

T2 Biosystems, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2016
Table of Contents

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, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 001-36571

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	20-4827488 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
101 Hartwell Avenue Lexington, Massachusetts (Address of principal executive offices)	02421 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (781) 761-4646

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 the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
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

As of August 4, 2016, the registrant had 24,364,743 shares of common stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

T2 BIOSYSTEMS, INC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	1
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015</u>	1
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015</u>	2
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015</u>	3
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	4
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	16
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	26
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	27
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	28
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	28
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	28
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	28
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	28
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	28
<u>Item 6. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	29
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	30

Table of Contents

PART I.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50,218	\$ 73,662
Accounts receivable	288	369
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	562	838
Inventories	1,435	683
Total current assets	52,503	75,552
Property and equipment, net	12,815	10,655
Restricted cash	260	260
Other assets	331	358
Total assets	\$ 65,909	\$ 86,825
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 795	\$ 1,228
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	4,506	4,162
Current portion of notes payable	10,631	4,449
Deferred revenue	1,266	2,146
Current portion of lease incentives	284	268
Total current liabilities	17,482	12,253
Notes payable, net of current portion	24,168	26,121
Lease incentives, net of current portion	935	1,076
Other liabilities	665	436
Commitments and contingencies		

Edgar Filing: T2 Biosystems, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015; 24,364,743 and 24,175,381 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	24	24
Additional paid-in capital	198,992	195,800
Accumulated deficit	(176,357)	(148,885)
Total stockholders' equity	22,659	46,939
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 65,909	\$ 86,825

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue:				
Product revenue	\$ 151	\$ —	\$ 588	\$ 10
Research revenue	839	564	1,498	743
Total revenue	990	564	2,086	753
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of product revenue	1,781	—	2,807	3
Research and development	6,369	6,651	12,958	12,520
Selling, general and administrative	6,143	4,437	12,347	8,905
Total costs and expenses	14,293	11,088	28,112	21,428
Loss from operations	(13,303)	(10,524)	(26,026)	(20,675)
Interest expense, net	(805)	(477)	(1,540)	(954)
Other income, net	62	6	94	15
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (14,046)	\$ (10,995)	\$ (27,472)	\$ (21,614)
Net loss per share — basic and diluted	\$ (0.58)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (1.13)	\$ (1.07)
Weighted-average number of common shares used in computing net loss per share — basic and diluted	24,321,310	20,260,591	24,270,041	20,171,051

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (27,472)	\$ (21,614)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,068	600
Stock-based compensation expense	2,527	1,577
Noncash interest expense	308	180
Deferred rent	(123)	(67)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	81	(188)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	276	447
Inventory	(752)	(453)
Accounts payable	(49)	827
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	228	(396)
Deferred revenue	(879)	1,695
Net cash used in operating activities	(24,787)	(17,392)
Investing activities		
Purchases and manufacture of property and equipment	(3,173)	(4,184)
Decrease in restricted cash	—	80
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,173)	(4,104)
Financing activities		
Payment of offering costs for issuance of common stock in public offering	(385)	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and stock options exercises, net	700	1,088
Proceeds from notes payable, net of issuance costs	4,593	—
Repayments of note payable	(392)	(152)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,516	936
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(23,444)	(20,560)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	73,662	73,849
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 50,218	\$ 53,289

Edgar Filing: T2 Biosystems, Inc. - Form 10-Q

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1,146	\$ 716
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities		
Accrued property and equipment	\$ 184	\$ 1,595

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3

Table of Contents

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Nature of Business

T2 Biosystems, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated on April 27, 2006 as a Delaware corporation with operations based in Lexington, Massachusetts. The Company is an in vitro diagnostic company that has developed an innovative and proprietary platform that enables rapid, sensitive and simple direct detection of pathogens, biomarkers and other abnormalities across a variety of unpurified patient sample types. The Company is using its T2 Magnetic Resonance platform (“T2MR”) to develop a broad set of applications aimed at reducing mortality rates, improving patient outcomes and reducing the cost of healthcare by helping medical professionals make targeted treatment decisions earlier. The Company’s initial development efforts target sepsis, hemostasis and Lyme disease, areas of significant unmet medical need in which existing therapies could be more effective with improved diagnostics. On September 22, 2014, the Company received market authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) for its first two products, the T2Dx Instrument (“T2Dx”) and T2Candida Panel (“T2Candida”).

The Company has devoted substantially all of its efforts to research and development, business planning, recruiting management and technical staff, acquiring operating assets, raising capital, and, most recently, the commercialization of its products.

Liquidity

At June 30, 2016, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of \$50.2 million and an accumulated deficit of \$176.4 million. The future success of the Company is dependent on its ability to successfully commercialize its FDA approved products, obtain regulatory clearance for and successfully launch its future product candidates, obtain additional capital and ultimately attain profitable operations. Historically, the Company has funded its operations primarily through its August 2014 initial public offering, its December 2015 secondary public offering, private placements of redeemable convertible preferred stock and through debt financing arrangements.

The Company is subject to a number of risks similar to other newly commercial life science companies, including, but not limited to commercially launching the Company's products, development and market acceptance of the Company's product candidates, development by its competitors of new technological innovations, protection of proprietary technology, and raising additional capital.

Having obtained authorization from the FDA to market T2Dx and T2Candida, the Company has incurred significant commercialization expenses related to product sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution. In addition, the Company expects that costs and expenses will increase substantially as it continues the research and development of other product candidates and maintains, expands and protects its intellectual property portfolio. The Company may seek to fund its operations through public equity or private equity or debt financings, as well as other sources. However, the Company may be unable to raise additional funds or enter into such other arrangements when needed on favorable terms or at all. The Company's failure to raise capital or enter into such other arrangements as and when needed would have a negative impact on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition and the Company's ability to develop and commercialize T2Dx, T2Candida and other product candidates.

Management believes that its existing cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2016, together with the additional remaining liquidity of up to \$5.4 million available under an Equipment Lease Credit Facility (the "Credit Facility") entered into in October 2015 to help the Company meet its capital equipment needs (Note 5), will be sufficient to allow the Company to fund its current operating plan for at least the next 12 months. Should the Company's current operating plans not materialize as expected, and it is unable to obtain additional capital on a timely basis, the Company may be required to change its current operating plans to reduce its future expenses, which is within its control, in order to fund operations at reduced levels for at least the next 12 months.

Table of Contents

For more information, refer to the section titled “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Item 2, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, for additional risks associated with our capital needs.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”). Any reference in these notes to applicable guidance is meant to refer to the authoritative United States GAAP as defined in the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) and Accounting Standards Updates (“ASU”) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”). The Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, T2 Biosystems Securities Corporation. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Unaudited Interim Financial Information

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the Company’s annual financial statements have been condensed or omitted. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2016, the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related financial data and other information disclosed in these notes are unaudited. The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited annual financial statements, and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of the Company’s financial position as of June 30, 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The results for the three- and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016, any other interim periods, or any future year or period.

Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer. The Company views its operations and manages its business in one operating segment, which is the business of developing and launching commercially its diagnostic products aimed at reducing mortality rates, improving patient outcomes and reducing the cost of healthcare by helping medical professionals make targeted treatment decisions earlier.

Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period, without consideration for common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period, determined using the treasury-stock method for outstanding stock options. For purposes of the diluted net loss per share calculation, stock options are considered to be common stock equivalents, but have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share, as their effect would be anti-dilutive for all periods presented. Therefore, basic and diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders was the same for all periods presented.

Table of Contents

Guarantees

As permitted under Delaware law, the Company indemnifies its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while each such officer or director is, or was, serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification is the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make is unlimited; however, the Company has directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage that limits its exposure and enables the Company to recover a portion of any future amounts paid.

The Company leases office, laboratory and manufacturing space under noncancelable operating leases. The Company has standard indemnification arrangements under the leases that require it to indemnify the landlords against all costs, expenses, fines, suits, claims, demands, liabilities, and actions directly resulting from any breach, violation or nonperformance of any covenant or condition of the Company's leases.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into indemnification agreements with certain suppliers and business partners where the Company has certain indemnification obligations limited to the costs, expenses, fines, suits, claims, demands, liabilities and actions directly resulting from the Company's gross negligence or willful misconduct, and in certain instances, breaches, violations or nonperformance of covenants or conditions under the agreements.

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had not experienced any material losses related to these indemnification obligations, and no material claims with respect thereto were outstanding. The Company does not expect significant claims related to these indemnification obligations and, consequently, concluded that the fair value of these obligations is negligible, and no related reserves were established.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from product sales, which includes the sale of T2Dx, consumable diagnostic tests and related services, and research and development agreements with third parties. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition ("ASC 605"). Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria have been met:

i. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists

- ii. Delivery has occurred or services have been rendered
- iii. The seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable
- iv. Collectability is reasonably assured

If any of the above criteria have not been met, the Company defers revenue until such time each of the criteria have been satisfied.

Product revenue is generated by the sale of T2Dx and consumable diagnostic tests. The Company either sells T2Dx to customers, or retains title and places a T2Dx at the customer site pursuant to a reagent rental agreement. When a T2Dx is directly purchased by a customer, the Company recognizes revenue when all applicable revenue recognition criteria are met. When a T2Dx is placed under a reagent rental agreement, the Company's customers generally agree to long-term agreements, certain of which may include minimum purchase commitments and/or incremental charges on each consumable diagnostic test purchased, which varies based on the monthly volume of test cartridges purchased. Revenue from the sale of consumable diagnostic tests, which includes the incremental charge, is generally recognized upon delivery as a component of product revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Direct sales of T2Dx include warranty, maintenance and technical support services for one year following the installation of a purchased T2Dx ("Maintenance Services"). After the completion of the initial Maintenance Services period, customers have the option to renew the Maintenance Services for additional one year periods in exchange for additional consideration. In addition, the Company may provide training to customers. The Company defers revenue from the initial sale of a T2Dx equal to the relative fair value of the one year of Maintenance Services and training and recognizes the amounts ratably over the service delivery period.

Table of Contents

The Company warrants that consumable diagnostic tests will be free from defects, when handled according to product specifications, for the stated life of the product. To fulfill valid warranty claims, the Company provides a credit to its customers on future orders. Accordingly, the Company defers revenue associated with the estimated defect rates of the consumable diagnostic tests.

The Company does not offer rights of return for T2Dx or consumable diagnostic tests.

Shipping and handling costs incurred associated with products sold to customers are recorded as a cost of product revenue in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Shipping and handling costs billed to customers in connection with a product sale are recorded as a component of product revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

For multiple-element arrangements, the Company identifies the deliverables included within each agreement and evaluates which deliverables represent separate units of accounting. The determination that multiple elements in an arrangement meet the criteria for separate units of accounting requires the Company's management to exercise judgment. The Company accounts for those components as separate elements when the following criteria are met: (1) the delivered items have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis; and, (2) if there is a general right of return relative to the delivered items, delivery or performance of the undelivered items is considered probable and within its control.

The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting based on a selling price hierarchy. The selling price hierarchy is based on: (1) vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE"), if available; (2) third party evidence of selling price if VSOE is not available; or (3) best estimated selling price ("BESP") if neither VSOE nor third party evidence is available. The Company generally expects that it will not be able to establish selling price using third-party evidence due to the nature of our products and the markets in which the Company competes, and, as such, the Company typically will determine selling price using VSOE or BESP.

When the Company establishes selling price using BESP, consideration is given to both market and Company-specific factors, including the cost to produce the deliverable and the anticipated margin on that deliverable, as well as the characteristics of markets in which the deliverable is sold.

Revenue earned from activities performed pursuant to research and development agreements is reported as research revenue in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, using the proportional performance method as the work is completed, limited to payments earned, and the related costs are expensed as incurred as research and development expense. The timing of receipt of cash from the Company's research and development agreements generally differs from when revenue is recognized.

Product Recall

In July 2016, the Company announced its plans to initiate a voluntary recall and replacement of its T2Candida cartridges at certain customer sites because T2Candida was experiencing higher than normal invalid test rates as the T2Candida cartridges aged. As a result of this voluntary recall, the Company deferred revenue totaling \$149,000 and recorded additional costs of product revenue of \$41,000 related to returned products, which are no longer usable, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The impact of the voluntary recall on T2Candida cartridges in inventory was not material to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Cost of Product Revenue

Cost of product revenue includes the cost of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs used in the manufacture of consumable diagnostic tests sold to customers and related license and royalty fees. Cost of product revenue also includes depreciation on revenue generating T2Dx that have been placed with customers under reagent rental agreements; costs of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs on T2Dx sold to customers; and other costs such as customer support costs, royalties and license fees, warranty and repair and maintenance expense on T2Dx that have been placed with customers under reagent rental agreements.

Table of Contents

Research and Development Costs

Costs incurred in the research and development of the Company's product candidates are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses consist of costs incurred in performing research and development activities, including activities associated with performing services under research revenue arrangements, and include salaries and benefits, stock compensation, research related facility and overhead costs, laboratory supplies, equipment and contract services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB or other standard setting bodies and adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

Standards Adopted

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03"). This standard amends existing guidance to require the presentation of debt issuance costs in the balance sheet as a deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability instead of a deferred charge. It is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, but early adoption is permitted. Adoption of ASU 2015-03 is applied retrospectively. The Company adopted ASU 2015-03 during the six months ended June 30, 2016, which resulted in a balance sheet reclassification of issuance costs of \$22,000 recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$102,000 in other assets to a reduction in the current portion of notes payable and notes payable, net of current portion as of December 31, 2015, respectively. The Company's adoption of this standard did not have an impact on its condensed consolidated results of operations or cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-05, Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement ("ASU 2015-05"). The standard clarifies that customers in cloud computing arrangements should determine whether the arrangement includes a license of software by applying the same guidance as cloud service providers and eliminates the existing requirement for customers to account for software licenses acquired by analogizing to the guidance on leases. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those annual periods, and early adoption is permitted. Adoption of ASU 2015-05 can either be applied (1) prospectively to all arrangements entered into or materially modified after the effective date or (2) retrospectively. The Company adopted the guidance prescribed by ASU 2015-05 prospectively, and the new guidance did not have a material effect on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Standards Issued, Not Adopted

In March 2016, the FASB released ASU No. 2016-09 Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (“ASU 2016-09”) which is intended to simplify income tax accounting for excess tax benefits, accounting for forfeitures, and employer statutory withholding. Under the current guidance, excess tax benefits that result from an award vesting or settling are recognized in additional paid-in capital in the period that they reduce cash taxes payable. This requires the provision to be computed on a with and without option basis and may result in net operating loss and credit carryforwards on the balance sheet being less than what is available on the tax return. Under the new guidance, the income tax effects of awards will be recognized as a component of income tax expense when the awards vest or are settled (regardless if cash taxes are reduced). For interim reporting purposes, companies will account for excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies as discrete items in the period during which they occurred. The guidance is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted, however all of the guidance included in the update must be applied when adopted. The Company must use a modified retrospective transition method for adopting and record the cumulative effect of all unrecognized benefits and any change in valuation allowances at the end of the prior tax period as an adjustment to retained earnings. The Company has not elected to early adopt ASU 2016-09 and is evaluating the new guidance and the expected effect on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments (“ASU 2016-06”), which applies to all issuers of or investors in debt instruments with embedded call or put options. ASU 2016-06 clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call or put options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. Entities performing the assessment under the guidance of ASU 2016-06 are required to assess the embedded call or put options solely in accordance with the four-step decision process. In addition, ASU 2016-06 clarifies what steps are required when assessing whether the economic characteristics and risks of call or put options are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of their debt hosts. ASU 2016-06 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years using the modified retrospective method for existing debt instruments. The Company is evaluating the new guidance and the expected effect on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (“ASU 2016-02”), which applies to all leases. Under ASU 2016-02, a right-of-use asset and lease obligation will be recorded for all leases, whether operating or financing leases, while the statement of operations will reflect lease expense for operating leases and amortization and interest expense for financing leases. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those years, which is the year ended December 31, 2019 for the Company. Entities are required to use a modified retrospective approach of adoption for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements. Full retrospective application is prohibited. The Company is evaluating the new guidance and the expected effect on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (“ASU 2015-11”). The standard simplifies the subsequent measurement of inventory by requiring inventory to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value for entities using the first-in-first out method of valuing inventory. ASU 2015-11 eliminates other measures required by current guidance to determine net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those fiscal years and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not adopted ASU 2015-11 and does not expect the new guidance to have a material effect on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued amended guidance, ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASU 2014-09”), which is applicable to revenue recognition that will now be effective for the Company for the year ending December 31, 2018, as a result of the deferral of the effective date adopted by the FASB in July 2015. The new guidance must be adopted using either a full retrospective approach for all periods presented or a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption prior to the original adoption date of ASU 2014-09 is not permitted. The new guidance applies a more principles-based approach to revenue recognition. The Company is evaluating the new guidance and the expected effect on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

In 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (“ASU 2014-15”), which is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2014-15 provides new guidance on (1) management’s responsibility in evaluating whether or not there is substantial doubt about a company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date the financial statements are issued each

reporting period and (2) related financial statement disclosures. The Company has not adopted the guidance prescribed by ASU 2014-15. If this standard had been adopted as of June 30, 2016, the Company believes that it would have concluded there was not substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Company faces certain risks and uncertainties, as further described in Note 1, "Nature of Business", that could affect this analysis and result in additional disclosures.

Table of Contents

3. Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures the following financial assets at fair value on a recurring basis. The following tables set forth the Company's financial assets carried at fair value categorized using the lowest level of input applicable to each financial instrument as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 2,755	\$ 2,755	\$ —	\$ —
Money market funds	47,463	47,463	—	—
Restricted cash	260	260	—	—
	\$ 50,478	\$ 50,478	\$ —	\$ —

	Balance at December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 1,520	\$ 1,520	\$ —	\$ —
Money market funds	72,142	72,142	—	—
Restricted cash	260	260	—	—
	\$ 73,922	\$ 73,922	\$ —	\$ —

For certain financial instruments, including accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate their fair values as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 because of their short-term nature. At June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying value of the Company's debt approximated fair value, which was determined using Level 3 inputs, including a market interest rate.

4. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value on a first-in, first-out basis and are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials	\$ 703	\$ 203
Work-in-process	472	287
Finished goods	260	193
Total inventories	\$ 1,435	\$ 683

Table of Contents

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Office and computer equipment	\$ 403	\$ 395
Software	697	632
Laboratory equipment	4,426	4,112
Furniture	200	187
Manufacturing equipment	884	577
Manufacturing tooling and molds	74	71
T2 instruments and components	7,433	4,960
Leasehold improvements	3,357	3,332
Construction in progress	1,195	1,196
	18,669	15,462
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,854)	(4,807)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 12,815	\$ 10,655

Construction in progress is primarily comprised of equipment and leasehold improvement construction projects that have not been placed in service. T2 instruments and components is comprised of raw materials and work-in-process instruments that are expected to be used or used to produce Company-owned instruments, based on our business model and forecast, and completed instruments that will be used for internal research and development or reagent rental agreements with customers. Completed T2 instruments are placed in service once installation procedures are completed and are depreciated over five years. The Company has approximately \$3.1 million and \$1.9 million of Company-owned T2 instruments installed and depreciating as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Depreciation expense for Company-owned T2 instruments placed at customer sites pursuant to reagent rental agreements is recorded as a component of cost of product revenue and totaled approximately \$150,000 and \$238,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively. There was no depreciation expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, as no T2 instruments were in service during that time period. Depreciation expense for T2 instruments used for internal research and development is recorded as a component of research and development expense.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued payroll and compensation	\$ 2,282	\$ 2,418
Accrued research and development expenses	722	458
Accrued professional services	597	542
Other accrued expenses	905	744
Total accrued expenses	\$ 4,506	\$ 4,162

5. Notes Payable

Loan and Security Agreement

On July 11, 2014, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement (the “Note Agreement”) with two lenders to borrow up to \$30.0 million for operations. The Note Agreement allows the Company to borrow amounts in two tranches, up to \$20.0 million (drawn in amounts not less than \$10.0 million upon closing and the remainder drawn in amounts not less than \$5.0 million draws) for tranche A and up to \$10.0 million for tranche B. The Company borrowed the full \$30.0 million available under tranches A and B by December 31, 2015.

Through December 31, 2015, the Company received proceeds of \$29.7 million under tranches A and B, net of issuance costs.

Table of Contents

The amounts borrowed under the Note Agreement are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company, excluding intellectual property, and bear interest at the one-month LIBOR plus 7.05%, which was 7.50% on June 30, 2016. The Company paid interest only payments on the amounts borrowed under the Note Agreement through July 31, 2016. After the interest only period, the Company will repay the amounts borrowed in equal monthly installments until the maturity date of July 1, 2019. The Note Agreement requires payment of a final fee of 4.75% of the aggregate original principal of amounts borrowed, which the Company is accruing over the term of the Note Agreement. In addition, amounts borrowed may be prepaid at the option of the Company in denominations of not less than \$1.0 million, and any amounts prepaid are subject to a prepayment premium of 1.5% if prepaid prior to the first anniversary of the borrowing date, 1.0% if prepaid prior to the second anniversary of the borrowing date and after the first anniversary of the borrowing date, and 0.5% if prepaid prior to the maturity date and after the second anniversary of the borrowing date. The effective interest rate for the Note Agreement, including final fee interest and non-cash interest, is 9.9%.

The Note Agreement does not include any financial covenants, but does contain a subjective acceleration clause whereby upon an event of default, which includes a material adverse change in the business, operations, or conditions (financial or otherwise) of the Company or a material impairment of the prospect of repayment of any portion of the obligations, the lender may accelerate the Company's repayment obligations under the Note Agreement. In the event of default, the lender has first priority to substantially all of the Company's assets. The lender has not exercised its right under this clause, as there have been no such events. The Company believes the likelihood of the lender exercising this right is remote.

The Company assessed all terms and features of the Note Agreement in order to identify any potential embedded features that would require bifurcation or any beneficial conversion features. As part of this analysis, the Company assessed the economic characteristics and risks of the Note Agreement, including put and call features. The Company determined that all features of the Note Agreement are clearly and closely associated with a debt host and do not require bifurcation as a derivative liability, or the fair value of the feature is immaterial. The Company will continue to reassess the features to determine if they require separate accounting on a quarterly basis.

Equipment Lease Credit Facility

In October 2015, the Company signed the \$10.0 million Credit Facility with Essex Capital Corporation (the "Lessor") to fund capital equipment needs. Under the Credit Facility, the Lessor will fund capital equipment purchases presented. The Company will repay the amounts borrowed in 36 equal monthly installments from the date of the amount funded. At the end of the 36 month lease term, the Company has the option to (a) repurchase the leased equipment at the lesser of fair market value or 10% of the original equipment value, (b) extend the applicable lease for a specified period of time, which will not be less than one year, or (c) return the leased equipment to the Lessor.

In April 2016 and June 2016, the Company completed the first two draws under the Credit Facility, of \$2.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. The Company will make monthly payments of \$67,000 under the first draw and

\$79,000 under the second draw. The borrowings under the Credit Facility are treated as capital leases. The amortization of the assets conveyed under the Credit Facility is included as a component of depreciation expense.

6. Stockholders' Equity

Stock-Based Compensation

2006 Stock Incentive Plan

The Company's 2006 Stock Option Plan ("2006 Plan") was established for granting stock incentive awards to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Upon closing of the Company's IPO in August 2014, the Company ceased granting stock incentive awards under the 2006 Plan. The 2006 Plan provided for the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options and restricted stock grants as determined by the Company's board of directors. Under the 2006 Plan, stock options were generally granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than the fair value of the common stock as determined by the board of directors, expired no later than 10 years from the date of grant, and vest over various periods not exceeding 4 years.

Table of Contents

2014 Stock Incentive Plan

The Company's 2014 Plan, as amended in June 2016 ("2014 Plan", and together with the 2006 Plan, the "Plans"), provides for the issuance of shares of common stock in the form of stock options, awards of restricted stock, awards of restricted stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalent awards, stock payment awards and stock appreciation rights to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Since the establishment of the 2014 Plan, the Company has only granted stock options. Generally, stock options are granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant, expire no later than 10 years from the date of grant, and vest over various periods not exceeding 4 years.

The number of shares reserved for future issuance under the 2014 Plan is the sum of (1) 823,529 shares, (2) any shares that were granted under the 2006 Plan which are forfeited, lapsed unexercised or are settled in cash subsequent to the effective date of the 2014 Plan and (3) an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2015 and ending on January 1, 2024, equal to the lesser of (A) 4% of the shares outstanding (on an as-converted basis) on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year, and (B) such smaller number of shares determined by the Company's board of directors. As of June 30, 2016 there were 419,766 shares available for future grant under the 2014 Plan.

Stock Options

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company granted options with an aggregate fair value of \$5.8 million, which are being amortized into compensation expense over the vesting period of the options as the services are being provided. The following is a summary of option activity under the Plans:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	3,484,298	\$ 8.79	7.64	\$ 14,620
Granted	1,179,208	8.79		
Exercised	(149,897)	2.85		863
Cancelled	(346,314)	13.48		
Outstanding at June 30, 2016	4,167,295	8.61	7.83	8,186
Exercisable at June 30, 2016	1,907,836	6.24	6.32	7,255
Vested or expected to vest at June 30, 2016	3,848,043	8.48	7.70	8,145

Included in the stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2016 are 166,066 options to purchase common stock granted to certain executive officers of the Company that vest upon the achievement of certain performance conditions, which include the attainment of specified operating result and regulatory targets, by December 31, 2017. The Company has determined the fair value of these awards on the date of grant, and commenced recognition of expense totaling \$51,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2016, as certain of the performance conditions were deemed probable in the period. The total unrecognized compensation expense on the performance-based awards deemed probable of vesting at June 30, 2016 is \$211,000. The total unrecognized compensation expense on the performance-based awards not deemed probable of vesting at June 30, 2016 is \$589,000. The Company will continually evaluate the probability of achievement of each performance condition and will commence recognition of stock-based compensation expense on these awards in the period the achievement of each performance condition is deemed probable, including a catch-up adjustment from the grant date.

Table of Contents

The weighted average fair values of options granted in the six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$4.90 per share and \$9.53 per share, respectively, and were calculated using the following estimated assumptions:

	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	1.45%	1.69%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	60 %	55 %
Expected terms	6.0 years	5.9 years

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2014 ESPP") provides initially for granting up to 220,588 shares of the Company's common stock to eligible employees. The 2014 ESPP plan period is semi-annual and allows participants to purchase the Company's common stock at 85% of the lower of (i) the market value per share of common stock on the first day of the offering period or (ii) the market value per share of the common stock on the purchase date. Each participant can purchase up to a maximum of \$25,000 per calendar year in fair market value. In May 2016, participants purchased 40,000 shares of common stock under the 2014 ESPP, resulting in proceeds to the Company of \$282,000.

Stock Based Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes the stock-based compensation expense resulting from awards granted under stock incentive plans, including the 2014 ESPP, that was recorded in the Company's results of operations for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three months		Six months ended	
	ended		June 30,	
	June 30,	2015	2016	2015
	2016		2016	2015
Cost of product revenue	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ 59	\$ —
Research and development	341	297	610	577
Selling, general and administrative	826	558	1,793	1,000
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,200	\$ 855	\$ 2,462	\$ 1,577

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$37,000 and \$65,000 of stock-based compensation expenses was capitalized as part of inventory or T2 instruments and components, respectively.

As of June 30, 2016, there was \$12.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options granted under the Plans, including the unrecognized compensation expense of stock options with performance conditions deemed probable of vesting. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in the estimated forfeiture rate. The Company expects to recognize that cost over a remaining weighted average period of 2.8 years as of June 30, 2016.

7. Net Loss Per Share

Excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share applicable to common stockholders, prior to the application of the treasury stock method, were 4,167,295 and 3,295,019 shares, for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to options to purchase common shares. The shares are excluded because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented.

8. Co-Development Agreement with Canon US Life Sciences

On February 3, 2015, the Company entered into a Co-Development Partnership Agreement (the “Co-Development Agreement”) with Canon U.S. Life Sciences, Inc. (“Canon US Life Sciences”) to develop a diagnostic test panel to rapidly detect Lyme disease. Under the terms of the Co-Development Agreement, the Company received an upfront payment of \$2.0 million from Canon US Life Sciences, and the agreement includes an additional \$6.5 million of consideration upon achieving certain development and regulatory milestones for total aggregate payments of up to \$8.5

Table of Contents

million. In October 2015, the Company achieved a specified technical requirement and received \$1.5 million related to the achievement of the milestone. The Company is eligible to receive an additional \$5.0 million under the arrangement, in two milestone payments of \$2.0 million and \$3.0 million, related to the achievement of additional development and regulatory milestones. All payments under the Co-Development Agreement are non-refundable once received. The Company will retain exclusive worldwide commercialization rights of any products developed under the Co-Development Agreement, including sales, marketing and distribution and Canon US Life Sciences will not receive any commercial rights and will be entitled to only receive royalty payments on the sales of all products developed under the Co-Development Agreement.

Either party may terminate the Co-Development Agreement upon the occurrence of a material breach by the other party (subject to a cure period).

The Company evaluated the deliverables under the Co-Development Agreement and determined that the Co-Development Agreement included one unit of accounting, the research and development services, as the joint research and development committee deliverable was deemed to be de minimis. The Company is recognizing revenue for research and development services as a component of research revenue in the condensed consolidated financial statements as the services are delivered using the proportional performance method of accounting, limited to payments earned. Costs incurred to deliver the services under the Co-Development Agreement are recorded as research and development expense in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The Company recorded revenue of \$596,000 and \$324,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and recorded revenue of \$1.1 million and \$377,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, under the Co-Development Agreement.

Table of Contents

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements about us and our industry that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy, prospective products and product candidates, their expected performance and impact on healthcare costs, marketing authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"), regulatory clearance, reimbursement for our product candidates, research and development costs, timing of regulatory filings, timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations and future results of anticipated products, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "could," "intend," "target," "project," "contemplate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue" or of these terms or other similar expressions. The forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions described under the sections in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Item 1A.—Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These forward looking statements are subject to numerous risks, including, without limitation, the following:

- our expectation to incur losses in the future;
- the market acceptance of our T2MR technology;
- our ability to timely and successfully develop and commercialize our existing products and future product candidates;
- the length of our anticipated sales cycle;
- our ability to gain the support of leading hospitals and key thought leaders and publish the results of our clinical trials in peer-reviewed journals;

- our ability to successfully manage our growth;

- our future capital needs and our need to raise additional funds;

- the performance of our diagnostics;
 - our ability to compete in the highly competitive diagnostics market;

- our ability to obtain marketing authorization from the FDA or regulatory clearance for new product candidates in the United States or any other jurisdiction;

- federal, state, and foreign regulatory requirements, including FDA regulation of our product candidates; and

- our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights, including our trade secret-protected proprietary rights in T2MR.

Table of Contents

These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Unless required by U.S. federal securities laws, we do not intend to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the statement is made or to conform these statements to actual results. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as supplemented or amended from time to time under “Item 1A.—Risk Factors” in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business and related financing, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. As a result of many factors, including those factors set forth in the “Item 1A.—Risk Factors” section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our actual results could differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Business Overview

We are an in vitro diagnostics company that has developed an innovative and proprietary technology platform that offers a rapid, sensitive and simple alternative to existing diagnostic methodologies. We are using our T2 Magnetic Resonance platform (“T2MR”), to develop a broad set of applications aimed at lowering mortality rates, improving patient outcomes and reducing the cost of healthcare by helping medical professionals make targeted treatment decisions earlier. Our initial development efforts utilizing T2MR target sepsis and hemostasis, which are areas of significant unmet medical need where existing therapies could be more effective with improved diagnostics. On September 22, 2014, we received market authorization from the FDA for our first two products, the T2Dx Instrument (“T2Dx”), and the T2Candida Panel (“T2Candida”), for the direct detection of Candida species in human whole blood specimens and independent of blood culture from patients with symptoms of, or medical conditions predisposing the patient to, invasive fungal infections. We have launched the commercialization of T2Dx and T2Candida in the United States, and we have built and continue to expand a direct sales force that is primarily targeting the top 450 hospitals in the United States that have the highest concentration of patients at risk for Candida infections. Our next three diagnostic applications are called T2Bacteria, T2HemoStat, and T2Lyme, which are focused on bacterial sepsis infections, hemostasis, and Lyme disease, respectively. In Q4 2015, we began collecting patient samples for our clinical trial for T2Bacteria. We hope to commercially launch the T2Bacteria Panel in 2017. We expect that existing reimbursement codes will support our T2Bacteria product candidate, and that the anticipated economic savings associated with T2Bacteria and T2Candida will be realized directly by hospitals. We believe our combined initial annual addressable market opportunity for sepsis, hemostasis and Lyme disease is over \$3.7 billion in the United States alone, when the market opportunity for T2Candida, T2Bacteria, T2Lyme and our initial hemostasis diagnostic panel is combined. We believe the benefits of our proprietary technology platform, including the ability to

rapidly and directly detect a broad range of targets in a wide variety of sample types, will have potential future applications within and outside of the in vitro diagnostics market, including the diagnosis of infectious disease, cancer, cardiac and other wellness applications, as well as environmental, food safety, industrial and veterinary applications.

We have never been profitable and have incurred net losses in each year since inception. Our accumulated deficit at June 30, 2016 was \$176.4 million. Substantially all our net losses resulted from costs incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from selling, general and administrative costs associated with our operations. Having obtained authorization from the FDA to market T2Dx and T2Candida, we are incurring significant commercialization expenses related to product sales, marketing, manufacturing and distribution. In addition, we expect that our expenses will increase substantially as we continue the research and development of our other product candidates and maintain, expand and protect our intellectual property portfolio. Accordingly, we may seek to fund our operations through public equity or private equity or debt financings, as well as other sources. However, we may be unable to raise additional funds or enter into such other arrangements when needed on favorable terms or at all. Our failure to raise capital or enter into such other arrangements as and when needed would have a negative impact on our financial condition and our ability to develop and commercialize T2Dx, T2Candida and our other product candidates.

Table of Contents

Our Commercial Products and the Unmet Clinical Need

Our initial FDA-authorized products, T2Dx and T2Candida, utilize T2MR to detect species-specific Candida directly from whole blood in three to five hours versus the one to five days required by blood culture-based diagnostics. This allows the patient to receive the correct treatment in four to six hours versus at least 48 hours for blood culture. The T2Candida runs on T2Dx and provides high sensitivity with a limit of detection as low as 1 CFU/mL, even in the presence of antimicrobial therapy.

Our T2Candida Panel

Our direcT2 pivotal clinical trial was designed to evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of T2Candida on T2Dx. The direcT2 trial consisted of two patient arms: a prospective arm with 1,501 samples from patients with a possible infection and a seeded arm with 300 samples, also obtained from patients with a possible infection. T2Candida and T2Dx demonstrated a sensitivity of 91.1 percent and a specificity of 99.4 percent. In addition, the speed to a species-specific positive result with T2Candida was 4.4 hours versus 129 hours with blood culture. A negative result from T2Candida was obtained in just 4.2 hours versus 120 hours with blood culture. The data and other information from the direcT2 pivotal clinical trial was published in January 2015 in *Clinical Infectious Diseases*.

Sepsis is one of the leading causes of death in the United States, claiming more lives annually than breast cancer, prostate cancer and AIDS combined, and it is the most expensive hospital-treated condition. Most commonly afflicting immunocompromised, critical care and elderly patients, sepsis is a severe inflammatory response to a bacterial or fungal infection with a mortality rate of approximately 30%. One out of approximately every two to three hospital deaths in the United States is attributable to sepsis. According to data published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for 2011, the cost of treating sepsis is over \$20 billion in the United States, or approximately 5% of the total aggregate costs associated with domestic hospital stays. Sepsis is typically caused by one or more of five Candida species or over 25 bacterial pathogens, and effective treatment requires the early detection and identification of these specific target pathogens in a patient's bloodstream. Today, sepsis is typically diagnosed through a series of blood cultures followed by post-blood culture species identification. This method has substantial diagnostic limitations that lead to a delay of up to several days in administration of targeted treatment and the incurrence of unnecessary hospital expense. In addition, the Survey of Physicians' Perspectives and Knowledge About Diagnostic Tests for Bloodstream Infections in 2015 reported that negative blood culture results are only trusted by 36% of those physicians. Without the ability to rapidly identify pathogens, physicians typically start treatment of at-risk patients with broad-spectrum antibiotics, which can be ineffective and unnecessary and have contributed to the spread of antimicrobial resistance. According to a study published by *Critical Care Medicine* in 2006, in sepsis patients with documented hypotension, administration of effective antimicrobial therapy within the first hour of detection was associated with a survival rate of 79.9% and, over the ensuing six hours, each hour of delay in initiation of treatment was associated with an average decrease in survival of 7.6%.

We believe our sepsis products will redefine the standard of care in sepsis management while lowering healthcare costs by improving both the precision and the speed of detection of sepsis-causing pathogens. According to a study published in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology in 2010, targeted therapy for patients with bloodstream infections can be delayed up to 72 hours due to the wait time for blood culture results, leading to the conclusion that more-rapid identification of the causative organism would be highly desirable to facilitate targeted treatment in the critical phase of septic illness. In another study published in Clinical Infectious Diseases in 2012, the delayed administration of appropriate antifungal therapy was associated with higher mortality among patients with septic shock attributed to Candida infection and, on that basis, the study stated that more rapid and accurate diagnostic techniques appear to be needed. Our pivotal clinical trial demonstrated that T2Candida can deliver actionable results as fast as three hours, with an average time to result of 4.2 hours, compared to the average time to result of one to six or more days typically required for blood-culture-based diagnostics, which we believe will enable physicians to make treatment decisions and administer targeted treatment to patients in four to six hours versus 24 to 144 hours for blood culture. We believe that T2Bacteria will also deliver actionable results within these timeframes because this diagnostic panel operates similarly to T2Candida and is designed to run on the same instrument as T2Candida.

Candida is the fourth leading hospital-acquired bloodstream infection, afflicting more than 135,000 patients per year in the United States, and the most lethal form of common bloodstream infections that cause sepsis, with an average mortality rate of approximately 40%. This high mortality rate is largely due to the elapsed time from Candida infection

Table of Contents

to positive diagnosis and treatment. According to a study published in Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Candida mortality rate can be reduced to 11% with the initiation of targeted therapy within 12 hours of presentation of symptoms. Additionally, a typical patient with a Candida infection averages 40 days in the hospital, including nine days in intensive care, resulting in an average cost per hospital stay of more than \$130,000 per patient. In a study published in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, providing targeted antifungal therapy within 24 hours of the presentation of symptoms decreased the length of hospital stay by approximately ten days and decreased the average cost of care by approximately \$30,000 per patient. Furthermore, in April 2015, Future Microbiology published the results of an economic study regarding the use of T2Candida conducted by IMS Health, a healthcare economics agency. In that economic study, IMS Health demonstrated that an average hospital admitting 5,100 patients at risk for Candida infections could save approximately \$5.8 million annually due to decreased hospital stays for patients, reduction in use of antifungal drugs, and other associated savings. The economic study further showed T2Candida can potentially reduce the costs of care by \$26,887 per Candida patient and that rapid detection of Candida reduces patient deaths by 60.6%. Most recently, results from a data analysis of T2Candida for the detection and monitoring of Candida infection and sepsis were published comparing aggregated results from the use of T2Candida to blood culture-based diagnostics for the detection of invasive candidiasis and candidemia. The analysis included samples acquired from more than 1,900 patients. Out of 55 prospective patient cases that were tested with T2Candida and blood culture, T2Candida detected or likely detected 96.4% of the patients (53 cases) compared to detection of 60% of the patients (33 cases) with blood culture.

Additionally, the speed to result of the T2Candida, run on T2Dx, can help reduce the empiric overuse of ineffective, or even unnecessary, antimicrobial therapy. This inappropriate therapy is a driving force behind the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens, which the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recently called “one of our most serious health threats.”

Our T2Dx Instrument

Our FDA-authorized T2Dx is an easy-to-use, fully-automated, benchtop instrument utilizing T2MR for use in hospitals and labs for a broad range of diagnostic tests. To operate the system, a patient’s sample tube is snapped onto a disposable test cartridge, which is pre-loaded with all necessary reagents. The cartridge is then inserted into T2Dx, which automatically processes the sample and then delivers a diagnostic test result. Test results are displayed on screen or directly through the lab information system.

By utilizing our proprietary T2MR for direct detection, T2Dx eliminates the need for sample purification and analyte extraction, which are necessary for other optical-detection devices. Eliminating these sample processing steps increases diagnostic sensitivity and accuracy, enables a broad menu of tests to be run on a single platform, and greatly reduces the complexity of the consumables. T2Dx incorporates a simple user interface and is designed to efficiently process up to seven specimens simultaneously.

Our T2Bacteria Panel

We are also developing T2Bacteria, a multiplex diagnostic panel that detects six major bacterial pathogens associated with sepsis and, in conjunction with T2Candida and standard empiric therapy regimens, will enable the early, appropriate treatment of 95% of sepsis patients. FDA market authorization of T2Bacteria would expand our target market from 450 hospitals to 2,500 hospitals. T2Bacteria, which will also run on T2Dx, is expected to address the same approximately 6.75 million symptomatic high-risk patients as T2Candida and also a new population of patients who are at increased risk for bacterial infections, including an additional two million patients presenting with symptoms of infection in the emergency room setting. We expect that T2Bacteria will achieve similar performance capabilities and provide similar benefits as T2Candida, including similar time to results and limits of detection.

Table of Contents

Our T2MR Platform

T2MR is a miniaturized, magnetic resonance-based approach that measures how water molecules react in the presence of magnetic fields. For molecular and immunodiagnostic targets, T2MR introduces particles to the sample that are coated with target-specific binding agents. If the target is present, the particles bind to and cluster around it, disrupting the surrounding water molecules and altering the magnetic resonance signal.

Another significant unmet clinical need that we believe can be addressed by T2MR is the timely diagnosis and management of impaired hemostasis, which is a potentially life-threatening condition in which a patient is unable to promote the formation of blood clots to stabilize excessive bleeding. For critical trauma patients with impaired hemostasis, diagnostic results are typically required in fewer than 45 minutes to aid clinicians in making the most effective treatment decisions. The need for rapid diagnosis is not met by current diagnostic methods, which typically involve multiple instruments and can take hours to process a patient specimen. As a result, physicians often make critical decisions for treatment of impaired hemostasis with limited or no diagnostic data. Within the hemostasis market, for trauma alone, there are over ten million patients in the United States annually who present with symptoms of impaired hemostasis. Approximately 80% of these patients are treated in a level 1 or 2 trauma center, 85% of which overlap with the 450 hospitals being targeted for T2Candida.

We believe T2MR is the first technology with the ability to detect directly from a clinical sample of whole blood, plasma, serum, saliva, sputum or urine, saving time and potentially improving sensitivity by eliminating the need for purification or the extraction of target pathogens. T2MR has been demonstrated to detect cellular targets at limits of detection as low as one colony-forming unit per milliliter (CFU/mL). More than 100 studies published in peer reviewed journals have featured T2MR in a breadth of applications.

Financial Overview

Revenue

We generate revenue from the sale of our products and from activities performed pursuant to research and development agreements.

Revenue earned from activities performed pursuant to research and development agreements is reported as research revenue using the proportional performance method as the work is completed, limited to payments earned, and the related costs are expensed as incurred as research and development expense.

Product revenue is derived from the sale of our instruments and related consumable diagnostic tests. We recognize product revenue from the sale of our instruments as soon as all applicable revenue recognition criteria have been met. In the majority of cases, we expect to place our instruments, under reagent rental agreements, in hospitals in exchange for long-term agreements, certain of which may include minimum commitments and/or an incremental charge on the purchase of our consumable diagnostic tests. Under this business model, we believe we will recover the cost of placing our instruments in hospitals through the margins realized from our consumable diagnostic tests. Our consumable diagnostic tests can only be used with our instruments, and accordingly, as the installed base of our instruments grows, we expect the following to occur:

- recurring revenue from our consumable diagnostic tests will increase and become subject to less period-to-period fluctuation;
- consumable revenue will become an increasingly predictable and important contributor to our total revenue; and
- we will gain economies of scale through the growth in our sales, resulting in improving gross margins and operating margins.

Revenue from consumables is based on the volume of tests sold and the price of each consumable unit.

Table of Contents

Cost of Product Revenue

Cost of product revenue includes the cost of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs used in the manufacture of our consumable diagnostic tests sold to customers and related license and royalty fees. Cost of product revenue also includes depreciation on the revenue-generating T2Dx Instruments that have been placed with our customers under reagent rental agreements; costs of materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs on the T2Dx Instruments sold to customers; and other costs such as customer support costs, warranty and repair and maintenance expense on the T2Dx Instruments that have been placed with our customers under reagent rental agreements. We manufacture the T2Dx Instruments and some of our consumable diagnostic tests in our facilities. We outsource the manufacturing of components of our consumable diagnostic tests to a contract manufacturer.

We expect cost of product revenue to increase and to initially exceed or represent a high percentage of our product revenue as we continue to invest in our manufacturing facilities and customer service organization and grow our installed customer base. We plan to continue to expand our capacity to support our growth, which will result in higher cost of revenue in absolute dollars. However, we expect cost of product revenue, as a percentage of revenue, to decline as revenue grows in the future.

Research and development expenses

Our research and development expenses consist primarily of costs, including costs incurred for the development of our technology and product candidates, technology improvements and enhancements, clinical trials to evaluate the clinical utility of our product candidates, and laboratory development and expansion, and include salaries and benefits, including stock-based compensation, research-related facility and overhead costs, laboratory supplies, equipment and contract services. Research and development expenses also include costs of delivering products or services associated with research revenue. We expense all research and development costs as incurred.

We expect that our overall research and development expenses may continue to increase in absolute dollars. We have committed, and expect to commit, significant resources toward developing additional product candidates, improving product performance and reliability, conducting ongoing and new clinical trials and expanding our laboratory capabilities.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs for our sales and marketing, finance, legal, human resources, business development and general management functions, as well as professional services, such as legal, consulting and accounting services. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses to increase in future periods as we commercialize products and future product candidates that receive marketing authorization or regulatory clearance and as our needs for sales, marketing and administrative personnel grow. Other selling, general and administrative expenses include facility-related costs, fees and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining patents, clinical and economic studies and publications, marketing expenses, and travel expenses. We also anticipate increased expenses related to audit, legal, regulatory and tax-related services associated with being a public company. We expense all selling, general and administrative expenses as incurred.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net, consists primarily of interest expense on our notes payable and the amortization of deferred financing costs, partially offset by interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents.

Other income (expense), net

Other income (expense), net, primarily consists of government grant income.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

We have prepared our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, expenses, and related disclosures at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements, as well as revenue and expenses recorded during those periods. We evaluated our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. We based our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could therefore differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The items that we disclosed as our critical accounting policies and estimates in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 remain materially consistent. For a description of those critical accounting policies, please refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K filing for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Three months ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
	(in thousands)		
Revenue:			
Product revenue	\$ 151	\$ —	\$ 151
Research revenue	839	564	275
Total revenue	990	564	426
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of product revenue	1,781	—	1,781
Research and development	6,369	6,651	(282)
Selling, general and administrative	6,143	4,437	1,706
Total costs and expenses	14,293	11,088	3,205
Loss from operations	(13,303)	(10,524)	(2,779)
Interest expense, net	(805)	(477)	(328)
Other income, net	62	6	56
Net loss	\$ (14,046)	\$ (10,995)	\$ (3,051)

Product revenue

Product revenue was \$151,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to no product revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$151,000. The increase was the result of an increase in sales volume of our products, primarily the sale of T2Candida consumable diagnostic tests, driven from growth in our installed T2Dx Instrument base over the second half of 2015. Product revenue reported for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was reduced by \$149,000 related to revenue deferred in connection with the recall of certain lots of T2Candida cartridges.

Research revenue

Research revenue was \$839,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$564,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$275,000. The increase was primarily the result of higher revenue from services delivered under our Co-Development Agreement with Canon US Life Sciences, which increased \$272,000 over the prior year period, as well as increase in revenue from research and development agreements utilizing T2MR technology with other third parties.

Table of Contents

Cost of product revenue

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we recorded total cost of product revenue of \$1.8 million, which included costs associated with the sale of T2Candida Panels to customers. Cost of product revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2016 also included approximately \$704,000 of cost to provide technical support services to customers, approximately \$593,000 of unabsorbed manufacturing overhead, and \$150,000 of depreciation related to T2Dx Instruments placed at customer locations pursuant to reagent rental agreements.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were \$6.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$6.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, a decrease of \$283,000. The decrease was driven by \$155,000 of lower prototype development expenses, as prior year projects did not recur in the current year, and lower other research and development expenses of \$343,000, which includes lower clinical research, travel, consulting and facilities expenses. Partially offsetting these declines is \$215,000 of increased payroll and related expenses, including \$70,000 of increased stock compensation, associated with increased headcount in support of research and development projects.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$6.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$4.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase of approximately \$1.7 million was due primarily to increased payroll and related expenses of approximately \$1.0 million, including \$268,000 of increased stock compensation expense, as we expanded our sales personnel and hired additional executive, marketing and administrative employees, increased consulting and legal expenditures of \$223,000, increased travel expenses of \$193,000 related to increased sales personnel, increased marketing program expenditures of \$106,000 related to supporting our commercial efforts, and \$154,000 of increases to other selling, general and administrative expenses.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net, was \$805,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$477,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015. Interest expense, net, increased by \$328,000 due to higher borrowing levels on our notes payable.

Other income, net

Other income (expense), net, was \$62,000 of net income for the three months ended June 30, 2016, and primarily resulted from the recognition of consideration from a government grant and income from our money market funds.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Six months ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change
	(in thousands)		
Revenue:			
Product revenue	\$ 588	\$ 10	\$ 578
Research revenue	1,498	743	755
Total revenue	2,086	753	1,333
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of product revenue	2,807	3	2,804
Research and development	12,958	12,520	438
Selling, general and administrative	12,347	8,905	3,442
Total costs and expenses	28,112	21,428	6,684
Loss from operations	(26,026)	(20,675)	(5,351)
Interest expense, net	(1,540)	(954)	(586)
Other income, net	94	15	79
Net loss	\$ (27,472)	\$ (21,614)	\$ (5,858)

Table of Contents

Product revenue

Product revenue was \$588,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$10,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$578,000. The increase was the result of an increase in sales volume of our products, primarily the sale of T2Candida consumable diagnostic tests, driven from growth in our installed T2Dx Instrument base over the second half of 2015. Product revenue reported for the six months ended June 30, 2016 was reduced by \$149,000 related to revenue deferred in connection with the recall of certain lots of T2Candida cartridges.

Research revenue

Research revenue was \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$743,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$755,000. The increase was primarily the result of higher revenue from services delivered under our Co-Development Agreement with Canon US Life Sciences, which increased \$742,000 over the prior year period, as well as increase in revenue from research and development agreements utilizing T2MR technology with other third parties.

Cost of product revenue

During the six months ended June 30, 2016, we recorded total cost of product revenue of \$2.8 million, which included costs associated with the sale of T2Candida Panels and T2Dx Instruments to customers. Cost of product revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2016 also included approximately \$1.3 million of cost to provide technical support services to customers, approximately \$710,000 of unabsorbed manufacturing overhead, and \$237,000 of depreciation related to T2Dx Instruments placed at customer locations pursuant to reagent rental agreements.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were \$13.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$12.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, an increase of \$438,000. The increase was primarily due to increased payroll and payroll related expenses of \$661,000, including \$83,000 of incremental stock compensation

expense, as we increased full-time and temporary headcount, increased clinical study costs of \$164,000 primarily related to costs incurred in connection with our T2Bacteria clinical trial, and increased other research and development costs of \$125,000, which includes increases to lab expenses, consulting and facilities. Partially offsetting the decline were \$513,000 of lower prototype development costs, related to prior year projects that did not recur in the current year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$12.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$8.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The increase of approximately \$3.4 million was due primarily to increased payroll and related expenses of approximately \$2.6 million, including \$793,000 of increased stock compensation expense, as we expanded our sales personnel and hired additional executive, marketing and administrative employees, increased consulting and legal expenditures of \$685,000, increased travel expenses of \$409,000 related to increased sales personnel and increased other selling, general and administrative expenses of \$126,000. Partially offsetting these increases were lower marketing program expenditures of \$376,000.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net, was \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$954,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. Interest expense, net, increased by \$586,000 due to higher borrowing levels on our notes payable.

Other income, net

Other income (expense), net, was \$94,000 of net income for the six months ended June 30, 2016, and primarily resulted from the recognition of consideration from a government grant and income from our money market funds.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have incurred losses and cumulative negative cash flows from operations since our inception, and as of June 30, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$176.4 million. We anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for at least the next couple of years. We expect that our costs and expenses will continue to increase and, as a result, we will need additional capital to fund our operations, which we may raise through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings, other third-party funding, marketing and distribution arrangements and other collaborations, strategic alliances and licensing arrangements.

We have been funding our operations principally from the sale of common stock and preferred stock, the incurrence of indebtedness, and revenue from research and development agreements.

As of June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$50.2 million. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, and additional liquidity of up to \$5.4 million available under an Equipment Lease Credit Facility (the "Credit Facility") that was entered into in October 2015, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Should our current operating plans not materialize as expected, and we are unable to obtain additional capital from the sources described on a timely basis, we may be required to change our current operating plans to reduce future expenses, which are within our control, in order to fund operations at reduced levels for at least the next 12 months.

Cash flows

The following is a summary of cash flows for each of the periods set forth below:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(in thousands)	
Net cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities	\$ (24,787)	\$ (17,392)
Investing activities	(3,173)	(4,104)
Financing activities	4,516	936

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents \$ (23,444) \$ (20,560)

Net cash used in operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$24.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, and consisted primarily of a net loss of \$27.5 million adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.1 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$2.5 million, non-cash interest expense of \$308,000, deferred rent of \$123,000, and a net change in operating assets and liabilities (use of cash) of \$1.1 million, primarily related to an increase in inventory of \$752,000 to support our commercial demand and a decrease in deferred revenue of approximately \$879,000 primarily related to the recognition of revenue from our Co-Development Agreement with Canon US Life Sciences, partially offset by a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$276,000 related to the amortization of insurance premiums and an increase in accrued expenses of \$228,000 related to increased clinical study accruals.

Net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$17.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, and consisted primarily of a net loss of \$21.6 million adjusted for non-cash items including depreciation and amortization expense of \$600,000, stock-based compensation expense of \$1.6 million, non-cash interest expense of \$180,000 and a net change in operating assets and liabilities (source of cash) of \$1.9 million, primarily related to an increase in deferred revenue from an up-front payment received pursuant to our Co-Development Agreement with Canon US Life Sciences.

Table of Contents

Net cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$3.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and consisted of costs to acquire components of and manufacture Company-owned instruments of \$2.5 million, which are classified as property and equipment, and \$679,000 of purchases of laboratory and manufacturing equipment incurred to support commercialization efforts and research and development programs.

Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$4.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015, and consisted of costs to develop Company-owned instruments and purchases of laboratory equipment and leasehold improvements of \$4.2 million, partially offset by proceeds of \$80,000 from the release of certain restricted cash balances.

Net cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$4.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, and consisted of \$4.6 million of proceeds from our Credit Facility and \$700,000 of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and sale of common stock under our 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Partially offsetting these sources of cash were \$392,000 of repayments of notes payable and \$385,000 of payments of issuance costs from our December 2015 secondary offering.

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$936,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, and consisted of \$1.1 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and sale of common stock under our 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, partially offset by \$152,000 of repayments of notes payable.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Other than as described below, there were no other material changes to our contractual obligations and commitments from those described under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

In October 2015, we signed the \$10.0 million Credit Facility with Essex Capital Corporation (the "Lessor") to fund capital equipment needs. Under the Credit Facility, the Lessor will fund capital equipment purchases presented. We will repay the amounts borrowed in 36 equal monthly installments from the date of the amount funded. At the end of

the 36 month lease term, we have the option to (a) repurchase the leased equipment at the lesser of fair market value or 10% of the original equipment value, (b) extend the applicable lease for a specified period of time, which will not be less than one year, or (c) return the leased equipment to the Lessor. Through June 2016, we borrowed \$4.6 million under the Credit Facility and commenced repayment.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. As of June 30, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$50.2 million held primarily in money market funds consisting of U.S. government agency securities. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate sensitivity, which is affected by changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly because our investments are in short-term securities. Due to the short-term duration of our investment portfolio and the low risk profile of our investments, an immediate one percent change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio. We are also subject to interest rate risk from the loans under our credit facility with Solar Capital, Ltd., which has an outstanding principal balance of \$30.0 million as of June 30, 2016 and bears interest at an annual rate equal to the one-month LIBOR plus 7.05%. A 10% increase in the one-month LIBOR annual rate would result in an immaterial increase in our annual interest expense under our credit facility with Solar Capital, Ltd., as a result of the current low interest rate environment.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management of the Company, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of June 30, 2016. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2016.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no material changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II.

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We may be from time to time subject to various claims and legal actions during the ordinary course of our business. There are currently no claims or legal actions, individually or in the aggregate, that would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

28

Table of Contents

Item 6.Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-36571) filed on August 12, 2014)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Company’s Form 8-K (File No. 001-36571) filed on August 12, 2014)
10.1	Change of Control Severance Agreement, dated August 3, 2015, by and between the Company and Maurice Castonguay (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company’s Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36571) filed on May 9, 2016)
10.2	Change of Control Severance Agreement, dated October 14, 2015, by and between the Company and David Harding (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company’s Form 10-Q (File No. 001-36571) filed on May 9, 2016)
10.3*	Employment Letter Agreement, dated April 15, 2016, by and between the Company and Shawn Lynch
10.4*	Change of Control Severance agreement, dated April 15, 2016, by and between the Company and Shawn Lynch
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.1*	The following financial statements from the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited), (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (unaudited), (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited), and (v) Notes of Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

29

Table of Contents

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.

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Date: August 8, 2016 By: /s/ John McDonough
John McDonough
President and Chief Executive Officer

T2 Biosystems, Inc.

Date: August 8, 2016 By: /s/ Shawn Lynch
Shawn Lynch
Chief Financial Officer