

AMEDICA Corp
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2015

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015

OR

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

Commission File Number 001-33624

Amedica Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

84-1375299

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1885 West 2100 South, Salt Lake City, UT

84119

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(801) 839-3500

(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 ☒ No ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☒

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

65,758,131 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding at August 7, 2015

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Amedica Corporation

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Amedica Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - Unaudited
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,394	\$18,247
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$49 and \$54, respectively	2,509	2,513
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,312	1,247
Inventories, net	10,611	11,675
Total current assets	26,826	33,682
Property and equipment, net	3,009	3,515
Intangible assets, net	3,938	4,188
Goodwill	6,163	6,163
Other long-term assets	35	35
Total assets	\$39,971	\$47,583
Liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$831	\$778
Accrued liabilities	3,193	3,146
Current portion of long-term debt	19,766	19,070
Total current liabilities	23,790	22,994
Deferred rent	475	517
Long-term debt	2,779	3,061
Other long-term liabilities	177	134
Derivative liabilities	4,589	13,970
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 65,758,131 and 26,353,666 shares issued at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	658	264
Additional paid-in capital	191,443	179,148
Accumulated deficit	(183,940)	(172,505)
Total stockholders' equity	8,161	6,907
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$39,971	\$47,583

See accompanying notes.

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Amedica Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss - Unaudited

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Product revenue	\$4,780	\$5,836	\$9,523	\$11,616
Costs of revenue	1,363	1,603	2,885	3,252
Gross profit	3,417	4,233	6,638	8,364
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	1,553	3,041	3,396	3,632
General and administrative	1,334	6,280	3,361	9,355
Sales and marketing	3,126	5,540	6,483	10,061
Total operating expenses	6,013	14,861	13,240	23,048
Loss from operations	(2,596	) (10,628	) (6,602	) (14,684
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	—	5	—	8
Interest expense	(1,134	) (554	) (2,234	) (1,084
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(1,596	) (79	) (1,596
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(923	) (448	) (1,100	) (562
Loss on extinguishment of derivative liabilities	(1,245	) —	(1,261) —
Other expense	(35	) (18	) (38	) (34
Total other income (expense)	(3,337	) (2,611	) (4,712	) (3,268
Net loss before income taxes	(5,933	) (13,239	) (11,314	) (17,952
Provision for income taxes	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive loss	\$(5,933	) \$(13,239	) \$(11,314	) \$(17,952
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic and diluted	\$(0.11	) \$(1.07	) \$(0.28	) \$(1.95
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	54,337,365	12,419,110	40,765,322	9,211,077

See accompanying notes.

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Amedica Corporation

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Unaudited

(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$(11,314	) \$(17,952
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	841	897
Amortization of intangible assets	250	250
Amortization of lease incentive for tenant improvements	10	10
Non cash interest expense	1,130	420
Loss on extinguishment of debt	79	1,596
Stock based compensation	704	8,824
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	1,100	562
(Gain) Loss on extinguishment of derivative liabilities	1,261	—
Loss on disposal of equipment	4	34
Provision for inventory reserve	625	670
Bad debt expense (recovery)	(7	) (20
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	11	(224
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(289	) 2,723
Inventories	556	(3,257
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(284	) (2,938
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,323	) (8,405
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(417	) (1,365
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	7	16
Decrease in restricted cash	—	392
Net cash used in investing activities	(410	) (957
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	15,369
Payments on long-term debt	—	(18,000
Debt extinguishment payments	—	(735
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	22,300
Payment of deferred financing costs	—	(301
Purchase of treasury stock	(120) —
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(120	) 18,633
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,853	) 9,271
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	18,247	2,279
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$12,394	\$11,550
Noncash investing and financing activities		
Preferred stock converted into common stock	\$—	\$161,456
Reclassification of warrant liability	\$—	\$5
Deferred financing costs included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$—	\$968
Stock and derivative liabilities issued with long-term debt	\$—	\$2,184
Debt converted to common stock	\$202	\$—
Common stock issued with extinguishment of derivative liabilities	\$11,563	\$—
Treasury stock issued upon conversion of restricted stock units to common shares	\$120	\$—

Supplemental cash flow information

Cash paid for interest

\$548

\$238

See accompanying notes.

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AMEDICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Amedica Corporation (“Amedica” or “the Company”) was incorporated in the state of Delaware on December 10, 1996. Amedica is a commercial-stage biomaterials company focused on using its silicon nitride technology platform to develop, manufacture, and commercialize a broad range of medical devices. The Company believes it is the first and only manufacturer to use silicon nitride in medical applications. The Company acquired US Spine, Inc. (“US Spine”), a Delaware spinal products corporation with operations in Florida, on September 20, 2010. The Company’s products are sold primarily in the United States.

Basis of Presentation

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Such rules and regulations allow the omission of certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, so long as the statements are not misleading. In the opinion of management, these financial statements and accompanying notes contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations for the periods presented herein. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated audited financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the SEC on March 24, 2015. The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015. The Company’s significant accounting policies are set forth in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of the more significant estimates relate to inventory, allowance for accounts receivable, stock-based compensation, long-lived and intangible assets and derivative liabilities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred a net loss of \$11.3 million and \$18.0 million, respectively, and used cash in operations of \$5.3 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. The Company had an accumulated deficit of \$183.9 million and \$172.5 million at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. To date, the Company’s operations have been principally financed from proceeds from the issuance of preferred and common stock, convertible debt and bank debt and, to a lesser extent, cash generated from product sales. It is anticipated that the Company will continue to generate operating losses and use cash in operations through 2015. As discussed further in Note 7, the Company has entered into a term loan with Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. (“Hercules Technology”), as administrative and collateral agent for the lenders thereunder and as lender, and Hercules Technology III, LP, as lender (the “Hercules Term Loan”). The Hercules Term Loan has a liquidity covenant that requires the Company to maintain a cash balance of not less than \$9.0 million. At June 30, 2015, the Company’s cash balance was approximately \$12.4 million. The Company anticipates that it will need to obtain additional funding during the fourth quarter of 2015 to maintain compliance with the liquidity covenants related to the Hercules Term Loan through 2015. Furthermore, if the Company is unable to access additional funds prior to becoming non-compliant with the liquidity covenant, the entire remaining balance of the debt could become immediately due and payable at the option of the lender. Although the Company is seeking additional financing, additional funding may not be available to the Company on acceptable terms, or at all. Any additional equity financing, if available to the Company, may not be available on favorable terms and will most likely be dilutive to its current stockholders, and

debt financing, if available, may involve more restrictive covenants. The Company's ability to access capital when needed is not assured and, if not achieved on a timely basis, will materially harm its business, financial condition and results of operations. These uncertainties create substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. No adjustment has been made to our financial statements as a result of this uncertainty.

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Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no significant changes to the Company's significant accounting policies as described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") updated the accounting guidance related to revenue from contracts with customers, which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP.

The core principle is that a company should recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. The standard defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than are required under existing U.S. GAAP. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein, and shall be applied either retrospectively to each period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of this adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB updated the accounting guidance related to disclosure of uncertainties about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The new standard provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going concern uncertainties in the financial statements. It requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The new standard is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The impact on the Company's financial statements of adopting the new standard is currently being assessed by management.

In April 2015, the FASB updated the accounting guidance related to simplifying the presentation of debt issuance costs on the balance sheet. The new standard requires that debt issuance costs be presented as a direct deduction from the associated debt liability. It will be effective on January 1, 2016, and early adoption is permitted. The standard will be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented. The Company expects that the new standard will impact the presentation of its consolidated balance sheet.

2. Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Common Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, without consideration for common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of common share equivalents outstanding for the period determined using the treasury-stock method. Dilutive common stock equivalents are comprised of warrants for the purchase of common stock, convertible notes, stock options and unvested restricted stock units. For all periods presented, there is no difference in the number of shares used to calculate basic and diluted shares outstanding because their effect would have been anti-dilutive due to the Company reporting a net loss. The Company had potentially dilutive securities representing approximately 14.4 million and 4.6 million shares of common stock at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

3. Inventories

The components of inventory were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Raw materials	\$926	\$839
WIP	143	486
Finished Goods	9,542	10,350
	\$10,611	\$11,675

Finished goods include consigned inventory of approximately \$4.0 million and \$3.0 million as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

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4. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Customer relationships	\$3,990	\$3,990
Developed technology	4,685	4,685
Other patents and patent applications	562	562
Trademarks	350	350
Total Intangible Assets	9,587	9,587
Less accumulated amortization	(5,649)	(5,399)
Total Intangible Assets net of amortization	\$3,938	\$4,188

Based on the recorded intangibles at June 30, 2015, the estimated amortization expense is expected to be \$250,000 during the remainder of 2015 and approximately \$501,000 per year through 2019 and \$1.3 million thereafter.

5. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Instruments Measured and Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The Company measures and records certain financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value is based on the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, under a three-tier fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 - quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - observable prices that are based on inputs not quoted on active markets, but corroborated by market data.

Level 3 - unobservable inputs reflecting management's assumptions, consistent with reasonably available assumptions made by other market participants. These valuations require significant judgment.

The Company classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to their fair value measurement. No financial assets were measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The following tables set forth the financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2015				
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative liabilities				
Common stock warrants	\$—	\$—	848	\$848
Conversion feature of notes	—	—	3,741	3,741
Total derivative liabilities	\$—	\$—	\$4,589	\$4,589

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2014				
Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative liabilities				
Common stock warrants	\$—	\$—	\$11,358	\$11,358
Conversion feature of notes	—	—	2,612	2,612
Total derivative liabilities	\$—	\$—	\$13,970	\$13,970

The Company did not have any transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value measurement hierarchy during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The following table presents a reconciliation of the derivative liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during the six months

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ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Common Stock Warrants	Preferred Stock Warrants	Conversion Feature of Notes	Total Derivative Liability
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$(199)	\$(11)	\$—	\$(210)
Issuances of derivatives	(1,106)	—	(848)	\$(1,954)
Reclassification from liability to equity	—	5	—	\$5
Change in fair value	(568)	6	—	\$(562)
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$(1,873)	\$—	\$(848)	\$(2,721)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$(11,358)	\$—	\$(2,612)	\$(13,970)
Issuances of derivatives	—	—	—	\$—
Decrease in liability due to debt conversions	—	—	179	\$179
Decrease in liability due to warrants being exercised	10,302	—	—	\$10,302
Change in fair value	208	—	(1,308)	\$(1,100)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$(848)	\$—	\$(3,741)	\$(4,589)

Common Stock Warrants

The Company has issued certain warrants to purchase shares of common stock, which are considered mark-to-market liabilities and are re-measured to fair value at each reporting period in accordance with accounting guidance.

The assumptions used in estimating the common stock warrant liability at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Fair value of common share	\$0.57	\$0.80
Weighted-average risk free interest rate	1.01 %	1.53 %
Weighted-average expected life	4 years, 2 months	4 years, 7 months
Expected dividend yield	— %	— %
Weighted average expected volatility	44 %	116 %

Conversion Feature of Notes

The Company entered into convertible notes in 2014. The conversion features of the notes were evaluated and determined to be derivatives and are re-measured to fair value at each reporting period.

The assumptions used in estimating the conversion feature of the notes at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Estimated fair value of common share	\$0.57	\$0.80
Weighted-average risk free interest rate	0.28 %	0.67 %
Weighted-average expected life	1 year, 1 month	1 year, 7 months
Expected dividend yield	— %	— %
Weighted average expected volatility	152 %	32 %

Other Financial Instruments

The Company's recorded values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values based on their short-term nature. The recorded value of notes payable approximates the fair value as the interest rate approximates market interest rates.

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6. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commissions	\$861	\$846
Payroll and related expenses	704	1,001
Royalties	509	531
Interest payable	457	333
Final loan payment fees	478	233
Deferred rent	63	57
Other	121	145
Total accrued liabilities	\$3,193	\$3,146

7. Debt

On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Hercules which provided the Company with a \$20 million term loan. On June 30, 2014, the Company also entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Magna pursuant to which the Company sold to Magna an initial unsecured senior convertible note ("Initial Convertible Note") with an original principal amount of \$2.9 million for a purchase price of \$2.5 million. Additionally, on August 11, 2014, the Company sold to Magna an additional unsecured senior convertible note ("Additional Convertible Note") with an original principal amount of \$3.5 million for a purchase price of \$3.5 million. The Initial Convertible Note and the Additional Convertible Note are collectively referred to as the Magna Convertible Notes.

Hercules Term Loan

The Hercules Term Loan matures on January 1, 2018. The Hercules Term Loan included a \$200,000 closing fee, which was paid to Hercules Technology on the closing date of the loan. The closing fee has been recorded as a debt discount and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the loan. The Hercules Term Loan also includes a non-refundable final payment fee of \$1.5 million. The final payment fee is being accrued and recorded to interest expense over the life of the loan.

The Hercules Term Loan bears interest at the rate of the greater of either (i) the prime rate plus 7.7%, and (ii) 10.95%. Interest accrues from the closing date of the loan and interest payments are due monthly. Principal payments are required commencing August 1, 2015 and are to be made in 30 equal installments of approximately \$700,000, with the remainder due at maturity.

The Company's obligations to Hercules are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of its assets, including intellectual property. The Hercules Term Loan contains certain covenants related to restrictions on payments to certain Company affiliates, financial reporting requirements and a minimum liquidity covenant that requires the Company to maintain cash and cash equivalents of not less than \$9 million. Although the Company was in compliance with the liquidity covenant at June 30, 2015, the Company anticipates that it will be non-compliant with the liquidity covenant during the fourth quarter of 2015 if additional financing is not obtained, and has therefore classified the entire obligation as a current liability.

On June 30, 2015, the Company received written notice from Hercules that an event of default had occurred with respect to the Hercules Term Loan. The Hercules notice indicates that an event of default has occurred as the result of, without limitation, that certain Event of Default Redemption Notice dated June 18, 2015 transmitted by MG Partners II Ltd. ("Magna") to the Company (the "Magna Notice"). The Hercules notice provides that the notice was transmitted solely for informational purposes at this time and that Hercules reserves all of its rights under the Loan and Security Agreement. Hercules has not accelerated or demanded any payment at this time.

Magna Convertible Notes

On April 2, 2015, we entered into an Amendment and Exchange Agreement (the "Amendment Agreement") with Magna. The Amendment Agreement provides for the issuance by the Company to Magna of new senior convertible notes (the "Exchange Convertible Notes") in exchange for the Initial Convertible Note, the Additional Convertible Note and a warrant issued to Magna ("Magna Warrant") to purchase 568,889 shares of the Company's common stock at an

exercise price of \$4.65. The exchange resulted in the cancellation of the Initial Convertible Note, Additional Convertible Note and Magna Warrant.

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The outstanding principal amount of the Exchange Convertible Notes was \$4.3 million at June 30, 2015. \$798,000 and \$3.5 million of the Exchange Convertible Notes mature on June 30, 2016 and August 11, 2016, respectively, and accrue interest at an annual rate of 6.0%.

The Exchange Convertible Notes are convertible at any time after issuance, in whole or in part, at Magna's option, into shares of common stock at a conversion price equal to the lesser of (i) \$1.00 per share or (ii) at an alternative conversion price equal to the greater of (x) \$0.20 and (y) the lower of (i) the conversion price then in effect and (ii) a price equal to 80% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock during the five consecutive Trading Day period prior to such Conversion Date (the "Alternate Conversion Price").

In the event on any conversion date the applicable conversion price for that date is greater than the closing bid price as of the trading day immediately preceding such applicable conversion date (a "Make-Whole Conversion") and, thereafter, the holder fails to resell such shares of common stock at a price greater than such conversion price, the holder may be entitled to a make-whole of additional shares of common stock (the "Make-Whole Shares") with respect to such Make-Whole Conversions. The number of Make-Whole Shares to be issued, if any, with respect to such Make-Whole Conversions shall equal the greater of zero and the quotient of (1) the difference of the (x) the aggregate amount of principal and interest of the Exchange Convertible Note converted into shares of common stock during the applicable quarterly period (which excludes the last three trading days in such calendar quarter and includes the excluded trading days from the prior calendar quarter, if any) in which a Make-Whole Conversion occurred (less the aggregate amount of principal and interest relating to shares of common stock that have not been resold during such applicable quarterly period) minus (y) the aggregate gross consideration received by such holder on the resale of any shares of common stock received by such holder on conversions occurring during that applicable quarterly period divided by (2) the Alternate Conversion Price on the date of the Make-Whole Conversion. If the Alternate Conversion Price on the date of the Make-Whole Conversion is less than the closing bid price as of the trading day immediately preceding such date, the issuance of the Make-Whole Shares is deemed to be an additional Make-Whole Conversion for all purposes under the Exchange Convertible Note. The Company's obligation to issue additional Make-Whole Shares shall terminate at such time as the aggregate gross consideration received by the holder from the resale of shares of common stock issued on conversions exceeds the sum of the total principal amount of the Exchange Convertible Notes and the sum of all accrued and unpaid interest on such notes.

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, Magna converted a total of \$202,000 of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes into 373,000 shares of common stock. The Company recorded a loss upon extinguishment of \$79,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2015. Pursuant to NASDAQ listing requirements, the securities purchase agreement with Magna contains a provision restricting the number of shares issuable to Magna on conversions to 19.9% of the number of outstanding shares of the Company on June 30, 2014 without obtaining stockholder approval to exceed the 19.9% threshold. Magna has reached that threshold. In May 2015, the Company's stockholders voted against a proposal to permit Magna to exceed the 19.9% threshold. As a result, until stockholder approval is obtained, we may not issue any additional shares of common stock upon conversion of the Convertible Notes.

On June 19, 2015, the Company received written notice from Magna that an event of default had occurred with respect to the Magna Convertible Notes and underlying agreements. Magna alleges in the Notice of Default that it has been made aware that certain of the representations and warranties made by the Company in the underlying agreements were not true and correct in all material respects as of the date of signing nor as of the date of closing of the issuance of the Original Notes and the Exchange Notes. Magna has notified the Company of its election of its rights to declare the entire outstanding principal amount and other amounts outstanding under the Exchanged Notes to accelerate and to become immediately due and payable and has demanded payment in the amount of \$6.5 million to be made to Magna no later than June 25, 2015. The Company disagrees with Magna's claims that an event of default has occurred and asserts that no event of default has occurred or is continuing, and consequently the demand for payment is invalid. The Company has invited Magna to immediately reconsider and to rescind its Notice of Default and request for payment.

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Outstanding long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Net Carrying Amount	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Net Carrying Amount
Hercules Term Loan	20,000	(752)	\$ 19,248	\$ 20,000	\$(930)	\$ 19,070
Convertible Note	4,298	(1,001)	3,297	4,500	(1,439)	3,061
Total debt	24,298	(1,753)	22,545	24,500	(2,369)	22,131
Less: Current portion	(20,798)	1,032	(19,766)	(20,000)	930	(19,070)
Long-term debt	\$ 3,500	\$(721)	\$ 2,779	\$ 4,500	\$(1,439)	\$ 3,061

The following summarizes by year the future principal payments as of June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Hercules Term Loan	Magna Convertible Notes	Total
2015	\$2,949	\$—	\$2,949
2016	7,666	4,298	11,964
2017	8,567	—	8,567
2018	818	—	818
Total future principal payments	\$20,000	\$4,298	\$24,298

8. Equity

Secondary Offering

On November 26, 2014, the Company completed a secondary offering, in which the Company sold and issued 11,441,646 units. Each unit was issued at a price of \$1.14 and consisted of one share of common stock and one common stock warrant (“Secondary Offering Warrant”). The Company issued an additional 1,716,246 Secondary Offering Warrants pursuant to the underwriters’ over-allotment option.

The Secondary Offering Warrants were immediately exercisable after issuance into common shares at an exercise price of \$1.48 and terminate on November 26, 2019. The Secondary Offering Warrants contain a cashless exercise provision whereby the holders may exercise warrants by paying the exercise price in cash or, in lieu of payment of the exercise price in cash, at any time 120 days after issuance, by electing to receive a cash payment from the Company equal to the Black Scholes Value (as defined below) of the number of shares the holder elects to exercise (the “Black Scholes Payment”); provided that we have discretion as to whether to deliver the Black Scholes Payment or, subject to meeting certain conditions, to deliver a number of shares of our common stock determined according to the following formula (the “Cashless Exercise”):

$$\text{Total Shares} = (A \times B) / C$$

Where:

Total Shares is the number of shares of common stock to be issued upon a Cashless Exercise

A is the total number of shares with respect to which the warrant is then being exercised.

B is the Black Scholes Value (as defined below).

C is the closing bid price of our common stock as of two trading days prior to the time of such exercise.

As defined in the Secondary Offering Warrants, “Black Scholes Value” means the Black Scholes value of an option for one share of our common stock at the date of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, which is calculated using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model obtained from the “OV” function on Bloomberg utilizing (i) an underlying price per share equal to the closing bid price of the common stock as of trading day immediately preceding the date of issuance of the warrant, (ii) a risk-free interest rate corresponding to the U.S. Treasury rate for a period equal to the remaining term of the warrant as of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, (iii) a strike price equal to the exercise price in effect at the time of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, (iv) an expected volatility equal to 135% and (v) a remaining term of such option equal to five years (regardless of the actual remaining term of the warrant).

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The Secondary Offering Warrants are considered to be liabilities and are marked to market at each reporting period. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, 13,015,912 of the Secondary Offering Warrants had been exercised via the cashless exercise provision resulting in the issuance of 38,147,958 shares of common stock. Had the cashless exercise provision been exercised by all the holders of the remaining 141,980 Secondary Offering Warrants at June 30, 2015, the Company would have had to either pay \$112,000 in cash or issue an additional 190,591 shares of common stock. The number of shares of common stock that would be required to satisfy the cashless exercise provision increases as the price of the Company's common stock decreases and decreases as the price of the Company's common stock increases.

Other Issuances

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued 30,000 shares of common stock to a service provider as consideration for services to be rendered under a consulting agreement. Furthermore, 853,365 shares of common stock were issued upon the conversion of restricted stock units into common stock, of which 206,380 shares of common stock were withheld to satisfy the employees' tax withholding obligations associated with the conversion of the restricted stock units into common stock. The withheld shares were included in treasury stock at a total value of \$120,000, which was based on the market price of the common stock on the date the shares were issued. During June 2015, these treasury shares were issued upon the conversion of restricted stock units into common stock. Additionally, during the six months ended June 30, 2015, 242 shares of common stock were issued upon the exercise of warrants.

9. Stock-Based CompensationOption and Equity Plans

In May 2015, the aggregate number of shares issuable under the 2012 Employee, Director and Consultant Equity Incentive Plan (the "2012 Plan") was increased by 1,000,000 to 4,586,181, in accordance with the 2012 plan.

The total number of shares available for grant under the 2012 Plan at June 30, 2015 was 1,483,015.

Stock Options

A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	1,383,479	\$ 5.13
Granted	1,510,759	\$ 0.95
Exercised	—	—
Forfeited	(962,015)	) \$ 2.90
Expired	(359,472)	) \$ 2.86
Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,572,751	\$ 3.00
Exercisable at June 30, 2015	504,121	\$ 7.19
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2015	1,523,604	\$ 3.06

The Company estimates the fair value of each stock option on the grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which requires several estimates including an estimate of the fair value of the underlying common stock on grant date.

The expected volatility was based on an average of the historical volatility of a peer group of similar companies. The expected term was calculated utilizing the simplified method. The risk-free interest rate was based on the U.S.

Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option. The following weighted average assumptions were used in the calculation to estimate the fair value of options granted to employees six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	1.63	% 1.84	%
Weighted-average expected life (in years)	6.3	6.3	
Expected dividend yield	—	% —	%
Weighted-average expected volatility	47	% 48	%

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Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards ("RSA") activity for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

	Number of Awards	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2014	—	\$ —
Granted	30,000	\$ 0.75
Vested	(30,000)	) \$ 0.75
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Unvested at June 30, 2015	—	\$ —

The total fair value of RSAs vested during the six months ended June 30, 2015 was \$23,000.

The Company recorded \$23,000 of stock-based compensation for RSAs during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Stock-Based Awards Granted to Nonemployees

The Company from time to time grants options to purchase common stock or restricted stock to non-employees for services rendered and records expense ratably over the vesting period of each award. The Company estimates the fair value of the stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model at each reporting date. No options were granted to non-employees during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The Company granted 30,000 RSAs to non-employees and recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$23,000 during six months ended June 30, 2015.

The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes valuation model related to non-employee stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2014:

Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	2.69	%
Weighted-average expected life (in years)	9.9	
Expected dividend yield	—	%
Weighted-average expected volatility	45	%

Summary of Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Total stock-based compensation expense included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss was allocated as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of revenue	\$5	\$213	\$34	\$215
Research and development	37	712	159	799
General and administrative	31	4,625	359	5,477
Selling and marketing	10	1,291	152	1,711
Capitalized into inventory	7	579	46	622
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$90	\$7,420	\$750	\$8,824

Unrecognized stock-based compensation at June 30, 2015 was as follows (in thousands):

	Unrecognized Stock-Based Compensation	Weighted Average Remaining Period of Recognition (in years)
Stock options	\$689	2.2

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10. Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to various claims and legal proceedings covering matters that arise in the ordinary course of its business activities. Management believes any liability that may ultimately result from the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, operating results or cash flows.

11. Related-Party Transactions

Gregg R. Honigblum, the Chief Executive Officer of each of Creation Capital, LLC ("Creation Capital") and Creation Capital Advisors, LLC ("Creation Advisors"), served on the Company's board of directors from December 2006 through September 2013. The Company completed offerings of preferred stock and convertible debt through Creation Capital, as its placement agent, and also received strategic financial advisory services from Creation Advisors.

In October 2013, the Company entered into a one-year consulting agreement for financial advisory services with Creation Advisors in which Creation Advisors was to receive compensation of up to \$180,000 in cash (payable \$15,000 per month). The Company paid \$45,000 under this agreement during the six months ended June 30, 2014. This agreement was terminated in March 2014 and as consideration for termination of the agreement, the Company paid \$60,000 and issued 50,000 restricted shares of common stock, valued at \$372,000, to Creation Advisors.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the notes thereto, along with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed separately with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based upon current beliefs, plans, expectations, intentions and projections that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth under the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, and any updates to those risk factors filed from time to time in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, including those set forth under Part II, Item 1A. of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

We are a commercial biomaterial company focused on using our silicon nitride technology platform to develop, manufacture and sell a broad range of medical devices. We currently market spinal fusion products and are developing products for use in total hip and knee joint replacements. We believe our silicon nitride technology platform enables us to offer new and transformative products in the orthopedic and other medical device markets. We believe we are the first and only company to use silicon nitride in medical applications. Over 20,000 of our silicon nitride spine products have been implanted in patients.

Biomaterials come in a variety of synthetic or natural materials available in a variety of forms that are used in virtually every medical specialty. We believe our silicon nitride biomaterial has superior characteristics compared to commonly used biomaterials in the markets we are targeting, including polyetheretherketone, or PEEK, which is the most common biomaterial used for interbody spinal fusion products. Specifically, we believe our silicon nitride has the following key attributes: promotion of bone growth; hardness, strength and resistance to fracture; resistance to wear; non-corrosive; anti-infective properties; biocompatibility; and superior diagnostic imaging compatibility.

We currently market our Valeo® family of silicon nitride interbody spinal fusion devices in the United States and Europe for use in the cervical and thoracolumbar areas of the spine. We believe our Valeo devices have a number of advantages over existing products due to silicon nitride's key characteristics, resulting in faster and more effective fusion and reduced risk of infection.

In addition to our silicon nitride-based spinal fusion products, we market a line of non-silicon nitride spinal fusion products which allows us to provide surgeons and hospitals with a broader range of products. These additional products are complementary to our fusion products and are designed for the treatment of deformity and degenerative spinal procedures. Although our non-silicon nitride products have accounted for approximately 47% and 55% of our product revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, we believe the continued promotion

and potential for adoption of our

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silicon nitride products and product candidates, if approved, provides us the greatest opportunity to grow our business in new and existing markets and achieve our goal to become a leading biomaterial company.

In addition to the markets into which we directly sell our products, we are utilizing our silicon nitride technology platform to expand our current penetration in the spinal fusion market through original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) and private label partnerships. We also expect to do the same in other markets such as total hip and knee joint replacements, dental and sports medicine. We believe our biomaterial expertise, strong intellectual property and formulaic manufacturing process will allow us to transition currently available medical device products made of inferior biomaterials and manufacture them using silicon nitride and our technology platform to improve their characteristics.

We are also incorporating our silicon nitride technology into components for use in total hip and knee replacement product candidates that we plan on developing in collaboration with a strategic partner. We believe that our silicon nitride total hip and knee product candidates will provide competitive advantages over current products made with traditional biomaterials. We also believe our silicon nitride technology platform can be used for developing products in other markets and have developed prototypes for use in the dental, sports medicine and trauma markets. As a result of some of the key characteristics of our silicon nitride, we also believe our coating technology may be used to enhance our metal products as well as commercially available metal spinal fusion, joint replacement and other medical products.

We operate a 30,000 square foot manufacturing facility located at our corporate headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, and we are the only vertically integrated silicon nitride orthopedic medical device manufacturer in the world. We market and sell our products to surgeons and hospitals in the United States and select markets in Europe and South America through our established network of independent sales distributors who are managed by our experienced in-house sales and marketing management team. We have also started entering into OEM and private label relationships with third parties to further the commercialization of our silicon nitride technology platform beyond our own direct marketing and selling efforts.

Restructuring

On January 7, 2015, our Board of Directors authorized the implementation of certain cost saving measures which included a reduction in staff of 25 employees, or approximately 28% of our workforce as the result of a comprehensive business review to improve financial performance, increase operational efficiencies and strengthen the Company’s value proposition. The staff reduction was implemented and completed on January 8, 2015.

We recorded one-time severance and related costs related to the restructuring of approximately \$0.6 million in January 2015 and recorded an additional \$0.2 million in severance expense related to additional terminations subsequent to January 2015.

Secondary Offering

On November 26, 2014, we completed a secondary offering, in which we sold and issued 11,441,646 units. Each unit was issued at a price of \$1.14 and consisted of one share of common stock and one common stock warrant (“Secondary Offering Warrant”). We received proceeds of approximately \$11.3 million, net of approximately \$1.7 million in cash underwriting and other offering costs from the secondary offering. We issued an additional 1,716,246 Secondary Offering Warrants pursuant to the exercise of the underwriters’ over-allotment option.

The Secondary Offering Warrants were immediately exercisable after issuance into common shares at an exercise price of \$1.48 and terminate on November 26, 2019. The Secondary Offering Warrants contain a cashless exercise provision whereby the holders may exercise warrants by paying the exercise price in cash or, in lieu of payment of the exercise price in cash, at any time 120 days after the November 26, 2014 issuance date, by electing to receive a cash payment from the Company equal to the Black Scholes Value (as defined below) of the number of shares the holder elects to exercise (the “Black Scholes Payment”); provided that we have discretion as to whether to deliver the Black Scholes Payment or, subject to meeting certain conditions, to deliver a number of shares of our common stock determined according to the following formula (the “Cashless Exercise”):

Total Shares = (A x B) / C

Where:

Total Shares is the number of shares of common stock to be issued upon a Cashless Exercise

A is the total number of shares with respect to which the warrant is then being exercised.

B is the Black Scholes Value (as defined below).

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C is the closing bid price of our common stock as of two trading days prior to the time of such exercise.

As defined in the Secondary Offering Warrants, “Black Scholes Value” means the Black Scholes value of an option for one share of our common stock at the date of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, which is calculated using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model obtained from the “OV” function on Bloomberg utilizing (i) an underlying price per share equal to the closing bid price of the common stock as of trading day immediately preceding the date of issuance of the warrant, (ii) a risk-free interest rate corresponding to the U.S. Treasury rate for a period equal to the remaining term of the warrant as of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, (iii) a strike price equal to the exercise price in effect at the time of the applicable Black Scholes Payment or Cashless Exercise, (iv) an expected volatility equal to 135% and (v) a remaining term of such option equal to five years (regardless of the actual remaining term of the warrant).

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, 13,015,912 of the Secondary Offering Warrants had been exercised via the cashless exercise provision resulting in the issuance of 38,147,958 shares of common stock. As of June 30, 2015, there are 141,980 Secondary Offering Warrants outstanding.

Private Placement of Senior Convertible Notes and Warrant to Magna

On June 30, 2014, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with MG Partners II Ltd. (“Magna”). Pursuant to the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, we sold to Magna an initial unsecured senior convertible note (“Initial Convertible Note”), for a purchase price of \$2.5 million and an additional unsecured senior convertible note (“Additional Convertible Note”), for a purchase price of \$3.5 million. We also issued to Magna a warrant (“Magna Warrant”), to purchase up to 568,889 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.65 per share.

On April 2, 2015, we entered into an Amendment and Exchange Agreement (the “Amendment Agreement”) with Magna. The Amendment Agreement provides for the issuance by the Company to Magna of new senior convertible notes in exchange for the Initial Convertible Note, the Additional Convertible Note and the Magna Warrant (the “Exchange Convertible Notes”), which exchange resulted in the cancellation of the Initial Convertible Note, Additional Convertible Note and Magna Warrant, certain conforming amendments to the Securities Purchase Agreement and related documents, a reset of the trading price of the Company’s common stock at which the trading volume restrictions imposed cease to apply from \$2.50 to \$0.50, and a mutual release of claims. The Initial Convertible Note, Additional Convertible Note and the Exchange Convertible Notes are collectively referred to as the Convertible Note. The Exchange Convertible Notes are convertible at any time after issuance, in whole or in part, at Magna’s option, into shares of common stock at a conversion price equal to the lesser of (i) \$1.00 per share or (ii) at an alternative conversion price equal to the greater of (x) \$0.20 and (y) the lower of (i) the conversion price then in effect and (ii) a price equal to 80% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock during the five consecutive Trading Day period prior to such Conversion Date (the “Alternate Conversion Price”).

In the event on any conversion date the applicable conversion price for that date is greater than the closing bid price as of the trading day immediately preceding such applicable conversion date (a “Make-Whole Conversion”) and, thereafter, the holder fails to resell such shares of common stock at a price greater than such conversion price, the holder may be entitled to a make-whole of additional shares of common stock (the “Make-Whole Shares”) with respect to such Make-Whole Conversions. The number of Make-Whole Shares to be issued, if any, with respect to such Make-Whole Conversions shall equal the greater of zero and the quotient of (1) the difference of the (x) the aggregate amount of principal and interest of the Exchange Convertible Note converted into shares of common stock during the applicable quarterly period (which excludes the last three trading days in such calendar quarter and includes the excluded trading days from the prior calendar quarter, if any) in which a Make-Whole Conversion occurred (less the aggregate amount of principal and interest relating to shares of common stock that have not been resold during such applicable quarterly period) minus (y) the aggregate gross consideration received by such holder on the resale of any shares of common stock received by such holder on conversions occurring during that applicable quarterly period divided by (2) the Alternate Conversion Price on the date of the Make-Whole Conversion. If the Alternate Conversion Price on the date of the Make-Whole Conversion is less than the closing bid price as of the trading day immediately preceding such date, the issuance of the Make-Whole Shares is deemed to be an additional Make-Whole Conversion for all purposes under the Exchange Convertible Note. The Company’s obligation to issue additional Make-Whole Shares shall terminate at such time as the aggregate gross consideration received by the holder from the resale of shares of

common stock issued on conversions exceeds the sum of the total principal amount of the Exchange Convertible Notes and the sum of all accrued and unpaid interest on such notes.

As of June 30, 2015, Magna had converted a total of \$1.7 million of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes into 2,419,982 shares of common stock. The remaining principal amount of the Convertible Notes is \$4.3 million. Pursuant to NASDAQ listing requirements, the securities purchase agreement with Magna contains a provision restricting the number of shares issuable to Magna on conversions to 19.9% of the number of the outstanding shares of the Company on June 30, 2014,

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without obtaining stockholder approval to exceed the 19.9% threshold. Magna has reached that threshold. In May 2015, the Company's stockholders voted against a proposal to permit Magna to exceed the 19.9% threshold. As a result, until stockholder approval is obtained, we may not issue any additional shares of common stock upon conversion of the Convertible Notes.

On June 19, 2015, the Company received written notice from Magna that an event of default had occurred with respect to the Magna Convertible Notes and underlying agreements (the "Magna Notice"). Magna alleges in the Notice of Default that it has been made aware that certain of the representations and warranties made by the Company in the underlying agreements were not true and correct in all material respects as of the date of signing nor as of the date of closing of the issuance of the Original Notes and the Exchange Notes. Magna has notified the Company of its election of its rights to declare the entire outstanding principal amount and other amounts outstanding under the Exchanged Notes to accelerate and to become immediately due and payable and has demanded payment in the amount of \$6,491,091.50 to be made to Magna no later than June 25, 2015. The Company disagrees with Magna's claims that an event of default has occurred and asserts that no event of default has occurred or is continuing, and consequently the demand for payment is invalid. The Company has invited Magna to immediately reconsider and to rescind its Notice of Default and request for payment.

Hercules Term Loan

On June 30, 2014, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Hercules Technology Capital, Inc. ("Hercules Technology" or "Hercules") in connection with the Hercules Term Loan. The Hercules Term Loan provided the Company with a \$20 million term loan. The Hercules Term Loan matures on January 1, 2018. The Hercules Term Loan included a \$200,000 closing fee, which was paid to Hercules Technology on the closing date of the loan. The closing fee has been recorded as a debt discount and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the loan. The Hercules Term Loan also includes a non-refundable final payment fee of \$1.5 million. The final payment fee is being accrued and recorded to interest expense over the life of the loan.

The Hercules Term Loan bears interest at the rate of the greater of either (i) the prime rate plus 7.7%, and (ii) 10.95%. Interest accrues from the closing date of the loan and interest payments are due monthly. Principal payments are required commencing August 1, 2015 and are to be made in 30 equal installments of approximately \$700,000, with the remainder due at maturity.

The Hercules Term Loan contains certain covenants related to restrictions on payments to certain Company affiliates, financial reporting requirements and a minimum liquidity covenant that requires the Company to maintain cash and cash equivalents of not less than \$9 million. Although the Company was in compliance with the liquidity covenant at June 30, 2015, the Company anticipates that it will be non-compliant with the liquidity covenant during the fourth quarter of 2015 if additional financing is not obtained, and has therefore classified the entire obligation as a current liability.

On June 30, 2015, the Company received written notice from Hercules that an event of default has occurred with respect to the Hercules Term Loan. The Hercules notice indicates that an event of default has occurred as the result of, without limitation, the Magna Notice of Default dated June 18, 2015. The Hercules notice provides that the notice was transmitted solely for informational purposes at this time and that Hercules reserves all of its rights under the Loan and Security Agreement. Hercules has not accelerated or demanded any payment at this time.

Components of our Results of Operations

We manage our business within one reportable segment, which is consistent with how our management reviews our business, makes investment and resource allocation decisions and assesses operating performance.

Product Revenue

We derive our product revenue primarily from the sale of spinal fusion devices and related products used in the treatment of spine disorders. Our product revenue is generated from sales to three types of customers: (1) surgeons and hospitals; (2) stocking distributors; and (3) private label customers. Most of our products are sold on a consignment basis through a network of independent sales distributors; however, we also sell our products to independent stocking distributors. Product revenue is recognized when all four of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; (2) delivery of the products has occurred; (3) the selling price of the product is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. We generate the majority of our

revenue from the sale of inventory that is consigned to independent sales distributors that sell our products to surgeons and hospitals. For these products, we recognize revenue at the time we are notified the product has been used or implanted and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. For all other transactions, we recognize revenue when title and risk of loss transfer to the stocking distributor, and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. We generally recognize revenue from sales to stocking distributors at the time the product is

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shipped to the distributor. Stocking distributors, who sell the products to their customers, take title to the products and assume all risks of ownership at time of shipment. Our stocking distributors are obligated to pay within specified terms regardless of when, if ever, they sell the products. Our policy is to classify shipping and handling costs billed to customers as an offset to total shipping expense in the statement of operations, primarily within sales and marketing. In general, our customers do not have any rights of return or exchange.

We believe our product revenue from the sale of our silicon nitride based products will increase due to our sales and marketing efforts and as we introduce new silicon nitride based products into the market and product revenue from the sale of our non-silicon nitride products to decrease. We expect that our product revenue will continue to be primarily attributable to sales of our products in the United States.

Cost of Revenue

The expenses that are included in cost of revenue include all direct product costs if we obtained the product from third-party manufacturers and our in-house manufacturing costs for the products we manufacture. We obtain our non-silicon nitride products, including our metal and orthobiologic products, from third-party manufacturers, while we currently manufacture the majority of our silicon-nitride products in-house.

Specific provisions for excess or obsolete inventory and, beginning in 2013, the excise tax on the sale of medical devices in the United States, are also included in cost of revenue. In addition, we pay royalties attributable to the sale of specific products to some of our surgeon advisors that assisted us in the design, regulatory clearance or commercialization of a particular product, and these payments are recorded as cost of revenue.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit measures our product revenue relative to our cost of revenue. We expect our gross profit to decrease as we expand the penetration of our silicon nitride technology platform through OEM and private label partnerships.

Research and Development Expenses

Our net research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs consist of engineering, product development, clinical trials, test-part manufacturing, testing, developing and validating the manufacturing process, manufacturing, facility and regulatory-related costs. Research and development expenses also include employee compensation, employee and non-employee stock-based compensation, supplies and materials, consultant services, and travel and facilities expenses related to research activities. To the extent that certain research and development expenses are directly related to our manufactured products, such expenses and related overhead costs are allocated to inventory.

We expect to incur additional research and development costs as we continue to develop new spinal fusion products, our product candidates for total joint replacements, such as our total hip replacement product candidate, and our silicon nitride-coated metals which may increase our total research and development expenses.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses consist of salaries, benefits and other related costs, including stock-based compensation, for personnel employed in sales, marketing, medical education and training. In addition, our sales and marketing expenses include commissions and bonuses, generally based on a percentage of sales, to our sales managers and independent sales distributors. We provide our products in kits or banks that consist of a range of device sizes and separate instruments necessary to complete the surgical procedure. We generally consign our instruments to our distributors or our hospital customers that purchase the device used in spinal fusion surgery. Our sales and marketing expenses include depreciation of the surgical instruments.

We expect our sales and marketing expenses will remain flat or slightly decline due to the cost saving measures implemented during the first quarter. Additionally, we expect our commissions to increase in absolute terms over time but remain approximately the same or decrease as a percentage of product revenue.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses primarily consist of salaries, benefits and other related costs, including stock-based compensation, for certain members of our executive team and other personnel employed in finance, legal, compliance, administrative, information technology, customer service, executive and human resource departments. General and administrative expenses include allocated facility expenses, related travel expenses and professional fees for accounting and legal services.

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We expect our general and administrative expenses to decrease as a result of the restructuring and cost saving measures implemented during the first quarter of 2015.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a tabular presentation of our condensed consolidated operating results for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and to our condensed consolidated operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change
Product revenue	\$4,780	\$5,836	\$(1,056)	(18)%	\$9,523	\$11,616	\$(2,093)	(18)%
Costs of revenue	1,363	1,603	(240)	(15)%	2,885	3,252	(367)	(11)%
Gross profit	3,417	4,233	(816)	(19)%	6,638	8,364	(1,726)	(21)%
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	1,553	3,041	(1,488)	(49)%	3,396	3,632	(236)	(6)%
General and administrative	1,334	6,280	(4,946)	(79)%	3,361	9,355	(5,994)	(64)%
Sales and marketing	3,126	5,540	(2,414)	(44)%	6,483	10,061	(3,578)	(36)%
Total operating expenses	6,013	14,861	(8,848)	(60)%	13,240	23,048	(9,808)	(43)%
Loss from operations	(2,596)	(10,628)	8,032	76 %	(6,602)	(14,684)	8,082	55 %
Other income (expense), net	(3,337)	(2,611)	(726)	(28)%	(4,712)	(3,268)	(1,444)	(44)%
Net loss before income taxes	(5,933)	(13,239)	7,306	55 %	(11,314)	(17,952)	6,638	37 %
Provision for income taxes	—	—	—	— %	—	—	—	— %
Net loss	\$(5,933)	\$(13,239)	\$7,306	55 %	\$(11,314)	\$(17,952)	\$6,638	37 %

Product Revenue

The following table sets forth our product revenue from sales of the indicated product category for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change
Silicon Nitride	\$2,353	\$2,696	\$(344)	(13)%	\$5,010	\$5,184	\$(174)	(3)%
Non-Silicon Nitride	2,427	3,139	(712)	(23)%	4,513	6,432	(1,919)	(30)%
Total product revenue	\$4,780	\$5,836	\$(1,056)	(18)%	\$9,523	\$11,616	\$(2,093)	(18)%

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, total product revenue decreased \$1.1 million, or 18%, as compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales of our non-silicon nitride products, which decreased by \$0.7 million, or 23%, for the three months ended June 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014. This decline was primarily due to lower metals sales as a result of a decline in the level of activity for a few key surgeons and our continued focus and investment in sales and marketing efforts of our silicon nitride products. Silicon nitride sales decreased by \$0.3 million, or 13%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decline was primarily attributable to the loss of a few key surgeons during the quarter, but partially offset by increased recruiting efforts of our sales organization. These efforts have resulted in new surgeons using silicon nitride products, which we expect to outweigh the year-to-date declines in revenue beginning in the second half of 2015.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, total product revenue decreased \$2.1 million, or 18%, as compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease was primarily due to decreased sales of our non-silicon nitride products, which decreased by \$1.9 million, or 30%, for the six months ended June 30, 2015 as compared to the same period in 2014. This decline was primarily due to lower metals sales as a result of a decline in the level of activity for a few key surgeons and our continued focus and investment in sales and marketing efforts of our silicon nitride products. Silicon nitride sales decreased by \$0.2 million, or 3%, as compared to the same period 2014. This decline was primarily attributable to the loss of a few key surgeons during the quarter, but partially offset by increased recruiting efforts of

our sales organization. These efforts have resulted in new surgeons using silicon nitride products, which we expect to outweigh the year-to-date declines in revenue beginning in the second half of 2015.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our product revenue by geographic area (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change	2015	2014	\$ Change	% Change
Domestic	\$4,759	\$5,812	\$(1,053)	(18)%	\$9,491	\$11,587	\$(2,096)	(18)%
International	21	24	(3)	(13)%	32	29	3	10 %
Total product revenue	\$4,780	\$5,836	\$(1,056)	(18)%	\$9,523	\$11,616	\$(2,093)	(18)%

International revenue was relatively flat for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 as compared to the same periods in 2014, as we have primarily focused on increasing domestic sales.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, our cost of revenue decreased \$0.2 million, or (15)%, as compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease in cost of revenue was primarily a result of reduced sales for the three months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to the same period in 2014. Although we have reduced our product costs through production efficiencies and lower overhead costs, our gross profit as a percentage of product revenue decreased by 2 points to 71% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 from 73% for the same period in 2014 as a result of revenue recognized from private label sales during 2015, which has lower gross margins due to lower selling prices.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, our cost of revenue decreased \$0.4 million, or 11%, as compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease in cost of revenue was primarily a result of reduced sales for the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to the same period in 2014. Although we have reduced our product costs through production efficiencies and lower overhead costs, our gross profit as a percentage of product revenue decreased by 2 points to 70% for the six months ended June 30, 2015 from 72% for the same period in 2014 as a result of revenue recognized from private label sales during 2015, which has lower gross margins due to lower selling prices.

Research and Development Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, research and development expenses decreased \$1.5 million, or 49%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$0.7 million decrease in stock-based compensation and \$0.8 million decrease in personnel related and other development costs.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, research and development expenses decreased \$0.2 million, or 6%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$0.6 million decrease in stock compensation and \$0.8 million in personnel related costs which was offset by an increase in operating expenses that could not be allocated to inventory because we produced a lower amount of our Valeo products during the six months ended June 30, 2015 than in the same period in 2014. In 2014, as a result of the ramp-up phase for our second generation Valeo products, these overhead costs had previously been allocated to inventory.

General and Administrative Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, general and administrative expenses decreased \$4.9 million, or 79%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$4.6 million decrease in stock-based compensation and \$0.3 million decrease in personnel related costs resulting from the restructure in the first quarter of 2015.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, general and administrative expenses decreased \$6.0 million, or 64%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$5.1 million decrease in stock compensation and \$0.9 million decrease in consulting and other operating expenses as we have reduced operating costs in 2015.

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Sales and Marketing Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, sales and marketing expenses decreased \$2.4 million, or 44%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$1.3 million decrease in stock-based compensation, \$0.4 million decrease in commissions due to lower sales, and a \$0.8 million decrease in personnel related costs, consulting, and other operating expenses as we have reduced operating costs in 2015.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, sales and marketing expenses decreased \$3.6 million, or 36%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This decrease was primarily due to a \$1.6 million decrease in stock compensation, a \$1.1 million decrease in commissions due to lower sales, and a \$0.9 million decrease in personnel related costs, travel, consulting and other operating expenses as we have reduced operating costs in 2015.

Other Income (Expense), Net

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, other expense increased \$0.7 million, or 28%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This increase was primarily due to a \$1.3 million loss on extinguishment of derivative liabilities during 2015 when certain warrants were exercised, a \$0.6 million increase in interest expense from the additional debt incurred during the second quarter of 2014, and an increase of \$0.5 million from the change in fair value of our derivative liabilities. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.6 million loss on extinguishment of debt during 2014.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, other expense increased \$1.4 million, or 44%, as compared to the same period in 2014. This increase was primarily due to a \$1.3 million loss on extinguishment of derivative liabilities during 2015 when certain warrants were exercised, \$1.1 million increase in interest expense from the additional debt incurred during the second quarter of 2014, and an increase of \$0.5 million from the change in fair value of our derivative liabilities. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.6 million loss on extinguishment of debt during 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, we incurred a net loss of \$11.3 million and \$18.0 million, respectively, and used cash in operations of \$5.3 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. We have an accumulated deficit of \$183.9 million as of June 30, 2015. To date, our operations have been principally financed from proceeds from the issuance of convertible preferred stock and common stock, convertible debt and bank debt and, to a lesser extent, cash generated from product sales. As of June 30, 2015, we had approximately \$12.4 million in cash and cash equivalents.

We will need to from time-to-time seek additional financing through the issuance of common stock and/or debt, to satisfy our debt obligations and financial covenants, meet our working capital requirements, make continued investment in research and development and make capital expenditures needed for us to maintain and expand our business. We anticipate we will need to obtain additional funding in the fourth quarter of 2015 to maintain compliance with the financial and liquidity covenants related to the Hercules \$20 million term loan through the next twelve months. If we are unable to access additional funds prior to becoming non-compliant with the financial or liquidity covenants, the entire remaining balance could become immediately due and payable at the option of Hercules Technology. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. It is also possible that we may allocate significant amounts of capital toward solutions or technologies for which market demand is lower than anticipated and, as a result, abandon such efforts. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, or if we expend capital on projects that are not successful, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited, or we may even have to scale back our operations. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock.

Going Concern

Our ability to access capital when needed is not assured and, if not achieved on a timely basis, will materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. These uncertainties create substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our independent registered public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern in their report on our annual

financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The financial information throughout this quarterly report have been prepared on a basis which assumes that we will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. This financial information and statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows**

The following table summarizes, for the periods indicated, cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,323	) (8,405
Net cash used in investing activities	(410	) (957
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(120	) 18,633
Net cash provided (used)	\$(5,853	) \$9,271

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$5.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$8.4 million for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$3.1 million. The decrease in cash used in operating activities during 2015 was primarily attributable to lower production rates resulting in a \$3.8 million decrease in inventories and lower operating expenses, which were partially offset by \$0.9 million of severance and benefits for terminated employees paid during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$0.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$1.0 million used in investing activities during the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$0.6 million. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities during 2015 was primarily attributable to decreased purchases of property and equipment of \$0.9 million and a decrease in restricted cash of \$0.3 million during 2015 as compared to 2014.

Net Cash Used in or Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$18.6 million provided during the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$18.7 million. In 2015, we repurchased shares related to the vesting of certain management restricted stock units by paying the employee withholding tax associated with the vesting and withholding 206,380 shares of common stock. At the time of withholding the market value of the shares of common stock was \$120 thousand. The cash provided by financing activities in 2014 was primarily attributable to receiving \$15.4 million in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock in our IPO. Additionally, long-term debt increased by \$3.3 million due to the debt refinancing in June 2014.

Indebtedness

For a description of our material indebtedness see information above under the headings “Hercules Term Loan” and “Private Placement of Senior Convertible Notes and Warrant to Magna.”

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

A summary of our significant accounting policies and estimates is discussed in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. There have been no material changes to those policies during the six months ended June 30, 2015. The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions regarding uncertainties that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Significant areas of uncertainty that require judgments, estimates and assumptions include the accounting for income taxes and other contingencies as well as valuation of derivative liabilities, asset impairment and collectability of accounts receivable. We use historical and other information that we consider to be relevant to make these judgments and estimates. However, actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions that are used to prepare our financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncements

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See discussion under Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for information on new accounting pronouncements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

This Report includes the certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer required by Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). See Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2. This Item 4 includes information concerning the controls and control evaluations referred to in those certifications.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in rules and forms adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Principal Accounting Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this report, our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Principal Accounting Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2015.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the second quarter of 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not aware of any pending or threatened legal proceeding against us that could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. The medical device industry is characterized by frequent claims and litigation, including claims regarding patent and other intellectual property rights as well as improper hiring practices. As a result, we may be involved in various additional legal proceedings from time to time.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following are material changes to the risk factors described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2015.

We have received a notice of default from Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. that an event of default has occurred with respect to that certain Loan and Security Agreement dated as of June 30, 2014

On June 30, 2015, we received written notice from Hercules that an event of default has occurred with respect to the Loan and Security Agreement by and between Hercules in its capacity as administrative and collateral agent, the parties who are lenders thereunder, us and US Spine, Inc.. The Loan and Security Agreement provides for a \$20 million term loan with a maturity date of January 1, 2018 and is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and our subsidiary. The Hercules Notice provides that the notice was transmitted solely for informational purposes and that Hercules reserves all of its rights under the Loan and Security Agreement. The Hercules Notice indicates that an event of default has occurred as the result of, without limitation, that certain Event of Default Redemption Notice dated June 18, 2015 transmitted by Magna to the Company. An event of default under the Hercules Loan and Security agreement, including failure to comply with the covenants, would give the lender the right to declare all amounts outstanding under the credit facility due and payable and enforce its rights to foreclose on the collateral securing the loans. Hercules has not chosen to accelerate our obligations under the Loan and Security

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agreement, and has expressly not waived any events of default or any of its remedies under the loan and security agreement. We do not have adequate liquidity to repay all outstanding amounts under the credit facility and payment acceleration would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have received an Event of Default Redemption Notice from Magna notifying us that an event of default has occurred under the Senior Convertible Note and Securities Purchase Agreement with Magna

On June 19, 2015, we received written notice from Magna that an event of default has occurred with respect to the Securities Purchase Agreement, among other items, the Company issued to Magna certain senior convertible notes in aggregate principal amount of \$6,400,000. Magna alleges in the notice that it has recently been made aware that certain of the representations and warranties made by the Company in connection with the issuance of the senior convertible notes to Magna were not true and correct in all material respects as of the date of signing nor as of the date of closing of the issuance of the convertible notes. Magna has notified the Company of its election of its rights to declare the entire outstanding principal amount and other amounts outstanding under the convertible notes to accelerate and to become immediately due and payable and has demanded payment in the amount of \$6,491,091.50. The Company emphatically disagrees with Magna's claims that an event of default has occurred and asserts that no event of default has occurred or is continuing, and consequently the demand for payment is invalid. We do not have adequate liquidity to repay all outstanding amounts under the Magna debt obligation and remain compliant with the Hercules Loan and Security Agreement covenants; payment on the Magna debt obligation prior to maturity would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference herein from Form or Schedule	Filing Date	SEC File/Reg. Number
4.1	Senior Convertible Note by Amedica Corporation payable to MG Partners II, Ltd., Issuance Date: June 30, 2014, Exchange Date: April 2, 2015, principle amount of U.S. \$797,649.54.		Form 8-K (Exhibit 4.1)	4/3/2015	001-33624
4.2	Senior Convertible Note by Amedica Corporation payable to MG Partners II, Ltd., Issuance Date: August 12, 2014, Exchange Date: April 2, 2015, principle amount of U.S. \$3,500,000.		Form 8-K (Exhibit 4.2)	4/03/15	001-33624
10.1	Amendment and Exchange Agreement, dated April 2, 2015, by and between the Company and MG Partners II Ltd.		Form 8-K (Exhibit 4.2)	4/03/15	001-33624
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
31.2	Certification of the Principal Accounting Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32	Certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	X			
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X			
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	X			
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	X			
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	X			
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	X			

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.

AMEDICA CORPORATION

Date: August 14, 2015

/s/ B. Sonny Bal
B. Sonny Bal
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2015

/s/ Ty A. Lombardi
Ty A. Lombardi
Vice President Finance
(Principal Accounting Officer)