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**
Risk-free interest rate	0.5%	0.1%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Volatility	69.4%	56.2%
Expected life	6 months	6 months

The fair value of RSUs is based on the market price of our common stock on the date of grant. RSUs vest annually over a four-year period. The weighted-average grant date fair value of RSUs granted to employees for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was $43.79 per share.

We did not grant stock options or RSUs to our Board of Directors during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands). Our consolidated non-cash stock-based compensation expense includes $3.1 million and $1.0 million of stock-based compensation expense for Akcea employees for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and $6.3 million and $1.5 million of stock-based compensation expense for Akcea employees for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Research, development and patent expenses	$ 14,492	$ 10,465	$ 29,262	$ 20,951
General and administrative	4,768	3,140	10,102	5,959
Total non-cash stock-based compensation expense	$ 19,260	$ 13,605	$ 39,364	$ 26,910

The amount of non-cash stock-based compensation expense we recognized in the first half of 2016 has increased compared to the same period in 2015 because the average fair value of unvested stock options has risen due to the increase in the exercise price of the stock options we have granted over the past several years. As of June 30, 2016, total unrecognized estimated non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock options and RSUs was $75.0 million and $20.8 million, respectively. We will adjust total unrecognized compensation cost for future changes in estimated forfeitures. We expect to recognize the cost of non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock options and RSUs over a weighted average amortization period of 1.4 years and 1.6 years, respectively.

Impact of recently issued accounting standards

In May 2014, the FASB issued accounting guidance on the recognition of revenue from customers. Under this guidance, an entity will recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects what the entity expects in exchange for the goods or services. This guidance also requires more detailed disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The guidance as originally issued is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within that year, beginning after December 15, 2016. In July 2015, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance to allow for an optional one year deferral from the original effective date. As a result, we will adopt this guidance beginning on January 1, 2018. The guidance allows us to select one of two methods of adoption, either the full retrospective approach, meaning the guidance would be applied to all periods presented, or modified retrospective, meaning the cumulative effect of applying the guidance would be recognized as an adjustment to our opening accumulated deficit balance. We are currently determining the adoption method and the effects the adoption will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued accounting guidance on how and when to disclose going-concern uncertainties in the financial statements. This guidance will require us to perform interim and annual assessments to determine our ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date that we issue our financial statements. The guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within that year, beginning after December 15, 2016. We will adopt this guidance in our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2017. We do not expect this guidance to have any effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued amended accounting guidance related to the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of certain financial instruments. The amended guidance requires us to measure and record equity investments, except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting that have a readily determinable fair value, at fair value and for us to recognize the changes in fair value in our net income (loss), instead of recognizing unrealized gains and losses through accumulated other comprehensive income, as we currently do under the existing guidance. The amended guidance also changes several disclosure requirements for financial instruments, including the methods and significant assumptions we use to estimate fair value. The guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within that year, beginning after December 15, 2017. We will adopt this guidance on January 1, 2018 and we will make any adjustments to beginning balances through a cumulative-effect adjustment to accumulated deficit on that date. We are currently determining the effects the adoption will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued amended accounting guidance related to leasing, which requires us to record all leases longer than one year on our balance sheet. When we record leases on our balance sheet under the new guidance, we will record a liability with a value equal to the present value of payments we will make over the life of the lease and an asset representing the underlying leased asset. The new accounting guidance requires us to determine if our leases are operating or financing leases, similar to current accounting guidance. We will record expense for operating type leases on a straight-line basis as an operating expense and we will record expense for finance type leases as interest expense. The new lease standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. We must adopt the new standard on a modified retrospective basis, which requires us to reflect our leases on our consolidated balance sheet for the earliest comparative period presented. We are currently assessing the timing of adoption as well as the effects it will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued amended guidance to simplify certain aspects of share-based payment accounting. The amended share-based payment standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted in any interim or annual period. We will adopt this guidance on January 1, 2017. We are currently assessing the adoption methods as well as the effects this amended guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures. The following are the main aspects of the updated guidance that will impact us:

- *Recognition of excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies:* The amended guidance requires us to recognize excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as income tax expense or benefit in our statement of operations on a prospective basis.

- *Classification of certain share-based payment activities on our statement of cash flows:* The amended guidance requires us to classify the following items on our statement of cash flows as follows:
  - We will classify excess tax benefits as an operating activity. We may adopt this update either prospectively in the period of adoption or adjust our cash flow statement for each period we present.
  - We will classify amounts we withhold in shares for the payment of employee taxes as a financing activity. For this update, we must adjust our cash flow statement for each period we present.

- *Accounting for forfeitures:* The amended guidance allows us to choose to account for forfeitures when they occur or continue to estimate them. If we adopt this change and begin accounting for forfeitures when they occur, we must adopt it using a modified retrospective approach, which requires us to reflect an adjustment on our consolidated balance sheet through a cumulative-effect adjustment to our stockholders' equity at the beginning of the period of adoption.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance that changes the measurement of credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments. If we have credit losses, this updated guidance requires us to record allowances for these instruments under a new expected credit loss model. This model requires us to estimate the lifetime expected credit loss, which represents the portion of the amortized cost basis we do not expect to collect. This change will result in us remeasuring our allowance in each reporting period we have credit losses. The new standard is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. When we adopt the new standard, we will make any adjustments to beginning balances through a cumulative-effect adjustment to accumulated deficit on that date. We are currently assessing the timing of adoption as well as the effects it will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

3. Investments

As of June 30, 2016, we had primarily invested our excess cash in debt instruments of the U.S. Treasury, financial institutions, corporations, and U.S. government agencies with strong credit ratings and an investment grade rating at or above A-1, P-1 or F-1 by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or S&P, or Fitch, respectively. We have established guidelines relative to diversification and maturities that maintain safety and liquidity. We periodically review and modify these guidelines to maximize trends in yields and interest rates without compromising safety and liquidity.

The following table summarizes the contract maturity of the available-for-sale securities we held as of June 30, 2016:

One year or less	55%
After one year but within two years	32%
After two years but within three and a half years	13%
Total	100%

As illustrated above, at June 30, 2016, 87 percent of our available-for-sale securities had a maturity of less than two years.

All of our available-for-sale securities are available to us for use in our current operations. As a result, we categorize all of these securities as current assets even though the stated maturity of some individual securities may be one year or more beyond the balance sheet date.

At June 30, 2016, we had an ownership interest of less than 20 percent in two private companies and two public companies with which we conduct business. The privately-held companies are Atlantic Pharmaceuticals Limited and Kastle and the publicly-traded companies are Antisense Therapeutics Limited and Regulus. We account for equity investments in the privately-held companies under the cost method of accounting and we account for equity investments in the publicly-traded companies at fair value. We record unrealized gains and losses as a separate component of comprehensive income (loss) and include net realized gains and losses in gain (loss) on investments.

The following is a summary of our investments (in thousands):

June 30, 2016	Cost (1)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 179,005	$ 52	$ (82)	$ 178,975
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies	44,765	15	—	44,780
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury	13,063	11	—	13,074
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states (2)	88,043	12	(92)	87,963
Total securities with a maturity of one year or less	324,876	90	(174)	324,792
Corporate debt securities	191,442	945	(165)	192,222
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies	31,950	5	(1)	31,954
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury	8,983	14	—	8,997
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states	29,682	78	(26)	29,734
Total securities with a maturity of more than one year	262,057	1,042	(192)	262,907
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 586,933	$ 1,132	$ (366)	$ 587,699
Equity securities:				
Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	$ 7,162	$ 1,888	$ (833)	$ 8,217
Total equity securities	$ 7,162	$ 1,888	$ (833)	$ 8,217
Total available-for-sale and equity securities	$ 594,095	$ 3,020	$ (1,199)	$ 595,916

December 31, 2015	Cost (1)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate debt securities	$ 181,670	$ 5	$ (250)	$ 181,425
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies	50,559	1	(19)	50,541
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury	2,604	—	(3)	2,601
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states (2)	79,414	18	(88)	79,344
Total securities with a maturity of one year or less	314,247	24	(360)	313,911
Corporate debt securities	258,703	3	(1,705)	257,001
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies	38,956	—	(244)	38,712
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states	48,552	3	(243)	48,312
Total securities with a maturity of more than one year	346,211	6	(2,192)	344,025
Total available-for-sale securities	$ 660,458	$ 30	$ (2,552)	$ 657,936
Equity securities:				
Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	$ 7,162	$ 17,630	$ —	$ 24,792
Total equity securities	$ 7,162	$ 17,630	$ —	$ 24,792
Total available-for-sale and equity securities	$ 667,620	$ 17,660	$ (2,552)	$ 682,728

(1) Our available-for-sale securities are held at amortized cost.

(2) Includes investments classified as cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Investments we consider to be temporarily impaired at June 30, 2016 were as follows (in thousands):

		Less than 12 months of temporary impairment		More than 12 months of temporary impairment		Total temporary impairment	
	Number of Investments	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Corporate debt securities	103	$ 96,050	$ (65)	$ 43,526	$ (182)	$ 139,576	$ (247)
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies	2	4,999	(1)	—	—	4,999	(1)
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states	89	42,285	(42)	18,897	(76)	61,182	(118)
Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	1	2,168	(833)	—	—	2,168	(833)
Total temporarily impaired securities	195	$ 145,502	$ (941)	$ 62,423	$ (258)	$ 207,925	$ (1,199)

We believe that the decline in value of these securities is temporary and for our debt securities is primarily related to the change in market interest rates since purchase. We believe it is more likely than not that we will be able to hold our debt securities to maturity. Therefore we anticipate full recovery of our debt securities' amortized cost basis at maturity. A portion of our equity investment in Regulus declined below our cost basis during the latter part of June 2016. We believe that the decline is temporary and we have the intent and ability to continue to hold this investment to allow for its recovery in market value.

4. Fair Value Measurements

We use a three-tier fair value hierarchy to prioritize the inputs used in our fair value measurements. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, which includes our money market funds and treasury securities classified as available-for-sale securities and our investment in equity securities in publicly-held biotechnology companies; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable, which includes our fixed income securities and commercial paper classified as available-for-sale securities; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring us to develop our own assumptions. The majority of our securities have been classified as Level 2. We obtain the fair value of our Level 2 investments from our custodian bank or from a professional pricing service. We validate the fair value of our Level 2 investments by understanding the pricing model used by the custodian banks or professional pricing service provider and comparing that fair value to the fair value based on observable market prices. During the six months ended June 30, 2016, there were no transfers between our Level 1 and Level 2 investments. We recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

We measure the following major security types at fair value on a recurring basis. The following summary breaks down the fair-value hierarchy that we valued each security with at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	At June 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Cash equivalents (1)	$ 68,737	$ 68,737	$ —
Corporate debt securities (2)	371,197	—	371,197
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies (3)	76,734	—	76,734
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury (2)	22,071	22,071	—
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states (4)	117,697	—	117,697
Investment in Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	8,217	8,217	—
Total	$ 664,653	$ 99,025	$ 565,628

	At December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Cash equivalents (1)	$ 88,902	$ 88,902	$ —
Corporate debt securities (2)	438,426	—	438,426
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies (2)	89,253	—	89,253
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury (2)	2,601	2,601	—
Debt securities issued by states of the U.S. and political subdivisions of the states (4)	127,656	—	127,656
Investment in Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	24,792	24,792	—
Total	$ 771,630	$ 116,295	$ 655,335

(1) Included in cash and cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(2) Included in short-term investments on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(3) At June 30, 2016, $16.0 million was included in cash and cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet, with the difference included in short-term investments on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(4) At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, $20.1 million and $7.5 million, respectively, were included in cash and cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet, with the difference included in short-term investments on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

We did not have investments that were valued with significant unobservable inputs, or Level 3 investments, at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Other Fair Value Disclosures

Our 1 percent and 2¾ percent notes had a fair value of $350.6 million and $89.8 million, respectively, at June 30, 2016. We determine the fair value of our notes based on quoted market prices for these notes, which are Level 2 measurements because the notes do not trade regularly.

5. Line of Credit Arrangement

In June 2015, we entered into a five-year revolving line of credit agreement with Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association, or Morgan Stanley. Under the credit agreement, we can borrow up to a maximum of $30 million of revolving credit for general working capital purposes. Under the credit agreement interest is payable monthly in arrears on the outstanding principal at a rate based on our option of:

(i) a floating rate equal to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, in effect plus 1.25 percent per annum;
(ii) a fixed rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.25 percent for a period of one, two, three, four, six, or twelve months as elected by us; or
(iii) a fixed rate equal to the LIBOR swap rate during the period of the loan.

Additionally, we will pay 0.25 percent per annum, payable quarterly in arrears, for any amount unused under the credit facility beginning after June 2016. As of June 30, 2016 we had $8.5 million in outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, which we used to fund our capital equipment needs in 2015 and is consistent with our historical practice to finance these costs. As of June 30, 2016, our outstanding borrowings under this credit facility were at a weighted average interest rate of 1.72 percent.

The credit agreement includes customary affirmative and negative covenants and restrictions. We are in compliance with all covenants of the credit agreement.

6. Collaborative Arrangements and Licensing Agreements

Below, we have included our collaborations with substantive changes during the first half of 2016 from those included in Note 6 of our audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Strategic Partnership

Biogen

We have established four strategic collaborations with Biogen focused on using antisense technology to advance the treatment of neurological and neuromuscular disorders. These collaborations combine our expertise in creating antisense drugs with Biogen's expertise in developing therapies for neurological disorders. We and Biogen are currently developing six drugs to treat neurological diseases under these collaborations, including nusinersen, IONIS-DMPK-2.5_{Rx}, IONIS-$SOD1_{Rx}$, and three drugs to treat undisclosed neurodegenerative diseases, IONIS-$BIIB4_{Rx}$, IONIS-$BIIB5_{Rx}$ and IONIS-$BIIB6_{Rx}$. In addition to these six drugs, we and Biogen are evaluating numerous additional targets for the development of drugs to treat neurological diseases.

Nusinersen

In January 2012, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Biogen to develop and commercialize nusinersen for the treatment of SMA. Recently we announced that nusinersen met the primary endpoint pre-specified for the interim analysis of ENDEAR, our Phase 3 trial evaluating nusinersen in infantile-onset (consistent with Type 1) SMA. The analysis found that infants receiving nusinersen experienced a statistically significant improvement in the achievement of motor milestones compared to those who did not receive treatment. Nusinersen demonstrated an acceptable safety profile in the trial. As a result of these findings, Biogen exercised its option to develop and commercialize nusinersen globally and paid us a $75 million license fee in July 2016. Based on the results of the pre-specified interim analysis, the ENDEAR study will be stopped and participants will be able to transition into the SHINE open-label study in which all patients receive nusinersen. Additionally, participants enrolled in the sham-controlled arm of EMBRACE, a Phase 2 study which also included infantile-onset patients, will have the opportunity to receive nusinersen. The other studies in the nusinersen program, including CHERISH (later-onset consistent with Type 2) and NURTURE (pre-symptomatic infants), will continue as planned in order to collect the data to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of nusinersen in these populations. Biogen is now responsible for all nusinersen development, regulatory and commercialization activities and costs. We will complete the Phase 3 studies and work with Biogen on regulatory filings. We will also work together to transition the clinical programs for nusinersen that we are conducting to Biogen. We and Biogen are well along in preparing the U.S. and E.U. regulatory dossiers, and Biogen plans to file marketing applications in the U.S. and E.U. in the next few months, with other countries to follow.

Under the terms of the agreement, we received an upfront payment of $29 million, which we are amortizing through February 2017. Over the term of the collaboration, we are eligible to receive up to an additional $346 million in a license fee and payments, including up to $121 million in substantive milestone and other payments associated with the clinical development of nusinersen prior to licensing and up to $150 million in substantive milestone payments if Biogen achieves pre-specified regulatory milestones. We are also eligible to receive tiered royalties up to the mid-teens on any sales of nusinersen. We have exclusively in-licensed patents related to nusinersen from Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and the University of Massachusetts. We will pay Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory and the University of Massachusetts nominal amounts when we receive sublicense revenue and milestone payments and a low single digit royalty on sales of nusinersen.

From inception through June 2016, we have received more than $160 million in payments for advancing nusinersen. In the first half of 2016, we earned $11.5 million in milestone payments for advancing nusinersen. In July 2016 we received $75 million from Biogen when Biogen licensed nusinersen, which is not included in our second quarter revenue and cash amounts. We will earn the next milestone payment of up to $60 million if Biogen receives regulatory approval for nusinersen.

Neurology

In December 2012, we and Biogen entered into a third and separate collaboration agreement to develop and commercialize novel antisense drugs to up to three targets to treat neurological or neuromuscular diseases. We are responsible for the development of each of the drugs through the completion of the initial Phase 2 clinical study for such drug. Biogen has the option to license a drug from each of the three programs through the completion of the first Phase 2 study for each program. We are currently advancing IONIS-BIIB4$_{Rx}$ under this collaboration. If Biogen exercises its option for a drug, it will assume all further global development, regulatory and commercialization responsibilities for that drug. Under the terms of the agreement, we received an upfront payment of $30 million, which we are amortizing through December 2020. Over the term of the collaboration, we are eligible to receive up to an additional $259 million in a license fee and substantive milestone payments per program. We are eligible to receive up to $59 million in development milestone payments to support research and development of each program, including amounts related to the cost of clinical trials. We are also eligible to receive up to $130 million in milestone payments per program if Biogen achieves pre-specified regulatory milestones. In addition, we are eligible to receive tiered royalties up to the mid-teens on sales from any drugs resulting from each of the three programs. From inception through June 2016, we have received $43 million in payments under this collaboration. In February 2016, we earned a $3 million milestone payment for further advancing IONIS-BIIB4$_{Rx}$. We will earn the next milestone payment of up to $10 million for the continued development of IONIS-BIIB4$_{Rx}$.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we earned revenue of $9.4 million and $30.7 million, respectively from our relationship with Biogen. This revenue represented 25 percent and 41 percent of our total revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. In comparison, we earned revenue of $17.8 million and $57.0 million for the same periods in 2015, respectively, which represented 15 percent and 31 percent of our total revenue for those periods, respectively. Our condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2016 included deferred revenue of $79.4 million related to our relationship with Biogen.

Research, Development and Commercialization Partners

GSK

In March 2010, we entered into an alliance with GSK using our antisense drug discovery platform to discover and develop new drugs against targets for rare and serious diseases, including infectious diseases and some conditions causing blindness. Our alliance currently comprises five drugs in development, including our Phase 3 drug IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$. We are responsible for completing the Phase 3 study we are currently conducting for IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$. GSK has the option to license IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$. If GSK exercises its option it will pay us a license fee. GSK has the exclusive option to license the other drugs resulting from this alliance at Phase 2 proof-of-concept for a license fee. If GSK exercises its exclusive option for any drugs resulting from this alliance, it will be responsible for all further global development, regulatory and commercialization activities for such drug. Under the terms of the agreement, we received $38 million in upfront and expansion payments, which we are amortizing through March 2017.

In October 2012, we and GSK amended the original agreement to reflect an accelerated clinical development plan for IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$. We are currently evaluating IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ in a Phase 3 development program. We have completed enrollment in the Phase 3 study in patients with FAP. From inception through June 2016, we have earned $60 million from GSK related to the development of IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, primarily in milestone payments. In addition, under the amended agreement, we and GSK increased the regulatory and commercial milestone payments we can earn should IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ receive marketing authorization and meet pre-agreed sales targets.

In addition to IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, we have four drugs in development with GSK. We are developing two antisense drugs we designed to reduce the production of viral proteins associated with hepatitis B virus, or HBV, infection; IONIS-HBV$_{Rx}$ and IONIS-HBV-L$_{Rx}$, a follow-on drug using our LICA technology. We are also developing IONIS-GSK4-L$_{Rx}$ and IONIS-RHO-2.5$_{Rx}$, which are antisense drugs we designed to treat ocular diseases. In March 2016, we and GSK amended the development plan for IONIS-HBV$_{Rx}$ to allow GSK to conduct all further development activities for this program.

Under our agreement, if GSK successfully develops all five drugs for one or more indications and achieves pre-agreed sales targets, we could receive license fees and substantive milestone payments of more than $1.0 billion, including up to $168.5 million for the achievement of development milestones, up to $363.5 million for the achievement of regulatory milestones and up to $338 million for the achievement of commercialization milestones. Through June 2016, we have received more than $154 million in payments under this alliance with GSK. In the first quarter of 2016, we earned a $1.5 million milestone payment when GSK initiated a Phase 1 study of IONIS-HBV-L$_{Rx}$. We will earn the next milestone payment of up to $1.5 million if we further advance a program under this collaboration. In addition, we are eligible to receive tiered royalties up to the mid-teens on sales from any product that GSK successfully commercializes under this alliance.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we earned revenue of $2.0 million, and $7.0 million, respectively, from our relationship with GSK, which represented five percent and nine percent, respectively, of our total revenue for those periods. In comparison, we earned revenue of $4.3 million and $20.8 million for the same periods in 2015, respectively, which represented four percent and 11 percent of our total revenue for those periods, respectively. Our condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2016 included deferred revenue of $3.9 million related to our relationship with GSK.

Janssen Biotech, Inc., a pharmaceutical company of Johnson & Johnson

In December 2014, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Janssen Biotech, Inc. to discover and develop antisense drugs that can be locally administered, including oral delivery, to treat autoimmune disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. Janssen has the option to license drugs from us through the designation of a development candidate for up to three programs. Prior to option exercise we are responsible for the discovery activities to identify a development candidate. If Janssen exercises an option for one of the programs, it will be responsible for the global development, regulatory and commercial activities under that program. Under the terms of the agreement, we received $35 million in upfront payments, which we are amortizing through December 2018. We are eligible to receive an additional up to nearly $800 million in license fees and substantive milestone payments for these programs, including up to $175 million for the achievement of development milestones, up to $420 million for the achievement of regulatory milestones and up to $180 million for the achievement of commercialization milestones. In addition, we are eligible to receive tiered royalties up to the near teens on sales from any drugs resulting from this collaboration.

From inception through June 2016, we received nearly $37 million in payments under this collaboration with Janssen, not including the $10 million license fee we earned in July 2016 when Janssen licensed IONIS-JBI1-2.5$_{Rx}$ from us. We will earn the next milestone payment of $5 million if Janssen chooses another target to advance under this collaboration.

Kastle Therapeutics

In May 2016, we entered into an agreement with Kastle under which Kastle acquired the global rights to develop and commercialize Kynamro. Kynamro is approved in the United States for use in patients with homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia to reduce low density lipoprotein-cholesterol, apolipoprotein B, total cholesterol and non-high density lipoprotein-cholesterol as an adjunct to lipid lowering medications and diet. Under the terms of the agreement, we are eligible to receive up to $95 million, which includes the $15 million up-front payment we received in May 2016, a $10 million payment in May 2019 and up to $70 million in sales milestones. Beginning in 2017, we are eligible to earn tiered royalties on global sales of Kynamro that average in the mid to low teens. In addition, we also received a 10 percent common equity position in Kastle. Because realization of our equity position is uncertain, we recorded a full valuation allowance. Sanofi Genzyme will earn a three percent royalty on sales of Kynamro and three percent of non-royalty cash payments we receive from Kastle.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we earned revenue of $15 million from our relationship with Kastle, which represented 39 percent and 20 percent of our total revenue for those periods, respectively.

7. Segment Information and Concentration of Business Risk

We have two reportable segments Ionis Core and Akcea Therapeutics, our wholly owned subsidiary. Segment loss from operations includes revenue less operating expenses attributable to each segment.

In our Ionis Core segment we are exploiting a novel drug discovery platform we created to generate a broad pipeline of first-in-class or best-in-class drugs for us and our partners. Our Ionis Core segment generates revenue from a multifaceted partnering strategy.

We formed Akcea to develop and commercialize drugs for patients with serious cardiometabolic diseases caused by lipid disorders. Moving our lipid drugs into a company that we own and control ensures that our core focus at Ionis remains on innovation while allowing us to maintain control over and retain more value from our lipid drugs. To date, Akcea has not earned any revenue.

The following table shows our segment revenue and loss from operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 (in thousands), respectively.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	**Ionis Core**	**Akcea Therapeutics**	**Elimination of Intercompany Activity**	**Total**
Revenue:				
Research and development	$ 22,455	$ —	$ —	$ 22,455
Licensing and royalty	16,015	—	—	16,015
Total segment revenue	$ 38,470	$ —	—	$ 38,470
Loss from operations	$ (34,152)	$ (14,805)	$ 30	$ (48,927)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	**Ionis Core**	**Akcea Therapeutics**	**Elimination of Intercompany Activity**	**Total**
Revenue:				
Research and development	$ 119,658	$ —	$ —	$ 119,658
Licensing and royalty	770	—	—	770
Total segment revenue	$ 120,428	$ —	—	$ 120,428
Income (loss) from operations	$ 53,535	$ (8,919)	$ 30	$ 44,646

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Ionis Core	Akcea Therapeutics	Elimination of Intercompany Activity	Total
Revenue:				
Research and development	$ 57,670	$ —	$ —	$ 57,670
Licensing and royalty	17,675	—	—	17,675
Total segment revenue	$ 75,345	$ —	$ —	$ 75,345
Loss from operations	$ (72,790)	$ (30,847)	$ 60	$ (103,577)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Ionis Core	Akcea Therapeutics	Elimination of Intercompany Activity	Total
Revenue:				
Research and development	$ 181,551	$ —	$ —	$ 181,551
Licensing and royalty	1,461	—	—	1,461
Total segment revenue	$ 183,012	$ —	$ —	$ 183,012
Income (loss) from operations	$ 51,210	$ (15,953)	$ 60	$ 35,317

The following table shows our total assets by segment at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands), respectively.

Total Assets	Ionis Core	Akcea Therapeutics	Elimination of Intercompany Activity	Total
June 30, 2016	$ 883,519	$ 63,728	$ (136,138)	$ 811,109
December 31, 2015	$ 995,852	$ 66,306	$ (114,258)	$ 947,900

We have historically funded our operations from collaborations with corporate partners and a relatively small number of partners have accounted for a significant percentage of our revenue. Revenue from significant partners, which is defined as ten percent or more of our total revenue, was as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Partner A	39 %	0 %	20 %	0 %
Partner B	25 %	15 %	41 %	31 %
Partner C	10 %	76 %	7 %	50 %
Partner D	5 %	4 %	9 %	11 %

Contracts receivables from one and two significant partner(s) comprised approximately 94 percent and 99 percent of our contracts receivables at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

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

In this Report on Form 10-Q, unless the context requires otherwise, "Ionis," "Company," "we," "our," and "us," means Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Akcea Therapeutics, Inc.

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information contained in this Report on Form 10-Q, this Report includes forward-looking statements regarding our business, the business of Akcea Therapeutics, Inc., a subsidiary of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, and the therapeutic and commercial potential of our technologies and products in development, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. Any statement describing our goals, expectations, financial or other projections, intentions or beliefs, is a forward-looking statement and should be considered an at-risk statement. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, particularly those inherent in the process of discovering, developing and commercializing drugs that are safe and effective for use as human therapeutics, and in the endeavor of building a business around such drugs. Our forward-looking statements also involve assumptions that, if they never materialize or prove correct, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in additional detail in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, which is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and is available from us, and those identified within this Item in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 32 of this Report. Although our forward-looking statements reflect the good faith judgment of our management, these statements are based only on facts and factors currently known by us. As a result, you are cautioned not to rely on these forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are leaders in discovering and developing RNA-targeted therapeutics. We have created an efficient and broadly applicable drug discovery platform. Using this platform, we have developed a large, diverse and advanced pipeline of potentially first-in-class and/or best-in-class drugs that we believe can provide high value for patients with significant unmet medical needs. In this way, we believe that we are fundamentally changing medicine with the goal to improve the quality of and save lives.

Recently we announced that nusinersen, our Phase 3 drug for infants and children with SMA, met the primary endpoint pre-specified for the interim analysis of ENDEAR, our Phase 3 trial evaluating nusinersen in infantile-onset (consistent with Type 1) SMA. The analysis found that infants receiving nusinersen experienced a statistically significant improvement in the achievement of motor milestones compared to those who did not receive treatment. Nusinersen demonstrated an acceptable safety profile in the trial. As a result of these findings, Biogen exercised its option to develop and commercialize nusinersen globally and paid us a $75 million license fee in July 2016. Based on the results of the pre-specified interim analysis, the ENDEAR study will be stopped and participants will be able to transition into the SHINE open-label study in which all patients receive nusinersen. Additionally, participants enrolled in the sham-controlled arm of EMBRACE, a Phase 2 study which also included infantile-onset patients, will have the opportunity to receive nusinersen. The other studies in the nusinersen program, including CHERISH (later-onset consistent with Type 2) and NURTURE (pre-symptomatic infants), will continue as planned in order to collect the data to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of nusinersen in these populations. Biogen is now responsible for all nusinersen development, regulatory and commercialization activities and costs. We will complete the Phase 3 studies and work with Biogen on regulatory filings. We will also work together to transition the clinical programs for nusinersen that we are conducting to Biogen. We and Biogen are well along in preparing the U.S. and E.U. regulatory dossiers, and Biogen plans to file marketing applications in the U.S. and E.U. in the next few months, with other countries to follow.

We have also discovered and are developing two other potentially transformational drugs IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, which we believe are close to commercialization. We designed both these drugs to treat patients with orphan diseases who have limited or no therapeutic options. We are developing these two drugs for three different patient populations and we have completed target enrollment in two of the Phase 3 studies for these drugs. We plan to have data from each of these studies in the first half of 2017. We designed IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ to treat patients with transthyretin amyloidosis, or TTR amyloidosis, a fatal disease in which patients experience progressive buildup of amyloid plaque deposits in tissues throughout the body, including peripheral nerves, heart, intestinal tract, kidney and bladder. We designed volanesorsen to treat patients with diseases associated with extremely high levels of triglycerides, including two rare genetic lipid disorders, familial chylomicronemia syndrome, or FCS, and familial partial lipodystrophy, or FPL. We anticipate that the data from our pivotal Phase 3 studies of these drugs, if positive, will support global regulatory filings for each drug. We believe that the significant unmet medical need and the severity of these diseases could warrant a rapid path to market. GSK, our partner for IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, is already preparing to commercialize IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$. Our wholly owned subsidiary, Akcea Therapeutics Inc., or Akcea, is preparing to commercialize volanesorsen. Both of these companies are engaging in pre-commercialization activities to understand the patient journey, build disease awareness with physicians and patients and develop their launch plans.

IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ is potentially a first-in-class and best-in-class drug for the treatment of all forms of transthyretin, or TTR, amyloidosis. It is one drug, given as one subcutaneous injection, once a week. We are evaluating IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ in an ongoing Phase 3 study, NEURO-TTR, in patients with TTR familial amyloid polyneuropathy, or FAP, and more than half of these patients also have TTR amyloid cardiomyopathy. As part of our Phase 3 study, we are evaluating cardiomyopathy in this subset of patients by cardiac imaging and biomarkers which will provide data on cardiovascular endpoints. Together these forms of TTR amyloidosis represent a large potential market for IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$.

Volanesorsen has the potential to significantly improve the lives of patients who, because of their severely elevated triglycerides, are at constant risk of pancreatitis, which can require hospitalization and can be life-threatening. We demonstrated in our Phase 2 studies that volanesorsen robustly reduced ApoC-III and triglycerides in patients, including in FCS patients, and also had a beneficial impact on insulin sensitivity. To maximize the value of volanesorsen and other earlier-stage drugs for serious cardiometabolic diseases caused by lipids, we formed Akcea Therapeutics to focus on developing and commercializing these drugs. Akcea's pipeline includes volanesorsen, IONIS-APO(a)-L$_{Rx}$, IONIS-ANGPTL3-L$_{Rx}$ and IONIS-APOCIII-L$_{Rx}$. Moving these drugs into a company that we own and control allows us to retain substantial value from them and ensures Ionis' core focus remains on innovation. Akcea is building development and commercialization expertise in lipid and cardiometabolic diseases, including highly trained, specialized medical, marketing and sales teams, to successfully commercialize volanesorsen and the other lipid drugs in its pipeline.

In addition to our Phase 3 programs, we have a pipeline of drugs with the potential to be first-in-class and/or best-in-class drugs to treat patients with inadequately treated diseases. Our pipeline has over a dozen drugs in Phase 2 development, and includes drugs to treat patients with diseases spanning numerous therapeutic areas, including severe and rare diseases, viral infections, ocular diseases, metabolic disorders and cardiovascular diseases. We believe that our technology is the most versatile and most efficient drug discovery technology today and we plan to expand the therapeutic reach of our technology by adding three to five new drugs to our pipeline every year. Additionally, we actively patent the advances we have made across all areas of our technology and the drugs we are developing. In this way, we have amassed a substantial intellectual property position that provides us with extensive protection for our drugs and our technology.

We have established alliances with a cadre of leading global pharmaceutical companies that are working alongside us in developing our drugs, advancing our technology and preparing to commercialize our products. Our partners bring resources and expertise that augment and build upon our internal capabilities. We have strategic partnerships with Biogen and AstraZeneca through which we can broadly expand our drug discovery efforts to new disease targets in specific therapeutic areas that are outside of our expertise or in which our partners can provide tools and resources to complement our drug discovery efforts. We also form early stage research and development partnerships that allow us to expand the application of our technology to new therapeutic areas, such as we did with Janssen. Additionally, we form development and commercialization partnerships that enable us to leverage our partner's global expertise and resources needed to support large commercial opportunities, such as we did with Bayer. Lastly, we also work with a consortium of companies that can exploit our drugs and technologies outside our primary areas of focus. We refer to these companies as satellite companies.

Through our partnerships, we have created a broad and sustaining base of potential license fees, upfront payments, milestone payments, royalties, and earn out payments while controlling our drug development expenses. We have the potential to earn significant revenue from all of our partnerships. Since 2007, we have received nearly $1.8 billion in cash from upfront and licensing fees, equity purchase payments, milestone payments and research and development funding from our partnerships. We have the potential to earn more than $11.5 billion in future milestone payments and licensing fees from our current partnerships. We also have the potential to share in the future commercial success of our inventions and drugs resulting from our partnerships through earn out or royalty arrangements.

Financial Highlights

The following is a summary of our financial results (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Total revenue	$ 38,470	$ 120,428	$ 75,345	$ 183,012
Total operating expenses	$ 87,397	$ 75,782	$ 178,922	$ 147,695
Income (loss) from operations	$ (48,927)	$ 44,646	$ (103,577)	$ 35,317
Net income (loss)	$ (56,855)	$ 35,648	$ (119,772)	$ 18,931

We finished the first half of 2016 in a strong financial position with results in line with our expectations. For the first half of 2016 we earned $75.3 million of revenue, including more than $15 million in milestone payments, the majority of which were related to the progression of our Phase 3 program for nusinersen, and $15 million from Kastle. Our revenue fluctuates based on the nature and timing of payments under agreements with our partners.

Consistent with the guidance we have provided, we expect our revenue to be significantly higher in the second half of this year. We are well on our way to achieving our second half projections with the revenue we have already earned in the third quarter from nusinersen and Janssen license fees, which total $85 million. As our partnered programs continue to advance, we have the opportunity to earn additional revenue from milestone payments.

A substantial portion of our development expenses are from our continued Phase 3 programs for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. We are currently conducting five Phase 3 studies and three open-label extension studies for these drugs, of which four of the Phase 3 studies have completed target enrollment. As a result, these Phase 3 studies are now in their most expensive development stage. Our operating expenses for the first half of 2016 were in line with our expectations. As our Phase 3 programs continue to progress in the second half of 2016, we expect the costs associated with these programs to continue to increase modestly. Akcea's operating expenses also increased as it continued to build its commercial infrastructure and advance the pre-commercialization activities necessary to successfully launch volanesorsen within the next couple years and as these activities continue, we expect our expenses in the second half of this year to be modestly higher compared to the first half of 2016. Additionally, our non-cash compensation expense increased due to an increase in the exercise price of the stock options we have granted over the past several years.

Recent Events

Our Corporate and Drug Development Highlights *(Q2 2016 and subsequent activities)*

- We reported positive data from an interim analysis of the ENDEAR Phase 3 study in infant-onset SMA. Biogen paid us a $75 million license fee and plans to file marketing applications in the U.S. and E.U. in the next few months, with other countries to follow.
- We and Dr. Merrill Benson reported positive data from the IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ program at the International Symposium on Amyloidosis, or ISA, meeting. In line with previously reported data from his investigator-initiated study, Dr. Benson observed continued evidence of cardiac disease stabilization in eight TTR cardiomyopathy patients treated for 12 months with IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$.

- We published a paper in Nature Biotechnology on the novel mechanism of action for antisense drugs that significantly expands therapeutic opportunities for the technology.
- We added to our pipeline our first oral antisense drug acting locally in the GI tract for which we earned a $10 million license fee from Janssen.
- We reported positive results from studies in normal volunteers with IONIS-ANGPTL3-L_{Rx} and IONIS-GSK4-L_{Rx} that demonstrated these drugs had similar potency to IONIS-APO(a)-L_{Rx}, confirming the high potency of the LICA platform.
- We reported positive interim data from a Phase 2 dose-optimization study of IONIS-GCGR$_{Rx}$ in patients with type 2 diabetes demonstrating that doses of 75 mg and 50 mg could produce reductions in HbA1c of greater than two percent and one percent, respectively, with minimal to no effects on liver enzyme elevations.
- We reported positive data from a Phase 2 study of IONIS-AR-2.5$_{Rx}$ in patients with prostate cancer showing durable prostate-specific antigen (PSA) responses with prolonged stable disease in heavily pre-treated castrate-resistance prostate cancer patients.
- Ionis and MD Anderson Cancer Center formed a strategic alliance to advance novel cancer therapies.
- Akcea Therapeutics completed enrollment of the Phase 3 COMPASS trial, a study designed to support volanesorsen regulatory filings that is evaluating the effects of volanesorsen on triglyceride lowering in patients with triglycerides greater than 500 mg/dL.
- We sold the global rights to develop and commercialize Kynamro to Kastle Therapeutics and earned a $15 million upfront payment.
- We reported data from our ongoing open-label Phase 2 study of nusinersen in infantile-onset SMA patients at the 2016 AAN meeting as well as the latest progress on multiple new antisense drugs designed to treat neurological diseases.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. As such, we make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable, based upon the information available to us. These judgments involve making estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may significantly impact our quarterly or annual results of operations and financial condition. Each quarter, our senior management reviews the development, selection and disclosure of such estimates with our audit committee of our board of directors. We caution that future events rarely develop exactly as one may expect, and that best estimates may require adjustment.

The significant accounting policies, which we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results, require us to:

- Assess the propriety of revenue recognition and associated deferred revenue;
- Determine the proper valuation of investments in marketable securities and other equity investments;
- Determine the appropriate cost estimates for unbilled preclinical studies and clinical development activities; and
- Estimate our net deferred income tax asset valuation allowance.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates from the information provided in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Results of Operations

Revenue

Total revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $38.5 million and $75.3 million, compared to $120.4 million and $183.0 million for the same periods in 2015. See below for our discussion of the changes in our revenue.

Our revenue fluctuates based on the nature and timing of payments under agreements with our partners and consists primarily of revenue from the amortization of upfront fees, milestone payments and license fees. For example in the third quarter of 2016 we earned a $75 million license fee from Biogen for nusinersen and a $10 million license fee from Janssen for the first development candidate under our collaboration. In the second quarter of 2015 we earned $91.2 million from Bayer related to its license of IONIS-FXI$_{Rx}$.

Research and Development Revenue Under Collaborative Agreements

Research and development revenue under collaborative agreements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $22.5 million and $57.7 million, respectively, compared to $119.7 million and $181.6 million for the same periods in 2015. The change in our revenue is primarily due to variations in the timing of revenue from license and milestone payments. Our revenue for the first half of 2016 primarily consisted of the following:

- $14.5 million from Biogen for advancing the Phase 3 program for nusinersen and advancing IONIS-BIIB4$_{Rx}$;
- $1.5 million from GSK when GSK initiated the Phase 1 study for IONIS-HBV-L_{Rx}; and
- $41.7 million primarily from the amortization of upfront fees and manufacturing services we performed for our partners.

Our revenue in the first half of 2015 included $91.2 million in connection with our exclusive license agreement with Bayer, $56.8 million in milestone payments from partnered programs and $33.6 million primarily from the amortization of upfront fees and manufacturing services we performed for our partners.

Licensing and Royalty Revenue

Our revenue from licensing activities and royalties for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $16.0 million and $17.7 million, respectively, compared to $0.8 million and $1.5 million for the same periods in 2015. Our revenue from licensing and royalties for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 primarily consisted of the $15 million we earned from Kastle when it acquired the global rights to develop and commercialize Kynamro.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were $87.4 million and $178.9 million, respectively, and increased compared to $75.8 million and $147.7 million for the same periods in 2015 as a result of the following:

- We are currently conducting five Phase 3 studies and three open-label extension studies for our Phase 3 drugs: nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, of which four of the Phase 3 studies have completed target enrollment. As a result, these Phase 3 studies are now in their most expensive stage.
- Akcea operating expenses increased as it continued to build its commercial infrastructure and advance the pre-commercialization activities necessary to successfully launch volanesorsen within the next couple of years.
- Our non-cash compensation expense increased due to an increase in the exercise price of the stock options we have granted over the past several years.

Our operating expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 56,439	$ 54,241	$ 115,037	$ 106,403
Akcea Therapeutics	11,728	7,966	24,581	14,442
Elimination of intercompany activity	(30)	(30)	(60)	(60)
Subtotal	68,137	62,177	139,558	120,785
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	19,260	13,605	39,364	26,910
Total operating expenses	$ 87,397	$ 75,782	$ 178,922	$ 147,695

In order to analyze and compare our results of operations to other similar companies, we believe it is important to exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards from our operating expenses. We believe non-cash compensation expense is not indicative of our operating results or cash flows from our operations. Further, we internally evaluate the performance of our operations excluding it.

Research, Development and Patent Expenses

Our research, development and patent expenses consist of expenses for antisense drug discovery, antisense drug development, manufacturing and operations and R&D support expenses.

The following table sets forth information on research, development and patent expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Research, development and patent expenses	$ 63,081	$ 57,542	$ 129,274	$ 111,503
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	14,492	10,465	29,262	20,951
Total research, development and patent expenses	$ 77,573	$ 68,007	$ 158,536	$ 132,454

Our research, development and patent expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 53,478	$ 50,576	$ 108,747	$ 98,865
Akcea Therapeutics	9,633	6,996	20,587	12,698
Elimination of intercompany activity	(30)	(30)	(60)	(60)
Subtotal	63,081	57,542	129,274	111,503
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	14,492	10,465	29,262	20,951
Total research, development and patent expenses	$ 77,573	$ 68,007	$ 158,536	$ 132,454

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, our total research, development and patent expenses were $63.1 million and $129.3 million, respectively, compared to $57.5 million and $111.5 million for the same periods in 2015, and were higher primarily due to the progression of our drugs currently in Phase 3 trials. All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Antisense Drug Discovery

We use our proprietary antisense technology to generate information about the function of genes and to determine the value of genes as drug discovery targets. We use this information to direct our own antisense drug discovery research, and that of our partners. Antisense drug discovery is also the function that is responsible for advancing our antisense core technology.

As we continue to advance our antisense technology, we are investing in our drug discovery programs to expand our and our partners' drug pipelines. We anticipate that our existing relationships and collaborations, as well as prospective new partners, will continue to help fund our research programs and contribute to the advancement of the science by funding core antisense technology research.

Our antisense drug discovery expenses were as follows (in thousands) and are part of our Ionis Core business segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Antisense drug discovery expenses	$ 11,408	$ 10,654	$ 23,006	$ 21,314
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	3,549	2,935	7,046	5,854
Total antisense drug discovery expenses	$ 14,957	$ 13,589	$ 30,052	$ 27,168

Antisense drug discovery expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were $11.4 million and $23.0 million, respectively, and, as expected were slightly higher, compared to $10.7 million and $21.3 million for the same periods in 2015. All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Antisense Drug Development

The following table sets forth research and development expenses for our major antisense drug development projects (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Nusinersen	$ 9,246	$ 6,211	$ 18,649	$ 12,331
Volanesorsen	4,552	3,816	9,966	6,187
IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$	5,028	4,380	9,515	7,612
Other antisense development projects	9,501	11,397	19,414	21,787
Development personnel and overhead expenses	9,786	8,429	20,139	17,101
Total antisense drug development, excluding non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	38,113	34,233	77,683	65,018
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	5,925	3,657	12,012	7,371
Total antisense drug development expenses	$ 44,038	$ 37,890	$ 89,695	$ 72,389

Antisense drug development expenses were $38.1 million and $77.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, compared to $34.2 million and $65.0 million for the same periods in 2015. Expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 were higher compared to the same periods in 2015 primarily due to the progression of our drugs currently in Phase 3 trials. We have completed target enrollment in four of our Phase 3 studies. As a result, these Phase 3 studies are now in their most expensive development stage. As drugs move forward to more advanced stages of development, including into larger, longer clinical studies, the costs of development increase. All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Our antisense drug development expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 29,349	$ 27,584	$ 58,605	$ 53,198
Akcea Therapeutics	8,764	6,649	19,078	11,820
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	5,925	3,657	12,012	7,371
Total antisense drug development expenses	$ 44,038	$ 37,890	$ 89,695	$ 72,389

We may conduct multiple clinical trials on a drug candidate, including multiple clinical trials for the various indications we may be studying. Furthermore, as we obtain results from trials we may elect to discontinue clinical trials for certain drug candidates in certain indications in order to focus our resources on more promising drug candidates or indications. Our Phase 1 and Phase 2 programs are clinical research programs that fuel our Phase 3 pipeline. When our products are in Phase 1 or Phase 2 clinical trials,

they are in a dynamic state in which we may adjust the development strategy for each product. Although we may characterize a product as "in Phase 1" or "in Phase 2," it does not mean that we are conducting a single, well-defined study with dedicated resources. Instead, we allocate our internal resources on a shared basis across numerous products based on each product's particular needs at that time. This means we are constantly shifting resources among products. Therefore, what we spend on each product during a particular period is usually a function of what is required to keep the products progressing in clinical development, not what products we think are most important. For example, the number of people required to start a new study is large, the number of people required to keep a study going is modest and the number of people required to finish a study is large. However, such fluctuations are not indicative of a shift in our emphasis from one product to another and cannot be used to accurately predict future costs for each product. And, because we always have numerous drugs in preclinical and early stage clinical research, the fluctuations in expenses from drug to drug, in large part, offset one another. If we partner a drug, it may affect the size of a trial, its timing, its total cost and the timing of the related costs.

Manufacturing and Operations

Expenditures in our manufacturing and operations function consist primarily of personnel costs, specialized chemicals for oligonucleotide manufacturing, laboratory supplies and outside services. Our manufacturing and operations function is responsible for providing drug supplies to antisense drug development, our Akcea subsidiary and our collaboration partners. Our manufacturing procedures include testing to satisfy good laboratory and good manufacturing practice requirements.

Our manufacturing and operations expenses were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Manufacturing and operations expenses	$ 7,233	$ 6,350	$ 15,228	$ 11,983
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	1,584	1,172	3,186	2,344
Total manufacturing and operations expenses	$ 8,817	$ 7,522	$ 18,414	$ 14,327

Manufacturing and operations expenses were $7.2 million and $15.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and increased compared to $6.4 million and $12.0 million for the same periods in 2015. The increase in manufacturing and operations expenses was primarily related to the manufacturing activities needed to support the increase in our drug development activities. All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Our manufacturing and operations expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 6,750	$ 6,180	$ 14,439	$ 11,441
Akcea Therapeutics	483	170	789	542
Subtotal	7,233	6,350	15,228	11,983
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	1,584	1,172	3,186	2,344
Total manufacturing and operations expenses	$ 8,817	$ 7,522	$ 18,414	$ 14,327

R&D Support

In our research, development and patent expenses, we include support costs such as rent, repair and maintenance for buildings and equipment, utilities, depreciation of laboratory equipment and facilities, amortization of our intellectual property, informatics costs, procurement costs and waste disposal costs. We call these costs R&D support expenses.

The following table sets forth information on R&D support expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Personnel costs	$ 2,509	$ 2,387	$ 5,383	$ 5,062
Occupancy	1,875	1,887	3,727	3,720
Patent expenses	494	466	1,253	1,064
Depreciation and amortization	58	549	115	1,092
Insurance	339	326	678	638
Other	1,052	690	2,201	1,612
Total R&D support expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	6,327	6,305	13,357	13,188
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	3,434	2,701	7,018	5,382
Total R&D support expenses	$ 9,761	$ 9,006	$ 20,375	$ 18,570

R&D support expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards, were essentially flat for all the periods presented above.

Our R&D support expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 5,971	$ 6,158	$ 12,697	$ 12,912
Akcea Therapeutics	386	177	720	336
Elimination of intercompany activity	(30)	(30)	(60)	(60)
Subtotal	6,327	6,305	13,357	13,188
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	3,434	2,701	7,018	5,382
Total R&D support expenses	$ 9,761	$ 9,006	$ 20,375	$ 18,570

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include corporate costs required to support our company, our employees and our stockholders. These costs include personnel and outside costs in the areas of legal, human resources, investor relations, and finance. Additionally, we include in general and administrative expenses such costs as rent, repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment, depreciation and utilities costs that we need to support the corporate functions listed above.

The following table sets forth information on general and administrative expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
General and administrative expenses	$ 5,056	$ 4,635	$ 10,284	$ 9,282
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	4,768	3,140	10,102	5,959
Total general and administrative expenses	$ 9,824	$ 7,775	$ 20,386	$ 15,241

General and administrative expenses were $5.1 million and $10.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and increased slightly compared to $4.6 million and $9.3 million for the same periods in 2015 primarily due to the continued build out of Akcea. Expenses for Akcea will increase as it continues to build the commercial infrastructure and advance the pre-commercialization activities necessary for the commercial launch of volanesorsen. All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Our general and administrative expenses by segment were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Ionis Core	$ 2,961	$ 3,665	$ 6,290	$ 7,538
Akcea Therapeutics	2,095	970	3,994	1,744
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	4,768	3,140	10,102	5,959
Total general and administrative expenses	$ 9,824	$ 7,775	$ 20,386	$ 15,241

Akcea Therapeutics, Inc.

The following table sets forth information on operating expenses (in thousands) for our Akcea Therapeutics business segment:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Research and development expenses	$ 9,633	$ 6,996	$ 20,587	$ 12,698
General and administrative expenses	2,095	970	3,994	1,744
Total operating expenses, excluding non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	11,728	7,966	24,581	14,442
Non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards	3,077	953	6,266	1,511
Total Akcea Therapeutics operating expenses	$ 14,805	$ 8,919	$ 30,847	$ 15,953

Expenses for Akcea were $11.7 million and $24.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and increased compared to $8.0 million and $14.4 million for the same periods in 2015. The increase in expenses was primarily due to Akcea's Phase 3 program for volanesorsen, which continued to advance, and the progression of its other drugs, including IONIS-APO(a)-L_{Rx} and IONIS-ANGPTL3-L_{Rx}. In 2016, we began charging Akcea for Ionis' internal development costs associated with the ongoing work we are performing for Akcea's drugs. For each period presented, we allocated a portion of Ionis' R&D support expenses, which are included in Research and development expenses in the table above, to Akcea for work we performed on behalf of Akcea.

Akcea has also incurred additional general and administrative costs as it continued to build the commercial infrastructure and advance the pre-commercialization activities necessary to successfully launch volanesorsen within the next couple of years. We expect that these costs will continue to increase during the remainder of 2016. For each period presented, we allocated a portion of Ionis' general and administrative expenses, which are included in general and administrative expenses in the table above, to Akcea for work we performed on Akcea's behalf.

All amounts exclude non-cash compensation expense related to equity awards.

Investment Income

Investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $1.5 million and $2.9 million, respectively, compared to $0.9 million and $1.8 million for the same periods in 2015. The increase in investment income was primarily due to an improvement in the market conditions during 2016 compared to 2015.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes non-cash amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs plus interest expense payable in cash for our 1 percent and 2¾ percent notes, non-cash interest expense related to the long-term financing liability for our primary facility and other miscellaneous debt.

The following table sets forth information on interest expense (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
2¾ percent notes:				
Non-cash amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs	$ 683	$ 626	$ 1,350	$ 1,237
Interest expense payable in cash	421	421	842	842
1 percent notes:				
Non-cash amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs	5,535	5,118	10,960	10,136
Interest expense payable in cash	1,250	1,249	2,500	2,499
Non-cash interest expense for long-term financing liability	1,673	1,665	3,345	3,327
Other	63	48	118	107
Total interest expense	$ 9,625	$ 9,127	$ 19,115	$ 18,148

Interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $9.6 million and $19.1 million, respectively, compared to $9.1 million and $18.1 million for the same periods in 2015.

Net Income (Loss) and Net Income (Loss) per Share

Net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $56.9 million and $119.8 million, respectively, compared to net income of $35.6 million and $18.9 million for the same periods in 2015. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was $0.47 and $0.99, respectively. Basic net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was $0.30 and $0.16, respectively. Diluted net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was $0.29 and $0.15, respectively. We had net income in the first half of 2015 primarily due to the revenue we earned from our exclusive license agreement with Bayer for IONIS-FXI_{Rx}.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations with revenue primarily from research and development collaborative agreements. Additionally, we have earned revenue from the sale or licensing of our intellectual property. We have also financed our operations through the sale of our equity securities and the issuance of long-term debt. From our inception through June 30, 2016, we have earned approximately $1.6 billion in revenue from contract research and development and the sale and licensing of our intellectual property. From the time we were founded through June 30, 2016, we have raised net proceeds of approximately $1.1 billion from the sale of our equity securities and we have borrowed approximately $1.3 billion under long-term debt arrangements to finance a portion of our operations.

At June 30, 2016, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of $664.1 million and stockholders' equity of $111.2 million. In comparison, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of $779.2 million and stockholders' equity of $200.8 million at December 31, 2015.

At June 30, 2016, we had consolidated working capital of $586.9 million compared to $688.1 million at December 31, 2015. Working capital decreased in 2016 primarily due to the decrease in our cash and short-term investments which we used to fund our operations and a decrease in our investment in Regulus Therapeutics resulting from a decline in Regulus' share price.

As of June 30, 2016, our debt and other obligations totaled $644.6 million compared to $644.8 million at December 31, 2015.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of June 30, 2016. The table provides a breakdown of when obligations become due. We provide a more detailed description of the major components of our debt in the paragraphs following the table:

	Payments Due by Period (in millions)				
Contractual Obligations (selected balances described below)	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**After 5 years**
1 percent convertible senior notes (principal and interest payable)	$ 527.5	$ 5.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 502.5
2¾ percent convertible senior notes (principal and interest payable)	$ 67.1	$ 1.7	$ 3.4	$ 62.0	$ —
Facility rent payments	$ 122.3	$ 6.5	$ 13.7	$ 14.5	$ 87.6
Financing arrangements (principal and interest payable)	$ 8.6	$ 8.6	$ —	$ —	$ —
Other obligations (principal and interest payable)	$ 1.2	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ 0.1	$ 0.9
Operating leases	$ 23.8	$ 2.1	$ 3.3	$ 3.0	$ 15.4
Total	$ 750.5	$ 24.0	$ 30.5	$ 89.6	$ 606.4

Our contractual obligations consist primarily of our convertible debt. In addition, we also have facility leases, equipment financing arrangements and other obligations.

Convertible Debt Summary

In November 2014, we completed a $500 million offering of convertible senior notes, which mature in 2021 and bear interest at 1 percent. We used a substantial portion of the net proceeds from the issuance of the 1 percent notes convertible senior notes to repurchase $140 million in principal of our 2¾ percent convertible senior notes. As a result, the new principal balance of the 2¾ percent notes is $61.2 million.

At June 30, 2016, our outstanding convertible debt was as follows (amounts in millions except price per share data):

	1 Percent Convertible Senior Notes	**2¾ Percent Convertible Senior Notes**
Outstanding principal balance	$ 500.0	$ 61.2
Issue date	November 2014	August 2012
Maturity date	November 2021	October 2019
Interest rate	1 percent	2¾ percent
Conversion price per share	$ 66.81	$ 16.63
Total shares of common stock subject to conversion	7.5	3.7

Interest is payable semi-annually for both the 1 percent and 2¾ percent notes. The notes are convertible under certain conditions, at the option of the note holders. We settle conversions of the notes, at our election, in cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of both.

1 Percent Convertible Senior Notes

We may not redeem the 1 percent notes prior to maturity, and no sinking fund is provided for them. Holders of the 1 percent notes may require us to purchase some or all of their notes upon the occurrence of certain fundamental changes, as set forth in the indenture governing the 1 percent notes, at a purchase price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount of the notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

2¾ Percent Convertible Senior Notes

We may redeem the 2¾ percent notes at our option, in whole or in part, on or after October 5, 2016 if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately preceding the date we provide the redemption notice exceeds 130 percent of the applicable conversion price for the 2¾ percent notes on each such day. The redemption price for the 2¾ percent notes will equal 100 percent of the principal amount being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, plus $90 per each $1,000 principal amount being redeemed. Holders of the 2¾ percent notes may require us to purchase some or all of their notes upon the occurrence of certain fundamental changes, as set forth in the indenture governing the 2¾ percent notes, at a purchase price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount of the notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Financing Arrangements

In June 2015, we entered into a five-year revolving line of credit agreement with Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association, or Morgan Stanley. We amended the credit agreement in February 2016 to increase the amount available for us to borrow. Under the amended credit agreement, Morgan Stanley will provide a maximum of $30 million of revolving credit for general working capital purposes. Any loans under the credit agreement have interest payable monthly in arrears at a rate based on our option of:

(i) a floating rate equal to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, in effect plus 1.25 percent per annum;
(ii) a fixed rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.25 percent for a period of one, two, three, four, six, or twelve months as elected by us; or
(iii) a fixed rate equal to the LIBOR swap rate during the period of the loan.

Additionally, we will pay 0.25 percent per annum, payable quarterly in arrears, for any amount unused under the credit facility beginning after June 2016. As of June 30, 2016 we had $8.5 million in outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, which we used to fund our capital equipment needs in 2015 and is consistent with our historical practice to finance these costs. As of June 30, 2016, our outstanding borrowings under this credit facility were at a weighted average interest rate of 1.72 percent.

The credit agreement includes customary affirmative and negative covenants and restrictions. We are in compliance with all covenants of the credit agreement.

In October 2008, we entered into an equipment financing loan agreement. As of June 30, 2016, our outstanding borrowings under this loan agreement were at a weighted average interest rate of 4.39 percent. The carrying balance under this loan agreement at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was $0.1 million and $0.5 million, respectively. We paid our remaining outstanding balance in July 2016.

Research and Development Facility Lease Obligation

In March 2010, we entered into a lease agreement with an affiliate of BioMed Realty, L.P. Under the lease, BioMed constructed our facility in Carlsbad, California. The lease has an initial term of 20 years with an option to extend the lease for up to four five-year periods. Our rent under this lease is based on a percentage of the total construction costs spent by BioMed to acquire the land and build the facility. Accounting rules required us to record the cost of the facility as a fixed asset with a corresponding liability. We are depreciating the building over its economic life and we apply our rent payments, which began on January 1, 2012, against the liability over the term of the lease.

In addition to contractual obligations, we had outstanding purchase orders as of June 30, 2016 for the purchase of services, capital equipment and materials as part of our normal course of business.

We plan to continue to enter into collaborations with partners to provide for additional revenue to us and we may incur additional cash expenditures related to our obligations under any of the new agreements we may enter into. We currently intend to use our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments to finance our activities. However, we may also pursue other financing alternatives, like issuing additional shares of our common stock, issuing debt instruments, refinancing our existing debt, or securing lines of credit. Whether we use our existing capital resources or choose to obtain financing will depend on various factors, including the future success of our business, the prevailing interest rate environment and the condition of financial markets generally.

As part of Akcea's formation, we made an initial cash investment in the company to fund Akcea's operations. As Akcea continues to progress we may seek additional capital to fund Akcea's future operating needs. As such, we may pursue various financing alternatives, like issuing shares of Ionis' or Akcea's stock in private or public financings, issuing Ionis or Akcea debt instruments, or securing lines of credit. We may also consider entering into collaborations specific to Akcea's pipeline with partners to provide for additional operating cash.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the following information about the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this report and in our other public filings in evaluating our business. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business could be materially harmed, and our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you might lose all or part of your investment. We have marked with an asterisk those risk factors that reflect substantive changes from the risk factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Risks Associated with our Ionis Core and Akcea Therapeutics Businesses

If the market does not accept our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro we are not likely to generate revenues or become consistently profitable.

Even if our drugs are authorized for marketing, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, our success will depend upon the medical community, patients and third party payors accepting our drugs as medically useful, cost-effective and safe. Even when the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities authorize our or our partners' drugs for commercialization, doctors may not prescribe our drugs to treat patients. We and our partners may not successfully commercialize additional drugs.

Additionally, in many of the markets where we may sell our drugs in the future, if we cannot agree with the government regarding the price we can charge for our drugs, then we may not be able to sell our drugs in that market.

The degree of market acceptance for our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, depends upon a number of factors, including the:

- receipt and scope of marketing authorizations;
- establishment and demonstration in the medical and patient community of the efficacy and safety of our drugs and their potential advantages over competing products;
- cost and effectiveness of our drugs compared to other available therapies;
- patient convenience of the dosing regimen for our drugs; and
- reimbursement policies of government and third-party payors.

Based on the profile of our drugs, physicians, patients, patient advocates, payors or the medical community in general may not accept and/or use any drugs that we may develop. In addition, cost control initiatives by governments or third party payors could decrease the price received for our drugs or increase patient coinsurance to a level that makes our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, unaffordable.

If we or our partners fail to compete effectively, our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, will not contribute significant revenues.

Our competitors engage in drug discovery throughout the world, are numerous, and include, among others, major pharmaceutical companies and specialized biopharmaceutical firms. Other companies engage in developing antisense technology. Our competitors may succeed in developing drugs that are:

- priced lower than our drugs;
- safer than our drugs;
- more effective than our drugs; or
- more convenient to use than our drugs.

These competitive developments could make our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, obsolete or non-competitive.

Certain of our partners are pursuing other technologies or developing other drugs either on their own or in collaboration with others, including our competitors, to treat the same diseases our own collaborative programs target. Competition may negatively impact a partner's focus on and commitment to our drugs and, as a result, could delay or otherwise negatively affect the commercialization of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and human resources than we do. In addition, many of these competitors have significantly greater experience than we do in conducting preclinical testing and human clinical studies of new pharmaceutical products and in obtaining FDA and other regulatory authorizations of such products. Accordingly, our competitors may succeed in obtaining regulatory authorization for products earlier than we do. Marketing and sales capability is another factor relevant to the competitive position of our drugs, and we will rely on our partners and Akcea to provide this capability.

There are several pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies engaged in the development or commercialization of products against targets that are also targets of products in our development pipeline. For example, drugs like AVXS-101, RG7800, RG7916, and LMI070 could compete with nusinersen; drugs like patisiran, revusiran, tafamadis, diflunisal, tolcapone and ALN-TTRsc02 could compete with IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$; drugs like Glybera and metreleptin could compete with volanesorsen and drugs like lomitapide and evolocumab could compete with Kynamro.

Following approval our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, could be subject to regulatory limitations. Kynamro is subject to regulatory limitations.

Following approval of a drug, we and our partners must comply with comprehensive government regulations regarding the manufacture, marketing and distribution of drug products. We or our partners may not obtain the labeling claims necessary or desirable to successfully commercialize our drug products, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro.

The FDA and foreign regulatory authorities have the authority to impose significant restrictions on an approved drug product through the product label and on advertising, promotional and distribution activities. For example Kynamro is subject to a Boxed Warning and is only available through a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy.

In addition, when approved, the FDA or a foreign regulatory authority may condition approval on the performance of post-approval clinical studies or patient monitoring, which could be time consuming and expensive. If the results of such post-marketing studies are not satisfactory, the FDA or a foreign regulatory authority may withdraw marketing authorization or may condition continued marketing on commitments from us or our partners that may be expensive and/or time consuming to fulfill.

If we or others identify side effects after any of our drug products are on the market, or if manufacturing problems occur subsequent to regulatory approval, we or our partners may lose regulatory approval, or we or our partners may need to conduct additional clinical studies and/or change the labeling of our drug products including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro.

If we or our partners fail to obtain regulatory approval for our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen, and additional approvals for Kynamro we or our partners cannot sell them in the applicable markets.

We cannot guarantee that any of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, will be safe and effective, or will be approved for commercialization. In addition, we cannot guarantee that Kynamro will be approved in additional markets outside the United States or for additional indications. We and our partners must conduct time-consuming, extensive and costly clinical studies to show the safety and efficacy of each of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, before they can be approved for sale. We must conduct these studies in compliance with FDA regulations and with comparable regulations in other countries.

We and our partners may not obtain necessary regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all, for any of our drugs. It is possible that regulatory agencies will not approve any of our drugs including, nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen for marketing or additional marketing authorizations for Kynamro. If the FDA or another regulatory agency believes that we or our partners have not sufficiently demonstrated the safety or efficacy of any of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, the agency will not approve the specific drug or will require additional studies, which can be time consuming and expensive and which will delay or harm commercialization of the drug.

Failure to receive marketing authorization for our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, or additional authorizations for Kynamro, or delays in these authorizations could prevent or delay commercial introduction of the drug, and, as a result, could negatively impact our ability to generate revenue from product sales.

If the results of clinical testing indicate that any of our drugs are not suitable for commercial use we may need to abandon one or more of our drug development programs.

Drug discovery and development has inherent risks and the historical failure rate for drugs is high. Antisense drugs are a relatively new approach to therapeutics. If we cannot demonstrate that our drugs are safe and effective for human use, we may need to abandon one or more of our drug development programs.

In the past, we have invested in clinical studies of drugs that have not met the primary clinical end points in their Phase 3 studies. Similar results could occur in clinical studies for our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. If any of our drugs in clinical studies, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, do not show sufficient efficacy in patients with the targeted indication, it could negatively impact our development and commercialization goals for the drug and our stock price could decline.

Even if our drugs are successful in preclinical and human clinical studies, the drugs may not be successful in late-stage clinical studies.

Successful results in preclinical or initial human clinical studies, including the Phase 2 results for some of our drugs in development, may not predict the results of subsequent clinical studies, including the Phase 3 studies for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. There are a number of factors that could cause a clinical study to fail or be delayed, including:

- the clinical study may produce negative or inconclusive results;
- regulators may require that we hold, suspend or terminate clinical research for noncompliance with regulatory requirements;
- we, our partners, the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities could suspend or terminate a clinical study due to adverse side effects of a drug on subjects in the trial;
- we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional preclinical testing or clinical studies;
- enrollment in our clinical studies may be slower than we anticipate;
- the cost of our clinical studies may be greater than we anticipate; and
- the supply or quality of our drugs or other materials necessary to conduct our clinical studies may be insufficient, inadequate or delayed.

Any failure or delay in the clinical studies, including the Phase 3 studies for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, could reduce the commercial potential or viability of our drugs.

If we cannot manufacture our drugs or contract with a third party to manufacture our drugs at costs that allow us to charge competitive prices to buyers, we cannot market our products profitably.

To successfully commercialize any of our drugs, we or our partner would need to establish large-scale commercial manufacturing capabilities either on our own or through a third party manufacturer. In addition, as our drug development pipeline increases and matures, we will have a greater need for clinical trial and commercial manufacturing capacity. We have limited experience manufacturing pharmaceutical products of the chemical class represented by our drugs, called oligonucleotides, on a commercial scale for the systemic administration of a drug. There are a small number of suppliers for certain capital equipment and raw materials that we use to manufacture our drugs, and some of these suppliers will need to increase their scale of production to meet our projected needs for commercial manufacturing. Further, we must continue to improve our manufacturing processes to allow us to reduce our drug costs. We may not be able to manufacture our drugs at a cost or in quantities necessary to make commercially successful products.

Also, manufacturers, including us, must adhere to the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices regulations and similar regulations in foreign countries, which the applicable regulatory authorities enforce through facilities inspection programs. We and our contract manufacturers may not comply or maintain compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices, or similar foreign regulations. Non-compliance could significantly delay or prevent receipt of marketing authorization for our drugs, including authorizations for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen, or result in enforcement action after authorization that could limit the commercial success of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro.

We depend on third parties to conduct our clinical studies for our drugs and any failure of those parties to fulfill their obligations could adversely affect our development and commercialization plans.

We depend on independent clinical investigators, contract research organizations and other third-party service providers to conduct our clinical studies for our drugs and expect to continue to do so in the future. For example, we use clinical research organizations, such as Icon Clinical Research Limited, INC Research Toronto, Inc. and Medpace for the clinical studies for our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. We rely heavily on these parties for successful execution of our clinical studies, but do not control many aspects of their activities. For example, the investigators are not our employees. However, we are responsible for ensuring that these third parties conduct each of our clinical studies in accordance with the general investigational plan and approved protocols for the study. Third parties may not complete activities on schedule, or may not conduct our clinical studies in accordance with regulatory requirements or our stated protocols. The failure of these third parties to carry out their obligations or a termination of our relationship with these third parties could delay or prevent the development, marketing authorization and commercialization of our drugs, including authorizations for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen.

Risks Associated with our Businesses as a Whole

We have incurred losses, and our business will suffer if we fail to consistently achieve profitability in the future.*

Because drug discovery and development requires substantial lead-time and money prior to commercialization, our expenses have generally exceeded our revenue since we were founded in January 1989. As of June 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately $1.2 billion and stockholders’ equity of approximately $111.2 million. Most of the losses resulted from costs incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. Most of our revenue has come from collaborative arrangements, with additional revenue from research grants and the sale or licensing of our patents, as well as interest income. We may incur additional operating losses over the next several years, and these losses may increase if we cannot increase or sustain revenue. We may not successfully develop any additional products or achieve or sustain future profitability.

Since corporate partnering is a significant part of our strategy to fund the development and commercialization of our development programs, if any of our collaborative partners fail to fund our collaborative programs, or if we cannot obtain additional partners, we may have to delay or stop progress on our drug development programs.

To date, corporate partnering has played a significant role in our strategy to fund our development programs and to add key development resources. We plan to continue to rely on additional collaborative arrangements to develop and commercialize our unpartnered drugs. However, we may not be able to negotiate favorable collaborative arrangements for these drug programs. If we cannot continue to secure additional collaborative partners, our revenues could decrease and the development of our drugs could suffer.

Our corporate partners are developing and/or funding many of the drugs in our development pipeline. If any of these pharmaceutical companies stops developing and/or funding these drugs, our business could suffer and we may not have, or be willing to dedicate, the resources available to develop these drugs on our own.

Our collaborators can terminate their relationships with us under certain circumstances, many of which are outside of our control. In the past, based on the disappointing results of Phase 3 clinical studies, we had a partner discontinue its investment in one of our drugs.

Even with funding from corporate partners, if our partners do not effectively perform their obligations under our agreements with them, it would delay or stop the progress of our drug development programs.

In addition to receiving funding, we enter into collaborative arrangements with third parties to:

- conduct clinical studies;
- seek and obtain marketing authorization; and
- manufacture, market and sell our drugs.

Once we have secured a collaborative arrangement to further develop and commercialize one of our drug development programs, such as our collaborations with AstraZeneca, Bayer, Biogen, GSK, and Roche these collaborations may not continue or result in commercialized drugs, or may not progress as quickly as we first anticipated.

For example, a collaborator such as AstraZeneca, Bayer, Biogen, GSK, or Roche, could determine that it is in its financial interest to:

- pursue alternative technologies or develop alternative products that may be competitive with the drug that is part of the collaboration with us;
- pursue higher-priority programs or change the focus of its own development programs; or
- choose to devote fewer resources to our drugs than it does for its own drugs.

If any of these occur, it could affect our partner's commitment to the collaboration with us and could delay or otherwise negatively affect the commercialization of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro.

If we do not progress in our programs as anticipated, the price of our securities could decrease.

For planning purposes, we estimate and may disclose the timing of a variety of clinical, regulatory and other milestones, such as when we anticipate a certain drug will enter the clinic, when we anticipate completing a clinical study, or when we anticipate filing an application for marketing authorization. We base our estimates on present facts and a variety of assumptions. Many underlying assumptions are outside of our control. If we do not achieve milestones in accordance with our or our investors' expectations, including milestones related to the Phase 3 programs for nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, and volanesorsen, the price of our securities could decrease.

If we cannot protect our patents or our other proprietary rights, others may compete more effectively against us.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon whether we can continue to develop and secure intellectual property rights to proprietary products and services. However, we may not receive issued patents on any of our pending patent applications in the United States or in other countries. In addition, the scope of any of our issued patents may not be sufficiently broad to provide us with a competitive advantage. Furthermore, other partners may successfully challenge, invalidate or circumvent our issued patents or patents licensed to us so that our patent rights do not create an effective competitive barrier or revenue source.

Intellectual property litigation could be expensive and prevent us from pursuing our programs.

From time to time we have to defend our intellectual property rights. If we are involved in an intellectual property dispute, we sometimes need to litigate to defend our rights or assert them against others. Disputes can involve arbitration, litigation or proceedings declared by the United States Patent and Trademark Office or the International Trade Commission or foreign patent authorities. Intellectual property litigation can be extremely expensive, and this expense, as well as the consequences should we not prevail, could seriously harm our business. For example, in November 2013 we filed a patent infringement lawsuit against Gilead Sciences Inc. in the United States District Court of the Northern District of California. Intellectual property lawsuits may be costly and may not be resolved in our favor.

If a third party claims that our drugs or technology infringe its patents or other intellectual property rights, we may have to discontinue an important product or product line, alter our products and processes, pay license fees or cease certain activities. We may not be able to obtain a license to needed intellectual property on favorable terms, if at all. There are many patents issued or applied for in the biotechnology industry, and we may not be aware of patents or patent applications held by others that relate to our business. This is especially true since patent applications in the United States are filed confidentially for the first 18 months. Moreover, the validity and breadth of biotechnology patents involve complex legal and factual questions for which important legal issues remain.

If we fail to obtain timely funding, we may need to curtail or abandon some of our programs.*

Many of our drugs are undergoing clinical studies or are in the early stages of research and development. All of our drug programs will require significant additional research, development, preclinical and/or clinical testing, marketing authorization and/or commitment of significant additional resources prior to their successful commercialization. As of June 30, 2016, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments equal to $664.1 million. If we do not meet our goals to successfully commercialize our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$, volanesorsen and Kynamro, or to license our drugs and proprietary technologies, we will need additional funding in the future. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, such as the following:

- changes in existing collaborative relationships and our ability to establish and maintain additional collaborative arrangements;
- continued scientific progress in our research, drug discovery and development programs;
- the size of our programs and progress with preclinical and clinical studies;
- the time and costs involved in obtaining marketing authorizations;
- competing technological and market developments, including the introduction by others of new therapies that address our markets; and
- the profile and launch timing of our drugs, including nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen.

If we need additional funds, we may need to raise them through public or private financing. Additional financing may not be available at all or on acceptable terms. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, the shares of existing stockholders will be diluted and the price, as well as the price of our other securities, may decline. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, we may have to cut back on one or more of our research, drug discovery or development programs. For example, in January 2005 we terminated the development of two lower priority drugs, ISIS 14803 and ISIS 104838. Alternatively, we may obtain funds through arrangements with collaborative partners or others, which could require us to give up rights to certain of our technologies or drugs.

The loss of key personnel, or the inability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel, could make it more difficult to run our business and reduce our likelihood of success.

We are dependent on the principal members of our management and scientific staff. We do not have employment agreements with any of our executive officers that would prevent them from leaving us. The loss of our management and key scientific employees might slow the achievement of important research and development goals. It is also critical to our success that we recruit and retain qualified scientific personnel to perform research and development work. We may not be able to attract and retain skilled and experienced scientific personnel on acceptable terms because of intense competition for experienced scientists among many pharmaceutical and health care companies, universities and non-profit research institutions. In addition, failure to succeed in clinical studies may make it more challenging to recruit and retain qualified scientific personnel.

If the price of our securities continues to be highly volatile, this could make it harder for you to liquidate your investment and could increase your risk of suffering a loss.*

The market price of our common stock, like that of the securities of many other biopharmaceutical companies, has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. These fluctuations in our common stock price may significantly affect the trading price of our securities. During the 12 months preceding June 30, 2016, the market price of our common stock ranged from $19.59 to $65.34 per share. Many factors can affect the market price of our securities, including, for example, fluctuations in our operating results, announcements of collaborations, clinical study results, technological innovations or new products being developed by us or our competitors, governmental regulation, marketing authorization, changes in payors' reimbursement policies, developments in patent or other proprietary rights, public concern regarding the safety of our drugs and general market conditions.

We are exposed to potential product liability claims, and insurance against these claims may not be available to us at a reasonable rate in the future or at all.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of therapeutic products, including potential product liability claims related to Kynamro, nusinersen, IONIS-TTR$_{Rx}$ and volanesorsen. We have clinical study insurance coverage and commercial product liability insurance coverage. However, this insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover claims against us, or be available to us at an acceptable cost, if at all. Regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, products liability claims may result in decreased demand for our drug products, injury to our reputation, withdrawal of clinical study volunteers and loss of revenues. Thus, whether or not we are insured, a product liability claim or product recall may result in losses that could be material.

Because we use biological materials, hazardous materials, chemicals and radioactive compounds, if we do not comply with laws regulating the protection of the environment and health and human safety, our business could be adversely affected.

Our research, development and manufacturing activities involve the use of potentially harmful biological materials as well as materials, chemicals and various radioactive compounds that could be hazardous to human health and safety or the environment. We store these materials and various wastes resulting from their use at our facilities in Carlsbad, California pending ultimate use and disposal. We cannot completely eliminate the risk of contamination, which could cause:

- interruption of our research, development and manufacturing efforts;
- injury to our employees and others;
- environmental damage resulting in costly clean up; and
- liabilities under federal, state and local laws and regulations governing health and human safety, as well as the use, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and resultant waste products.

In such an event, we may be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. Although we carry insurance in amounts and types that we consider commercially reasonable, we do not have insurance coverage for losses relating to an interruption of our research, development or manufacturing efforts caused by contamination, and the coverage or coverage limits of our insurance policies may not be adequate. If our losses exceed our insurance coverage, our financial condition would be adversely affected.

If a natural or man-made disaster strikes our research, development or manufacturing facilities or otherwise affects our business, it could delay our progress developing and commercializing our drugs.

We manufacture our research and clinical supplies in a manufacturing facility located in Carlsbad, California. The facilities and the equipment we use to research, develop and manufacture our drugs would be costly to replace and could require substantial lead time to repair or replace. Our facilities may be harmed by natural or man-made disasters, including, without limitation, earthquakes, floods, fires and acts of terrorism; and if our facilities are affected by a disaster, our development and commercialization efforts would be delayed. Although we possess insurance for damage to our property and the disruption of our business from casualties, this insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. In addition, our development and commercialization activities could be harmed or delayed by a shutdown of the U.S. government, including the FDA.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation, other agreements and Delaware law may prevent stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares.

Our certificate of incorporation provides for classified terms for the members of our board of directors. Our certificate also includes a provision that requires at least 66 2/3 percent of our voting stockholders to approve a merger or certain other business transactions with, or proposed by, any holder of 15 percent or more of our voting stock, except in cases where certain directors approve the transaction or certain minimum price criteria and other procedural requirements are met.

Our certificate of incorporation also requires that any action required or permitted to be taken by our stockholders must be taken at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and may not be taken by written consent. In addition, only our board of directors, chairman of the board or chief executive officer can call special meetings of our stockholders. We have in the past, and may in the future, implement a stockholders' rights plan, also called a poison pill, which could make it uneconomical for a third party to acquire our company on a hostile basis. In addition, our board of directors has the authority to fix the rights and preferences of, and issue shares of preferred stock, which may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company without action by our stockholders.

The provisions of our convertible senior notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. Upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a fundamental change, holders of the notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all of their notes or a portion of their notes, which may discourage certain types of transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over the then current market prices.

These provisions, as well as Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, and other of our agreements, may discourage certain types of transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices, and may limit the ability of our stockholders to approve transactions that they think may be in their best interests.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the trading price of our securities.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect trading prices of our securities. For example, we may issue approximately 11.2 million shares of our common stock upon conversion of our convertible senior notes. The addition of any of these shares into the public market may have an adverse effect on the price of our securities.

Our business is subject to changing regulations for corporate governance and public disclosure that has increased both our costs and the risk of noncompliance.

Each year we are required to evaluate our internal controls systems in order to allow management to report on and our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm to attest to, our internal controls as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. As a result, we continue to incur additional expenses and divert our management's time to comply with these regulations. In addition, if we cannot continue to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, we might be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or PCAOB, or The Nasdaq Global Market. Any such action could adversely affect our financial results and the market price of our common stock.

The SEC and other regulators have continued to adopt new rules and regulations and make additional changes to existing regulations that require our compliance. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, was enacted. There are significant corporate governance and executive compensation-related provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act that require the SEC to adopt, or where the SEC has adopted, additional rules and regulations in these areas such as "say on pay" and proxy access. Stockholder activism, the current political environment and the current high level of government intervention and regulatory reform may lead to substantial new regulations and disclosure obligations, which may lead to additional compliance costs and impact the manner in which we operate our business.

Negative conditions in the global credit markets and financial services and other industries may adversely affect our business.

The global credit markets, the financial services industry, the U.S. capital markets, and the U.S. economy as a whole have in the past experienced periods of substantial turmoil and uncertainty characterized by unprecedented intervention by the U.S. federal government and the failure, bankruptcy, or sale of various financial and other institutions. It is possible that a crisis in the global credit markets, the U.S. capital markets, the financial services industry or the U.S. economy may adversely affect our business, vendors and prospects, as well as our liquidity and financial condition. More specifically, our insurance carriers and insurance policies covering all aspects of our business may become financially unstable or may not be sufficient to cover any or all of our losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to changes in interest rates primarily from our long-term debt arrangements and, secondarily, investments in certain short-term investments. We primarily invest our excess cash in highly liquid short-term investments of the U.S. Treasury and reputable financial institutions, corporations, and U.S. government agencies with strong credit ratings. We typically hold our investments for the duration of the term of the respective instrument. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other market risk sensitive instruments, positions or transactions to manage exposure to interest rate changes. Accordingly, we believe that, while the securities we hold are subject to changes in the financial standing of the issuer of such securities, we are not subject to any material risks arising from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices or other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We design and evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures recognizing that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance and not absolute assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As of our most recently completed fiscal year and as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2016. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to June 30, 2016.

We also performed an evaluation of any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter and that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. We conducted this evaluation under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. That evaluation did not identify any change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our latest fiscal quarter and that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Gilead Litigation

In August 2013, Gilead Sciences Inc. filed a suit in the United States District Court of the Northern District of California related to United States Patent Nos. 7,105,499 and 8,481,712, which are jointly owned by Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. and Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. In the suit Gilead asked the court to determine that Gilead's activities do not infringe any valid claim of the named patents and that the patents are not valid. We and Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp. filed our answer denying Gilead's noninfringement and invalidity contentions, contending that Gilead's commercial sale and offer for sale of sofosbuvir prior to the expiration of the '499 and '712 patents infringes those patents, and requesting monetary damages to compensate for such infringement. Under our agreement with Merck, Merck is responsible for the costs of this suit. In the trial for this case held in March 2016, the jury upheld all ten of the asserted claims of the patents-in-suit. The jury then decided that we and Merck are entitled to 4 percent of $5 billion in past sales of sofosbuvir. Gilead has stated it will appeal the jury’s finding of validity. In the meantime, Gilead asserted two additional non-jury defenses: waiver and unclean hands. Although the judge rejected the waiver defense, she granted Gilead’s motion claiming that the patents are unenforceable against it under the doctrine of unclean hands. We believe this ruling is contrary to the relevant law and the facts of the case. Accordingly, together with Merck we intend to appeal the decision.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULT UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

a. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following financial statements from the Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, formatted in Extensive Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) condensed consolidated balance sheets, (ii) condensed consolidated statements of operations, (iii) condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, (iv) condensed consolidated statements of cash flows and (v) notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (detail tagged).

SIGNATURES

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

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ STANLEY T. CROOKE Stanley T. Crooke, M.D., Ph.D.	Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer (Principal executive officer)	August 9, 2016
/s/ ELIZABETH L. HOUGEN Elizabeth L. Hougen	Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal financial and accounting officer)	August 9, 2016

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Stanley T. Crooke, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the condensed consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, condensed consolidated results of operations and condensed consolidated cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 9, 2016

/s/ STANLEY T. CROOKE

Stanley T. Crooke, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Elizabeth L. Hougen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the condensed consolidated financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, condensed consolidated results of operations and condensed consolidated cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: August 9, 2016

/s/ ELIZABETH L. HOUGEN

Elizabeth L. Hougen
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Stanley T. Crooke, the Chief Executive Officer of Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., (the "Company"), and Elizabeth L. Hougen, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

1. The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2016, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32.1 (the "Periodic Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition of the Company at the end of the period covered by the Periodic Report and the results of operations of the Company for the period covered by the Periodic Report.

Dated: August 9, 2016

/s/ STANLEY T. CROOKE	/s/ ELIZABETH L. HOUGEN
Stanley T. Crooke, M.D., Ph.D. Chief Executive Officer	Elizabeth L. Hougen Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and will be retained by Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.