

CURIS INC
Form S-3
May 25, 2004
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 25, 2004

Registration Statement No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CURIS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-3505116
(I.R.S. employer

identification number)

61 Moulton Street

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

617-503-6500

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Daniel R. Passeri

President and Chief Executive Officer

61 Moulton Street

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

(617) 503-6500

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Copy to:

Steven D. Singer, Esq.

Hale and Dorr LLP

60 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Telephone: (617) 526-6000

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

If the only securities being registered on this form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. 333-_____.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. 333-_____.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed	Proposed	Amount of Registration Fee
		Maximum Offering Price Per Share(1)	Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	200,000	\$4.23	\$846,000	\$107.19

(1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act and based upon the average of the high and low prices on the NASDAQ National Market on May 20, 2004.

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

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling stockholders named in this prospectus may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and the selling stockholders named in this prospectus are not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated May 25, 2004

PROSPECTUS

CURIS, INC.

200,000 SHARES OF

COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to resales of common stock that we issued and sold to the selling stockholders listed on page 16. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus, or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors-in-interest, may offer the shares from time to time through public or private transactions at prevailing market prices, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol CRIS. On May 20, 2004, the closing sale price of the common stock on NASDAQ was \$4.18 per share. You are urged to obtain current market quotations for the common stock.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 5.

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

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2004.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights important features of this offering and the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in our common stock discussed under Risk Factors. If you invest in our common stock, you are assuming a high degree of risk. The terms Curis, Company, we, us, our, and similar terms refer to Curis, Inc. unless the context otherwise requires.

WHO WE ARE

We are a therapeutic drug development company principally focused on the discovery, development and future commercialization of products that modulate key regulatory signaling pathways controlling the repair and regeneration of human tissues and organs. Our product development approach involves using small molecules, proteins or antibodies to modulate these regulatory signaling pathways, for example, to increase the pathway signals when they are insufficient or to decrease them when they are excessive. We have successfully used this product development approach to produce multiple compounds for several different disease indications. For example, we have developed several promising preclinical product candidates in the fields of kidney disease, cancer, neurological disorders, cardiovascular disease and hair growth regulation.

Regulatory signaling pathways, also referred to as signaling pathways, are prominent regulators of specific tissue and organ formation during prenatal development and are used by the body throughout life to repair and regulate human tissue. We are developing our product candidate programs around several major signaling pathways including the Hedgehog and Bone Morphogenetic Protein pathways. We have substantial intellectual property rights in these signaling pathways, which we believe will enable us to have a technological and competitive advantage in developing therapeutic products based upon these pathways. In addition, we intend to expand our technology offerings and associated intellectual property portfolio through in-licensing arrangements and the acquisition of complimentary technologies, including additional signaling pathways.

Our research programs are conducted both internally and through strategic alliances and collaborations. We currently have strategic collaborations with Ortho Biotech, Genentech and Wyeth. Our strategic alliances and collaborations generally provide for our research, development and commercialization programs to be funded by our collaborators and provide us with the opportunity to receive additional payments if specified milestones are achieved, as well as royalty payments upon the successful commercialization of any products based upon the collaboration. In some cases, we have retained development and commercialization rights in areas where we believe we can attain the greatest potential long-term value through the application of our own internal resources. We believe that our approach allows us to augment our development capabilities and capacities through collaborations with leading pharmaceuticals companies and also provides us with the opportunity to discover and develop products while reducing our internal product development costs and related risks.

In the future, we plan to continue to seek corporate partners for the further development and commercialization of some of our technologies. Even though we are seeking partners to help develop some of our technologies, we expect to select at least one program that we will develop further on our own.

We were organized as a Delaware corporation in February 2000. We began our operations in July 2000 upon the completion of the merger of Creative BioMolecules Inc., Ontogeny, Inc. and Reprogenesis, Inc. Our principal executive office is located at 61 Moulton Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138 and our telephone number is (617) 503-6500. We maintain a website with the address www.curis.com. We are not including the information contained in our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this prospectus. Our website address is

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included in this prospectus as an inactive textual reference only.

Curis and the Curis logo are our trademarks. This prospectus and the documents we incorporate by reference into this prospectus also contain trademarks and trade names of others.

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THE OFFERING

Common Stock offered by selling stockholders 200,000 shares

Use of proceeds Curis will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders in this offering

NASDAQ National Market symbol CRIS

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is speculative in nature and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to all of the other information contained in and incorporated by reference into this prospectus before deciding whether to purchase our common stock.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS AND NEED FOR FINANCING

We have incurred substantial losses, we expect to continue to incur substantial losses and we may never achieve profitability.

We expect to incur substantial operating losses for the foreseeable future, and we have no current sources of material ongoing revenue. As of March 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$653.1 million. It is uncertain when, if ever, we will develop significant sources of ongoing revenue or achieve profitability, even if we are able to develop and commercialize products.

Even if our collaboration agreements provide funding for a portion of our research and development expenses for some of our programs, we expect to spend significant capital to fund our internal research and development programs for the foreseeable future. As a result, we will need to generate significant revenues in order to achieve profitability. We cannot be certain whether or when this will occur because of the significant uncertainties that affect our business. Our failure to become and remain profitable may depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital, expand our business, diversify our product offerings or continue our operations.

We are likely to require additional financing, which may be difficult to obtain and may dilute your ownership interest in us.

We will require substantial funds to continue our research and development programs. We believe that our existing cash and working capital should be sufficient to fund our operations until the second half of 2006. However, our future capital requirements may vary from what we expect and will depend on numerous factors, many of which are outside our control, including the following:

continued progress in our research and development programs, as well as the magnitude of these programs;

the cost of additional facilities requirements, if any;

our ability to establish and maintain collaborative arrangements;

the timing, receipt and amount of research funding and milestone, license, royalty and other payments, if any, from collaborative partners;

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the timing, payment and amount of research funding and milestone, license, royalty and other payments due to licensors of patent rights and technology used to make, use and sell our product candidates;

the timing, receipt and amount of sales revenues and associated royalties to us, if any, from our product candidates in the market;

the cost of manufacturing and commercialization activities, if any; and

the costs of preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patent claims and other patent-related costs, including litigation costs and technology license fees.

We expect to seek additional funding through collaborative arrangements with strategic partners and may seek additional funding through public or private financings. However, the biotechnology market in general, and

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the market for our common stock, in particular, is highly volatile. Due to market conditions and the status of our development pipeline, additional funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If we fail to obtain such additional financing on a timely basis, our ability to continue all of our research, development, commercialization, manufacturing and marketing activities will be adversely affected.

If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, dilution to our stockholders will result. In addition, the terms of such a financing may adversely affect other rights of our stockholders. We also could elect to seek funds through arrangements with collaborative partners or others that may require us to relinquish rights to certain technologies, product candidates or products.

If the estimates we make and the assumptions on which we rely in preparing our financial statements prove inaccurate, our actual results may vary significantly.

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, the amounts of charges taken by us and related disclosure. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. There can be no assurance, however, that our estimates, or the assumptions underlying them, will be correct. Our actual financial results may vary significantly from the estimates contained in our financial statements.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COLLABORATIONS

We are dependent on collaborative partners for the development and commercialization of many of our product candidates. If we lose any of these partners, or if they fail or delay in developing or commercializing our product candidates, our anticipated product pipeline and operating results would suffer.

The success of our strategy for development and commercialization of product candidates depends upon our ability to form and maintain productive strategic collaborations. We currently have strategic collaborations with Genentech, Ortho Biotech Products, and Wyeth. We expect to enter into additional collaborations in the future. Our existing and any future alliances may not be scientifically or commercially successful.

The risks that we face in connection with these alliances include the following:

Each of our collaborators has significant discretion in determining the efforts and resources that they will apply to the collaboration. The timing and amount of any future royalty and milestone revenue that we may receive under such collaborative arrangements will depend on, among other things, such collaborator's efforts and allocation of resources.

All of our strategic alliance agreements are for fixed terms and are subject to termination under various circumstances, including in some cases, on short notice without cause. If any collaborative partner were to terminate an agreement, we may be required to undertake product development, manufacturing and commercialization and we may not have the funds or capability to do this, which could result in a discontinuation of such program.

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Our collaborators may develop and commercialize, either alone or with others, products and services that are similar to or competitive with the products and services that are the subject of the alliance with us.

Our collaborators may change the focus of their development and commercialization efforts. Pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies historically have re-evaluated their priorities following mergers and consolidations, which have been common in recent years in these industries. The ability of certain of our product candidates to reach their potential could be limited if our collaborators decrease or fail to increase spending related to such product candidates.

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We may not be successful in establishing additional strategic alliances, which could adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize products and services.

As an integral part of our ongoing research and development efforts, we periodically review opportunities to establish new collaborations, joint ventures and strategic alliances for the development and commercialization of products in our development pipeline. We face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators and the negotiation process is time-consuming and complex. We may not be successful in our efforts to establish additional strategic alliances or other alternative arrangements. Even if we are successful in our efforts to establish an alliance or agreement, the terms that we establish may not be favorable to us. Finally, such strategic alliances or other arrangements may not result in successful products and associated revenue.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, STRATEGY AND OPERATIONS

Other than OP-1, which we and Stryker commercialized under our former collaboration, we have not commercialized any products to date, either alone or with a collaborator. If we are not able to commercialize any products, we will not be profitable.

Most of our product opportunities are in various stages of preclinical development. Because our product opportunities have several years of development prior to reaching commercialization, there is a substantial risk that none of our current product opportunities will ever be commercialized. If none of our product opportunities are commercialized, we will not be profitable.

We face substantial competition, which may result in our competitors discovering, developing or commercializing products before or more successfully than we do.

Our product candidates face competition with existing and new products being developed by biotechnology, medical device and pharmaceutical companies, as well as universities and other research institutions. For example, research in the fields of regulatory signaling pathways and functional genomics, which includes our work in cancer, with Genentech and renal disease, with Ortho Biotech, is highly competitive. A number of entities are seeking to identify and patent randomly sequenced genes and gene fragments, typically without specific knowledge of the function that such genes or gene fragments perform. Our competitors may discover, characterize and develop important inducing molecules or genes in advance of us. We also face competition from these and other entities in gaining access to DNA samples used in our research and development projects. Many of our competitors have substantially greater capital resources, research and development staffs and facilities than we have. Efforts by other biotechnology, medical device and pharmaceutical companies could render our programs or products uneconomical or result in therapies superior to those that we develop alone or with a collaboration partner. For those programs that we have selected for further internal development, we face competition from companies that are more experienced in product development and commercialization, obtaining regulatory approvals and product manufacturing. As a result, they may develop competing products more rapidly and at a lower cost. For those programs that are subject to a collaboration agreement, competitors may discover, develop and commercialize products which render our products non-competitive or obsolete. We expect competition to intensify in genomics research and regulatory signaling pathways as technical advances in the field are made and become more widely known.

Since our technologies have many potential applications and we have limited resources, our election to focus on a particular application may result in our failure to capitalize on other potentially profitable applications of our technologies.

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We have limited financial and managerial resources. These limitations require us to focus on a select group of product candidates in specific therapeutic areas and to forego the exploration of other product opportunities. While our technologies may permit us to work in multiple areas, resource commitments may require trade-offs

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resulting in delays in the development of certain programs or research areas, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage. Our decisions as to resource allocation may not lead to the development of viable commercial products and may divert resources away from other market opportunities which ultimately prove to be more profitable.

If we or our collaborators fail to achieve market acceptance for our products under development, our future revenue and ability to achieve profitability may be adversely affected.

If any of our product opportunities ever receive regulatory approval, the commercial success of these products will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community and third-party payors. Our future products, if any are successfully developed, may not gain commercial acceptance among physicians, patients and third-party payors, even if necessary marketing approvals have been obtained. We believe that recommendations and endorsements by physicians will be essential for market acceptance of our products. If we are not able to obtain a positive reception for our products, our expected revenues from sales of these products would be adversely affected.

We could be exposed to significant risk from liability claims if we are unable to obtain insurance at acceptable costs or otherwise protect ourselves against potential product liability claims.

We may be subjected to product liability claims arising from the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of human health care products. Product liability claims, inherent in the process of researching and developing human health care products, could expose us to significant liabilities and prevent or interfere with the development or commercialization of our product candidates. Product liability claims would require us to spend significant time, money and other resources to defend such claims and could ultimately lead to our having to pay a significant damage award. Product liability insurance is expensive to procure for biopharmaceutical companies such as ours. Although we maintain product liability insurance coverage for the clinical trials of our products under development, it is possible that we will not be able to obtain additional product liability insurance on acceptable terms, if at all, and that our product liability insurance coverage will not prove to be adequate to protect us from all potential claims.

Our growth could be limited if we are unable to attract and retain key personnel and consultants.

Our success depends on the ability to attract, train and retain qualified scientific and technical personnel to further our research and development efforts. The loss of services of one or more of our key employees or consultants could have a negative impact on our business and operating results. Locating candidates with the appropriate qualifications can be difficult. Although we expect to be able to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled employees for the foreseeable future, we may not be able to do so.

Any growth and expansion into areas and activities that may require additional human resources or expertise, such as regulatory affairs and compliance, would require us to either hire new key personnel or obtain such services via an outsourcing arrangement. The pool of personnel with the skills that we require is limited. We may not be able to hire or contract such additional personnel.

RISKS RELATING TO CLINICAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

We expect to rely heavily on third parties for the conduct of clinical trials of our product candidates. If these clinical trials are not successful, or if we or our collaborators are not able to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, we will not be able to commercialize our product candidates.

In order to obtain regulatory approval for the commercial sale of our product candidates, we and our collaborators will be required to complete extensive preclinical studies as well as clinical trials in humans to

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demonstrate to the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities that our product candidates are safe and effective. We have limited experience in conducting clinical trials and expect to rely primarily on contract research organizations and collaborative partners for their performance and management of clinical trials of our product candidates.

Clinical development, including preclinical testing, is a long, expensive and uncertain process. Accordingly, clinical trials, if any, of our product candidates under development may not be successful. We and our collaborators could experience delays in preclinical or clinical trials of any of our product candidates, obtain unfavorable results in a development program, or fail to obtain regulatory approval for the commercialization of a product. Furthermore, the timing and completion of clinical trials, if any, of our product candidates depend on, among other factors, the numbers of patients required for approval and the rate at which those patients are enrolled. Any increase in the required number of patients or decrease in recruitment rates may result in increased costs, program delays or both. Also, our products under development may not be effective in treating any of our targeted disorders or may prove to have undesirable or unintended side effects, toxicities or other characteristics that may prevent or limit their commercial use. Any of these events would adversely affect our ability to market a product candidate.

The development process necessary to obtain regulatory approval is lengthy, complex and expensive. If we and our collaborative partners do not obtain necessary regulatory approvals, then our business will be unsuccessful and the market price of our common stock will substantially decline.

To the extent that we are able to advance an internal program through the clinic, we will be required to obtain regulatory approval for any product we develop in such program. In instances where our product candidates are being developed by our collaborators, our partners will be required to obtain regulatory approval for marketing and selling efforts.

The process of obtaining FDA and other required regulatory approvals is expensive. The time required for FDA and other approvals is uncertain and typically takes a number of years, depending on the complexity and novelty of the product. The process of obtaining FDA and other required regulatory approvals for many of our products under development is further complicated because some of these products use non-traditional or novel materials in non-traditional or novel ways, and the regulatory officials have little precedent to follow. To date, we have limited experience in filing and prosecuting applications to obtain marketing approval.

Any regulatory approval to market a product may be subject to limitations on the indicated uses for which we may market the product. These limitations may restrict the size of the market for the product and affect reimbursement by third-party payors. In addition, regulatory agencies may not grant approvals on a timely basis or may revoke or significantly modify previously granted approvals.

We also are subject to numerous foreign regulatory requirements governing the manufacturing and marketing of our potential future products outside of the United States. The approval procedure varies among countries, and the time required to obtain foreign approvals often differs from that required to obtain FDA approvals. Moreover, approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries, and vice versa.

As a result of these factors, we or our collaborators may not successfully begin or complete clinical trials in the time periods estimated, if at all. Moreover, if we or our collaborators incur costs and delays in development programs or fail to successfully develop and commercialize products based upon our technologies, our stock price could decline.

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Even if marketing approval is obtained, internally developed or licensed products will be subject to ongoing regulatory oversight which may affect the successful commercialization of our products.

Even if regulatory approval of a product candidate is obtained by us or our collaborators, the approval may be subject to limitations on the indicated uses for which the product is marketed or require costly post-marketing follow-up studies. After marketing approval for any product is obtained, the manufacturer and the manufacturing facilities for that product will be subject to continual review and periodic inspections by the FDA and other regulatory agencies. The subsequent discovery of previously unknown problems with the product, or with the manufacturer or facility, may result in restrictions on the product or manufacturer, including withdrawal of the product from the market.

If there is a failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, we or our collaborator may be subject to fines, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals, product recalls, seizure of products, operating restrictions, and criminal prosecution.

We are subject to governmental regulations in addition to those imposed by the FDA. We may not be able to comply with these regulations, which could subject us to penalties and otherwise result in the limitation of our operations.

In addition to regulations imposed by the FDA, we are subject to regulation under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Environmental Protection Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Research Conservation and Recovery Act, as well as regulations administered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, national restrictions on technology transfer, import, export and customs regulations and certain other local, state or federal regulations. From time to time, other federal agencies and congressional committees have indicated an interest in implementing further regulation of biotechnology applications. We are not able to predict whether any such regulations will be adopted or whether, if adopted, such regulations will apply to our business, or whether we would be able to comply with any applicable regulations.

Our research and development activities involve the controlled use of hazardous materials and chemicals. Although we believe that our safety procedures for handling and disposing of such materials comply with all applicable laws and regulations, we cannot completely eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury caused by these materials.

RISKS RELATING TO PRODUCT MANUFACTURING AND SALES

We will depend on our collaborators and third-party manufacturers to produce most, if not all, of our products under development, and if these third parties do not successfully manufacture these products our business will be harmed.

We have no manufacturing experience or manufacturing capabilities. In order to continue to develop products, apply for regulatory approvals, and commercialize our products, we or our collaborators must be able to manufacture products in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, at acceptable costs and in a timely manner. The manufacture of our product candidates may be complex, difficult to accomplish and difficult to scale-up when large-scale production is required. Manufacture may be subject to delays, inefficiencies and poor or low yields of quality products. The cost of manufacturing some of our products may make them prohibitively expensive. If supplies of any of our product candidates or related materials become unavailable on a timely basis or at all or are contaminated or otherwise lost, clinical trials by us and our collaborators could be seriously delayed. This is due to the fact that such materials are time-consuming to manufacture and cannot be readily obtained from third-party sources.

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To the extent that we or our collaborators seek to enter into manufacturing arrangements with third parties, there will be a dependency upon these third parties to perform their obligations in a timely and effective manner and in accordance with government regulations. If third-party manufacturers fail to perform their obligations, our competitive position and ability to generate revenue may be adversely affected in a number of ways, including:

we and our collaborators may not be able to initiate or continue clinical trials of products that are under development;

we and our collaborators may be delayed in submitting applications for regulatory approvals for our product candidates; and

we and our collaborators may not be able to meet commercial demands for any approved products.

We have no sales or marketing experience and, as such, will depend significantly on third parties who may not successfully sell our products.

We have no sales, marketing or product distribution experience. If we receive required regulatory approvals, we plan to rely primarily on sales, marketing and distribution arrangements with third parties, including our collaborative partners. For example, as part of our agreements with Genentech, Ortho Biotech and Wyeth, we have granted our collaborators exclusive rights to distribute certain products resulting from such collaborations, if any are ever successfully developed. We may have to enter into additional marketing arrangements in the future and we may not be able to enter into these additional arrangements on terms which are favorable to us, if at all. In addition, we may have limited or no control over the sales, marketing and distribution activities of these third parties and sales through these third parties could be less profitable to us than direct sales. These third parties could sell competing products and may devote insufficient sales efforts to our products. Our future revenues will be materially dependent upon the success of the efforts of these third parties.

We may seek to independently market products that are not already subject to marketing agreements with other parties. If we determine to perform sales, marketing and distribution functions ourselves, we could face a number of additional risks, including:

we may not be able to attract and build a significant and skilled marketing staff or sales force;

the cost of establishing a marketing staff or sales force may not be justifiable in light of the revenues generated by any particular product; and

our direct sales and marketing efforts may not be successful.

RISKS RELATING TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

If we breach any of the agreements under which we license or have acquired intellectual property from others, we could lose intellectual property rights that are important to our business.

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We are a party to intellectual property licenses and agreements that are important to our business and expect to enter into similar licenses and agreements in the future. These licenses and agreements impose various research, development, commercialization, sublicensing, royalty, indemnification, insurance and other obligations on us. If we or our collaborators fail to perform under these agreements or otherwise breach obligations thereunder, we could lose intellectual property rights that are important to our business.

We may not be able to obtain patent protection for our discoveries and our technologies may be found to infringe patent rights of third parties.

The patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, including ours, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal, scientific and factual questions.

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The long-term success of our enterprise depends in significant part on our ability to:

- obtain patents to protect our discoveries;
- protect trade secrets from disclosure to third-party competitors;
- operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others; and
- prevent others from infringing on our proprietary rights.

Patents may not issue from any of the patent applications that we own or license. If patents do issue, the allowed claims may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology from exploitation by our competitors. In addition, issued patents that we own or license may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Our patents also may not afford us protection against competitors with similar technology. Because patent applications in the United States are maintained in secrecy until 18 months after filing, it is possible that third parties have filed or maintained patent applications for technology used by us or covered by our pending patent applications without our knowledge.

We may not have rights under patents which may cover one or more of our product candidates. In some cases, these patents may be owned or controlled by third party competitors and may impair our ability to exploit our technology. As a result, we or our collaborative partners may be required to obtain licenses under third-party patents to develop and commercialize some of our product candidates. If we are unable to secure licenses to such patented technology on acceptable terms, we or our collaborative partners will not be able to develop and commercialize the affected product candidate or candidates.

If we are unable to keep our trade secrets confidential, our technology and information may be used by others to compete against us.

We also rely significantly upon proprietary technology, information, processes and know-how that is not subject to patent protection. We seek to protect this information through confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and other third-party contractors as well as through other security measures. These confidentiality agreements may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for such breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors.

We may become involved in expensive patent litigation or other intellectual property proceedings which could result in liability for damages or stop our development and commercialization efforts.

There has been substantial litigation and other proceedings regarding patent and other intellectual property rights in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. We may become a party to patent litigation or other proceedings regarding intellectual property rights.

Situations which may give rise to patent litigation or other disputes over the use of our intellectual property include:

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initiation of litigation or other proceedings against third parties to enforce our patent rights;

initiation of litigation or other proceedings against third parties to seek to invalidate the patents held by these third parties or to obtain a judgment that our product candidates or proposed services do not infringe the third parties' patents;

participation in interference or opposition proceedings to determine the priority of invention if our competitors file patent applications that claim technology also claimed by us;

initiation of litigation by third parties claiming that our processes or product candidates or the intended use of our product candidates infringe their patent or other intellectual property rights; and

initiation of litigation by us or third parties seeking to enforce contract rights relating to intellectual property which may be important to our business.

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The costs associated with any patent litigation or other proceeding, even if resolved favorably, likely would be substantial. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the cost of such litigation or other proceedings more effectively than we can because of their substantially greater financial resources. If a patent litigation or other intellectual property proceeding is resolved unfavorably, we or our collaborative partners may be enjoined from manufacturing or selling our products and services without a license from the other party and be held liable for significant damages. Moreover, we may not be able to obtain required licenses on commercially acceptable terms or any terms at all. In addition, we could be held liable for lost profits if we are found to have infringed a valid patent, or liable for treble damages if we are found to have willfully infringed a valid patent. Litigation results are highly unpredictable and we or our collaborative partners may not prevail in any patent litigation or other proceeding in which we may become involved.

Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could damage our ability to compete in the marketplace. Patent litigation and other proceedings may also absorb significant management time and expense.

If licensees or assignees of our intellectual property rights breach any of the agreements under which we have licensed or assigned our intellectual property to them, we could be deprived of important intellectual property rights and future revenue.

We are a party to intellectual property out-licenses, collaborations and agreements that are important to our business and expect to enter into similar agreements with third parties in the future. Under these agreements, we license or transfer intellectual property to third parties and impose various research, development, commercialization, sublicensing, royalty, indemnification, insurance, and other obligations on them. If a third party fails to comply with these requirements, we generally retain the right to terminate the agreement, and to bring a legal action in court or in arbitration. In the event of breach, we may need to enforce our rights under these agreements by resorting to arbitration or litigation. During the period of arbitration or litigation, we may be unable to effectively use, assign or license the relevant intellectual property rights and may be deprived of current or future revenues that are associated with such intellectual property.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

We expect that our stock price will fluctuate significantly and the market price of our common stock could drop below the price you paid.

The trading price of our common stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future. For example, our stock has traded as high as \$6.59 and as low as \$0.65 per share for the period January 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004. The stock market, particularly in recent years, has experienced significant volatility with respect to biopharmaceutical- and biotechnology-based company stocks. The volatility of biopharmaceutical- and biotechnology-based company stocks often does not relate to the operating performance of the companies represented by the stock. Prices for our stock will be determined in the market place and may be influenced by many factors, including:

announcements regarding new technologies by us or our competitors;

market conditions in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical sectors;

rumors relating to us or our competitors;

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litigation or public concern about the safety of our potential products;

actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;

deviations in our operating results from the estimates of securities analysts;

adverse results or delays in clinical trials;

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any intellectual property lawsuits involving us;

sales of large blocks of our common stock;

sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors or significant stockholders;

the loss of any of our key scientific or management personnel;

FDA or international regulatory actions; and

general market conditions.

While we cannot predict the individual effect that these factors may have on the price of our common stock, these factors, either individually or in the aggregate, could result in significant variations in price during any given period of time. Moreover, in the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

Substantially all of our total outstanding shares may be sold into the market at any time. This could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. As of March 31, 2004, we had outstanding approximately 41.4 million shares of common stock. Substantially all of these shares may also be resold in the public market at any time. In addition, we have a significant number of shares that are subject to outstanding options. The exercise of these options and the subsequent sale of the underlying common stock could cause a further decline in our stock price. These sales also might make it difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate.

We have anti-takeover defenses that could delay or prevent an acquisition that our stockholders may consider favorable and the market price of our common stock may be lower as a result.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws and Delaware law may have the effect of deterring unsolicited takeovers or delaying or preventing changes in control of our management, including transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices. In addition, these provisions may limit the ability of stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interest. For example, we have divided our board of directors into three classes that serve staggered three-year terms, we may issue shares of our authorized blank check preferred stock and our stockholders are limited in their ability to call special stockholder meetings.

In addition, we are subject to the anti-takeover provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which regulates corporate acquisitions. These provisions could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control transaction. They could also have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for our class A common stock. These provisions may also prevent

changes in our management.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus includes and incorporates forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. Any statements contained, or incorporated by reference, in this prospectus that are not statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. When we use the words anticipates, plans, expects and similar expressions, we are identifying forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. These factors include, among others, the uncertainties associated with product research and development, the risk that clinical trials by us or our collaborators will not commence or proceed as planned, the risks and uncertainties associated with dependence upon the actions of our collaborators and of government regulatory agencies, the risk that our intellectual property rights may be infringed or challenged by third parties, the uncertainty of future profitability and other factors set forth more fully in this prospectus, including those described under the caption Risk Factors.

We do not have a policy of updating or revising forward-looking statements, and we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements contained in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus as a result of new information or future events or developments. Thus, you should not assume that our silence over time means that actual events are bearing out as expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements attributable to us, or to persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Table of Contents**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders will pay any underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses incurred by the selling stockholders for brokerage, accounting, tax or legal services or any other expenses incurred by the selling stockholders in disposing of the shares. We will bear all other costs, fees and expenses incurred in effecting the registration of the shares covered by this prospectus, including, without limitation, all registration and filing fees, NASDAQ National Market listing fees and fees and expenses of our counsel and our accountants.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

We are registering for resale on behalf of the selling stockholders named below 200,000 shares of common stock. Of these shares, 100,000 shares of common stock were issued as partial consideration for the amendment of a license agreement with The Johns Hopkins University and the University of Washington in June 2003. The remaining 100,000 shares of common stock were issued in connection with the amendment of a license agreement with the President and Fellows of Harvard College in June 2003. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, and includes voting or investment power with respect to shares. Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares of common stock, except to the extent authority is shared by spouses under applicable law. The inclusion of any shares in this table does not constitute an admission of beneficial ownership for the person named below.

We do not know when or in what amounts a selling stockholder may offer shares for sale. The selling stockholders might not sell any or all of the shares offered by this prospectus. Because the selling stockholders may offer all or some of the shares pursuant to this offering, and because there are currently no agreements, arrangements or understandings with respect to the sale of any of the shares, we cannot estimate the number of the shares that will be held by the selling stockholders after completion of the offering. However, for purposes of this table, we have assumed that, after completion of the offering, none of the shares covered by this prospectus will be held by the selling stockholders.

The following table sets forth, to our knowledge, certain information about the selling stockholders. To our knowledge, except as noted on this paragraph, none of the selling stockholders has held any position or office with or, has otherwise had a material relationship with us within the past three years. We have agreements with The Johns Hopkins University, The University of Washington and the Presidents and Fellows of Harvard College pursuant to which these institutions have granted to us exclusive worldwide royalty-bearing rights to various technologies owned or controlled by these institutions and that we use in our research and development programs. The John Hopkins University is owner by assignment of these rights from Drs. Beachy and Porter. From 1996 until 2000, Dr. Beachy served as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board to Ontogeny, Inc., a predecessor life sciences company. Since 2003, Dr. Beachy has served as a scientific consultant to us.

<u>Name of Selling Stockholder</u>	<u>Shares of</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Shares of Common</u>	
				<u>Stock to be Beneficially</u>	<u>Owned After Offering</u>
	<u>Common</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>Shares of</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>Stock</u>		<u>Common</u>		
	<u>Beneficially</u>		<u>Stock</u>		<u>(1)</u>

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	Owned		Being		
		Prior to		Offered	
		Offering			
President and Fellows of Harvard College	78,400	*	78,400	0	*
Cancer Research Technology Limited	38,905	*	21,600	17,305	*
The Johns Hopkins University	49,319	*	43,550	5,769	*
The University of Washington	33,000	*	33,000	0	*
Philip A. Beachy	87,009	*	17,587	69,422	*
Jeffery Alan Porter	18,648	*	5,863	12,785	*

* Less than one percent.

(1) At May 21, 2004, we had 41,447,196 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, outstanding.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock covered by this prospectus on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of each sales. The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;

block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;

privately negotiated transactions;

short sales;

broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus.

The selling stockholders may also engage in short sales against the box, puts and calls and other transactions in our securities or derivatives of our securities and may sell or deliver shares in connection with these trades.

Broker-dealers engaged by the selling stockholders may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling stockholders, or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser, in amounts to be negotiated. The selling stockholders do not expect these commissions and discounts to exceed what is customary in the types of transactions involved. Any profits on the resale of shares of common stock by a broker-dealer acting as principal might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. Discounts, concessions, commissions and similar selling expenses, if any, attributable to the sale of shares will be borne by a selling stockholder. The selling stockholders may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares if liabilities are imposed on that person under the Securities Act.

The selling stockholders may from time to time pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act of 1933 amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus.

The selling stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus and may sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act of 1933 amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus.

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The selling stockholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the shares of common stock may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares of common stock purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

We are required to pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the shares of common stock. We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders against certain losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The selling stockholders have advised us that they have not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of their shares of common stock, nor is there an underwriter or coordinating broker acting in connection with a proposed sale of shares of common stock by any selling stockholder. If we are notified by any selling stockholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares of common stock, if required, we will file a supplement to this prospectus. If the selling stockholders use this prospectus for any sale of the shares of common stock, they will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

The anti-manipulation rules of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may apply to sales of our common stock and activities of the selling stockholders.

In order to comply with the securities laws of certain states, if applicable, the shares must be sold in such jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in certain states the shares may not be sold unless they have been registered or qualified for sale in the applicable state or an exemption from the registration or qualification requirement is available and is complied with.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to keep the Registration Statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part effective until the earlier of (i) such time as all of the shares covered by this prospectus have been disposed of pursuant to and in accordance with the Registration Statement or (ii) for The Johns Hopkins University, The University of Washington, Dr. Philip Beachy and Dr. Jeffrey Porter, one year after the date of filing this Registration Statement; and, for the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Cancer Research Technology Ltd., one year after the initial effectiveness of this Registration Statement.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares offered by this prospectus has been passed upon by Hale and Dorr LLP.

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EXPERTS

Our audited financial statements as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and December 31, 2001 incorporated by reference in this prospectus, have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, as indicated in their reports with respect thereto, and are included herein in reliance upon Arthur Andersen LLP as experts on auditing and accounting in giving such reports. Arthur Andersen LLP has not consented to the inclusion of their report in this prospectus, and we have not obtained their consent to do so in reliance upon Rule 437a of the Securities Act of 1933. Because Arthur Andersen LLP has not consented to the inclusion of their report in this prospectus, you will not be able to recover against Arthur Andersen LLP under Section 11(a) of the Securities act for any untrue statements of a material fact contained in the financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen LLP or any omissions to state a material fact required to be stated therein.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2003 incorporated by reference in this Prospectus have been so incorporated by reference in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other documents with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at Judiciary Plaza Building, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549. You should call 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to you on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the SEC. The registration statement contains more information than this prospectus regarding us and our common stock, including certain exhibits and schedules. You can obtain a copy of the registration statement from the SEC at the address listed above or from the SEC's Internet site.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC requires us to incorporate into this prospectus information that we file with the SEC in other documents. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to other documents that contain that information. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus. Information contained in this prospectus and information that we file with the SEC in the future and incorporate by reference in this prospectus automatically updates and supersedes previously filed information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, prior to the sale of all the shares covered by this prospectus.

(1) Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003;

(2) Our Current Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004;

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(3) All of our filings pursuant to the Exchange Act after the date of filing the initial registration statement and prior to effectiveness of the registration statement; and

(4) The description of our common stock contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A dated April 14, 2000, and including any other amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating that description.

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Information contained in this prospectus supplements, modifies or supersedes, as applicable, the information contained in earlier-dated documents incorporated by reference. Information contained in later-dated documents incorporated by reference supplements, modifies or supersedes, as applicable, the information contained in this prospectus or in earlier-dated documents incorporated by reference.

You may request a copy of these documents, which will be provided to you at no cost, by writing or telephoning us using the following contact information:

Curis, Inc.

61 Moulton Street

Cambridge, MA 02138

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (617) 503-6500

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, including information incorporated by reference as described above, or any prospectus supplement that we have specifically referred you to. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents or that any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than its filing date. You should not consider this prospectus to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation relating to the securities is not authorized. Furthermore, you should not consider this prospectus to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities if the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or if it is unlawful for you to receive such an offer or solicitation.

Table of Contents**PART II****INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****1. Item 14. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following table sets forth the various expenses to be incurred in connection with the sale and distribution of the securities being registered hereby, all of which will be borne by Curis, Inc. (except any underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses incurred by the selling stockholders for brokerage, accounting, tax or legal services or any other expenses incurred by the selling stockholders in disposing of the shares). All amounts shown are estimates except the Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee.

Filing Fee Securities and Exchange Commission	\$ 107
Legal fees and expenses	\$ 20,000
Accounting fees and expenses	\$ 4,500
	<hr/>
Total Expenses	\$ 24,607
	<hr/>

2. Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Article Sixth of the registrant's Certificate of Incorporation provides that no director shall be personally liable the registrant or any of its stockholders for any monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director of the registrant, except to the extent that the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits the elimination or limitation of liability of directors for breach of fiduciary duty.

Article Eighth of the registrant's Certificate of Incorporation provides, in general, that registrant shall indemnify each person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the registrant), by reason of the fact that such person is or was, or has agreed to become, a director or officer of the registrant, or is or was serving or has agreed to serve, at the request of the registrant, as a director, officer or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation (including any partially or wholly owned subsidiary of the registrant), partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (including any employee benefit plan), against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred in connection with any such action, suit or proceeding to the maximum extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of Delaware. The foregoing right of indemnification is in no way be exclusive of any other rights of indemnification to which any such director or officer may be entitled, under any by-law, agreement, vote of directors or stockholders or otherwise.

Section 102 of the Delaware General Corporation Law allows a corporation to eliminate or limit the personal liability of directors of a corporation to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for a breach of fiduciary as a director, except where the director breached his duty of loyalty, failed to act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or knowingly violated a law, authorized the payment of a dividend or approved a stock repurchase or redemption in violation of Delaware corporate law or obtained an improper personal benefit.

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Curis has included such a provision in its Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law provides, in general, that a corporation has the power to indemnify a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation and certain other persons serving at the request of the corporation in related capacities against amounts paid and expenses incurred in connection with an action or proceeding (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) to which he is or is threatened to be made a party by reason of such position, if such person shall have acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, in any criminal proceeding, if such person had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful; provided that, in the case of actions brought by or in the right of the corporation, no indemnification shall be made with respect to any

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matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the adjudicating court determines that such indemnification is proper under the circumstances.

The Company maintains a general liability insurance policy which covers certain liabilities of directors and officers of the Company arising out of claims based on acts or omissions in their capacities as directors or officers.

3. Item 16. Exhibits

EXHIBIT

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
4.1(*)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended to date.
4.2(**)	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant.
4.3(***)	Specimen common stock certificate for shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value, of the Registrant.
5.1	Opinion of Hale and Dorr LLP.
23.1	Notice Regarding Consent of Arthur Andersen LLP.
23.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
23.3	Consent of Hale and Dorr LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1).
24.1	Power of Attorney (see page II-4 of this Registration Statement).

(*) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Joint Proxy Statement-Prospectus on Form S-4 filed June 19, 2000 (File No. 333-32446).

(**) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed November 29, 2000 (File No. 333-50906).

(***) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003.

4. Item 17. Undertakings.

Item 512(a) of Regulation S-K. The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this Registration Statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act);

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of this Registration Statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in this Registration Statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in the volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities

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offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective Registration Statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in this Registration Statement or any material change to such information in this Registration Statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the Registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), that are incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement.

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(2) That, for the purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at the time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

Item 512(b) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the Registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in this Registration Statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof.

Item 512(h) of Regulation S-K. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the indemnification provisions described herein, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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<i>/s/ SUSAN B. BAYH</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
<hr/>		
Susan B. Bayh		
<i>/s/ JOSEPH M. DAVIE</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
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Joseph M. Davie		
<i>/s/ MARTYN D. GREENACRE</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
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Martyn D. Greenacre		
<i>/s/ KENNETH I. KAITIN</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
<hr/>		
Kenneth I. Kaitin		
<i>/s/ DOUGLAS A. MELTON</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
<hr/>		
Douglas A. Melton		
<i>/s/ JAMES R. TOBIN</i>	Director	May 25, 2004
<hr/>		
James R. Tobin		

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