CYTRX CORP
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2015

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

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0-15327

CytRx Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	58-1642740
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
11726 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 650 Los Angeles, CA (Address of principal executive offices)	90049 (Zip Code)

(310) 826-5648
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 R 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes R No £

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

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

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

Number of shares of CytRx Corporation common stock, $.001 par value, outstanding as of November 2, 2015: 66,480,065 shares, exclusive of treasury shares.

CYTRX CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. — Financial Statements

CYTRX CORPORATION

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$55,779,620	$32,218,905
Short-term investments	15,022,454	45,621,593
Receivables	1,667,905	2,019,293
Interest receivable	6,754	104,627
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,462,014	3,250,355
Total current assets	73,938,747	83,214,773
Equipment and furnishings, net	1,057,988	970,873
Goodwill	183,780	183,780
Other assets	1,565,542	1,323,156
Total assets	$76,746,057	$85,692,582
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$6,210,567	$6,655,962
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	5,967,309	5,994,072
Warrant liability	1,051,337	5,131,085
Total current liabilities	13,229,213	17,781,119
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, including 25,000 shares of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, $0.001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized; 66,679,340 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2015; 55,921,986 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014	66,679	55,924
Additional paid-in capital	408,855,605	376,975,984
Treasury stock, at cost (199,275 shares)	(2,612,861)	(2,612,861)
Accumulated deficit	(342,792,579)	(306,507,584)
Total stockholders' equity	63,516,844	67,911,463
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$76,746,057	$85,692,582

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

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CYTRX CORPORATION
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue:				
License revenue	$—	$—	$—	$—
Expenses:				
Research and development	8,470,592	10,637,963	31,043,741	28,054,935
General and administrative	2,188,656	2,412,848	9,510,657	8,453,048
	10,659,248	13,050,811	40,554,398	36,507,983
Loss before other income	(10,659,248)	(13,050,811)	(40,554,398)	(36,507,983)
Other income:				
Interest income	68,678	78,735	171,707	238,750
Other income, net	2,040	20,779	17,948	28,680
Gain on warrant derivative liability	3,515,178	7,326,049	4,079,748	19,560,350
Net loss	$(7,073,352)	$(5,625,248)	$(36,284,995)	$(16,680,203)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$(0.11)	$(0.10)	$(0.62)	$(0.31)
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	63,848,208	55,703,715	58,462,214	53,918,141

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

CYTRX CORPORATION
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$(36,284,995)	$(16,680,203)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	240,391	95,834
Loss on retirement of fixed assets	—	975
Stock-based compensation expense	4,520,307	3,402,706
Fair value adjustment on warrant liability	(4,079,748)	(19,560,350)
Net foreign exchange loss	—	(29,131)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	351,388	(3,377,135)
Interest receivable	97,873	(67,079)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,545,955	251,075
Accounts payable	(447,430)	1,409,926
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(26,763)	5,788,188
Net cash used in operating activities	(34,083,022)	(28,765,194)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments	(32,982,710)	(57,121,593)
Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments	63,581,849	33,584,980
Purchases of equipment and furnishings	(325,471)	(590,077)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	30,273,668	(24,126,690)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from public offering	26,780,068	80,535,401
Proceeds from issuance of restricted stock to employee	—	100
Repurchase of common stock for treasury	—	(146,374)
Net proceeds from exercise of warrants and stock options	590,001	431,941
Net cash provided by financing activities	27,370,069	80,821,068
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,560,715	27,929,184
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	32,218,905	11,483,112
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$55,779,620	$39,412,296
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Equipment and furnishings purchased on credit	$2,035	$155,771
Cashless warrant exercises	$3	$133
Repurchase of Company’s own stock for treasury	$—	$11,743

Cash paid for income taxes	$800	$77,071

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

NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2015

(Unaudited)

1. Description of Company and Basis of Presentation

CytRx Corporation ("CytRx" or the "Company") is a biopharmaceutical research and development company specializing in oncology. The Company is currently focused on the clinical development of aldoxorubicin (formerly known as INNO-206), its modified version of the widely-used chemotherapeutic agent, doxorubicin. CytRx previously reported positive top-line efficacy results (median progression-free survival, or PFS, PFS at nine months, overall response rates, hazard ratios and overall survival) from its completed, global Phase 2b clinical trial with aldoxorubicin as a treatment for soft tissue sarcoma, or STS. Hazard ratios, or the likelihood that the study endpoint (in this case tumor progression) will be reached during a given period, are an important measure of the reliability and uniformity of the absolute data for PFS. The trial investigated the efficacy and safety of aldoxorubicin compared with doxorubicin in subjects with first-line metastatic, locally advanced or unresectable STS. Aldoxorubicin combines the chemotherapeutic agent doxorubicin with a novel linker-molecule that binds specifically to albumin in the blood and is designed to allow for delivery of higher amounts of doxorubicin (3½ to 4 times) without the major dose-limiting toxicities seen with the administration of doxorubicin alone.

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company initiated a pivotal Phase 3 trial of aldoxorubicin as a therapy for patients with STS whose tumors have progressed following treatment with chemotherapy. The Phase 3 trial is being conducted under a Special Protocol Assessment, or SPA, granted by the FDA. The SPA means that the FDA agrees that the design and analyses proposed in the Phase 3 trial protocol are acceptable to support regulatory approval of the product candidate with respect to effectiveness of the indication studied, and will not change its perspective on these matters, except in limited circumstances such as where a sponsor fails to follow a protocol agreed to with the FDA or where previously unrecognized health concerns occur. Thus, if the Phase 3 study demonstrates an acceptable benefit-risk profile as determined by the FDA, it will support registration of aldoxorubicin for this indication. If approved for marketing, the Company's current plan would be to commercially launch aldoxorubicin in late 2017.

CytRx is currently evaluating aldoxorubicin in a global Phase 2b clinical trial in small cell lung cancer, a Phase 2 clinical trial in HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma, a Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with late-stage glioblastoma (brain cancer), a Phase 1b clinical trial in combination with ifosfamide in patients with STS and a Phase 1b clinical trial in combination with gemcitabine in patients with metastatic solid tumors. The Company has completed a global Phase 2b clinical trial with aldoxorubicin as a 1st-line therapy for STS, a Phase 1b/2 clinical trial primarily in the same indication, a Phase 1b clinical trial of aldoxorubicin in combination with doxorubicin in patients with advanced solid tumors and a Phase 1b pharmacokinetics clinical trial in patients with metastatic solid tumors.

CytRx also plans to expand its pipeline of oncology candidates through its drug-development activities at its laboratory facility in Freiburg, Germany, based on its Linker Activated Drug Release, or LADR™, technology that can be utilized with multiple chemotherapeutic agents and may allow for greater drug concentration at tumor sites.

The accompanying condensed financial statements at September 30, 2015 and for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are unaudited, but include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring entries, that management believes to be necessary for a fair presentation of the periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. Balance sheet amounts as of December 31, 2014 have been derived from the Company's audited financial statements as of that date.

The financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company's operating results will fluctuate for the foreseeable future. Therefore, period-to-period comparisons should not be relied upon as predictive of the results in future periods.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has reviewed all of the recent accounting pronouncements and has determined that they have not had and will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements, or simply do not apply to the Company's operations.

3. Foreign Currency Remeasurement

The Company considers the U.S. dollar to be the functional currency for the net assets of the Company's laboratory facility in Germany. The transactions are recorded in the local currencies and are remeasured at each reporting date using the historical rates for nonmonetary assets and liabilities and exchange rates for monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses from the remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in other income (loss). The Company recognized a gain of approximately $1,000 and a loss of approximately $10,000 due to foreign currency remeasurement for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and a gain of approximately $9,501 and $13,110 for the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

4. Short-term Investments

The Company held $15.0 million of short-term investments at September 30, 2015, as compared to $45.6 million at December 31, 2014. The Company has classified these investments as available for sale. These investments are federally insured certificates of deposit with $3 million maturing on November 27, 2015 and $12.0 million maturing on February 25, 2016.

5. Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic and diluted net loss per common share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Common share equivalents (which consist of options, warrants and restricted stock) are excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per common share where the effect would be anti-dilutive. Common share equivalents that could potentially dilute net loss per share in the future, and which were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, totaled 17.4 million shares for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, and 14.6 million shares for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014.

6. Warrant Liabilities

Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include warrant liabilities resulting from the Company's outstanding warrants potentially settleable in cash. In accordance with ASC 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Equity ("ASC 815-40"), the warrant liabilities are being recorded at fair value until they are completely settled. The warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes method, using assumptions consistent with the Company's application of ASC 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees ("ASC 505-50"). The gain or loss resulting from the change in fair value is shown on the Condensed Statements of Operations as a gain on warrant derivative liability. The Company recognized a gain of $3.5 million and $7.3 million for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and a gain of $4.1 million and $19.6 million for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The following reflects the weighted-average assumptions for each of the nine-month periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2015		2014	
Risk-free interest rate	0.21	%	0.54	%
Expected dividend yield	0	%	0	%
Expected lives	0.84		1.71	
Expected volatility	69.1	%	81.9	%

Warrants classified as liabilities (in shares)	6,371,854	6,984,716

The Company's computation of expected volatility is based on the historical daily volatility of its publicly traded common stock. The dividend yield assumption of zero is based upon the fact that the Company has never paid cash dividends and presently has no intention to do so. The risk-free interest rate used for each warrant classified as a derivative is equal to the U.S. Treasury rates in effect at September 30 of each year presented. The expected lives are based on the remaining contractual lives of the related warrants at the valuation date.

7. Stock Based Compensation

The Company has a 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan, which expired on August 6, 2010. As of September 30, 2015, there were approximately 0.6 million shares subject to outstanding stock options under this plan. No further shares are available for future grant under this plan.

The Company also has a 2008 Stock Incentive Plan. As of September 30, 2015, there were 9.6 million shares subject to outstanding stock options and 10.2 million shares available for future grant under this plan.

The Company follows ASC 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation, which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based awards made to employees.

For stock options and stock warrants paid in consideration of services rendered by non-employees, the Company recognizes compensation expense in accordance with the requirements of ASC 505-50.

Non-employee option grants that do not vest immediately upon grant are recorded as an expense over the vesting period. At the end of each financial reporting period, the value of these options, as calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, is determined, and compensation expense recognized or recovered during the period is adjusted accordingly. As a result, the amount of the future compensation expense is subject to adjustment until the common stock options are fully vested.

The following table sets forth the total stock-based compensation expense resulting from stock options and warrants included in the Company's unaudited Condensed Statements of Operations:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Research and development — employee	$402,292	$213,180	$1,131,072	$622,818
General and administrative — employee	482,954	380,274	3,182,798	1,017,613
Total employee stock-based compensation	$885,246	$593,454	$4,313,870	$1,640,431
Research and development — non-employee	$—	$—	$—	$86,539
General and administrative — non-employee	(27,647)	24,228	206,437	376,849
Total non-employee stock-based compensation	$(27,647)	$24,228	$206,437	$463,388

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company granted stock options to purchase 550,000 shares of its common stock. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2014, the Company granted stock options to purchase 362,500 shares of common stock and issued warrants to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock with an exercise of $5.60. The fair value of the stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the following assumptions:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	
Risk-free interest rate	2.21	%	1.98	%
Expected volatility	78.2% - 84.4	%	83.9% - 89.6	%
Expected lives (years)	6 - 10		6 - 10	
Expected dividend yield	0.00	%	0.00	%

The Company's computation of expected volatility is based on the historical daily volatility of its publicly traded common stock. The Company uses historical information to compute expected lives. In the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the contractual term of the options granted was ten years. The dividend yield assumption of zero

is based upon the fact the Company has never paid cash dividends and presently has no intention to do so. The risk-free interest rate used for each grant and issuance is equal to the U.S. Treasury rates in effect at the time of the grant and issuance for instruments with a similar expected life. Based on historical experience, for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company estimated annualized forfeiture rates of 10% for options granted to its employees, 2% for options granted to senior management and 0% for options granted to directors and non-employees and for warrants issued to non-employees. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2014, the Company estimated annualized forfeiture rates of 12% for options granted to its employees, 2% for options granted to senior management and 0% for options granted to directors and non-employees. Compensation costs will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures. The Company will record additional expense if the actual forfeitures are lower than estimated and will record a recovery of prior expense if the actual forfeiture rates are higher than estimated.

As of September 30, 2015, there remained approximately $4.2 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options granted to current and former employees and directors, to be recognized as expense over a weighted-average period of 0.91 years. Presented below is the Company's stock option activity:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015			
	Number of Options (Employees)	Number of Options (Non-Employees)	Total Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	9,348,592	692,143	10,040,735	$ 2.87
Granted	550,000	—	550,000	$ 3.86
Exercised	(287,143)	—	(287,143)	$ 2.05
Expired	(77,587)	(56,429)	(134,016)	$ 6.82
Outstanding at September 30, 2015	9,533,862	635,714	10,169,576	$ 3.36
Options exercisable at September 30, 2015	6,454,764	635,714	7,090,478	$ 3.61

The following table summarizes significant ranges of outstanding stock options under the Company's plans at September 30, 2015:

Range of Exercise Prices	Total Number of Options	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Total Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
1.83 - $$2.50	5,557,558	8.24	$ 2.13	3,242,079	7.75	$ 2.09
2.51 – $$3.50	947,339	8.41	$ 2.85	897,340	8.39	$ 2.84
3.51 – $$8.00	3,376,614	7.70	$ 5.06	2,662,994	7.55	$ 5.13
8.01 – $$32.55	288,065	2.06	$ 9.00	288,065	2.06	$ 9.00
	10,169,576	7.90	$ 3.36	7,090,478	7.56	$ 3.61

The aggregate intrinsic value of all outstanding options and vested options as of September 30, 2015 was $1.4 million and $0.9 million, respectively, representing options with exercise prices of less than the price of the Company's common stock on The NASDAQ Capital Market on September 30, 2015 of $2.37 per share.

There were 7,225,472 and 7,349,760 warrants outstanding at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively at a weighted-average exercise price of $4.28 and $4.27, respectively.

Restricted Stock

On January 1, 2014, the Company granted to Dr. Daniel Levitt, Executive Vice President and Chief Medical Officer, 100,000 shares of CytRx Corporation restricted stock pursuant to the 2008 Plan, which shares have now fully vested. The fair value of the restricted stock is based on the market price of the Company's shares on the grant date less the par value received as consideration. The fair value of the restricted shares granted on January 1, 2014 was $627,000. The stock-based compensation expense relating to restricted stock included in the Company's unaudited Condesned Statements of Operations for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014 was

$158,013 and $468,887, respectively. No restricted shares of common stock of the Company were granted in the comparable periods in 2015.

8. Fair Value Measurements

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the balance sheets are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure the fair value. Level inputs are as follows:

Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - other significant observable inputs for the assets or liabilities through corroboration with market data at the measurement date.
Level 3 - significant unobservable inputs that reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use to price the
assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

The following table summarizes fair value measurements by level at September 30, 2015 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(In thousands)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Cash equivalents	$55,045	$—	$—	$55,045
Short-term investments	15,022	—	—	15,022
Warrant liabilities	—	—	(1,051)	(1,051)

The following table summarizes fair value measurements by level at December 31, 2014 for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(In thousands)	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
Cash equivalents	$31,159	$—	$—	$31,159
Short-term investments	45,622	—	—	45,622
Warrant liability	—	—	(5,131)	(5,131)

The changes in carrying amounts of the warrant liability for the period ended September 30, 2015 was as follows:

(In thousands)	2015
Beginning balance	5,131
Net changes in valuation	(4,080)
Ending balance	1,051

Liabilities measured at market value on a recurring basis include warrant liability associated with outstanding warrants potentially settleable in cash. In accordance with ASC 815-40, the warrant liability is marked to market each quarter-end until it is completely settled. The warrant liability is valued using the Black-Scholes method, using assumptions consistent with the Company’s application of ASC 505-50. The change in the fair value of the liability classified in Level III is due to the unrealized gain of $4.1 million recognized and the gain is presented in the Condensed Statement of Operations (see Note 6).

The Company considers carrying amounts of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses to approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The Company’s non-financial assets are measured at fair value when there is an indication of impairment and recorded at air value only when an impairment charge is recognized. The Company’s non-financial assets were not material at September 30, 2015 or 2014.

9. Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2015, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $55.8 million and short-term investments of approximately $15.0 million. Management believes that the Company's current cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund its operations for the foreseeable future. The estimate is based, in part, upon the Company's currently projected expenditures for the remainder of 2015 and the first nine months of 2016 of approximately $56.6 million, which includes approximately $36.9 million for its clinical programs for aldoxorubicin, approximately $3.7 million for pre-clinical development of new albumin-binding cancer drug candidates, approximately $4.0 million for general operation of its clinical programs, and approximately $12.0 million for other general and administrative expenses (including pre-commercialization). These projected expenditures are also based upon numerous other assumptions and subject to many uncertainties, and the Company's actual expenditures may be significantly different from these projections.

If the Company obtains marketing approval and successfully commercializes aldoxorubicin or other product candidates, the Company anticipates it could take several years, for it to generate significant recurring revenue. The Company will be dependent on future financing and possible strategic partnerships until such time, if ever, as it can generate significant recurring revenue. The Company has no commitments from third parties to provide any additional financing, and it may not be able to obtain future financing on favorable terms, or at all. If the Company fails to obtain sufficient funding when needed, it may be forced to delay, scale back or eliminate all or a portion of its development programs or clinical trials, seek to license to other companies its product candidates or technologies that it would prefer to develop and commercialize itself, or seek to sell some or all of its assets or merge with or be acquired by another company.

10. Equity Transactions

On July 24, 2015, the Company completed a $28.7 million underwritten public offering, in which it sold and issued approximately10.5 million shares of common stock at a price of $2.75 per share. Net of underwriting discounts, legal, accounting and other offering expenses, the Company received proceeds of approximately $26.8 million.

On July 6, 2015, the Company issued 287,143 common shares pursuant to stock option exercises, resulting in a cash inflow of $0.6 million.

On April 27, 2015, the Company issued 5,211 common shares pursant to a net exercise of warrants to purchase 10,000 shares.

On January 1, 2014, the Company granted 100,000 shares of restricted stock to Dr. Daniel Levitt, Executive Vice President and Chief Medical Officer (see Note 7), which resulted in non-cash expense of $0.6 million in the first quarter of 2014.

On February 5, 2014, the Company completed an $86.0 million underwritten public offering, in which it sold and issued approximately 13.2 million shares of common stock at a price of $6.50 per share. Net of underwriting discounts, legal, accounting and other offering expenses, the Company received proceeds of approximately $80.5 million.

On March 15, 2014, the Company issued 200,000 common shares and warrants to purchase 25,000 common shares to KTB Tumorforschungs GmbH, or "KTB," the licensor of aldoxorubicin, in connection with the establishment of the Company's Freiburg, Germany research and development laboratory. The fair value of the shares was $0.8 million.

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company issued approximately 278,000 common shares for $0.4 million pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

11. Income Taxes

At December 31, 2014, the Company had federal and state net operating loss carryforwards as of $227.5 million and $157.5 million, respectively, available to offset against future taxable income, and which begin to expire in 2015 through 2034. Of such loss carryforwards, $165.2 million and $157.5 million, respectively, are not subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

12. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

The Company has an agreement with KTB for the Company's exclusive license of patent rights held by KTB for the worldwide development and commercialization of aldoxorubicin. Under the agreement, the Company must make payments to KTB in the aggregate of $7.5 million upon meeting clinical and regulatory milestones up to and including the product's second final marketing approval. In the nine months ended September 30, 2014, the Company met two clinical milestones, resulting in total payments of $2.0 million to KTB. The Company also has agreed to pay:

- commercially reasonable royalties based on a percentage of net sales (as defined in the agreement);
- a percentage of non-royalty sub-licensing income (as defined in the agreement); and
- milestones of $1 million for each additional final marketing approval that the Company obtains.

In the event that the Company must pay a third party in order to exercise its rights to the intellectual property under the agreement, the Company will deduct a percentage of those payments from the royalties due KTB, up to an agreed upon cap.

Contingencies

On June 13, 2014, three purported securities class action lawsuits pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, were consolidated in the matter of In re CytRx Corporation Securities Litigation, 2:14-CV-01956-GHK (PJWx), and lead plaintiff and lead counsel were appointed. On October 1, 2014, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint on behalf of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly traded securities of CytRx between November 20, 2013 and March 13, 2014, against CytRx, certain Company officers and directors, a freelance writer, and certain underwriters. The complaint alleges that certain of the defendants violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by making materially false and misleading statements in press releases, promotional articles, SEC filings and other public statements. The complaint further alleges that certain of the defendants violated the Securities Act of 1933 by making materially misleading statements and omitting material information in the shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC on December 6, 2012 and Prospectus Supplement on Form 424(b)(2) file with the SEC on January 31, 2014. These allegations arise out of the Company's alleged retention of The DreamTeam Group and MissionIR, external investor and public relations firms unaffiliated with the Company, as well as the Company's December 9, 2013 grant of stock options to certain board members and officers. The consolidated amended complaint seeks damages, including interest, in an unspecified amount, reasonable costs and attorneys' fees, and any equitable, injunctive, or other relief that the court may deem just and proper. On December 5, 2014, CytRx and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On July 13, 2015, the Court issued an order granting in part and denying in part the motions to dismiss filed by the Company, the individual defendants and the underwriters. On August 7, 2015, the plaintiffs filed a First Amended Consolidated Complaint. On September 8, 2015, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the claims alleged under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, and under Section 15 thereunder, to the extent they are predicated on claims under Section 12(a)(2). On September 8, 2015, the plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration of the part of the Court's July 13, 2015 order dismissing Rule 10b-5(b) claims against the Company, Kriegsman and Haen. The Court was scheduled to hear argument on the defendants' motion to dismiss and the plaintiff's motion for reconsideration on October 26, 2015, but took both motions under submission and the hearing off calendar on October 23, 2015.

On April 3, 2014, a purported class action lawsuit was filed against the Company and certain of its officers and each of its directors, as well as certain underwriters, in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, captioned Rajasekaran v. CytRx Corporation, et al., BC541426. The complaint purports to be brought on behalf of all

shareholders who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's common stock pursuant or traceable to its public offering that closed on February 5, 2014. The complaint alleges that defendants violated the federal securities laws by making materially false and misleading statements in the Company's filings with the SEC. The complaint seeks compensatory damages in an unspecified amount, rescission, and attorney's fees and costs. On October 14, 2014, the Court granted the parties' joint ex parte motion to stay this proceeding pending resolution of motions to dismiss in the related federal action, In re CytRx Corporation Securities Litigation, 2:14-CV-01956-GHK (PJWx). On August 21, 2015, the Court continued the stay pending resolution of any motions to dismiss the First Amended Consolidated Complaint filed in the related federal action.

On July 3, 2014, a shareholder derivative lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, captioned Fishman v. Kriegsman, et al., 2:14-cv-05169, purportedly on the Company's behalf against certain of its officers and each of its directors. The complaint alleged breach of fiduciary duties, corporate waste, gross mismanagement, and unjust enrichment in connection with the Company's alleged retention of DreamTeamGroup and MissionIR. The complaint sought damages, restitution, corporate governance reforms, and attorney's fees and costs. On September 3, 2014, plaintiff filed a notice to voluntarily dismiss this action against all parties without prejudice, which the Court granted on September 9, 2014.

On September 10, 2014, the Delaware Court of Chancery consolidated Schwartz v. Ignarro, et al., Case No. 9864, Johnson v. Ignarro, et al. , Case No. 9884, and Silverberg v. Kriegsman, et al., Case No. 9919, three shareholder derivative lawsuits described in the Company's Quarterly Report filed with the SEC on August 6, 2014. A consolidated complaint concentrated on the stock-option grant claims was filed on October 9, 2014, which relates to the Company's December 9, 2013 grant of stock options to certain board members and officers. The consolidated lawsuit is captioned In re CytRx Corp. Stockholder Derivative Litigation, C.A. No. 9864-VCL. On November 10, 2014, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint or, in the alternative, to stay the action. The Court heard argument on the motions on January 8, 2015. The Court denied the motion to dismiss and granted in part and denied in part the motion to stay. On June 2, 2015, the Company announced that they had reached an agreement to settle the Delaware stockholder derivative action. Under the settlement, it agreed to re-price certain stock options to purchase common stock that were granted on December 9, 2013 to certain of its directors and officers from the original exercise price of $2.39 to an exercise price of $4.66 (the share price at market closing on December 20, 2013). The settlement also provides that the Company will implement certain corporate governance changes and modify its governance practices regarding the granting of stock options. The parties thereafter reached an agreement on an award of $1.1 million of fees and expenses to plaintiffs' attorneys, which award must be approved by the Court regardless whether there is an agreement between the parties. These fees and expenses will be covered by the Company's insurance companies. The settlement is subject to the drafting of definitive documentation, notice to stockholders, and Court approval. The settlement approval hearing before the Delaware Court of Chancery is scheduled for November 20, 2015.

On August 14, 2014, a shareholder derivative lawsuit, captioned Pankratz v. Kriegsman, et al., 2:14-cv-06414-PA-JPR, was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California purportedly on the Company's behalf against certain of its officers and each of its directors. The complaint alleges breach of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment, gross mismanagement, abuse of control, insider selling and misappropriation of information in connection with the Company's alleged retention of DreamTeamGroup and MissionIR, as well as its December 9, 2013 grant of stock options to certain board members and officers. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, corporate governance and internal procedures reforms, restitution, disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by the individual defendants, and the costs and disbursements of the action.

On August 15, 2014, a shareholder derivative complaint, captioned Taylor v. Kriegsman, et al., 2:14-cv-06451, was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California purportedly on the Company's behalf against certain of its officers and each of its directors. The complaint alleges breach of fiduciary duties, unjust enrichment, gross mismanagement, abuse of control, unjust enrichment, insider selling and misappropriation of information in connection with the Company's alleged retention of DreamTeamGroup and MissionIR, as well as its December 9, 2013 grant of stock options to certain board members and officers. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, corporate governance and internal procedures reforms, restitution, disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by the individual defendants, and the costs and disbursements of the action.

On October 8, 2014, the Court in Pankratz and Taylor consolidated the cases and appointed lead plaintiffs and co-lead counsel. On October 20, 2014, the Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the consolidated Pankratz and Taylor cases or, in the alternative, to stay the cases. On January 9, 2015, the Court stayed the actions pending the resolution of the consolidated Delaware derivative action. On February 27, 2015, the Pankratz and Taylor plaintiffs filed a motion to vacate the stay. On June 24, 2015, the Court granted the motion to lift the stay in light of the pending settlement of the Delaware derivative litigation discussed above. The Court further denied the motion to dismiss without prejudice and invited the Company to move to dismiss the case within 30 days pursuant to the doctrine of forum non conveniens based on its forum-selection bylaw, which mandates that derivative actions be filed in Delaware. The Court advised that it would consider any forum non conveniens motion before considering any subsequent motion to dismiss under Rule 12. On July 24, 2015, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss pursuant to the doctrine of forum non conveniens. The Court was scheduled to hear argument on

this motion on September 28, 2015. On September 24, 2015, the Court took this motion under submission and took the hearing off calendar.

The Company intends to vigorously defend against the foregoing complaints. The Company has directors' and officers' liability insurance, which will be utilized in the defense of these matters. The Company has incurred legal expenses in defending these complaints and as of September 30, 2015, the Company has an outstanding receivable from its insurance carrier of $1.7 million related to these expenses. The Company's liability insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of the expesnes and liabilities the Company may incur in connection with the foregoing matters. These claims are subject to inherent uncertainties, and management's views of these matters may change in the future.

The Company evaluates developments in legal proceedings and other matters on a quarterly basis. If an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable, the Company could incur charges that could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations for the period in which the outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable.

13. Subsequent Events

On October 5, 2015, the Company retired all 199,275 shares of its treasury stock and returned that stock to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

Item 2. — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward Looking Statements

From time to time, we make oral and written statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements" (rather than historical facts) as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 or by the SEC in its rules, regulations and releases, including Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We desire to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for forward-looking statements made from time to time, including, but not limited to, the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report, as well as those made in our other filings with the SEC.

All statements in this Quarterly Report, including statements in this section, other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements for purposes of these provisions, including statements of our current views with respect to the recent developments regarding our business strategy, business plan and research and development activities, our future financial results, and other future events. These statements include forward-looking statements both with respect to us, specifically, and the biotechnology industry, in general. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates," "potential" or "co the negative thereof or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations or any of the forward-looking statements will prove to be correct, and actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and there are or will be important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe that these factors include, but are not limited to, the factors discussed in this section and under the caption "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which should be reviewed carefully. If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary materially from what we anticipate. Please consider our forward-looking statements in light of those risks as you read this Quarterly Report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Overview

CytRx Corporation ("CytRx", the "Company", "we","us", or "our") is a biopharmaceutical research and development company specializing in oncology. We are currently focused on the clinical development of aldoxorubicin (formerly known as INNO-206), our modified version of the widely-used chemotherapeutic agent, doxorubicin. We previously reported positive top-line efficacy results (median progression-free survival, or PFS, PFS at nine months, overall response rates, hazard ratios and overall survival) from our completed, global Phase 2b clinical trial with aldoxorubicin as a treatment for soft tissue sarcoma, or STS. Hazard ratios, or the likelihood that the study endpoint (in this case tumor progression) will be reached during a given period, are an important measure of the reliability and uniformity of the absolute data for PFS. The trial investigated the efficacy and safety of aldoxorubicin compared with doxorubicin in subjects with first-line metastatic, locally advanced or unresectable STS. Aldoxorubicin combines the chemotherapeutic agent doxorubicin with a novel linker-molecule that binds specifically to albumin in the blood and is designed to allow for delivery of higher amounts of doxorubicin (3½ to 4 times) without the major dose-limiting toxicities as seen with the administration of doxorubicin alone.

In the first quarter of 2014, we initiated a pivotal Phase 3 trial of aldoxorubicin as a therapy for patients with STS whose tumors have progressed following treatment with chemotherapy. The Phase 3 trial is being conducted under a Special Protocol Assessment, or SPA, granted by the FDA. The SPA means that the FDA agrees that the design and

analyses proposed in the Phase 3 trial protocol are acceptable to support regulatory approval of the product candidate with respect to effectiveness of the indication studied, and will not change its perspective on these matters, except in limited circumstances such as where a sponsor fails to follow the protocol agreed to with the FDA or where previously unrecognized health concerns occur. Thus, if the Phase 3 study demonstrates an acceptable benefit-risk profile as determined by the FDA, it will support registration of aldoxorubicin for this indication. If approved for marketing, our current plan would be to commercially launch aldoxorubicin in late 2017.

We also are currently evaluating aldoxorubicin in a global Phase 2b clinical trial in small cell lung cancer, a Phase 2 clinical trial in HIV-related Kaposi's sarcoma, a Phase 2 clinical trial in patients with late-stage glioblastoma (brain cancer), a Phase 1b clinical trial in combination with ifosfamide in patients with STS and a Phase 1b clinical trial in combination with gemcitabine in patients with metastatic solid tumors. We have completed a global Phase 2b clinical trial with aldoxorubicin as a 1st-line therapy for STS, a Phase 1b/2 clinical trial primarily in the same indication, a Phase 1b clinical trial of aldoxorubicin in combination with doxorubicin in patients with advanced solid tumors and a Phase 1b pharmacokinetics clinical trial in patients with metastatic solid tumors.

We plan to expand our pipeline of oncology candidates through our drug-development activities at our laboratory facility in Freiburg, Germany, based on our Linker Activated Drug Release, or LADR™, technology that can be utilized with multiple chemotherapeutic agents and may allow for greater drug concentration at tumor sites.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, impairment of long-lived assets, including finite-lived intangible assets, research and development expenses and clinical trial expenses and stock-based compensation expense.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 2 to our financial statements contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue consists of license fees from strategic alliances with pharmaceutical companies, as well as service and grant revenues. Service revenue consists of contract research and laboratory consulting. Grant revenues consist of government and private grants.

Monies received for license fees are deferred and recognized ratably over the performance period in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Codification Standards ("ASC") ASC 605-25, Revenue Recognition – Multiple-Element Arrangements ("ASC 605-25"). Milestone payments will be recognized upon achievement of the milestone as long as the milestone is deemed substantive and we have no other performance obligations related to the milestone and collectability is reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt, or recognized upon termination of the agreement and all related obligations. Deferred revenue represents amounts received prior to revenue recognition.

Revenues from contract research, government grants, and consulting fees are recognized over the respective contract periods as the services are performed, provided there is persuasive evidence or an arrangement, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured. Once all conditions of the grant are met and no contingencies remain outstanding, the revenue is recognized as grant fee revenue and an earned but unbilled revenue receivable is recorded.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist of direct and overhead-related research expenses and are expensed as incurred. Costs to acquire technologies, including licenses, that are utilized in research and development and that have no alternative future use are expensed when incurred. Costs of technology developed for use in our products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established.

Clinical Trial Expenses

Clinical trial expenses, which are included in research and development expenses, include obligations resulting from our contracts with various clinical research organizations in connection with conducting clinical trials for our product

candidates. We recognize expenses for these activities based on a variety of factors, including actual and estimated labor hours, clinical site initiation activities, patient enrollment rates, estimates of external costs and other activity-based factors. We believe that this method best approximates the efforts expended on a clinical trial with the expenses we record. We adjust our rate of clinical expense recognition if actual results differ from our estimates. If our estimates prove incorrect, clinical trial expenses recorded in future periods could vary.

Stock-Based Compensation

Our stock-based employee compensation plans are described in Note 7 of the Notes to Condensed Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report. We follow ASC 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (“ASC 718”), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based awards made to employees.

For stock options and warrants paid in consideration of services rendered by non-employees, we recognize compensation expense in accordance with the requirements of ASC 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees (“ASC 505-50”).

Non-employee option grants that do not vest immediately upon grant are recorded as an expense over the vesting period. At the end of each financial reporting period prior to performance, the value of these options is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and compensation expense recognized or recovered during the period is adjusted accordingly. Since the fair market value of options granted or issued to non-employees is subject to change in the future, the amount of the future compensation expense is subject to adjustment until the common stock options or warrants are fully vested.

The fair value of each stock option and warrant is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which uses certain assumptions related to risk-free interest rates, expected volatility, expected life of the stock options and future dividends.

Compensation expense is recorded based upon the value derived from the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on an expected forfeiture rate that is adjusted for our actual experience. If our Black-Scholes option-pricing model assumptions or our actual or estimated forfeiture rate are different in the future, it could materially affect our compensation expense recorded in future periods.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review long-lived assets, including finite-lived intangible assets, for impairment on an annual basis as of December 31, or on an interim basis if an event occurs that might reduce the fair value of such assets below their carrying values. An impairment loss would be recognized based on the difference between the carrying value of the asset and its estimated fair value, which would be determined based on either discounted future cash flows or other appropriate fair value methods. If our estimates used in the determination of either discounted future cash flows or other appropriate fair value methods are not accurate as compared to actual future results, we may be required to record an impairment charge.

Net Income (Loss) per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per common share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding.Potentially dilutive stock options and warrants to purchase 17.4 million shares for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, and 14.6 million shares for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014, were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share, because the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Warrant Liabilities

Liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include warrant liabilities associated with outstanding warrants potentially settleable in cash. In accordance with ASC 815-40, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in a Company’s Own Stock (“ASC 815-40”), the warrant liabilities are recorded at fair

value each quarter-end until they are completely settled. The warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes method, using assumptions consistent with our application of ASC 505-50. The gain or loss resulting from the change in fair value is shown on the Condesned Statements of Operations as a gain or loss on warrant derivative liabilities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have relied primarily upon proceeds from sales of our equity securities and the exercise of options and warrants, and to a much lesser extent upon payments from our strategic partners and licensees, to generate funds needed to finance our business and operations.

At September 30, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $55.8 million and short-term investments of approximately $15.0 million. Management believes that our current cash on hand and short-term investments will be sufficient to fund our operations for the foreseeable future. The estimate is based, in part, upon our currently projected expenditures for the remainder of 2015 and the first nine months of 2016 of approximately $56.6 million, which includes approximately $36.9 million for our clinical programs for aldoxorubicin, approximately $3.7 million for pre-clinical development of new albumin-binding cancer drugs, approximately $4.0 million for general operation of our clinical programs, and approximately $12.0 million for other general and administrative expenses (including pre-commercialization). These projected expenditures are also based upon numerous other assumptions and subject to many uncertainties, and our actual expenditures may be significantly different from these projections.

If we obtain marketing approval and successfully commercialize aldoxorubicin or other product candidates, we anticipate it will take several years for us to generate significant recurring revenue. We will be dependent on future financing and possible strategic partnerships until such time, if ever, as we can generate significant recurring revenue. We have no commitments from third parties to provide us with any additional financing, and we may not be able to obtain future financing on favorable terms, or at all. If we fail to obtain sufficient funding when needed, we may be forced to delay, scale back or eliminate all or a portion of our development programs or clinical trials, seek to license to other companies our product candidates or technologies that we would prefer to develop and commercialize ourselves, or seek to sell some or all of our assets or merge with or be acquired by another company.

We recorded a net loss in the nine-months ended September 30, 2015 of $36.3 million as compared to a net loss in the nine-months ended September 30, 2014 of $16.7 million, or an increase of $19.6 million. This was due primarily to a decrease in the gain on the warrant derivative liability of $15.5 million, decreasing from $19.6 million in the nine-months ended September 30, 2014 to $4.1 million in the current comparative period. We also recorded an increase in our research and development expenditures in the current nine-month period of $3.0 million as compared to comparative 2014 period, resulting from increased expenditures associated with our clinical program for aldoxorubicin, as well as the new expenditures in the 2015 period of $1.3 million associated with our German laboratory operations.

We purchased $33.0 million and sold $63.6 million of short-term investments, for a net decrease of $30.6 million in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015. We purchased $57.1 million and sold $33.6 million of short-term investments, for a net increase of $23.5 million, in the comparable period ended September 30, 2014. We utilized approximately $0.3 million for capital expenditures in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015 as compared to approximately $0.6 million in the comparable 2014 period. We do not expect any significant capital spending during the next 12 months.

We raised net proceeds of $26.8 million from a public offering in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2015, and we raised net proceeds of $80.5 million from a public offering in the nine-month period ended September 30, 2014. We received $0.6 million and $0.4 million from the exercise of options and warrants in the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

We continue to evaluate potential future sources of capital, as we do not currently have commitments from any third parties to provide us with additional capital. The results of our technology licensing efforts and the actual proceeds of any fund-raising activities will determine our ongoing ability to operate as a going concern. Our ability to obtain future financings through joint ventures, product licensing arrangements, royalty sales, equity financings, grants or

otherwise is subject to market conditions and our ability to identify parties that are willing and able to enter into such arrangements on terms that are satisfactory to us. Depending upon the outcome of our fundraising efforts, the accompanying financial information may not necessarily be indicative of our future financial condition.

As a development company that is primarily engaged in research and development activities, we expect to incur significant losses and negative cash flow from operating activities for the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance that we will be able to generate revenues from our product candidates and become profitable. Even if we become profitable, we may not be able to sustain that profitability.

Results of Operations

We recorded a net loss of approximately $7.1 million and $36.3 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, as compared to a net loss of approximately $5.6 million and $16.7 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014, respectively. The increase of $1.5 million was primarily due to the reduction in the gain on warrant derivative liability, which was $3.5 million in the current quarter, as compared to $7.3 million in the comparative 2014 period, for a difference of $3.8 million.

We recognized no licensing revenue in the three or nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015 or 2014. All future licensing fees under our current licensing agreements are dependent upon successful development milestones being achieved by the licensor. During the remainder of 2015, we do not anticipate receiving any significant licensing fees.

Research and Development

	Three-Month Period Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands - Unaudited)			
Research and development expenses	$8,002	$10,258	$29,709	$26,019
Non-cash research and development expenses	—	158	—	1,385
Employee stock option expense	402	213	1,131	623
Depreciation and amortization	67	9	204	28
	$8,471	$10,638	$31,044	$28,055

Research expenses are expenses incurred by us in the discovery of new information that will assist us in the creation and the development of new drugs or treatments. Development expenses are expenses incurred by us in our efforts to commercialize the findings generated through our research efforts. Our research and development expenses, excluding stock option expense, non-cash expenses and depreciation and amortization, were $8.0 million and $29.7 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and $10.3 million and $26.0 million for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

Research and development expenses incurred during the three-month period ended September 30, 2015 related primarily to our aldoxorubicin clinical program. In the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, the development expenses of our program for aldoxorubicin were $6.8 million and $25.9 million, respectively, as compared to $9.1 million and $23.3 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2014. The 2014 aldoxorubicin program expenses include milestone payments to the licensor of $0 and $2.0 million, respectively, for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2014. There were no such milestones paid in 2015. We incurred expenses of our German laboratory operations of $0.4 million and $1.3 million, respectively, for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, as compared to $0.2 million and $0.5, respectively, in the 2014 comparative periods. The remainder of our research and development expenses primarily related to research and development support costs. We recorded no non-cash research and development expense in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, as compared to $0.2 million and $1.4 million, respectively in the comparative 2014 periods. We recorded employee stock option expense of approximately $0.4 million and $1.1 million, respectively, in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, as compared to $0.2 million and $0.6 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2014.

General and Administrative Expenses

	Three-Month Period Ended September 30,		Nine-Month Period Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(In thousands - Unaudited)			
General and administrative expenses	$1,727	$1,987	$6,086	$6,990
Non-cash general and administrative expenses	(28)	24	206	377
Employee stock option expense	483	380	3,183	1,018
Depreciation and amortization	7	22	36	68
	$2,189	$2,413	$9,511	$8,453

General and administrative expenses include all administrative salaries and general corporate expenses, including legal expenses. Our general and administrative expenses, excluding stock option expense, non-cash expenses and

depreciation and amortization, were $1.7 million and $6.1 million, respectively, for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, and $2.0 million and $7.0 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2014.

Employee stock option expense relates to options granted to retain and compensate directors, officers and other employees. We recorded approximately $0.5 million and $3.2 million of employee stock option expense in the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, as compared $0.4 million and $1.0 million, respectively, for the same periods in 2014. We recorded approximately $(28,000) and $0.2 million of non-employee stock option expense in the three-month and nine-month periods, ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and $24,000 million and $0.4 million for the comparative 2014 periods.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation expense reflects the depreciation of our equipment and furnishings.

Interest Income

Interest income was approximately $69,000 and $172,000 for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015, respectively, as compared to $79,000 and $239,000, respectively, for the same periods in 2014. This decrease was related to the reduction in cash and cash equivalents and short term investments.

Item 3. — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk is limited primarily to interest income sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because a significant portion of our investments are in short-term debt securities issued by the U.S. government and institutional money market funds. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal. Due to the nature of our short-term investments, we believe that we are not subject to any material market risk exposure. We do not have any speculative or hedging derivative financial instruments or foreign currency instruments. If interest rates had varied by 10% in the three-month period ended September 30, 2015, it would not have had a material effect on our results of operations or cash flows for that period.

Item 4. — Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the quarterly period covered by this Quarterly Report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC.

Changes in Controls over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. We continually seek to assure that all of our controls and procedures are adequate and effective. Any failure to implement and maintain improvements in the controls over our financial reporting could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations under the SEC’s rules and regulations. Any failure to improve our internal controls to address the weaknesses we have identified could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative impact on the trading price of our common stock.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. — Legal Proceedings

The disclosure set forth in Note 12 to our financial statements is herein incorporated by reference.

Item 1A. – Risk Factors

In addition to the risk factors included in our annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three-month ended June 30, 2015 filed with the SEC, you should consider the following new or updated risk factor:

We recently entered into a settlement of a stockholder derivative lawsuit against certain of our current and former directors and officers that is subject to Court approval, and we are subject to pending legal claims that could adversely affect our financial condition and our business or result in changes in our corporate governance.

On June 2, 2015, we announced that we had reached an agreement to settle the consolidated Delaware stockholder derivative lawsuits pending against us and certain of our directors and officers. Under the settlement, we have agreed to re-price stock options to purchase a total of 2,095,000 shares of our common stock that were granted on December 10, 2013 to certain of our directors and officers from the original exercise price of $2.39 to an exercise price of $4.66 (the share price at market closing on December 20, 2013). The settlement also provides that we will implement certain corporate governance changes and modify our governance practices regarding the granting of stock options. The parties have reached an agreement on an award of $1.1 million of fees and expenses to plaintiffs' attorneys, which award must be approved by the Court regardless of whether there is an agreement between the parties. The settlement, including the amount of attorneys' fees and expenses, is subject to Court approval.

We are subject to other pending shareholder lawsuits, and the ongoing legal expenses and any monetary damages that may be awarded against us with respect to some or all of the claims could exceed our available insurance coverage and have a material adverse effect on our working capital and financial condition. These claims also may divert the time and attention of our management and harm our business or result in changes in the composition of our board of directors or other corporate governance that we cannot predict. These claims are subject to inherent uncertainties, and management's view of these matters may change in the future. If an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and reasonably estimable, we could incur charges that could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations for the period in which the outcome becomes probably and reasonably estimable.

Item 6. — Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly Report and incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

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

CytRx Corporation

Date: November 3, 2015 By: /s/ JOHN Y. CALOZ
John Y. Caloz
Chief Financial Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document