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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

OR

o 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: 000-50549

GTx, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**62-1715807**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
175 Toyota Plaza **7th Floor** **Memphis, Tennessee**	**38103**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(901) 523-9700
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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.

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer x
Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting company o
(Do not check if a 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 o No x

As of May 5, 2015, 140,374,112 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GTx, Inc.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 14,163	$ 17,880
Short-term investments	30,437	31,415
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	743	856
Total current assets	45,343	50,151
Property and equipment, net	16	29
Intangible and other assets, net	423	471
Total assets	$ 45,782	$ 50,651
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 438	$ 512
Warrant liability	27,782	30,430
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,647	1,850
Total current liabilities	29,867	32,792
Other long-term liabilities	20	30
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value: 200,000,000 shares authorized at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014; 140,374,112 and 140,325,643 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	140	140
Additional paid-in capital	512,910	512,460
Accumulated deficit	(497,155)	(494,771)
Total stockholders' equity	15,895	17,829
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 45,782	$ 50,651

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

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GTx, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Expenses:		
Research and development expenses	$ 2,948	$ 6,360
General and administrative expenses	2,111	2,629
Total expenses	5,059	8,989
Loss from operations	(5,059)	(8,989)
Other income, net	27	2
Gain on change in fair value of warrant liability	2,648	—
Net loss	$ (2,384)	$ (8,987)
Net loss per share -- basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.14)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	140,335,875	66,512,069

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

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GTx, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (2,384)	$ (8,987)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Gain on change in fair value of warrant liability	(2,648)	—
Depreciation and amortization	17	33
Share-based compensation	419	2,215
Directors' deferred compensation	31	32
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other assets	157	(1,169)
Accounts payable	(74)	(189)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(213)	(22)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,695)	(8,087)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	—	(4)
Purchase of short-term investments, held to maturity	(10,202)	(5,145)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments, held to maturity	11,180	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	978	(5,149)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from the issuance of common stock and warrants	—	21,141
Payments on capital lease and financed equipment obligations	—	(2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	21,139
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,717)	7,903
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	17,880	14,529
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 14,163	$ 22,432

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

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GTx, Inc.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(unaudited)

1. Business and Basis of Presentation

Business

GTx, Inc. ("GTx" or the "Company"), a Delaware corporation incorporated on September 24, 1997 and headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, is a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the discovery, development and commercialization of small molecules for the treatment of cancer, including treatments for breast and prostate cancer, and other serious medical conditions.

The Company is developing selective androgen receptor modulators ("SARMs"), including its lead product candidate, enobosarm (GTx-024). SARMs are a new class of drugs that the Company believes have the potential to be used as a novel hormonal therapy for the treatment of advanced breast cancer, as well as the potential to treat other serious medical conditions where building lean body mass is important. The Company announced during the second quarter of 2014 positive results from an ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept, open-label clinical trial evaluating a 9 mg oral daily dose of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with estrogen receptor ("ER") positive and androgen receptor ("AR") positive metastatic breast cancer who have previously responded to hormonal therapy. The Company's current strategy is focused on further development of enobosarm in two breast cancer indications targeting the androgen receptor. The Company plans to initiate a Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial of enobosarm later in the second quarter of 2015 that is designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of enobosarm in patients with advanced AR positive triple-negative breast cancer. The Company also plans to initiate a second Phase 2 clinical trial in the third quarter of 2015 evaluating enobosarm in patients with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer. Additionally, the Company is evaluating enobosarm and other compounds in its SARM portfolio for indications outside of oncology where unmet medical needs in muscle related diseases may benefit from building muscle.

In March 2015, the Company entered into an exclusive license agreement with the University of Tennessee Research Foundation ("UTRF") to develop UTRF's proprietary selective androgen receptor degrader, or SARD, technology which has the potential to provide compounds that can degrade multiple forms of AR for those patients who do not respond or are resistant to current therapies to inhibit tumor growth in patients with progressive castration-resistant prostate cancer ("CRPC"). The Company's evaluation of the licensed SARD technology is at a very early stage and any future preclinical or clinical development of the SARD technology, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, will require us to obtain additional funding.

The Company is also developing GTx-758 (Capesaris®), an oral nonsteroidal selective ER alpha agonist, for the treatment of advanced prostate cancer. The Company is presently conducting a Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating GTx-758 as a secondary hormonal therapy in men with metastatic and high risk non-metastatic CRPC with data from this clinical trial expected in the third quarter of 2015. The Company does not plan to dedicate further resources to this program after the conclusion of this Phase 2 clinical trial and is currently determining third party interest in partnering or acquiring this asset and other preclinical ER alpha agonist compounds in order to fund additional clinical development.

The Company estimates that its current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with interest thereon, will be sufficient to meet its projected operating requirements through the end of 2016 (during which time it expects, at a minimum, to obtain results from the patients enrolled in the first stage of each of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of GTx's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for each period presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and

Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted from the accompanying condensed financial statements. These interim condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes thereto, which are included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates.

Warrant Liability

In November 2014, the Company issued warrants to purchase 64,311,112 shares of its common stock. The Company classifies the warrants as a liability on its balance sheet since the warrants contain certain terms that could require the Company (or its successor) to purchase the warrants for cash in an amount equal to the value (as calculated utilizing a contractually-agreed Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing valuation model ("Black-Scholes Model")) of the unexercised portion of the warrants in connection with certain change of control transactions occurring on or prior to December 31, 2016, with such cash payment capped at an amount equal to $0.125 per unexercised share underlying each warrant. In addition, each warrant was subject to net cash settlement if, at the time of any exercise, there was then an insufficient number of authorized and reserved shares of common stock to effect a share settlement of the warrant. Under the terms of the warrants, as of May 6, 2015, the net cash settlement feature of the warrants automatically became inoperative; accordingly, the warrants are exercisable only for shares of the Company's common stock. See *Subsequent Events*.

As a result of the provision of the warrant requiring cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions, the Company is required to account for these warrants as a liability at fair value and the estimated warrant liability is required to be revalued at each balance sheet date until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions. Upon the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions, the fair value of the warrants will be reclassified from a liability to stockholders' equity on the Company's balance sheets and no further adjustment to the fair value would be made in subsequent periods. See Note 4, *Stockholders' Equity*, for further information regarding these warrants and the Company's valuation of the warrant liability.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Warrant Liability

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments (which include cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, and accounts payable) and its warrant liability approximate their fair values. The fair value of the warrant liability is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing valuation model. See Note 4, *Stockholders' Equity*, for additional disclosure on the valuation methodology and significant assumptions. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified within a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, which is defined as follows:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date

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Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 — Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability

Asset and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 included only the Company's warrant liability of $27,782 and $30,430, respectively, which were classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. A gain of $2,648 related to the change in the fair value of the warrant liability was recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2015 as a non-cash gain in the Company's condensed statement of operations.

As the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold its certificates of deposit classified as short-term investments until maturity, these investments have been classified as held to maturity investments and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. The Company considers these to be Level 2 investments as the fair values of these investments are determined using third-party pricing sources, which generally utilize observable inputs, such as interest rates and maturities of similar assets.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include, but are not limited to, the Company's expenses for personnel, supplies, and facilities associated with research activities, screening and identification of product candidates, formulation and synthesis activities, manufacturing, preclinical studies, toxicology studies, clinical trials, regulatory and medical affairs activities, quality assurance activities and license fees. The Company expenses these costs in the period in which they are incurred. The Company estimates its liabilities for research and development expenses in order to match the recognition of expenses to the period in which the actual services are received. As such, accrued liabilities related to third party research and development activities are recognized based upon the Company's estimate of services received and degree of completion of the services in accordance with the specific third party contract. As a result of the October 2013 reduction in its workforce, the Company is no longer conducting in-house drug discovery activities.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

The Company considers highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, short-term investments consisted of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured certificates of deposit with original maturities of greater than three months and less than one year.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for deferred taxes by recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Accordingly, at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, net of the valuation allowance, the net deferred tax assets were reduced to zero. Income taxes are described more fully in Note 9 to the Company's financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Other Income, net

Other income, net consists of foreign currency transaction gains and losses associated with conducting clinical trials in foreign countries, interest earned on the Company's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, interest expense, and other non-operating income or expense.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standard Update 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*. The new guidance is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued and to provide related footnote disclosure. This new guidance is effective for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016 and interim periods thereafter.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after March 31, 2015 up through the date the condensed financial statements were issued. Other than as set forth below, there were no material recognizable or nonrecognizable subsequent events during the period evaluated.

On May 6, 2015 (the "Authorized Share Increase Date"), the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to the Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company's common stock, par value $0.001 per share, from 200,000,000 shares to 400,000,000 shares. The foregoing amendment was approved by the Company's stockholders at the Company's 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 6, 2015 (the "Stockholder Approval Date").

On the Stockholder Approval Date, the warrants the Company issued in November 2014 became exercisable and will continue to be exercisable for four years thereafter. Under the terms of these warrants, as of the Authorized Share Increase Date, the net cash settlement feature of the warrants automatically became inoperative; accordingly, the warrants are exercisable only for shares of the Company's common stock.

On April 13, 2015, the Company entered into a new office lease with respect to the Company's current office space at 175 Toyota Plaza, Memphis, Tennessee (the "Office Lease"). The Office Lease commenced on May 1, 2015 with 26,250 rentable square feet and a three year term ending on April 30, 2018 (the "Initial Term"). The approximate aggregate rent due over the Initial Term is $1.4 million. Additionally, certain taxes and operating expenses may be charged to the Company beginning January 1, 2016 as additional rent based upon increases in these taxes and operating expenses after the base year, as defined in the Office Lease.

2. Share-Based Compensation

Share-based payments include stock option grants and restricted stock units ("RSUs") under the Company's stock option and equity incentive plans and deferred compensation arrangements for the Company's non-employee directors. The Company recognizes compensation expense for its share-based payments based on the fair value of the awards over the period during which an employee or non-employee director is required to provide service in exchange for the award. The Company's share-based compensation plans are described more fully in Note 3 to the Company's financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

GTx, Inc.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(unaudited)

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense included within the condensed statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Research and development expenses	$ 189	$ 1,380
General and administrative expenses	261	867
Total share-based compensation	$ 450	$ 2,247

Share-based compensation expense recorded as general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 included share-based compensation expense related to deferred compensation arrangements for the Company's non-employee directors of $31 and $32, respectively.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Model to value stock options. The expected life of options is determined by calculating the average of the vesting term and the contractual term of the options. The expected price volatility is based on the Company's historical stock price volatility. The risk-free interest rate is determined using U.S. Treasury rates where the term is consistent with the expected life of the stock options. Expected dividend yield is not considered as the Company has not made any dividend payments and has no plans of doing so in the foreseeable future. The amount of share-based compensation expense recognized is reduced ratably over the vesting period by an estimate of the percentage of options granted that are expected to be forfeited or canceled before becoming fully vested.

The fair value of options granted was estimated using the following assumptions for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Expected price volatility	88.5%	87.9%

Risk-free interest rate	2.0%	2.3%
Weighted average expected life in years	7 years	6.5 years

The following is a summary of stock option transactions for all of the Company's stock option and equity incentive plans since the Company's most recent fiscal year end:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	8,104,434	$ 4.24
Options granted	35,000	0.76
Options expired	(123,100)	5.27
Options exercised	—	—
Options outstanding at March 31, 2015	8,016,334	4.21

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 7,700,000 RSUs to employees of which a portion of each award vests annually over a three year period from the date of grant. The Company estimates the fair value of RSUs using the closing price of its stock on the grant date. The fair value of RSUs is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. The non-vested RSUs had a weighted average grant date fair value per share of $0.67.

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GTx, Inc.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(unaudited)

3. Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share gives effect to the dilutive potential of common stock consisting of stock options, unvested RSUs and common stock warrants.

Weighted average potential shares of common stock of 83,097,046 and 10,382,571 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, were excluded from the calculations of diluted loss per share as inclusion of the potential shares would have had an anti-dilutive effect on the net loss per share for the periods. The increase in the weighted average potential shares of common stock excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share increased from the prior year due to the issuance of warrants under the two financing transactions that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2014.

4. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock and Associated Warrant Liability

On November 14, 2014, the Company completed a private placement of units consisting of an aggregate of 64,311,112 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 64,311,112 shares of its common stock for net proceeds of $42,814, after deducting offering expenses. The purchasers in the private placement included certain existing GTx stockholders and certain members of the GTx management team and board of directors. The net proceeds from the private placement were allocated to the common stock and warrants based upon the fair value method. Similarly, the offering expenses were allocated between the common stock and warrants with the portion allocated to common stock offset against the proceeds allocated to stockholders' equity, whereas the portion allocated to the warrants was expensed immediately. The warrants have a per share exercise price of $0.85, became exercisable on May 6, 2015 and will continue to be exercisable for four years thereafter. Prior to the Authorized Share Increase Date, each warrant was subject to net cash settlement if, at the time of any exercise, there was then an insufficient number of authorized and reserved shares of common stock to effect a share settlement of the warrant. Under the terms of the warrants, as of the Authorized Share Increase Date, the net cash settlement feature of the warrants automatically became inoperative; accordingly, the warrants are exercisable only for shares of the Company's common stock. The warrants, however, contain certain terms that could require the Company (or its successor) to purchase the warrants for cash in an amount equal to the value (as calculated utilizing a contractually-agreed Black-Scholes-Merton pricing valuation model) of the unexercised portion of the warrants in connection with certain change of control transactions occurring on or prior to December 31, 2016, with the cash payment capped at an amount equal to $0.125 per unexercised share underlying each warrant. Due to the provision of the warrants that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions, the Company is required to account for these warrants as a liability at fair value using the Black-Scholes Model and the estimated warrant liability is required to be revalued at each balance sheet date until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions.

The fair value of the warrants at March 31, 2015 of $27,782 was estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing valuation model with the following assumptions: expected volatility of 95%, risk-free interest rate of 1.1%, expected life of approximately 4.1 years and no dividends. The fair value of the warrants at December 31, 2014 of $30,430 was estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following assumptions: expected volatility of 91%, risk-free interest rate of 1.5%, expected life of approximately 4.5 years and no dividends. The decrease in fair value from December 31, 2014 of $2,648 was recorded as a non-cash gain on the change in fair value of warrant liability in the Company's condensed statement of operations. Significant changes to the Company's market price for its common stock will impact the implied and/or historical volatility used to fair value the warrants. Any significant increases in the Company's stock price will likely create an increase to the fair value of the warrant liability. Similarly, any significant decreases in the Company's stock price will likely create a decrease to the fair value of the warrant liability.

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On March 6, 2014, the Company completed a private placement of units consisting of an aggregate of 11,976,048 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 10,179,642 shares of its common stock for net proceeds of $21,135, after deducting offering expenses. The net proceeds from the private placement were allocated to the common stock and warrants based upon their relative fair values. The warrants, which had a one year term, expired unexercised on March 6, 2015.

5. University of Tennessee Research Foundation License Agreements

The Company and the University of Tennessee Research Foundation ("UTRF") are parties to a consolidated, amended and restated license agreement (the "SARM License Agreement") pursuant to which the Company was granted exclusive worldwide rights in all existing SARM technologies owned or controlled by UTRF, including all improvements thereto, and exclusive rights to future SARM technology that may be developed by certain scientists at the University of Tennessee or subsequently licensed to UTRF under certain existing inter-institutional agreements with The Ohio State University. Under the SARM License Agreement, the Company is obligated to pay UTRF annual license maintenance fees, low single-digit royalties on net sales of products and mid-single-digit royalties on sublicense revenues.

The Company and UTRF also entered into a license agreement (the "SARD License Agreement") in March 2015 pursuant to which the Company was granted exclusive worldwide rights in all existing SARD technologies owned or controlled by UTRF, including all improvements thereto. Under the SARD License Agreement, the Company is obligated to employ active, diligent efforts to conduct preclinical research and development activities for the SARD program to advance one or more lead compounds into clinical development. The Company is also obligated to pay UTRF annual license maintenance fees, low single-digit royalties on net sales of products and additional royalties on sublicense revenues, depending on the state of development of a clinical product candidate at the time it is sublicensed.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed financial statements and the notes thereto included in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Risk Factors." These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include statements about:

- the implementation of our business strategies, including our ability to preserve or realize any significant value from our enobosarm (GTx-024) and GTx-758 (Capesaris®) programs;
- the therapeutic and commercial potential of, and our ability to advance the development of, our product candidates and our SARD development program;
- the timing of regulatory discussions and submissions, and the anticipated timing, scope and outcome of related regulatory actions or guidance;
- our ability to establish and maintain potential new collaborative, partnering or other strategic arrangements for the development and commercialization of our product candidates;
- the anticipated progress of our clinical programs, including whether our ongoing clinical trials will achieve clinically relevant results;
- the timing, scope and anticipated initiation, enrollment and completion of our ongoing and planned clinical trials and any other future clinical trials that we may conduct;
- our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals of our product candidates and any related restrictions, limitations, and/or warnings in the label of an approved product candidate;
- our ability to market, commercialize and achieve market acceptance for our product candidates;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and operate our business without infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others; and
- our estimates regarding the sufficiency of our cash resources, expenses, capital requirements and needs for additional financing, and our ability to obtain additional financing.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will," "would" and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, are based on assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other important factors. We discuss many of these risks in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in greater detail in the section entitled "Risk Factors" under Part II, Item 1A below. Given these risks, uncertainties and other important factors, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. You should read this Quarterly Report

on Form 10-Q and the documents that we incorporate by reference in and have filed as exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

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Overview

Business Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to the discovery, development and commercialization of small molecules for the treatment of cancer, including treatments for breast and prostate cancer, and other serious medical conditions. Our current strategy is focused on the further development of selective androgen receptor modulators, or SARMs, a new class of drugs that we believe have the potential to be used as a hormonal therapy for the treatment of advanced breast cancer, as well as the potential to treat other serious medical conditions where building lean body mass is important. In April 2015, we announced that we have entered into an exclusive worldwide license agreement with the University of Tennessee Research Foundation, or UTRF, to develop its proprietary selective androgen receptor degrader, or SARD, technology, which has the potential to provide compounds that can degrade multiple forms of androgen receptor, or AR, for patients who do not respond or are resistant to current therapies to inhibit tumor growth in patients with progressive castration-resistant prostate cancer, or CRPC. We are also developing GTx-758, an oral nonsteroidal selective estrogen receptor alpha agonist, for the treatment of advanced prostate cancer.

Business Highlights

Our lead SARM candidate, enobosarm (GTx-024), has to date been evaluated in 21 completed or ongoing clinical trials enrolling approximately 1,554 subjects, including in three Phase 2 and two Phase 3 clinical trials. Enobosarm is the generic name given to the compound by the USAN Council and the World Health Organization and is the first compound to receive the SARM stem in its name, recognizing enobosarm as the first in this new class of compounds. We announced during the second quarter of 2014 positive results from an ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept, open-label clinical trial evaluating enobosarm 9 mg oral daily for the treatment of patients with estrogen receptor, or ER, positive and AR positive metastatic breast cancer who have previously responded to hormonal therapy. Based on the positive results of the Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial in patients with ER positive and AR positive metastatic breast cancer, as well as positive data reported in medical literature regarding the use of androgens for the treatment of breast cancer and our preclinical data demonstrating tumor growth inhibition with enobosarm in animal models of disease, we believe enobosarm has the potential to be an effective treatment alternative with a favorable side effect profile for women with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer, as well as for women with advanced AR positive triple-negative breast cancer, or TNBC.

We plan to initiate a Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial of enobosarm later in the second quarter of 2015 that is designed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of enobosarm in patients with advanced AR positive TNBC. This planned open-label clinical trial is designed to enroll up to approximately 55 patients, who will be administered an 18 mg oral daily dose of enobosarm, and clinical benefit will be assessed at four months of treatment. We plan to conduct this clinical trial using a Simon's two-stage design, pursuant to which we will enroll approximately half of the patients in the first stage, and, assuming a certain pre-specified minimal response rate is achieved, we will proceed with enrollment of the second stage. We also plan to initiate a second Phase 2 clinical trial in the third quarter of 2015 evaluating enobosarm in patients with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer. This second planned open-label clinical trial is designed to enroll up to approximately 118 patients whose cancer treatment has shown prior response to hormonal therapy but has subsequently progressed. This second planned open-label clinical trial will randomize patients to either a 9 mg or 18 mg oral daily dose of enobosarm, again using a Simon's two-stage design, and will assess clinical benefit at six months of treatment. For each of these two Phase 2 clinical trials, clinical benefit is defined as a complete response, partial response or stable disease. We currently estimate we have sufficient funding through the end of 2016 to allow us to obtain the results from at least the patients enrolled in stage one of each clinical trial, but our ability to enroll patients to stage two of the clinical trials and complete these clinical trials will require us to seek sufficient additional funding. We are also evaluating enobosarm and other compounds in our SARM portfolio for indications outside of oncology where unmet medical needs in muscle related diseases may benefit from building muscle.

In March 2015, we entered into an exclusive worldwide license agreement with the UTRF to develop SARD compounds that may be capable of degrading multiple forms of AR. We envision initially developing SARDs for those patients who do not respond or are resistant to currently approved therapies to inhibit tumor growth in patients with progressive CRPC. Although current therapies have improved overall survival in men with CRPC, approximately one-third of the CRPC patients do not respond to these therapies, due in part to the presence of splice variants, including ARv7. Splice variants of the androgen receptor have been identified in which the binding site for androgens, the ligand binding domain, necessary for the action of many of the current therapies, is lost. In addition,

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most patients who do initially respond to available treatments eventually progress due to the emergence of resistance to these therapies. It is believed that CRPC growth remains highly dependent on androgen receptor activity, although the mechanisms which underlie this resistance are not fully understood. A therapeutic agent that would safely degrade multiple forms of the androgen receptor, including those without the ligand binding domain, may be uniquely positioned to address this patient population. Our evaluation of the licensed SARD program is at a very early stage. We are currently preparing an appropriate development program for SARDs and have initiated research to identify one or more lead compounds that could potentially be advanced into preclinical and clinical development. However, to advance preclinical development of our SARD program through the the requisite preclinical studies to support initial human studies, we will require additional funding, which we hope to obtain through the licensing, partnering or sale of certain other assets, including GTx-758 and its ER alpha agonist family of compounds, or through a strategic partnership or collaboration for the development and commercialization of SARDs.

We are also developing GTx-758, an oral nonsteroidal selective estrogen receptor alpha agonist, for the treatment of advanced prostate cancer. We believe GTx-758 has the potential to reduce testosterone to levels lower than those attainable with androgen deprivation therapy, or ADT, alone while ameliorating estrogen deficiency side effects, such as bone loss and hot flashes, which are common with current androgen deprivation therapies for prostate cancer.

We are currently conducting a Phase 2 open-label clinical trial in men who have developed metastatic or high risk non-metastatic CRPC while on ADT. GTx-758 has previously demonstrated the ability to increase the production of a protein called sex hormone binding globulin, or SHBG, that binds testosterone and thereby reduces free testosterone. By reducing free testosterone, we believe serum prostate specific antigen, or PSA, will be reduced in men with CRPC. The primary endpoint of the current Phase 2 clinical trial is the proportion of subjects with a greater than or equal to 50% decline from baseline in serum PSA by day 90. Other key endpoints include serum SHBG and total and free testosterone levels in the study subjects. In addition, the clinical trial is evaluating the ability of GTx-758 to treat certain estrogen deficiency side effects associated with luteinizing hormone releasing hormone agonists such as hot flashes and bone loss. The Phase 2 clinical trial is designed to allow us to assess the safety and tolerability of GTx-758 in these subjects, including monitoring for venous thromboembolic events (blood clots), or VTEs. We have completed enrollment of the clinical trial. Both the 125 mg and 250 mg doses have demonstrated dose dependent increases in SHBG, reductions in free testosterone, and reductions in PSA, confirming the mechanism of action of the compound. To date, there has been one reported incidence of a VTE and one reported incidence of a myocardial infarction in patients enrolled in the 250 mg arm, resulting in the discontinuation of both patients from active treatment. The study is ongoing and primary efficacy data from all patients in the study is expected early in the third quarter of 2015. While we do not plan to dedicate any further resources to this program after the conclusion of our Phase 2 clinical trial, we are gauging third party interest in partnering or acquiring this asset and other preclinical ER alpha agonist compounds.

Financial Highlights

Our net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was $2.4 million. The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 included a non-cash gain of $2.6 million due to revaluation of our warrant liability at March 31, 2015, which warrant liability resulted from the issuance of common stock and warrants in our November 2014 private placement discussed below. We expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future as we continue our clinical development activities and potentially seek regulatory approval of our product candidates. We have funded our operations primarily through the sale of equity securities, collaboration and license agreements, and prior to September 2012, product revenue from sales of FARESTON®, the rights to which we sold to a third party in the third quarter of 2012. We currently have no ongoing collaborations for the development and commercialization of our product candidates and no source of revenue, nor do we expect to generate revenue for the foreseeable future. We do not expect to obtain FDA or EMA approval, or any other regulatory approvals, to market any of our product candidates, including enobosarm, for the foreseeable future, and it is possible that none of our product candidates will ever receive any regulatory approvals.

At March 31, 2015, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of $44.6 million compared to $49.3 million at December 31, 2014. On March 6, 2014, we completed a private placement of units consisting of 12.0 million shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 10.2 million shares of our common stock for net proceeds to us of approximately $21.1 million, after deducting offering expenses. These warrants expired on March 6, 2015. On November 14, 2014, we completed a separate private placement of units consisting of an aggregate of 64.3 million shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 64.3 million shares of our common stock for net proceeds to us of $42.8 million, after deducting offering expenses.

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We estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with interest thereon, will be sufficient to meet our projected operating requirements through the end of 2016 (during which time we expect, at a minimum, to obtain results from the patients enrolled in stage one of each of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer, using a Simon's two-stage clinical trial design). While we estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are sufficient to fund our operations through 2016, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding to commence and complete stage two of both of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer and to otherwise conduct additional studies required of us to seek regulatory approval for enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. In addition, if we decide to undertake any further development of enobosarm beyond our ongoing and currently-planned clinical trials and/or to meaningfully advance the preclinical development of the licensed SARD program, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, we would need to obtain additional funding for such development, either through a financing, a strategic sale or licensing of assets, or by entering into collaborative arrangements or partnerships with third parties for such further development.

While we have been able to fund our operations to date, we currently have no ongoing collaborations for the development and commercialization of our product candidates and no source of revenue, nor do we expect to generate revenue for the foreseeable future. We also do not have any commitments for future external funding. Until we can generate a sufficient amount of product revenue, which we may never do, we expect to finance future cash needs through potential collaboration, partnering or other strategic arrangements, as well as through public or private equity offerings or debt financings, or a combination of the foregoing. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds have been severely harmed by the failure of the two enobosarm Phase 3 clinical trials to meet both of the co-primary endpoints agreed upon with the FDA, and may in the future be adversely impacted by the uncertainty regarding the prospects of our planned development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer and our ability to advance the development of enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARDs, if at all. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds may also be adversely affected by the uncertainties regarding our financial condition, the sufficiency of our capital resources, our ability to maintain the listing of our common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market and recent and potential future management turnover. As a result of these and other factors, we cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available when we need them, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs, including our enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARD programs, or conduct additional workforce or other expense reductions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our prospects.

Research and Development

Since our inception in 1997, we have been focused on drug discovery and development programs. Research and development expenses include, but are not limited to, our expenses for personnel and supplies associated with our research activities, screening and identification of product candidates, formulation and synthesis activities, manufacturing, preclinical studies, toxicology studies, clinical trials, regulatory and medical affairs activities, quality assurance activities and license fees. As a result of the October 2013 reduction in our workforce, we are no longer conducting in-house drug discovery activities.

We expect that our research and development expenses for fiscal year 2015 will decrease as compared to fiscal year 2014 as the prior year included employee retention expenses, which were a part of our efforts to retain essential employees continuing with us following the October 2013 workforce reduction.

There is a risk that any drug discovery and development program may not produce revenue. Moreover, because of the uncertainties inherent in drug discovery and development, including those factors described in Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we may not be able to successfully develop and commercialize any of our product candidates.

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Product Candidates

The following table identifies the development phase and status for each of our clinical product candidates:

Product Candidate/ Proposed Indication	Program	Clinical Development Phase	Status
Enobosarm Treatment of women with advanced AR positive TNBC (18 mg)	SARM	Phase 2	Plan to initiate a Phase 2 open-label proof-of-concept clinical trial evaluating enobosarm in patients with advanced AR positive TNBC later in the second quarter of 2015.
Enobosarm Treatment of women with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer (9 mg and 18 mg)	SARM	Phase 2	Plan to initiate a Phase 2 open-label clinical trial evaluating enobosarm in patients with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer in the third quarter of 2015.
GTx-758 Secondary hormonal therapy in men with metastatic and non-metastatic CRPC	Selective ER alpha agonist	Phase 2	Primary efficacy data from all patients in the study is expected early in the third quarter of 2015.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related costs for personnel serving executive, finance, legal, human resources, information technology, and investor relations functions. General and administrative expenses also include facility costs, insurance costs, and professional fees for legal, accounting, and public relation services.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments related to revenue recognition, valuation of warrants, income taxes, intangible assets, long-term service contracts, share-based compensation, and other contingencies. We base 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 may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our financial statements appearing in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed with the SEC, we believe that the following accounting policies are most critical to aid you in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.

Warrant Liability

In November 2014, we issued warrants to purchase 64.3 million shares of our common stock in a private placement to certain investors. We classify the warrants as a liability on our balance sheet since these warrants contain certain terms that could require us (or our successor) to purchase the warrants for cash in an amount equal to

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the value (as calculated utilizing a contractually-agreed Black-Scholes option pricing formula) of the unexercised portion of the warrants in connection with certain change of control transactions occurring on or prior to December 31, 2016, with such cash payment capped at an amount equal to $0.125 per unexercised share underlying each warrant. As a result of the provision of the warrants that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions, we are required to account for these warrants as a liability at fair value, which is calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing valuation model. The Black-Scholes-Merton pricing valuation model requires that we use significant assumptions and judgment to determine appropriate inputs to the model. Some of the assumptions that we rely on include the volatility of our common stock over the life of the warrant and risk-free interest rate. Our warrant liability is influenced by these assumptions and the price of our common stock as of the balance sheet date. The estimated warrant liability is required to be revalued at each balance sheet date until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions. Upon the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions, the fair value of the warrants will be reclassified from a liability to stockholders' equity on our balance sheets and no further adjustment to the fair value would be made in subsequent periods.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include, but are not limited to, our expenses for personnel, supplies, and facilities associated with research activities, screening and identification of product candidates, formulation and synthesis activities, manufacturing, preclinical studies, toxicology studies, clinical trials, regulatory and medical affairs activities, quality assurance activities and license fees. We expense these costs in the period in which they are incurred. We estimate our liabilities for research and development expenses in order to match the recognition of expenses to the period in which the actual services are received. As such, accrued liabilities related to third party research and development activities are recognized based upon our estimate of services received and degree of completion of the services in accordance with the specific third party contract.

Share-Based Compensation

We have stock option and equity incentive plans that provide for the purchase or acquisition of our common stock by certain of our employees and non-employees. We measure compensation expense for our share-based payments based on the fair value of the awards on the grant date and recognize the expense over the period during which an employee or non-employee director is required to provide service in exchange for the award.

The determination of the fair value of stock options on the date of grant include the expected life of the award, the expected stock price volatility over the expected life of the awards, and risk-free interest rate. We estimate the expected life of options by calculating the average of the vesting term and contractual term of the options. We estimate the expected stock price volatility based on the historical volatility of our common stock. The risk-free interest rate is determined using U.S. Treasury rates where the term is consistent with the expected life of the stock options. Expected dividend yield is not considered as we have not made any dividend payments and have no plans of doing so in the foreseeable future. The amount of share-based compensation expense recognized is reduced ratably over the vesting period by an estimate of the percentage of options granted that are expected to be forfeited or canceled before becoming fully vested. This estimate is adjusted periodically based on the extent to which actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from the previous estimate.

Share-based compensation also includes restricted stock units, or RSUs, granted to employees. We estimate the fair value of RSUs using the closing price of our stock on the grant date. The fair value of RSUs is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards.

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The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense included within the condensed statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Research and development expenses	$ 189	$ 1,380
General and administrative expenses	261	867
Total share-based compensation	$ 450	$ 2,247

Share-based compensation expense recorded in the condensed statement of operations as general and administrative expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 included share-based compensation expense related to deferred compensation arrangements for our non-employee directors of $31,000 and $32,000, respectively. At March 31, 2015, the total compensation cost related to non-vested stock options not yet recognized was approximately $3.9 million with a weighted average expense recognition period of 3.69 years. At March 31, 2015, the total compensation cost related to non-vested RSUs not yet recognized was approximately $4.8 million with a weighted average expense recognition period of 2.13 years.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standard Update 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*. The new guidance is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued and to provide related footnote disclosure. This new guidance is effective for the first annual period ending after December 15, 2016 and interim periods thereafter.

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Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Research and Development Expenses

The following table identifies the research and development expenses for each of our clinical product candidates, as well as research and development expenses pertaining to our other research and development efforts, for each of the periods presented. Research and development spending for past periods is not indicative of spending in future periods.

Proposed Candidate / Proposed Indication	Program	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	2014
		(in thousands)	
Enobosarm			
Treatment of women with AR positive TNBC (18 mg)	**SARM**	$ 1,181	$ —

Enobosarm			
Treatment of women with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer (9 mg and 18 mg)	**SARM**	839	863
Enobosarm			
Prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (3 mg)	**SARM**	—	3,987
GTx-758			
Secondary hormonal therapy in men with metastatic and non-metastatic CRPC	**Selective ER alpha agonist**	555	1,462
Other research and development		373	48
Total research and development expenses		$ 2,948	$ 6,360

Research and development expenses decreased to $2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $6.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Research and development expenses for enobosarm for the treatment of women with AR positive TNBC increased from the prior year period due to preparatory activities related to the planned Phase 2 clinical trial for the treatment of women with AR positive TNBC, which preparatory activities began in the fourth quarter of 2014 and continued into the first quarter of 2015.

Research and development expenses for enobosarm for the prevention and treatment of AR positive and ER positive metastatic breast cancer during the current year period consisted of expenses for preparatory activities related to the planned Phase 2 clinical trial for the treatment of women with ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer, which preparatory activities began in the fourth quarter of 2014 and continued into the first quarter of 2015, as well as expenses related to our ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial evaluating enobosarm 9 mg for the treatment of AR positive and ER positive metastatic breast cancer in women who have previously responded to hormonal therapy for the treatment of their metastatic breast cancer. The prior year period consisted only of expenses related to our ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial that began in the second quarter of 2013.

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Research and development expenses for enobosarm for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC decreased by $4.0 million from the prior year period as activities related to satisfying the prerequisites necessary for our then-planned regulatory submission in Europe for enobosarm 3 mg, including conducting seven Phase 1 clinical trials, were being performed in the first quarter of 2014 and were completed by the end of 2014.

Research and development expenses related to the ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate GTx-758 as secondary hormonal therapy in men with metastatic CRPC decreased by $907,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the prior year period due to the timing of patient activities and related management expenses as this trial was initiated in the third quarter of 2012 and enrollment was completed during the first quarter of 2015.

Additionally, research and development expenses for each product candidate in the prior year included expenses related to cash bonuses and stock option and RSU grants made to the employees as part of our efforts to retain the essential employees continuing with us following the October 2013 workforce reduction.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased 20% to $2.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, which was due primarily to expenses in the prior year period related to cash bonuses and stock option and RSU grants made to the employees as part of our efforts to retain the essential employees continuing with us following the October 2013 workforce reduction.

Gain on Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liability

We recognized a warrant liability due to certain provisions of the warrants issued as part of the November 2014 private placement of common stock and warrants. The warrants are required to be accounted for as a liability at fair value and the fair value must be revalued at each balance sheet date until the earlier of the exercise of the warrants or the expiration of the provision on December 31, 2016 that could require cash settlement upon certain change of control transactions. The resulting non-cash gain or loss on the fair value revaluation at each balance sheet date is recorded as non-operating income in our condensed statement of operations.

These warrants were revalued at fair value as of March 31, 2015 and the decrease in fair value of $2.6 million was recorded as a non-cash gain on the change in fair value of warrant liability in the Company's condensed statement of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2015, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of $44.6 million compared to $49.3 million at December 31, 2014. Net cash used in operating activities was $4.7 million and $8.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and resulted primarily from funding our operations.

Net cash provided by investing activities was $978,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and resulted from the maturities of short-term investments of $11.2 million offset by the purchase of short-term investments of $10.2 million. Net cash used in investing activities was $5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and resulted primarily from the purchase of short-term investments.

Net cash provided by financing activities was $0 and $21.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 reflects proceeds from the issuance of common stock and warrants, partially offset by

payments on capital lease obligations.

We estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with interest thereon, will be sufficient to meet our projected operating requirements through the end of 2016 (during which time we expect, at a minimum, to obtain results from the patients enrolled in stage one of each of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer, using a Simon's two-stage clinical trial design). While we estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are sufficient to fund our operations through 2016, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding to commence and complete stage two of both of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR

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positive advanced breast cancer and to otherwise conduct additional studies required of us to seek regulatory approval for enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. In addition, if we decide to undertake any further development of enobosarm beyond our ongoing and currently-planned clinical trials and/or to meaningfully advance the preclinical development of the licensed SARD program, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, we would need to obtain additional funding for such development, either through a financing, a strategic sale or licensing of assets, or by entering into collaborative arrangements or partnerships with third parties for such further development.

Our estimate of the period of time or events through which our financial resources will be adequate to support our projected operating requirements is a forward-looking statement and involves risks and uncertainties, and actual results could vary as a result of a number of factors, including the factors discussed under Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and potential commercialization of our product candidates and other research and development activities, including risks and uncertainties that could impact the rate of progress of our development activities, we are unable to estimate with certainty the amounts of increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with the future development of our product candidates, if any. Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the scope, rate of progress and cost of our preclinical and clinical development programs, including our ongoing, planned and any future clinical trials of our product candidates;
- the terms and timing of any potential collaborative, licensing and other strategic arrangements that we may establish;
- the amount and timing of any licensing fees, milestone payments and royalty payments from potential collaborators, if any;
- future clinical trial results;
- the cost and timing of regulatory filings and/or approvals to commercialize our product candidates and any related restrictions, limitations, and/or warnings in the label of an approved product candidate;
- the effect of competing technological and market developments; and
- the cost of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights, and the cost of defending any other litigation claims.

We do not currently have any commitments for future external funding nor do we currently have any sources of revenue. Until we can generate a sufficient amount of product revenue, which we may never do, we expect to finance future cash needs through potential collaboration, partnering or other strategic arrangements, as well as through public or private equity offerings or debt financings, or a combination of the foregoing. In October 2013, following our announcement that the POWER trials failed to achieve the results required by the FDA for us to submit a NDA for enobosarm, we announced and implemented a workforce reduction of approximately 60%. If we are unable to raise additional funds when needed, we may need to further reduce our expenditures, perhaps significantly, to preserve our cash. Cost-cutting measures that we may take in the future may not be sufficient to enable use to meet our cash requirements, and they may negatively affect our business and growth prospects.

To the extent that we raise additional funds through potential collaboration, partnering or other strategic arrangements, it may be necessary to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us, any of which could result in the stockholders of GTx having little or no continuing interest in our enobosarm, GTx-758 and/or SARDs programs as stockholders or otherwise. To the extent we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience significant dilution, particularly given our currently depressed stock price, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. For example, we completed a private placement of common stock and warrants in March 2014, which was substantially dilutive, and completed a subsequent private placement in November 2014 that represented even greater dilution, and our stockholders may experience additional, perhaps substantial, dilution should we again raise additional funds by issuing equity securities. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us or our stockholders. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds have been severely harmed by the failure of the two enobosarm Phase 3 clinical trials to meet both of the co-primary endpoints agreed upon with the FDA, and may in the future be adversely impacted by the uncertainty regarding the prospects of our planned development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with

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AR positive advanced breast cancer and our ability to advance the development of enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARDs, if at all. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds may also be adversely affected by the uncertainties regarding our financial condition, the sufficiency of our capital resources, our ability to maintain the listing of our common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market and recent and potential future management turnover. As a result of these and other factors, we cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available when we need them, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our research or

development programs, including our enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARD programs, or conduct additional workforce or other expense reductions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our prospects.

Contractual Obligations

Our future minimum contractual obligations were reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the SEC. Although there were no material changes during the first quarter of 2015 from the contractual obligations previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, we entered into a new office lease on April 13, 2015 with respect to our current office space. The new office lease term commenced on May 1, 2015 with a three year term ending on April 30, 2018. Operating lease obligations under the new office lease include aggregate future minimum payments of approximately $1.4 million.

NASDAQ Listing Compliance

On October 2, 2014, we received a letter from NASDAQ notifying us that for the previous 30 consecutive business days, the closing bid price for our common stock was below the minimum $1.00 per share requirement for continued listing on The NASDAQ Global Market, or the Bid Price Requirement. The notification had no immediate effect on the listing of our common stock.

We had requested and, on March 16, 2015, received approval from The NASDAQ Stock Market to transfer our listing from The NASDAQ Global Market to The NASDAQ Capital Market. The transfer was effective at the opening of trading on March 19, 2015, and our common stock continues to trade under the symbol "GTXI." On April 1, 2015, we were afforded an additional 180-day grace period, through September 28, 2015, to comply with the Bid Price Requirement, by which date our common stock must trade above $1.00 for at least ten consecutive business days. In this regard, we have provided written notice to NASDAQ of our intention to cure the Bid Price Requirement deficiency during this second 180 calendar day compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split, if necessary. If we do not regain compliance by September 28, 2015, then NASDAQ will provide written notice that our common stock will be subject to delisting from The NASDAQ Capital Market. In the event we do not regain compliance, we may appeal the decision to a NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel, but there can be no assurance that any such appeal would be successful. In addition, we may be unable to meet other applicable NASDAQ listing requirements, including maintaining minimum levels of stockholders' equity or market values of our common stock in which case, our common stock could be delisted notwithstanding our ability to demonstrate compliance with the Bid Price Requirement. If our common stock is delisted, this would, among other things, substantially impair our ability to raise additional funds and could result in a loss of institutional investor interest and fewer development opportunities for us.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, there were no material changes to our market risk disclosures as set forth in Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated

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and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

We have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

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

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We have identified the following additional risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Investors should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. Our business faces significant risks, and the risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also significantly impair our business operations. If any of these risks occur, our business, results of operations or financial condition could suffer, the market price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment in our common stock.

We have marked with an asterisk (*) those risks described below that reflect substantive changes from the risks described under Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 16, 2015.

Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Need for Additional Financing

We have incurred losses since inception, and we anticipate that we will incur continued losses for the foreseeable future.*

As of December 31, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of $497.2 million. Our net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was $2.4 million. We expect to incur significant operating losses for the foreseeable future as we continue our clinical development activities and potentially seek regulatory

approval of our product candidates. These losses, among other things, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our stockholders' equity and working capital.

Our current product candidates, enobosarm (GTx-024) and GTx-758 (Capesaris®), will require significant additional clinical development, financial resources and personnel in order to obtain necessary regulatory approvals for these product candidates and to develop them into commercially viable products. A substantial portion of our efforts and expenditures have been devoted to enobosarm 3 mg, which was the subject of our POWER 1 and POWER 2 Phase 3 clinical trials for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer, or NSCLC. The failure of the POWER trials to meet the primary statistical criterion for the co-primary endpoints agreed upon with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, significantly depressed our stock price and has harmed our future prospects. Although we evaluated the potential submission of a marketing authorization application, or MAA, to the European Medicines Agency, or EMA, seeking marketing approval of enobosarm 3 mg in the European Union, or EU, for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC, based on input from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, or MHRA, we believe that the data from the POWER trials is not sufficient to support the filing and approval of a MAA without confirmatory data from another Phase 3 clinical trial of enobosarm 3 mg. As a result of this input, we do not intend to submit a MAA in the absence of such confirmatory data. In addition, since data from the two POWER trials failed to meet the primary statistical criterion pre-specified for the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical

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function, the FDA will not accept a new drug application, or NDA, for enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. Accordingly, our strategy does not currently include further development of enobosarm for this indication in the U.S. or in Europe unless such development is part of a collaborative arrangement or strategic partnership. Moreover, our current strategy is focused on the further development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with androgen receptor, or AR, positive advanced breast cancer. However, the development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer is at an early stage and is subject to the substantial risk of failure inherent in the development of early-stage product candidates. While we do not intend to commit additional internal resources for the development of GTx-758 once we have completed the efficacy and safety analysis of our ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial, our newly in-licensed selective androgen receptor degrader, or SARD, technology will require significant additional financial resources and personnel to continue development of these preclinical compounds. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing and commercializing small molecule drugs, we are unable to predict the extent of any future losses or when we will become profitable, if at all. In addition, we do not expect to obtain FDA or EMA approval, or any other regulatory approvals, to market any of our product candidates, including enobosarm, for the foreseeable future, and it is possible that none of our product candidates will ever receive any regulatory approvals.

We have funded our operations primarily through public offerings and private placements of our securities, as well as payments from our former collaborators. We also previously recognized product revenue from the sale of FARESTON®, the rights to which we sold to a third party in the third quarter of 2012. Currently, we have no ongoing collaborations for the development and commercialization of our product candidates, and as a result of the sale of our rights and certain assets related to FARESTON®, we also currently have no sources of revenue.

If we and/or any potential collaborators are unable to develop and commercialize enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARD technology, if development is further delayed or is eliminated, or if sales revenue from enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARD technology upon receiving marketing approval, if ever, is insufficient, we may never become profitable and we will not be successful.

We will need to raise substantial additional capital and may be unable to raise capital when needed, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs and could cause us to discontinue our operations.*

We will need to raise substantial additional capital to:

- fund our operations and conduct clinical trials;
- continue our research and development;
- seek regulatory approval for our product candidates; and
- commercialize our product candidates, if any such product candidates receive regulatory approval for commercial sale.

We estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with interest thereon, will be sufficient to meet our projected operating requirements through the end of 2016 (during which time we expect, at a minimum, to obtain results from the patients enrolled in stage one of each of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer, using a Simon's two-stage clinical trial design). While we estimate that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are sufficient to fund our operations through 2016, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding to commence and complete stage two of both of our planned open-label Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer and to otherwise conduct additional studies required of us to seek regulatory approval for enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. In addition, if we decide to undertake any further development of enobosarm beyond our ongoing and currently-planned clinical trials and/or to meaningfully advance the preclinical development of the licensed SARD program, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, we would need to obtain additional funding for such development, either through a financing, a strategic sale or licensing of assets, or by entering into collaborative arrangements or partnerships with third parties for such further development.

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Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the scope, rate of progress and cost of our preclinical and clinical development programs, including our ongoing, planned and any future clinical trials of our product candidates;

- the terms and timing of any potential collaborative, licensing and other strategic arrangements that we may establish;
- the amount and timing of any licensing fees, milestone payments and royalty payments from potential collaborators, if any;
- future clinical trial results;
- the cost and timing of regulatory filings and/or approvals to commercialize our product candidates and any related restrictions, limitations, and/or warnings in the label of an approved product candidate;
- the effect of competing technological and market developments; and
- the cost of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights, and the cost of defending any other litigation claims.

While we have been able to fund our operations to date, we currently have no ongoing collaborations for the development and commercialization of our product candidates and no source of revenue, nor do we expect to generate revenue for the foreseeable future. We also do not have any commitments for future external funding. Until we can generate a sufficient amount of product revenue, which we may never do, we expect to finance future cash needs through potential collaboration, partnering or other strategic arrangements, as well as through public or private equity offerings or debt financings, or a combination of the foregoing. In October 2013, following our announcement that the POWER trials failed to achieve the results required by the FDA for us to submit a NDA for enobosarm, we announced and implemented a workforce reduction of approximately 60%. If we are unable to raise additional funds when needed, we may need to further reduce our expenditures, perhaps significantly, to preserve our cash. Cost-cutting measures that we may take in the future may not be sufficient to enable use to meet our cash requirements, and they may negatively affect our business and growth prospects.

To the extent that we raise additional funds through potential collaboration, partnering or other strategic arrangements, it may be necessary to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us, any of which could result in the stockholders of GTx having little or no continuing interest in our enobosarm, GTx-758 and/or our recently-licensed selective androgen receptor degrader, or SARD, programs as stockholders or otherwise. To the extent we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience significant dilution, particularly given our currently depressed stock price, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. For example, we completed a private placement of common stock and warrants in March 2014, which was substantially dilutive, and completed a subsequent private placement in November 2014 that represented even greater dilution, and our stockholders may experience additional, perhaps substantial, dilution should we again raise additional funds by issuing equity securities. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us or our stockholders. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds have been severely harmed by the failure of the two enobosarm Phase 3 clinical trials to meet both of the co-primary endpoints agreed upon with the FDA, and may in the future be adversely impacted by the uncertainty regarding the prospects of our planned development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer and our ability to advance the development of enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARDs, if at all. Our ability to raise additional funds and the terms upon which we are able to raise such funds may also be adversely affected by the uncertainties regarding our financial condition, the sufficiency of our capital resources, our ability to maintain the listing of our common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market and recent and potential future management turnover. As a result of these and other factors, we cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available when we need them, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our research or development programs, including our enobosarm, GTx-758, or SARD programs, or conduct additional workforce or other expense reductions, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our prospects.

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Risks Related to Development of Product Candidates

We are substantially dependent on the success of enobosarm and our failure to advance the development of enobosarm or to obtain regulatory approval of enobosarm would significantly harm our prospects.*

Our current strategy is focused on the further development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. However, the development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer is at an early stage and is subject to the significant risk of failure inherent in the development of early-stage product candidates. Moreover, we still have only limited data from our preclinical models of breast cancer and our ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial of enobosarm in women with ER positive and AR positive metastatic breast cancer. As a result, we will need to conduct additional clinical trials of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer to determine whether enobosarm is an effective treatment for patients with advanced AR positive TNBC and ER positive and AR positive advanced breast cancer.

Preclinical studies, including studies of SARMs in animal models of disease, may not accurately predict the results of subsequent human clinical trials of enobosarm, including the results of our two planned Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. Furthermore, the positive results from our ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial of enobosarm in women with ER positive and AR positive metastatic breast cancer does not ensure that our two planned Phase 2 clinical trials will be successful or that any later trials will be successful. A number of companies in the pharmaceutical industry, including us and those with greater resources and experience than we have, have suffered significant setbacks in Phase 3 and later-stage clinical trials, even after receiving encouraging results in earlier clinical trials. Due to the uncertain and time-consuming clinical development and regulatory approval process, we may not be successful in developing enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer, or in developing any of our product candidates, and it is possible that none of our current product candidates will ever become commercial products.

A substantial portion of our efforts and expenditures have been devoted to enobosarm 3 mg, which was the subject of our POWER 1 and POWER 2 Phase 3 clinical trials evaluating enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. We announced in August 2013 that these two Phase 3 clinical trials failed to meet the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical function that were assessed statistically using responder analyses as required by the FDA. The failure of the POWER trials to meet the primary statistical criterion for the co-primary endpoints agreed upon with the FDA significantly depressed our stock price and has harmed our future prospects. Although we evaluated the potential submission of a MAA to the EMA seeking marketing approval of enobosarm 3 mg in the EU for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC, based on recent input from the MHRA, we believe that the data from the POWER trials is not sufficient to support the filing and approval of a MAA without confirmatory data from another Phase 3 clinical trial of enobosarm 3 mg. As a result of this input, we do not intend to submit a

MAA in the absence of such confirmatory data. In addition, since data from the two POWER trials failed to meet the primary statistical criterion pre-specified for the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical function, the FDA will not accept a NDA for enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. Accordingly, our strategy does not currently include further development of enobosarm for this indication in the U.S. or in Europe unless such development is part of a collaborative arrangement or strategic partnership.

In addition, we do not currently have any further clinical development plans for GTx-758 and we do not in any event have sufficient funds to enable further clinical development of GTx-758. Likewise, our evaluation of the recently-licensed SARD program is at a very early stage and any meaningful preclinical and clinical development, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, of our SARD program will require us to obtain additional funding. Accordingly, our current strategy and near-term prospects are substantially dependent on the successful development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer.

We and any potential collaborators will not be able to commercialize our product candidates if our preclinical studies do not produce successful results or if our clinical trials do not adequately demonstrate safety and efficacy in humans.*

Significant additional clinical development and financial resources will be required to obtain necessary regulatory approvals for our product candidates and to develop them into commercially viable products. Preclinical and clinical testing is expensive, can take many years to complete and has an uncertain outcome. Success in preclinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will be successful, and interim results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results. Typically, the failure rate for development candidates is high. If a product candidate fails at any stage of development, we will not have the anticipated

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revenues from that product candidate to fund our operations, and we will not receive any return on our investment in that product candidate. For example, we announced in August 2013 that our POWER 1 and POWER 2 Phase 3 clinical trials evaluating enobosarm for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC failed to meet the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical function that were assessed statistically using responder analyses as agreed upon with the FDA. Although we evaluated the potential submission of a MAA to the EMA seeking marketing approval of enobosarm 3 mg in the EU for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC, based on recent input from the MHRA, we believe that the data from the POWER trials is not sufficient to support the filing and approval of a MAA without confirmatory data from another Phase 3 clinical trial of enobosarm 3 mg. As a result of this input, we do not intend to submit a MAA in the absence of such confirmatory data. In addition, since data from the two POWER trials failed to meet the primary statistical criterion pre-specified for the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical function, the FDA will not accept a NDA for enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. Accordingly, our strategy does not currently include further development of enobosarm for this indication in the U.S. or in Europe unless such development is part of a collaborative arrangement or strategic partnership.

In addition, in the first quarter of 2015, we entered into an exclusive worldwide license agreement with the University of Tennessee Research Foundation, or UTRF, to develop its proprietary SARD technology. However, our evaluation of the licensed SARD program is at a very early stage and it is possible that we may determine not to move forward with any meaningful preclinical development of our SARD program, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds. Even if we do determine to move forward with any meaningful preclinical development of our SARD program, to advance preclinical development of our SARD program through the requisite preclinical studies to support initial human studies, we will require additional funding. Accordingly, as a result of our unsuccessful research and preclinical development and/or our inability to obtain sufficient funding to meaningfully advance preclinical development of our SARD program, we may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of our licensing of this program.

Significant delays in clinical testing could materially impact our product development costs. We do not know whether planned clinical trials will begin on time, or whether ongoing clinical trials will need to be modified or will be completed on schedule, if at all. For example, both of our planned Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm in patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer are designed to be conducted using a Simon's two-stage design, pursuant to which we plan to enroll approximately half of the patients in the first stage, and, upon achievement of a pre-specified minimal response rate, we plan to proceed with enrollment of the second stage. However, even if we achieve the pre-specified minimal response rate, our ability to proceed with enrollment of and to complete the second stage in both trials is subject to our ability to obtain additional funding, which we may be unable to do. In any event, we or any potential collaborators may experience numerous unforeseen and/or adverse events during, or as a result of, preclinical testing and the clinical trial process that could delay or prevent our or our potential collaborators' ability to commercialize our product candidates, including:

- regulators or institutional review boards may not authorize us or any potential collaborators to commence a clinical trial or conduct a clinical trial at a prospective trial site, or we may experience substantial delays in obtaining these authorizations;
- preclinical or clinical trials may produce negative or inconclusive results, which may require us or any potential collaborators to conduct additional preclinical or clinical testing or to abandon projects that we expect to be promising;
- even if preclinical or clinical trial results are positive, the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities could nonetheless require us to conduct unanticipated additional clinical trials;
- registration or enrollment in clinical trials may be slower than we anticipate, resulting in significant delays or study terminations;
- we or any potential collaborators may suspend or terminate clinical trials if the participating patients are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- regulators or institutional review boards may suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements; and
- our product candidates may not have the desired effects or may include undesirable side effects.

If any of these events were to occur and, as a result, we or any potential collaborators have significant delays in

or termination of clinical trials, our costs could increase and our ability to generate revenue could be impaired, which would materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and growth prospects.

If we or any potential collaborators observe serious or other adverse events during the time our product candidates are in development or after our products are approved and on the market, we or any potential collaborators may be required to perform lengthy additional clinical trials, may be required to cease further development of such product candidates, may be denied regulatory approval of such products, may be forced to change the labeling of such products or may be required to withdraw any such products from the market, any of which would hinder or preclude our ability to generate revenues.

In three Phase 2 clinical trials of GTx-758, which we discontinued in February 2012, we observed venous thromboembolic events, or blood clots, in subjects treated with GTx-758 at the doses then being studied in these clinical trials (1000 mg and higher per day) and reported those events to the FDA. There were two deaths in subjects treated with GTx-758 and two deaths in subjects treated with Lupron Depot®. In February 2012, the FDA placed all of our then ongoing clinical studies of GTx-758 on full clinical hold, and we suspended further enrollment into these studies and notified clinical sites to discontinue treatment of subjects with GTx-758. In May 2012, the FDA notified us that it had removed the full clinical hold on GTx-758. In the third quarter of 2012, we initiated a Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate GTx-758, at doses lower than those which were previously being tested in our discontinued Phase 2 clinical trials, as secondary hormonal therapy in men with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer, or CRPC. Although our current Phase 2 clinical trial is evaluating GTx-758 at doses lower than those which were previously being tested in our discontinued Phase 2 clinical trials, we cannot be confident that we will not observe an unacceptable incidence of venous thromboembolic events or other serious adverse events, or SAEs, in the current Phase 2 clinical trial. In this regard, there has been one reported incidence of a VTE and one reported incidence of a myocardial infarction (MI) in patients enrolled in the 250 mg arm of our ongoing Phase 2 clinical trial of GTx-758, resulting in the discontinuation of both patients from active treatment, and we cannot assure you that we will not observe additional SAEs in this trial. If an unacceptable incidence of VTEs, MIs, or other SAEs are observed in our current Phase 2 clinical trial of GTx-758, we may be required to abandon our development of GTx-758, in which case, we would not receive any return on our investment in that product candidate.

In our Phase 2 clinical trials for enobosarm for the treatment of muscle wasting in patients with cancer and healthy older males and postmenopausal females, we observed mild elevations of hepatic enzymes, which in certain circumstances may lead to liver failure, in a few patients in both the placebo and enobosarm treated groups. Reductions in high-density lipoproteins, or HDL, have also been observed in subjects treated with enobosarm. Lower levels of HDL could lead to increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events. In addition, in our ongoing Phase 2 proof-of-concept clinical trial evaluating enobosarm in a 9 mg daily dose for the treatment of patients with ER positive and AR positive metastatic breast cancer, bone pain of the chest cage was assessed as possibly related to enobosarm. Although doses up to 30 mg have been evaluated in short duration studies, doses higher than the 9 mg dose currently being tested in our Phase 2 clinical trials may increase the risk or incidence of known potential side effects of SARMs including elevations in hepatic enzymes and further reductions in HDL, in addition to the emergence of side effects that have not been seen to date. Although no evidence of virilization has been seen to date with any dose of enobosarm, higher doses for longer duration may increase the risk of hair growth and masculinization in some women.

If the incidence of serious or other adverse events related to our product candidates increases in number or severity, if a regulatory authority believes that these or other events constitute an adverse effect caused by the drug, or if other effects are identified during clinical trials that we or any potential collaborators may conduct in the future or after any of our product candidates are approved and marketed:

- we or any potential collaborators may be required to conduct additional preclinical or clinical trials, make changes in the labeling of any such approved products, reformulate any such products, or implement changes to or obtain new approvals of our contractors' manufacturing facilities;
- regulatory authorities may be unwilling to approve our product candidates or may withdraw approval of our products;
- we may experience a significant drop in the sales of the affected products;
- our reputation in the marketplace may suffer; and
- we may become the target of lawsuits, including class action suits.

Any of these events could prevent approval or harm sales of the affected product candidates or products, or

could substantially increase the costs and expenses of commercializing and marketing any such products.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If we do not establish collaborations for our product candidates or otherwise raise substantial additional capital, we will likely need to alter, delay or abandon our development and any commercialization plans.*

Our strategy includes selectively partnering or collaborating with leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies to assist us in furthering development and potential commercialization of our product candidates. We face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators, and collaborations are complex and time consuming to negotiate and document. We may not be successful in entering into new collaborations with third parties on acceptable terms, or at all. In addition, we are unable to predict when, if ever, we will enter into any additional collaborative arrangements because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with establishing such arrangements. If we are unable to negotiate new collaborations, we may have to curtail the development of a particular product candidate, reduce, delay, or terminate its development or one or more of our other development programs, delay its potential commercialization or reduce the scope of our sales or marketing activities or increase our expenditures and undertake development or commercialization activities at our own expense. For example, we may have to cease further development of our enobosarm and GTx-758 programs if we are unable to raise sufficient funding for any additional clinical development of these product candidates through new collaborative arrangements with third parties or other financing alternatives. In this regard, if we decide to undertake any further development of enobosarm beyond our ongoing and currently-

planned clinical trials, we would need to obtain additional funding for such development, either through financing or by entering into collaborative arrangements or partnerships with third parties for any such further development. Moreover, both of the planned Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm are designed to be conducted using a Simon's two-stage design, pursuant to which we plan to enroll approximately half of the patients in the first stage, and, upon achievement of a pre-specified minimal response rate, we plan to proceed with enrollment of the second stage. However, even if we achieve the pre-specified minimal response rate, our ability to proceed with enrollment of and to complete the second stage in both trials is subject to our ability to obtain additional funding, which we may be unable to do. Likewise, any meaningful preclinical development, beyond identifying potential lead clinical compounds, of our SARD program will require us to obtain additional funding. There can be no assurances that we will be successful in obtaining additional funding in any event. If we do not have sufficient funds, we will not be able to advance the development of our product candidates or otherwise bring our product candidates to market and generate product revenues.

Any collaborative arrangements that we establish in the future may not be successful or we may otherwise not realize the anticipated benefits from these collaborations. In addition, any future collaborative arrangements may place the development and commercialization of our product candidates outside our control, may require us to relinquish important rights or may otherwise be on terms unfavorable to us.

We have in the past established and intend to continue to establish collaborations with third parties to develop and commercialize some of our current and future product candidates, and these collaborations may not be successful or we may otherwise not realize the anticipated benefits from these collaborations. For example, in March 2011, we and Ipsen Biopharm Limited, or Ipsen, mutually agreed to terminate our collaboration for the development and commercialization of our toremifene-based product candidate, and, as a result, we will not receive any additional milestone payments from Ipsen on account of our collaboration with Ipsen. As of the date of this report, we have no ongoing collaborations for the development and commercialization of our product candidates. We may not be able to locate third-party collaborators to develop and market our product candidates, and we lack the capital and resources necessary to develop our product candidates alone.

Dependence on collaborative arrangements subjects us to a number of risks, including:

- we may not be able to control the amount and timing of resources that our potential collaborators may devote to our product candidates;
- potential collaborations may experience financial difficulties or changes in business focus;
- we may be required to relinquish important rights such as marketing and distribution rights;
- should a collaborator fail to develop or commercialize one of our compounds or product candidates,

we may not receive any future milestone payments and will not receive any royalties for the compound or product candidate;

- business combinations or significant changes in a collaborator's business strategy may also adversely affect a collaborator's willingness or ability to complete its obligations under any arrangement;
- under certain circumstances, a collaborator could move forward with a competing product candidate developed either independently or in collaboration with others, including our competitors; and
- collaborative arrangements are often terminated or allowed to expire, which could delay the development and may increase the cost of developing our product candidates.

If third parties do not manufacture our product candidates in sufficient quantities, in the required timeframe, at an acceptable cost, and with appropriate quality control, clinical development and commercialization of our product candidates would be delayed.

We do not currently own or operate manufacturing facilities, and we rely, and expect to continue to rely, on third parties for the production of clinical and commercial quantities of our product candidates. Our current and anticipated future dependence upon others for the manufacture of our product candidates may adversely affect our future profit margins, if any, and our ability to develop product candidates and commercialize any product candidates on a timely and competitive basis.

We rely on third-party vendors for the manufacture of enobosarm drug substance. If the contract manufacturers that we are currently utilizing to meet our supply needs for enobosarm or any future SARM product candidates prove incapable or unwilling to continue to meet our supply needs, we could experience a delay in conducting any additional clinical trials of enobosarm or any future SARM product candidates. In addition, we rely on third-party contractors for the manufacture of GTx-758 drug substance. We may not be able to maintain or renew our existing or any other third-party manufacturing arrangements on acceptable terms, if at all. If our suppliers fail to meet our requirements for GTx-758, enobosarm or any future product candidates for any reason, we would be required to obtain alternate suppliers. Any inability to obtain alternate suppliers, including an inability to obtain approval from the FDA of an alternate supplier, would delay or prevent the clinical development and commercialization of these product candidates.

Use of third-party manufacturers may increase the risk that we will not have adequate supplies of our product candidates or products.

Reliance on third-party manufacturers entails risks, to which we would not be subject if we manufactured product candidates or products ourselves, including:

- reliance on the third party for regulatory compliance and quality assurance;
- the possible breach of the manufacturing agreement by the third party because of factors beyond our control;
- the possible termination or non-renewal of the agreement by the third party, based on its own business priorities, at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us; and

- drug product supplies not meeting the requisite requirements for clinical trial use.

If we are not able to obtain adequate supplies of our product candidates, it will be more difficult for us to develop our product candidates and compete effectively. Our product candidates and any products that we and/or our potential collaborators may develop may compete with other product candidates and products for access to manufacturing facilities.

Our present or future manufacturing partners may not be able to comply with FDA-mandated current Good Manufacturing Practice regulations, other FDA regulatory requirements or similar regulatory requirements outside the United States. Failure of our third-party manufacturers or us to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, failure of regulatory authorities to grant marketing approval of our product candidates, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of product candidates or products, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, any of which could significantly and adversely affect supplies of our product candidates.

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If third parties on whom we rely do not perform as contractually required or expected, we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct clinical trials for our product candidates, and we must rely on third parties, such as contract research organizations, or CROs, medical institutions, clinical investigators and contract laboratories to conduct our clinical trials. In addition, we rely on third parties to assist with our preclinical development of product candidates. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or regulatory obligations or meet expected deadlines, if the third parties need to be replaced, or if the quality or accuracy of the data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or regulatory requirements or for other reasons, our preclinical development activities or clinical trials may be extended, delayed, suspended or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we lose our licenses from UTRF, we may be unable to continue a substantial part of our business.*

We have licensed intellectual property rights and technology from UTRF used in a substantial part of our business. Our license agreements with UTRF, under which we were granted rights to SARM compounds and technologies, including enobosarm, and more recently, to SARD compounds and technology, may be terminated by UTRF if we are in breach of our obligations under, or fail to perform any terms of, the relevant agreement and fail to cure that breach. If one or both of these agreements are terminated, then we may lose our rights to utilize the SARM and/or SARD technology and intellectual property covered by those agreements to market, distribute and sell licensed products, which may prevent us from continuing a substantial part of our business and may result in a material and serious adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and any prospects for growth.

If some or all of our or our licensor's patents expire or are invalidated or are found to be unenforceable, or if some or all of our patent applications do not result in issued patents or result in patents with narrow, overbroad, or unenforceable claims, or claims that are not supported in regard to written description or enablement by the specification, or if we are prevented from asserting that the claims of an issued patent cover a product of a third party, we may be subject to competition from third parties with products in the same class of products as our product candidates or products with the same active pharmaceutical ingredients as our product candidates, including in those jurisdictions in which we have no patent protection.*

Our commercial success will depend in part on obtaining and maintaining patent and trade secret protection for our product candidates, as well as the methods for treating patients in the product indications using these product candidates. We will be able to protect our product candidates and the methods for treating patients in the product indications using these product candidates from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that we or our exclusive licensor owns or controls such valid and enforceable patents or trade secrets.

Our rights to certain patents and patent applications relating to SARM compounds that we have licensed from UTRF are subject to the terms of UTRF's inter-institutional agreements with The Ohio State University, or OSU, and our rights to future related improvements in some instances are subject to UTRF's exercise of exclusive options under its agreements with OSU for such improvements.

Even if our product candidates and the methods for treating patients for prescribed indications using these product candidates are covered by valid and enforceable patents and have claims with sufficient scope, disclosure and support in the specification, the patents will provide protection only for a limited amount of time. Our and our licensor's ability to obtain patents can be highly uncertain and involve complex and in some cases unsettled legal issues and factual questions. Furthermore, different countries have different procedures for obtaining patents, and patents issued in different countries provide different degrees of protection against the use of a patented invention by others. Therefore, if the issuance to us or our licensor, in a given country, of a patent covering an invention is not followed by the issuance, in other countries, of patents covering the same invention, or if any judicial interpretation of the validity, enforceability, or scope of the claims in, or the written description or enablement in, a patent issued in one country is not similar to the interpretation given to the corresponding patent issued in another country, our ability to protect our intellectual property in those countries may be limited. Changes in either patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may materially diminish the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patent protection.

We may be subject to competition from third parties with products in the same class of products as our product candidates or products with the same active pharmaceutical ingredients as our product candidates in those jurisdictions in which we have no patent protection. Even if patents are issued to us or our licensor regarding our product candidates or methods of using them, those patents can be challenged by our competitors who can argue such patents are invalid or unenforceable, lack of utility, lack sufficient written description or enablement, or that the

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claims of the issued patents should be limited or narrowly construed. Patents also will not protect our product candidates if competitors devise ways of making or using these product candidates without legally infringing our patents. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and FDA regulations and policies

create a regulatory environment that encourages companies to challenge branded drug patents or to create non-infringing versions of a patented product in order to facilitate the approval of abbreviated new drug applications for generic substitutes. These same types of incentives encourage competitors to submit new drug applications that rely on literature and clinical data not prepared for or by the drug sponsor, providing another less burdensome pathway to approval.

We also rely on trade secrets to protect our technology, especially where we do not believe that patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. Our employees, consultants, contractors, outside scientific collaborators and other advisors may unintentionally or willfully disclose our confidential information to competitors, and confidentiality agreements may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Enforcing a claim that a third party illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets is expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. Moreover, our competitors may independently develop equivalent knowledge, methods and know-how. Failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position.

If we infringe intellectual property rights of third parties, it may increase our costs or prevent us from being able to commercialize our product candidates.

There is a risk that we are infringing the proprietary rights of third parties because numerous United States and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields that are the focus of our development and manufacturing efforts. Others might have been the first to make the inventions covered by each of our or our licensor's pending patent applications and issued patents and/or might have been the first to file patent applications for these inventions. In addition, because patent applications take many months to publish and patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending applications, unknown to us or our licensor, which may later result in issued patents that cover the production, manufacture, synthesis, commercialization, formulation or use of our product candidates. In addition, the production, manufacture, synthesis, commercialization, formulation or use of our product candidates may infringe existing patents of which we are not aware. Defending ourselves against third-party claims, including litigation in particular, would be costly and time consuming and would divert management's attention from our business, which could lead to delays in our development or commercialization efforts. If third parties are successful in their claims, we might have to pay substantial damages or take other actions that are adverse to our business.

As a result of intellectual property infringement claims, or to avoid potential claims, we might:

- be prohibited from selling or licensing any product that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop unless the patent holder licenses the patent to us, which the patent holder is not required to do;
- be required to pay substantial royalties or other amounts, or grant a cross license to our patents to another patent holder; or
- be required to redesign the formulation of a product candidate so that it does not infringe, which may not be possible or could require substantial funds and time.

Risks Related to Regulatory Approval of Our Product Candidates

If we or any potential collaborators are not able to obtain required regulatory approvals, we or such collaborators will not be able to commercialize our product candidates, and our ability to generate revenue will be materially impaired.

Our product candidates and the activities associated with their development and commercialization are subject to comprehensive regulation by the FDA, other regulatory agencies in the United States and by comparable authorities in other countries, including the EMA. Failure to obtain regulatory approval for a product candidate will prevent us or any potential collaborator from commercializing the product candidate. We have not received regulatory approval to market any of our product candidates in any jurisdiction, and we do not expect to obtain FDA, EMA or any other regulatory approvals to market any of our product candidates for the foreseeable future, if at all. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals is expensive, often takes many years, if approval is obtained at all, and can vary substantially based upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product candidates involved.

Changes in the regulatory approval policy during the development period, changes in or the enactment of additional regulations or statutes, or changes in regulatory review for each submitted product application may cause

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delays in the approval or rejection of an application. Even if the FDA or the EMA approves a product candidate, the approval may impose significant restrictions on the indicated uses, conditions for use, labeling, advertising, promotion, marketing and/or production of such product, and may impose ongoing requirements for post-approval studies, including additional research and development and clinical trials. Any FDA approval may also impose risk evaluation mitigation strategies, or REMS, on a product if the FDA believes there is a reason to monitor the safety of the drug in the market place. REMS may include requirements for additional training for health care professionals, safety communication efforts and limits on channels of distribution, among other things. The sponsor would be required to evaluate and monitor the various REMS activities and adjust them if need be. The FDA and EMA also may impose various civil or criminal sanctions for failure to comply with regulatory requirements, including withdrawal of product approval.

Furthermore, the approval procedure and the time required to obtain approval varies among countries and can involve additional testing beyond that required by the FDA. Approval by one regulatory authority does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions.

The FDA, the EMA and other foreign regulatory authorities have substantial discretion in the approval process and may refuse to accept any application or may decide that our data is insufficient for approval and require additional preclinical, clinical or other studies. For example, in October 2009, we received a Complete Response Letter from the FDA regarding our NDA for toremifene 80 mg to reduce fractures in men with prostate cancer on ADT notifying us that the FDA would not approve our NDA as a result of certain clinical deficiencies identified in the Complete Response Letter. We have since discontinued our toremifene 80 mg development program, as well as our other toremifene-based products and terminated our license and supply agreement with Orion for toremifene products. Although we evaluated the potential submission of a MAA to the EMA seeking marketing approval of enobosarm 3 mg in the EU for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC, based on recent input from the MHRA, we believe that the data from the POWER trials is not sufficient to support the filing and approval of a MAA without confirmatory data from another Phase 3 clinical trial of enobosarm 3 mg. As a result of this input, we do not intend to submit a MAA in the absence of such confirmatory data. In addition, since data from the two POWER trials failed to meet the primary statistical criterion pre-specified for the co-primary endpoints of lean body mass and physical function, the FDA will not accept a

NDA for enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. Accordingly, our strategy does not currently include further development of enobosarm for this indication in the U.S. or in Europe unless such development is part of a collaborative arrangement or strategic partnership.

Additionally, there can be no assurance that the FDA will determine that the data from our ongoing, planned or potential future clinical trials of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer or GTx-758 will be sufficient for approval of these product candidates in any indications. For example, we may observe an unacceptable incidence of adverse events in our ongoing, planned or potential clinical trials of enobosarm or GTx-758, which could require us to abandon the development of the affected product candidate.

In addition, varying interpretations of the data obtained from preclinical and clinical testing could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval of a product candidate. Even if we submit an application to the FDA, the EMA and other foreign regulatory authorities for marketing approval of a product candidate, it may not result in any marketing approvals.

We do not expect to receive regulatory approval for the commercial sale of any of our product candidates that are in development for the foreseeable future, if at all. The inability to obtain approval from the FDA, the EMA and other foreign regulatory authorities for our product candidates would prevent us or any potential collaborators from commercializing these product candidates in the United States, the EU, or other countries. See the section entitled "Business — Government Regulation" under Part 1, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding risks associated with marketing approval, as well as risks related to potential post-approval requirements.

Risks Related to Commercialization

The commercial success of any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop will depend upon the market and the degree of market acceptance among physicians, patients, health care payors and the medical community.

Any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop, including enobosarm, may not gain market acceptance for its stated indication among physicians, patients, health care payors and the medical

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community. If these products do not achieve an adequate level of acceptance, we may not generate material product revenues or receive royalties to the extent we currently anticipate, and we may not become profitable. The degree of market acceptance of our product candidates, if approved for commercial sale, will depend on a number of factors, including:

- efficacy and safety results in clinical trials;
- the prevalence and severity of any side effects;
- potential advantages over alternative treatments;
- whether the products we commercialize remain a preferred course of treatment;
- the ability to offer our product candidates for sale at competitive prices;
- relative convenience and ease of administration;
- the strength of marketing and distribution support; and
- sufficient third-party coverage or reimbursement.

For example, if we are able to raise sufficient funding for any additional clinical development of enobosarm 3 mg through new collaborative arrangements with third parties or other financing alternatives and a MAA is submitted to the EMA for the marketing approval of enobosarm 3 mg in the EU for the more narrow indication of the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC treated with platinum plus taxane chemotherapy and marketing approval is obtained, we anticipate that the commercial prospects for enobosarm 3 mg could be diminished as a result of this more limited product indication.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or establish and maintain agreements with third parties to market and sell our product candidates, we may be unable to generate product revenue from such candidates.

We have limited experience as a company in the sales, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical products. In the event one of our product candidates is approved, we will need to establish sales and marketing capabilities or establish and maintain agreements with third parties to market and sell our product candidates. We may be unable to build our own sales and marketing capabilities, and there are risks involved with entering into arrangements with third parties to perform these services, which could delay the commercialization of any of our product candidates if approved for commercial sale. In addition, to the extent that we enter into arrangements with third parties to perform sales, marketing and distribution services, our product revenues are likely to be lower than if we market and sell any products that we develop ourselves.

If we and/or any potential collaborators are unable to obtain reimbursement or experience a reduction in reimbursement from third-party payors for products we sell, our revenues and prospects for profitability will suffer.

Sales of products developed by us and/or any potential collaborators are dependent on the availability and extent of reimbursement from third-party payors. Changes in the reimbursement policies of these third-party payors that reduce reimbursements for any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop and sell could negatively impact our future operating and financial results.

Medicare coverage and reimbursement of prescription drugs exists under Medicare Part D for oral drug products capable of self-administration by patients. Our oral drug product candidates would likely be covered by Medicare Part D (if covered by Medicare at all). In March 2010, the United States Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act. This health care reform legislation will increase the number of individuals who receive health insurance coverage and will close a gap in drug coverage under Medicare Part D. The legislation, however, also implemented cost containment and other measures that could adversely affect revenues from sales of product candidates, including an increase in drug rebates manufacturers must pay under Medicaid for brand name prescription drugs and extension of these rebates to Medicaid managed care.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers and importers of brand name prescription drugs are assessed a fee based on our proportionate share of sales of brand name prescription drugs to certain government programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, made in the preceding year if such sales exceed a defined threshold. Since 2011, manufacturers have been required to provide a 50% discount on brand name prescription drugs sold to beneficiaries who fall within a gap that exists in the Medicare Part D prescription drug program (commonly known as the “donut hole”).

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The health care reform legislation has been subject to political and judicial challenge. In 2012, the Supreme Court considered the constitutionality of certain provisions of the law. The court upheld as constitutional the mandate for individuals to obtain health insurance but held that the provision allowing the federal government to withhold certain Medicaid funds to states that do not expand state Medicaid programs was unconstitutional. The impact of the court’s ruling remains uncertain. Political and judicial challenges to the law may continue in the wake of the court’s ruling.

Economic pressure on state budgets may result in states increasingly seeking to achieve budget savings through mechanisms that limit coverage or payment for drugs. State Medicaid programs are increasingly requesting manufacturers to pay supplemental rebates and requiring prior authorization for use of drugs where supplemental rebates are not provided. Private health insurers and managed care plans are likely to continue challenging the prices charged for medical products and services, and many of these third-party payors may limit reimbursement for newly-approved health care products. In particular, third-party payors may limit the indications for which they will reimburse patients who use any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop or sell. These cost-control initiatives could decrease the price we might establish for products that we or any potential collaborators may develop or sell, which would result in lower product revenues or royalties payable to us.

Similar cost containment initiatives exist in countries outside of the United States, particularly in the countries of the EU, where the pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to governmental control. In these countries, pricing negotiations with governmental authorities can extend well beyond the receipt of regulatory marketing approval for a product and may require us or any potential collaborators to conduct a clinical trial that compares the cost effectiveness of our product candidates or products to other available therapies. The conduct of such a clinical trial could be expensive and result in delays in our or a potential collaborators’ commercialization efforts. Third-party payors are challenging the prices charged for medical products and services, and many third-party payors limit reimbursement for newly-approved health care products. Recently budgetary pressures in many EU countries are also causing governments to consider or implement various cost-containment measures, such as price freezes, increased price cuts and rebates. If budget pressures continue, governments may implement additional cost containment measures. Cost-control initiatives could decrease the price we might establish for products that we or any potential collaborators may develop or sell, which would result in lower product revenues or royalties payable to us.

Another development that could affect the pricing of drugs would be if the Secretary of Health and Human Services allowed drug reimportation into the United States. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 gives discretion to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to allow drug reimportation into the United States under some circumstances from foreign countries, including from countries where the drugs are sold at a lower price than in the United States. If the circumstances were met and the Secretary exercised the discretion to allow for the direct reimportation of drugs, it could decrease the price we or any potential collaborators receive for any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop, negatively affecting our revenues and prospects for profitability.

Health care reform measures could hinder or prevent our product candidates’ commercial success.

Among policy makers and payors in the United States and elsewhere, there is significant interest in promoting health care reform, as evidenced by the enactment in the United States of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act in 2010. Federal and state legislatures within the United States and foreign governments will likely continue to consider changes to existing health care legislation. These changes adopted by governments may adversely impact our business by lowering the price of health care products in the United States and elsewhere.

We operate in a highly regulated industry and new laws, regulations or judicial decisions, or new interpretations of existing laws, regulations or decisions, related to health care availability, method of delivery or payment for health care products and services, or sales, marketing and pricing practices could negatively impact our business, operations and financial condition.

If product liability lawsuits are brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities and may be required to limit commercialization of any products that we may develop.

We face an inherent risk of product liability exposure related to our prior commercial sales of FARESTON® and the testing of our product candidates in human clinical trials, and we will face an even greater risk if we commercially sell any product that we may develop. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against claims that our product candidates or products caused injuries, we will incur substantial liabilities. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

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- decreased demand for any product candidates or products;
- injury to our reputation;
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants;

- costs to defend the related litigation;
- substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients;
- loss of revenue; and
- the inability to commercialize any products for which we obtain or hold marketing approvals.

We have product liability insurance that covers our clinical trials and any commercial products up to a $25 million annual aggregate limit. Insurance coverage is increasingly expensive. We may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost, and we may not be able to obtain insurance coverage that will be adequate to satisfy any liability that may arise.

If our competitors are better able to develop and market products than any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop, our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated.*

We face competition from commercial pharmaceutical and biotechnology enterprises, as well as from academic institutions, government agencies and private and public research institutions. Our commercial opportunities will be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are safer, more effective, have fewer side effects or are less expensive than any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop. Competition could result in reduced sales and pricing pressure on our product candidates, if approved, which in turn would reduce our ability to generate meaningful revenue and have a negative impact on our results of operations. In addition, significant delays in the development of our product candidates could allow our competitors to bring products to market before us and impair any ability to commercialize our product candidates.

Various products are currently marketed or used off-label for some of the diseases and conditions that we are targeting in our pipeline, and a number of companies are or may be developing new treatments. These product uses, as well as promotional efforts by competitors and/or clinical trial results of competitive products, could significantly diminish any ability to market and sell any products that we and/or any potential collaborators may develop.

With respect to our SARM program, there are other SARM product candidates in development that may compete with enobosarm and any future SARM product candidates, if approved for commercial sale. We plan to advance the development of enobosarm for the treatment of patients with AR positive advanced breast cancer. To our knowledge, no other SARMs are currently in development for this indication; although SARMs in development for muscle wasting and cachexia could enter into a breast cancer program in the future. For example, Radius Health, Inc. has stated that it may test its SARM compound, RAD140, in a breast cancer indication in the future. A number of other compounds targeting the androgen axis in breast cancer could compete with enobosarm if one or more are approved for commercial sale in the indications for which enobosarm is being developed. These compounds fall into two categories, androgen synthesis inhibitors, or ASIs, and androgen receptor antagonists, or ARAs. ASIs in development include orteronel being developed by Takeda Pharmaceuticals and Zytiga® being developed by Janssen Pharmaceuticals. ARAs in development include XTANDI® (enzalutamide) being developed by Medivation and Astellas Pharma, and generic bicalutamide. Agents targeting pathways outside of the androgen axis also may compete with enobosarm in breast cancer as they are directed towards similar patient populations that may benefit from enobosarm. Additionally, we plan to initiate a proof of concept study in advanced AR positive TNBC patients for which there are no currently approved therapies, beyond chemotherapy. However, a number of approaches for the treatment of TNBC are currently under investigation. Agents also targeting the androgen axis include XTANDI® (enzalutamide) being developed by Medivation and Astellas Pharma, orteronel (TAK-700) being developed by Takeda, and CR-1447 being developed by Curadis. Only a subset of the total TNBC population is AR positive; therefore, agents targeting TNBC as a whole may also compete with enobosarm if approved for commercial sale. These agents include: PI3K/AKT inhibitors (BKM120 being developed by Novartis), IL6/JAK/Stat inhibitors (ruxolitinib being developed by Incyte), mTOR inhibitors (Neratinib being developed by Puma), and PARP inhibitors (Velaparib being developed by AbbVie), PD-1 inhibitors (pembrolizumab) being developed by Merck & Co. and MPDL3280A being developed by Roche.

We are developing GTx-758 for secondary hormonal therapy in men with CRPC, and, potentially, as a secondary hormonal treatment for advanced prostate cancer used in combination with androgen deprivation therapy.

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There are various products approved or under clinical development to treat men with advanced prostate cancer who have metastatic CRPC which may compete with GTx-758. Provenge®, which was recently acquired by Valeant Pharmaceuticals, is an autologous cellular immunotherapy for the treatment of asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic metastatic castrate resistant prostate cancer. Medivation and Astellas Pharma market XTANDI® (enzalutamide), an oral androgen receptor antagonist, for the treatment of metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer in men previously treated with docetaxel as well as those that have not yet received chemotherapy. Zytiga®, sold by Johnson & Johnson, has been approved for the treatment of metastatic CRPC in patients who have received prior chemotherapy and recently received approval for the treatment of metastatic castrate resistant prostate cancer prior to chemotherapy. Johnson & Johnson acquired Aragon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., which developed a second generation anti-androgen (ARN-509) that is currently being evaluated in Phase 2 studies in men with progressive, advanced prostate cancer. Bayer HealthCare and Orion Corporation are currently performing a Phase 3 study of ODM-201 in men with CRPC without metastases and with a rising PSA examining safety and efficacy by measuring metastatic free survival. Millennium: The Takeda Oncology Company is developing TAK-700 for the treatment of men with metastatic CRPC prior to chemotherapy.

We recently announced that we have entered into an exclusive worldwide license agreement with UTRF to develop its proprietary SARD technology which has the potential to provide compounds that can degrade multiple forms of AR for patients who do not respond or are resistant to current therapies to inhibit tumor growth in patients with progressive CRPC. We anticipate developing SARD compounds initially to target those men who are not responsive and/or develop resistance to currently available agents to treat men with CRPC. Drugs in development having potentially similar mechanisms of action to our SARD compounds include Androscience Corporation's androgen receptor degrader enhancer, or ARD, currently in development for acne and alopecia with the potential for development in prostate cancer. In addition to this specific potential mechanistic competition, there are various products approved or under clinical development in the broader space of treating men with advanced prostate cancer who have metastatic CRPC which may compete with our proposed initial clinical objective for our SARD compounds, as set forth above in the paragraph relating to GTx-758. Additionally, it has been reported that two other companies are developing drugs to treat men with CRPC who are resistant to current therapies: Tokai Pharmaceuticals is developing TOK-001 (Galeterone) with a principal mechanism of action as a CYP17 lyase inhibitor and AR antagonist and Essa Pharma Inc. is beginning early studies with EPI-506, an AR antagonist that targets the N-terminal domain of the AR.

Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial resources and expertise in research and development, manufacturing, preclinical testing, conducting clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and marketing approved products than we do. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. These third parties compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, establishing clinical trial sites and patient registration for clinical trials, as well as in acquiring technologies and technology licenses complementary to our programs or advantageous to our business.

Risks Related to Employees, Growth and Other Aspects of Operations

Management transition creates uncertainties and could harm our business.

We have recently had significant changes in executive leadership, and more could occur. Effective December 31, 2013, Mark Mosteller resigned as our Chief Financial Officer. In connection with Mr. Mosteller's resignation, Marc S. Hanover, who was then serving as our President and Chief Operating Officer, was appointed as our acting principal financial officer and Jason T. Shackelford, who was then serving as our Corporate Controller and Director of Accounting, was appointed as our principal accounting officer. On April 3, 2014, Mitchell S. Steiner resigned as our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. On April 3, 2014, Mr. Hanover was appointed as our interim Chief Executive Officer and on February 12, 2015, Mr. Hanover was appointed as our permanent Chief Executive Officer. Upon the appointment of Mr. Hanover as interim Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Hanover ceased to perform the duties of our principal financial officer, which duties were assigned to Mr. Shackelford. Additionally, James T. Dalton, our former Chief Scientific Officer, resigned effective August 31, 2014. Finally, on March 2, 2015, Robert J. Wills was appointed as our Executive Chairman.

As a result of the recent changes in our management team, Messrs. Hanover and Shackelford have taken on substantially more responsibility for the management of our business and of our financial reporting which has resulted in greater workload demands and could divert their attention away from certain key areas of our business. For instance, Mr. Hanover has taken on the role of our Chief Executive Officer in addition to the role he served

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when functioning as our President and Chief Operating Officer, positions that were previously occupied by two persons. In addition, while Dr. Wills' role as our Executive Chairman is, in part, to support Mr. Hanover in his role as our permanent Chief Executive Officer, the position of Executive Chairman is new to us and it may be some time before we can assess how much assistance he will provide to Mr. Hanover. Also, while we have retained Dr. Dalton as a consultant to GTx following his employment end date, we no longer have regular access to Dr. Dalton's key scientific expertise, which could materially and adversely impact our product candidate development efforts. Disruption to our organization as a result of executive management transition may have a detrimental impact on our ability to implement our strategy and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes to company strategy, which can often times occur with the appointment of new executives, can create uncertainty, may negatively impact our ability to execute quickly and effectively, and may ultimately be unsuccessful. In addition, executive leadership transition periods are often difficult as the new executives gain detailed knowledge of our operations, and friction can result from changes in strategy and management style. Management transition inherently causes some loss of institutional knowledge, which can negatively affect strategy and execution. Until we integrate new personnel, and unless they are able to succeed in their positions, we may be unable to successfully manage and grow our business, and our results of operations and financial condition could suffer as a result.

Our internal computer and information technology systems, or those of our CROs or other contractors or consultants, may fail or suffer security breaches, or could otherwise face serious disruptions, which could result in a material disruption of our product development efforts.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems and those of our CROs and other contractors and consultants are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, unauthorized access, natural disasters, terrorism, and telecommunication and electrical failures. Such events could cause interruptions of our operations. For instance, the loss of preclinical data or data from our ongoing, planned and potential future clinical trials involving our product candidates could result in delays in our development and regulatory filing efforts and significantly increase our costs. To the extent that any disruption or security breach were to result in a loss of, or damage to, our data, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur liability and the development of our product candidates could be delayed. In addition, our information technology and other internal infrastructure systems, including corporate firewalls, servers, leased lines and connection to the Internet, face the risk of systemic failure that could disrupt our operations. A significant disruption in the availability of our information technology and other internal infrastructure systems could cause delays in our research and development work and could otherwise adversely affect our business.

If we fail to attract and keep senior management and key scientific personnel, we may be unable to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates.

Our success depends on our continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified management, clinical and scientific personnel and on our ability to develop and maintain important relationships with leading academic institutions, clinicians and scientists. If we are not able to attract and keep senior management and key scientific personnel, we may not be able to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates. All of our employees are at-will employees and can terminate their employment at any time.

In October 2013, we announced a reduction of approximately 60% of our workforce following our announcement that our POWER trials failed to achieve the results required by the FDA to file a NDA for enobosarm 3 mg for the prevention and treatment of muscle wasting in patients with advanced NSCLC. In addition, since our October 2013 workforce reduction, our former Chief Executive Officer, former Chief Financial Officer and former Chief Scientific Officer have resigned. Primarily as a result of our October 2013 workforce reduction, only 27 employees remained as employees of GTx as of March 31, 2015. Accordingly, we have been and are operating with a shortage of resources and may not be able to effectively conduct our operations with this limited number of employees. In addition, we announced past workforce reductions in each of December 2009 and June 2011, and our history of implementing workforce reductions, along with the potential for future workforce reductions, may negatively affect our ability to retain or attract talented employees. Further, to the extent we experience additional management transition, competition for top management is high and it may take many months to find a candidate that meets our requirements. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified management personnel, our business could suffer.

We will need to hire additional employees in order to grow our business. Any inability to manage future growth could harm our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates, increase our costs and adversely impact our ability to compete effectively.

As of March 31, 2015, we had only 27 employees, and we will need to hire experienced personnel to develop and commercialize our product candidates and to otherwise grow our business, and we will need to expand the number of our managerial, operational, financial and other employees to support that growth. Competition exists for qualified personnel in the biotechnology field.

Future growth, if any, will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including the need to identify, recruit, maintain and integrate additional employees. Our future financial performance and our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates and to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to manage any future growth effectively.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

If we fail to meet continued listing standards of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, our common stock may be delisted. Delisting could adversely affect the liquidity of our common stock and the market price of our common stock could decrease, and our ability to obtain sufficient additional capital to fund our operations and to continue as a going concern would be substantially impaired.*

Our common stock is currently listed on The NASDAQ Global Market. The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, or NASDAQ, has minimum requirements that a company must meet in order to remain listed on The NASDAQ Global Market. These requirements include maintaining a minimum closing bid price of $1.00 per share. On October 2, 2014, we received a letter from NASDAQ notifying us that for the previous 30 consecutive business days, the closing bid price for our common stock was below the minimum $1.00 per share requirement for continued listing on The NASDAQ Global Market, or the Bid Price Requirement. We had requested and, on March 16, 2015, received approval from The NASDAQ Stock Market to transfer our listing from The NASDAQ Global Market to The NASDAQ Capital Market. The transfer was effective at the opening of trading on March 19, 2015, and our common stock continues to trade under the symbol “GTXI.” On April 1, 2015, we were afforded an additional 180-day grace period, through September 28, 2015, to comply with the Bid Price Requirement, by which date our common stock must trade above $1.00 for at least ten consecutive business days. In this regard, we have provided written notice to NASDAQ of our intention to cure the Bid Price Requirement deficiency during this second 180 calendar day compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split, if necessary. On May 6, 2015, we received approval from our stockholders to implement a proposed reverse stock split. However, we cannot assure you that the proposed reverse stock split, if effected, will result in a sustained increase to our stock price and have the desired effect of maintaining compliance with Bid Price Requirement or other applicable NASDAQ listing requirements. In addition, the liquidity of our common stock may be harmed by the proposed reverse stock split given the reduced number of shares that would be outstanding after the reverse stock split, particularly if our stock price does not increase as a result of the reverse stock split. In any event, if we do not regain compliance by September 28, 2015, then NASDAQ will provide written notice that our common stock will be subject to delisting from The NASDAQ Capital Market. In the event we do not regain compliance, we may appeal the decision to a NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel, but there can be no assurance that any such appeal would be successful. In addition, we may be unable to meet other applicable NASDAQ listing requirements, including maintaining minimum levels of stockholders’ equity or market values of our common stock in which case, our common stock could be delisted notwithstanding our ability to demonstrate compliance with the Bid Price Requirement.

If our common stock is delisted, we would expect our common stock to be traded in the over-the-counter market, which could adversely affect the liquidity of our common stock. Additionally, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our common stock;
- a reduced amount of news and analyst coverage for us;
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities and a concomitant substantial impairment in our ability to obtain sufficient additional capital to fund our operations and to continue as a going concern;
- reduced liquidity for our stockholders;
- potential loss of confidence by employees and potential future partners or collaborators; and
- loss of institutional investor interest and fewer business development opportunities.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future. This volatility may cause our stock price and the value of your investment to decline.*

The market prices for securities of biotechnology companies, including ours, have been highly volatile and may continue to be so in the future. In this regard, the market price for our common stock has varied between a high of $1.70 on May 30, 2014 and a low of $0.41 on October 14, 2014 in the twelve-month period ended March 31, 2015. The market price of our common stock is likely to continue to be volatile and subject to significant price and volume fluctuations. The following factors, in addition to other risk factors described in this section, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock:

- delays in the initiation, enrollment and/or completion of our ongoing, planned and any future clinical trials of enobosarm and GTx-758, or negative, inconclusive or mixed results reported in any of our ongoing, planned and any future clinical trials of enobosarm and GTx-758;
- our ability to raise additional capital in the future to carry through with our preclinical and clinical development plans, including to commence and complete stage two of both of our planned Phase 2 clinical trials of enobosarm, as well as our current and future operations, and the terms of any related financing arrangements;

- reports of unacceptable incidences of adverse events observed in any of our ongoing and planned clinical trials of enobosarm and GTx-758;
- announcements regarding further cost-cutting initiatives or restructurings;
- uncertainties created by our past and potential future management turnover;
- our ability to enter into new collaborative, licensing or other strategic arrangements with respect to our product candidates;
- the terms and timing of any future collaborative, licensing or other arrangements that we may establish;
- the timing of achievement of, or failure to achieve, our and any potential collaborators' clinical, regulatory and other milestones, such as the commencement of clinical development, the completion of a clinical trial or the receipt of regulatory approval;
- announcement of FDA approval or non-approval of our product candidates or delays in or adverse events during the FDA review process;
- actions taken by regulatory agencies with respect to our product candidates or our clinical trials, including regulatory actions requiring or leading to a delay or stoppage of our ongoing or planned clinical trials;
- the potential negative effects, or the perception of potential negative effects, resulting from a proposed reverse stock split approved by our stockholders in May 2015;
- the commercial success of any product approved by the FDA or its foreign counterparts;
- introductions or announcements of technological innovations or new products by us, our potential collaborators, or our competitors, and the timing of these introductions or announcements;
- market conditions for equity investments in general, or the biotechnology or pharmaceutical industries in particular;
- announcements regarding our ability to comply with the minimum listing requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC;
- regulatory developments in the United States and foreign countries;
- changes in the structure or reimbursement policies of health care payment systems;
- any intellectual property infringement lawsuit involving us;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our results of operations;
- changes in financial estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;
- hedging or arbitrage trading activity that may develop regarding our common stock;

- sales of large blocks of our common stock;
- sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors and significant stockholders;
- the trading volume of our common stock;
- changes in accounting principles; and
- additional losses of any of our key scientific or management personnel.

In addition, the stock markets in general, and the markets for biotechnology stocks in particular, have experienced significant volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

In the past, class action litigation has often been instituted against companies whose securities have experienced periods of volatility in market price. Any such litigation brought against us could result in substantial costs, which would hurt our financial condition and results of operations and divert management's attention and resources, which could result in delays of our clinical trials or commercialization efforts.

Our executive officers, directors and largest stockholders have the ability to control all matters submitted to stockholders for approval.*

As of March 31, 2015, our executive officers, directors and holders of 5% or more of our outstanding common stock, including their affiliated or associated entities, held approximately 75.7% of our outstanding common stock, and our executive officers and directors alone, including their affiliated or associated entities, held approximately 35.8% of our outstanding common stock as well as warrants to purchase up to an additional 24.8 million shares of common stock. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, have the ability to control all matters requiring approval by our stockholders, including the election of directors and the approval of mergers or other business combination transactions. The interests of this group of stockholders may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of other stockholders.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

Under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," generally defined as a greater than 50% change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and other pre-change tax attributes (such as research tax credits) to offset its post-change taxable income or taxes may be limited. Although we completed a study in 2014 to determine whether any Section 382 limitations exist and we do not believe that any Section 382 limitations exist at this time, Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code is an extremely complex provision with respect to which there are many uncertainties and we have not established whether the IRS agrees with our determination. In any event, changes in our stock ownership, some of which are outside of our control, could in the future result in an ownership change and an accompanying Section 382 limitation. If a limitation were to apply, utilization of a portion of our domestic net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards could be limited in future periods and a portion of the carryforwards could expire before being available to reduce future income tax liabilities.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us, which may be beneficial to our stockholders, more difficult and may prevent attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management.

Provisions in our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws may delay or prevent an acquisition of us or a change in our management. In addition, these provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our Board of Directors. Because our Board of Directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt by our stockholders to replace current members of our management team. These provisions include:

- a classified Board of Directors;
- a prohibition on actions by our stockholders by written consent;
- the ability of our Board of Directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used to institute a "poison pill" that would work to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer, effectively preventing acquisitions that have not been approved by our Board of

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Directors; and

- limitations on the removal of directors.

Moreover, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits a person who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Finally, these provisions establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon at stockholder meetings. These provisions would apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders.

If there are substantial sales of our common stock, the market price of our common stock could drop substantially, even if our business is doing well.*

For the 12-month period ended March 31, 2015, the average daily trading volume of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Market was 269,066 shares. As a result, future sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the then-prevailing market price of our common stock. As of March 31, 2015, we had 140,374,112 shares of common stock outstanding. In addition, as a result of the relatively low trading volume of our common stock, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our stockholders may disproportionately influence the market price of our common stock in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline significantly in the event that a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to an issuer with a higher trading volume that could better absorb those sales without an adverse impact on its stock price.

In November 2014, we completed a private placement 64.3 million shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 64.3 million shares of our common stock. Similarly, in March 2014 we completed a private placement of 12.0 million shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 10.2 million shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the terms of a registration rights agreement we entered into in connection with the March 2014 private placement, we filed a registration statement under the Securities Act registering the resale of the 12.0 million shares of common stock we issued to the investors in the March 2014 private placement, which include J.R. Hyde, III, our largest stockholder, as well as the 10.2 million shares of common stock underlying the warrants we issued to those investors. Likewise, pursuant to the terms of the securities purchase agreement we entered into in connection with the November 2014 private placement, we filed a registration statement under the Securities Act registering the resale of the 64.3 million shares of common stock we issued to the investors in the November 2014 private placement, which included J.R. Hyde, III, and we also agreed to file one or more registration statements covering the resale of the 64.3 million shares of common stock subject to the warrants we issued to the investors in the November 2014 private placement. Moreover, J.R. Hyde, III and certain of his affiliates, have rights under a separate registration rights agreement with us to require us to file resale registration statements covering an additional 7.9 million shares of common stock held in the aggregate or to include these shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders. If Mr. Hyde or his affiliates or any of our other significant stockholders, including the other investors in our 2014 private placements, were to sell large blocks of shares in a short period of time, the market price of our common stock could drop substantially.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Charter Amendment

On May 6, 2015, at the Company's 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Annual Meeting"), the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to GTx's Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of GTx's common stock from 200,000,000 shares to 400,000,000 shares. The increase in the number of authorized shares of the Company's common stock was effected pursuant to a Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Certificate of Amendment") filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on May 6, 2015 and was effective as of such date. A copy of the Certificate of Amendment is attached as Exhibit 3.4 hereto.

Amendment and Restatement of the GTx, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan

At the Annual Meeting held on May 6, 2015, the Company's stockholders approved the amendment and restatement of the Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") to:

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- increase the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock subject to stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock awards whose value is determined by reference to an increase over an exercise price or strike price of at least 100% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant that may be granted to any participant during any calendar year from 1,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares (subject to adjustment for changes in the Company's capitalization); and

- increase the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock subject to performance stock awards that may be granted to any participant during any calendar year from 1,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares (subject to adjustment for changes in the Company's capitalization).

The amendment and restatement of the 2013 Plan (as so amended and restated, the "Restated 2013 Plan"), previously had been approved, subject to stockholder approval, by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Restated 2013 Plan became effective immediately upon stockholder approval at the Annual Meeting.

A more detailed summary of the material features of the Restated 2013 Plan is set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2015 (the "Proxy Statement"). That summary and the foregoing description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the text of the Restated 2013 Plan, which is attached as Annex C to the Proxy Statement.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

At the Annual Meeting held on May 6, 2015 at the Company's corporate offices in Memphis, Tennessee, the Company's stockholders voted on the following five proposals:

(1) Proposal to elect the three nominees for Class II director named below to serve until the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Each of the three named nominees was so elected, with the votes thereon at the Annual Meeting as follows:

	Final Voting Results		
Nominee	For	Withheld	Broker Non-Vote
J. Kenneth Glass	117,267,037	638,107	16,005,129
Marc S. Hanover	100,043,148	17,861,996	16,005,129
Robert J. Wills, Ph.D.	117,689,763	217,881	16,002,629

The Company's Class III directors, Michael G. Carter, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. and J. R. Hyde, III, will each continue to serve on the Company's Board of Directors until the Company's 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until his successor is elected and has qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal. The Company's Class I director, Kenneth S. Robinson, M.D., M.Div., will continue to serve on the Company's Board of Directors until the Company's 2017 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until his successor is elected and has qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

(2) Proposal to approve an amendment to GTx's Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of GTx's common stock from 200,000,000 shares to 400,000,000 shares. This proposal was approved, with the votes thereon at the Annual Meeting as follows:

Final Voting Results			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
129,970,307	3,625,372	314,594	—

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(3) Proposal to approve a series of alternate amendments to GTx's Restated Certificate of Incorporation to effect, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, a reverse stock split at a reverse stock split ratio ranging from one-for-five (1:5) and one-for-fifteen (1:15), inclusive, and a corresponding reduction in the total number of authorized shares of GTx's common stock, as more specifically described in the Proxy Statement. This proposal was approved, with the votes thereon at the Annual Meeting as follows:

Final Voting Results			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
130,944,622	2,124,535	841,116	—

(4) Proposal to approve the amendment and restatement of the GTx, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan to increase the maximum number of shares of GTx's common stock subject to appreciation and performance-based awards granted thereunder, as more specifically described in the Proxy Statement. This proposal was approved, with the votes thereon at the Annual Meeting as follows:

Final Voting Results			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
116,328,892	1,541,708	38,044	16,001,629

(5) Proposal to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as GTx's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. This proposal was approved, with the votes thereon at the Annual Meeting as follows:

Final Voting Results			
For	Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
133,685,393	186,780	38,100	—

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference (as stated therein) as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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.

GTx, Inc.

Date: May 11, 2015

By: /s/ Marc S. Hanover
Marc S. Hanover, President,
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 11, 2015

By: /s/ Jason T. Shackelford
Jason T. Shackelford, Senior Director of Accounting and Corporate Controller and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporation By Reference			
		Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of September 28, 2012 between the Registrant and Strakan International S.à r.l.	8-K	000-50549	2.1	10/03/2012
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of GTx, Inc.	S-3	333-127175	4.1	08/04/2005
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of GTx, Inc.	8-K	000-50549	3.2	05/06/2011
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of GTx, Inc.	8-K	000-50549	3.3	05/09/2014
3.4+	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of GTx, Inc.	—	—	—	—
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws of GTx, Inc.	8-K	000-50549	3.2	07/26/2007
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5	—	—	—	—
4.2	Specimen of Common Stock Certificate	S-1	333-109700	4.2	12/22/2003
4.3	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement between Registrant and J. R. Hyde, III dated August 7, 2003	S-1	333-109700	4.4	10/15/2003
4.4	Consent, Waiver and Amendment between Registrant and J. R. Hyde, III and Pittco Associates, L.P. dated December 3, 2007	S-3	333-148321	4.6	12/26/2007
4.5	Waiver and Amendment Agreement among Registrant, J.R. Hyde, III and Pittco Associates, L.P. dated March 6, 2014	10-K	000-50549	4.5	03/12/2014
4.6	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement among Registrant, J.R. Hyde, III and The Pyramid Peak Foundation, dated August 4, 2014	10-Q	000-50549	4.6	08/05/2014

4.7	Consent, Waiver and Amendment Agreement between Registrant and J.R. Hyde, III and Pittco Associates, L.P., dated August 4, 2014	10-Q	000-50549	4.8	08/05/2014
4.8	Form of Common Stock Warrant, issued by Registrant pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, dated November 9, 2014, between Registrant and the purchasers identified in Exhibit A therein	10-K	000-50549	4.9	03/16/2015
10.1	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated February 12, 2015, between Registrant and Marc S. Hanover	10-K	000-50549	10.25	03/16/2015
10.2	2015 Compensation Information for Registrant's Executive Officers	10-K	000-50549	10.35	03/16/2015
10.3	Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy of GTx, Inc., effective February 12, 2015	10-K	000-50549	10.39	03/16/2015
10.4+	Employment Agreement dated February 12, 2015, between Registrant and Robert J. Wills	—	—	—	—
10.5+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the GTx, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan	—	—	—	—
31.1+	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)	—	—	—	—
31.2+	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)	—	—	—	—
32.1+	Certification of Principal Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §1350)(1)	—	—	—	—

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32.2+	Certification of Principal Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §1350)(1)	—	—	—	—
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document	—	—	—	—
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	—	—	—	—
101.CAL+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—
101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—

+ Filed herewith

(1) This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

Exhibit 3.4

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT OF
RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF
GTX, INC.

GTX, INC., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, hereby certifies that:

FIRST: The name of the Corporation is GTx, Inc. (the "Corporation").

SECOND: The date of filing of the original Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware was September 4, 2003, as restated on February 6, 2004.

THIRD: The Board of Directors of the Corporation, acting in accordance with the provisions of Sections 141 and 242 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, adopted resolutions amending its Certificate of Incorporation as follows:

Section A of ARTICLE IV of the Corporation's Restated Certificate of Incorporation be, and it hereby is, amended and restated to read in its entirety as follows:

"A. Authorized Stock. The total number of shares which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is four hundred five million (405,000,000), consisting of four hundred million (400,000,000) shares of Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share (the "Common Stock"), and five million (5,000,000) shares of Preferred Stock, par value $0.001 per share (the "Preferred Stock")."

FOURTH: The foregoing amendment was submitted to the stockholders of the Corporation for their approval, and was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 242 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, **GTX, INC.** has caused this Certificate of Amendment to be signed by its Chief Executive Officer this 6 day of May, 2015.

GTX, INC.

By: /s/ Marc S. Hanover
Marc S. Hanover
Chief Executive Officer

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This Employment Agreement (this "Agreement") is made and entered into as of February 12, 2015, with an effective date of March 2, 2015 (the "Effective Date"), by and between **GTx, Inc.**, located at 175 Toyota Plaza, 7th Floor, Memphis, Tennessee 38103 (the "Employer"), and **Robert J. Wills** (the "Employee"), residing at 204 South Boulevard, Spring Lake, New Jersey 07762.

WHEREAS, the Employee is being retained to provide services to the Employer as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Employer; and

WHEREAS, during the course of the Employee's employment with the Employer, the Employer will train and continue to train the Employee and to impart to the Employee proprietary, confidential, and/or trade secret information, data and/or materials of the Employer; and

WHEREAS, the Employer has a vital interest in maintaining its confidential information and trade secrets, as well as rights to inventions, since doing so allows the Employer to compete fairly and enhances the value of the Employer to shareholders and job security for employees; and

WHEREAS, the Employer desires to retain the services of the Employee and the Employee is willing to be employed and continue to be employed with the Employer upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements contained in this Agreement, the employment and continued employment of the Employee in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties, intending to be legally bound, agree and covenant as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement, the following terms have the meanings specified or referred to in this Section 1.

"Agreement" has the meaning set forth in first paragraph of this Agreement.

"Basic Compensation" means Salary and Benefits.

"Benefits" has the meaning stated in Section 3.1(b) of this Agreement.

"Board of Directors" means the Board of Directors of the Employer.

"CEO" has the meaning set forth in Section 2.2.

"**Change of Control"** means any of the following events: (a) the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Employer in a single transaction or in a series of transactions (including, without limitation, any liquidation or dissolution of the Employer); (b) any Person or group becomes the beneficial owner, directly, or indirectly, of securities of the Employer representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined voting power of the Employer's then outstanding securities other than by virtue of a merger, consolidation or similar transaction (for such purposes, "voting stock" shall mean the capital stock of the Employer of any class or classes, the holders of which are ordinarily, in the absence of contingencies, entitled to vote for the election of members of the Board of Directors (or Persons performing similar functions) of the Employer); (c) a merger or consolidation of the Employer with or into any other entity, if immediately after giving effect to such transaction more than fifty percent (50%) of the issued and outstanding voting stock of the surviving entity of such transaction is held by Persons who were not holders (taking into account their individual and affiliated holdings) as of the Effective Date of at least fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock of the Employer; or (d) individuals who, on the Effective Date, are members of the Board of Directors (the "Incumbent Board") cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the members of the Board of Directors; *provided, however,* that if the appointment or election (or nomination for election) of any new member of the Board of Directors was approved or recommended by a majority vote of the members of the Incumbent Board then still in office, such new member will, for purposes of this Agreement, be considered as a member of the Incumbent Board. A Change of Control shall not include: (1) any transfer or issuance of stock of the Employer to one or more of the Employer's lenders (or to any agents or representatives thereof) in exchange for debt of the Employer owed to any such lenders; (2) any transfer of stock of the Employer to or by any Person or entity, including but not limited to one or more of the Employer's lenders (or to any agents or representatives thereof), pursuant to the terms of any pledge of said stock as collateral for any loans or financial accommodations to the Employer and/or its subsidiaries; (3) any transfer or issuance to any Person or entity, including but not limited to one or more of the Employer's lenders (or to any agents or representatives thereof), in connection with the workout or restructuring of the Employer's debts to any one of the Employer's lenders, including but not limited to the issuance of new stock in exchange for any equity contribution to the Employer in connection with the workout or restructuring of such debt; (4) any transfer of stock by a stockholder of the Employer which is a partnership or corporation to the partners or stockholders in such stockholder or any transfer of stock by a stockholder of the Employer to an entity affiliated with such stockholder or the immediate family of such stockholder or a trust or similar entity for the benefit of such family members; or (5) any transfer or issuance of stock in connection with an offering of the Employer's stock in a registered public transaction not involving a transaction described in Rule 145, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, provided that the Employer's officers and Board of Directors shall not materially change as a result thereof.

"Change of Control Termination" means (i) a Termination Without Cause of the Employee's employment by the Employer (other than for death or disability) within twelve (12) months after a Change of Control or (ii) the Employee's resignation for Good Reason within twelve (12) months after a Change of Control.

"Competing Business" means any individual or entity, other than the Employer, that is engaging in, or proposes to engage in, the development, manufacture, distribution or sale of a Competing Product in North America, South America, Europe and Eastern Europe, and in the countries of Russia, Australia, Japan, China, Taiwan, South Korea and India; *provided, however*, that an entity that develops, manufactures, distributes or sells a Competing Product in a separate business unit than the business unit in which the Employee is then employed shall not be deemed a Competing Business unless the

Employee provides Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information to the business unit that is engaging in or proposes to engage in the development, manufacture, distribution or sale of a Competing Product.

"Competing Product" means any pharmaceutical or other compound, composition, formulation, method, process, product or material that is competitive with any product of the Employer under development, manufacture, distribution or commercialization at any time from and after the Effective Date through the date of termination of the Employee's employment, including, without limitation, small molecules that target androgen, estrogen, glucocorticoid, and/or other hormone receptors for purposes of treating, diagnosing, or imaging humans in health and disease, including treating cancer, osteoporosis and bone loss and muscle loss.

"Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information" means any and all:

(a) information disclosed to the Employee or known by the Employee as a consequence of, or through, his discussions with Employer to potentially become employed by Employer from and after September 1, 2014, including all proprietary and confidential information of Employer, not generally known in the relevant trade or industry, about the Employer's business, products, processes, and services; and trade secrets concerning the business and affairs of the Employer, product specifications, data, know-how, formulae, compositions, research, processes, designs, sketches, photographs, graphs, drawings, samples, inventions and ideas, past, current, and planned research and development, current and planned manufacturing or distribution methods and processes, customer lists, current and anticipated customer requirements, price lists, market studies, business plans, computer software and programs (including object code and source code), computer software and database technologies, systems, structures, and architectures (and related formulae, compositions, processes, improvements, devices, know-how, inventions, discoveries, concepts, ideas, designs, methods and information); and any other information, however documented, that is a trade secret within the meaning of Tenn. Code §39-14-138 or any other applicable law; and

(b) information concerning the business and affairs of the Employer (which includes historical financial statements, financial projections and budgets, historical and projected sales, capital spending budgets and plans, the names and backgrounds of key personnel, personnel training and techniques and materials), however documented; and

(c) intellectual property, inventions, methods, processes, techniques, computer programs, devices, products, services, compounds, gene therapy products, pharmaceuticals, substances, vectors, enzymes, genes, concepts, discoveries, improvements, and designs, whether or not patentable in the United States or foreign countries, any trade secrets, information,

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procedures, technologies, data, results, conclusions, know-how or show-how and business information; and

(d) notes, analysis, compilations, studies, summaries, and other material prepared by or for the Employer containing or based, in whole or in part, on any information included in the foregoing.

"Delayed Initial Payment Date" has the meaning stated in Section 9.2 of this Agreement.

"Effective Date" means the date stated in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

"Employee" has the meaning stated in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

"Employee Invention" means any idea, invention, technique, modification, process, improvement (whether patentable or not), industrial design (whether registerable or not), work of authorship (whether or not copyright protection may be obtained for it), design, copyrightable work, discovery, trademark, copyright, trade secret, formula, device, method, compound, gene, prodrug, pharmaceutical, structure, product concept, marketing plan, strategy, customer list, technique, blueprint, sketch, record, note, drawing, know-how, data, patent application, continuation application, continuation-in-part application, file wrapper continuation application or divisional application, created, conceived, or developed by the Employee from and after the Effective Date, either solely or in conjunction with others, during the Employee's employment, or a period that includes a portion of the Employee's employment, that relates in any way to, or is useful in any manner in, the business then being conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Employer, and any such item created by the Employee, either solely or in conjunction with others, following termination of the Employee's employment with the Employer, that is based upon or uses Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information.

"Employer" means GTx, Inc., its successors and assigns, and any of its current or future subsidiaries, or organizations controlled by, controlling, or under common control with it. Throughout the course of the Agreement, whenever the term "Employer" is used in a context requiring action or consent for, or approval of, action it is agreed that such action, consent or approval shall come from the Board of Directors or its designee.

"Expenses" has the meaning stated in Section 4.1 of this Agreement.

"Good Reason" for termination means that the Employee voluntarily resigns from all positions he then holds with the Employer if and only if:

(a) one of the following actions have been taken without the Employee's express written consent:

(i) an adverse change in the Employee's authority, duties or responsibilities (including reporting responsibilities) which, without the Employee's consent, represents a material reduction in or a material demotion of the Employee's authority, duties or responsibilities as in effect on the Effective Date with respect to the Employee's position as

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Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors or the assignment to the Employee of any duties or responsibilities which are materially inconsistent with and materially adverse to such authority, duties or responsibilities;

(ii) a material reduction in the then current Salary of the Employee;

(iii) following a Change of Control, the Employer requires that the Employee relocate to a location that is outside of New Jersey to perform his services for the Employer;

(iv) the failure of the Employer to obtain an agreement reasonably satisfactory to the Employee from any successor or assign of the Employer upon a Change of Control to assume and agree to perform this Agreement in all material respects following the Change of Control; or

(v) the Employer materially breaches its obligations under this Agreement or any other then-effective agreement with the Employee (including any agreement or arrangement providing for incentive compensation or employee benefits, including the Benefits provided in this Agreement).

(b) the Employee provides written notice to the Board of Directors within the thirty (30) day period immediately following such action; and

(c) such action is not remedied by the Employer within thirty (30) days following the Employer's receipt of such written notice; and

(d) the Employee's resignation is effective not later than sixty (60) days after the expiration of such thirty (30)-day cure period.

"Person" means any individual, corporation (including any non-profit corporation), general or limited partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, estate, trust, association, organization, or governmental body.

"Proprietary Items" means any Proprietary and/or Confidential Information embodied in any document, record, recording, electronic media, formulae, notebook, plan, model, component, device, or computer software or code, whether embodied in a disk or in any other form.

"Release" means a general release of claims in favor of the Employer, in a form determined by the Employer in its sole discretion, provided that such form is reasonably acceptable to the Employee, which shall specifically relate to all of the Employee's rights and claims in existence at the time of such execution and shall confirm the Employee's continuing obligations to the Employer (including but not limited to obligations under Section 7 and Section 8 of this Agreement, the Agreement on Condition of Employment and any other confidentiality and/or non-competition agreement with the Employer).

"Salary" has the meaning stated in Section 3.1(a) of this Agreement.

"Section 409A" has the meaning stated in Section 9.2 of this Agreement.

"Termination Date" has the meaning stated in Section 6.1 of this Agreement.

"**Termination With Cause"** means the termination of the Employee's employment by act of the Board of Directors for any of the following reasons, any of which shall constitute "Cause" for purposes of this Agreement:

(a) the Employee's conviction of a felony;

(b) the Employee's intentional theft, embezzlement, misappropriation of or infliction of material damage to the Employer's property or business opportunities;

(c) the Employee's breach of the provisions contained in Section 7 or Section 8 of this Agreement or the provisions in the Agreement on Condition of Employment regarding confidentiality, non-competition or non-solicitation; or

(d) the Employee's ongoing willful neglect of or failure to perform his duties hereunder or his ongoing willful failure or refusal to follow any reasonable, unambiguous duly adopted written direction of a majority of all of the members of the Board of Directors then serving in such capacity other than Employee, if such willful neglect or failure is materially damaging or materially detrimental to the business and operations of the Employer; provided that, if curable, the Employee shall have received written notice of such neglect or failure and shall have continued to engage in such neglect or failure after 30 days following receipt of such notice from the lead director of the Board of Directors or such other member of the Board of Directors serving in a similar capacity, which notice specifically identifies the manner in which the such majority of the Board of Directors believes that the Employee has engaged in such neglect or failure. For purposes of this subsection, no act, or failure to act, shall be deemed "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by the Employee not in good faith, and without reasonable belief that such action or omission was in the best interest of the Employer.

"Termination Without Cause" means the termination of the Employee's employment by the Employer for any reason other than (i) Termination With Cause, or (ii) a termination by the Employer due to the Employee's death or disability.

2. EMPLOYMENT TERMS AND DUTIES

2.1 Employment

The Employer hereby employs the Employee, and the Employee hereby accepts employment by the Employer, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

2.2 Term

Either the Employee or the Employer may terminate this Agreement and the Employee's employment and compensation with or without Cause or notice, at any time, at either the Employer's or the Employee's option. No officer or manager of the Employer has the

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authority to enter into any other agreement for employment for a specified period of time, or to modify or to make any agreement contrary to the foregoing, except by written amendment to this Agreement, dated and signed by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Employer.

2.3 Duties

The Employee will have such duties as are assigned or delegated to the Employee by the Board of Directors and will initially serve as Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Employer.

Such duties will include, but may not be limited to, overseeing clinical and scientific decisions of the Employer, participating in investor and business development meetings important to the Employer, attending significant scientific conferences with other Employer personnel and, with the CEO, making financial and business recommendations to the Board of Directors for its consideration and approval. The Employee will devote such time, attention, skill and energy to the business of the Employer as is reasonably necessary to fulfill the requirements of his duties, but in any event, will agree to make himself available as needed to the CEO and other senior officers of the Employer and to the other members of the Board of Directors as necessary to provide leadership and direction to the business of the Employer.

The Employee agrees to use his best efforts to promote the success of the Employer's business, and to cooperate fully with the Board of Directors and the CEO in the advancement of the best interest of the Employer. The Employee agrees to abide by all bylaws, policies, practices, procedures or rules of the Employer, as determined by the Board of Directors.

The Employer agrees that the Employee shall be permitted to remain a resident of New Jersey and shall be based, for purposes of his employment with the Employer, in New Jersey. The Employee agrees that occasional travel to Tennessee may be necessary, but the Employee shall not be required to relocate. The Employer agrees to make all reasonable and necessary accommodations to effectuate this arrangement.

2.4 Workweek

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 2.3, the Employer agrees that the Salary to be paid to the Employee contemplates the Employee working on average approximately two (2) days per week. The Employee's salary and benefits, as outlined in this Agreement, are based upon this agreed-upon two (2)-day workweek. If the Employee determines that he is working more than two (2) days per week, the Employee may request that the Board of Directors amend this Agreement to adjust his Salary to reflect the increased workweek.

3. COMPENSATION

3.1 Basic Compensation

(a) Salary. As of the Effective Date, the Employee will be paid for each of the twenty-six pay periods during the calendar year approximately $7,692.31,

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which is the equivalent of $200,000 per calendar year (the "Salary"), subject to review and adjustment from time to time by a majority of the Board of Directors, other than the Employee.

(i) Annual Salary Increase. The Employee shall be eligible for salary increases at least once annually as determined by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, other than the Employee. Such salary increase shall be based upon the Board of Directors' review of the overall performance of the Employer as well as the performance of the Employee during the preceding twelve (12)-month period.

(ii) Salary Increase Upon Increase In Workweek. Pursuant to Section 2.4, in the event that the Employee and the Board of Directors agree to amend this Agreement to reflect an increase in the Employee's workweek, the Employer and the Employee will agree on a revised Salary that more accurately compensates him for the work he is doing for the Employer.

(b) Benefits. The Employee will, during his employment with the Employer, be permitted to participate in such life insurance, hospitalization, major medical, short term disability, long term disability, 401(k) plan and other employee benefit or additional compensation plans of the Employer that may be in effect from time to time, to the extent the Employee is eligible under the terms of those plans (collectively, the "Benefits"). All matters of eligibility for coverage or benefits under any such plan shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of such plan. The Employer reserves the right to change, alter, or terminate any such plan, in its sole discretion, subject to the terms of such plan.

(c) Annual Bonus. If and to the extent that the CEO is eligible for an annual performance bonus, the Employee also shall be similarly eligible for an annual performance bonus (the "Annual Bonus"). Such bonus shall be subject to the same terms and calculated utilizing the same metrics as that provided for the CEO.

(d) RSU Award. The Employee shall be granted a restricted stock unit award as of the effective date of his employment (the "RSU Award"). In the event of a Change of Control, the RSU Award shall become fully vested, as set forth in the grant documents executed in connection with the RSU Award.

(e) The Employer may withhold from the Salary or Benefits payable to the Employee all federal, state, local, and other taxes and other amounts as permitted or required pursuant to law, rules or regulations.

4. FACILITIES AND EXPENSES

4.1 General

The Employer will furnish the Employee office space, equipment, supplies, and such other facilities and personnel as the Employee deems necessary or appropriate for the performance of the Employee's duties under this Agreement. The Employer will pay the

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Employee's dues in such professional societies and organizations as are reasonably related to the Employee's employment, and will pay on behalf of the Employee (or reimburse the Employee for) reasonable expenses incurred by the Employee at the request of, or on behalf of, the Employer in the performance of the Employee's duties pursuant to this Agreement, and in accordance with the Employer's employment policies, including reasonable expenses incurred by the Employee in attending conventions, seminars, and other business meetings, in appropriate business entertainment activities, and for promotional expenses (the "Expenses"). In the event that the Employee is required to or deems it appropriate to travel to Memphis, all reasonable travel and lodging-related expenses shall be paid by or reimbursed by the Employer. To the extent that any reimbursements payable or in-kind benefits provided pursuant to this Agreement are subject to the provisions of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), any such reimbursements payable pursuant to this Agreement shall be paid no later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the expense was incurred, the amount of expenses reimbursed or in-kind benefits provided in one year shall not affect the amount eligible for reimbursement or in-kind benefits to be provided in any subsequent year, and the right to reimbursement or in-kind benefits under this Agreement will not be subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit. The Employee must file expense reports with respect to such expenses in accordance with the Employer's policies.

5. VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS

The Employee will be eligible to accrue paid vacation each calendar year in accordance with the vacation policies of the Employer in effect from time to time. Under such policies of the Employer as of the Effective Date, the Employee is eligible to accrue up to four (4) weeks of paid vacation each calendar year. Additionally, the Employee will be entitled to the paid holidays set forth in the Employer's policies.

Any accrued vacation days and holidays that are not used by the Employee by the end of the calendar year in which they were accrued will be lost and may not be used in any subsequent calendar year; *provided, however*, that upon termination of the Employee's employment, the Employee will be paid the equivalent compensation attributable to any accrued vacation days which were accrued during the calendar year in which such termination occurs and are not otherwise used by the Employee as of the date of such termination.

6. TERMINATION

6.1 At-Will Employment. The Employee's employment is at-will, which means that either the Employee or the Employer may terminate this Employment Agreement (with the exception of the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 which shall survive termination of this Agreement and the Employee's employment) with or without Cause or notice, at any time at either the Employee's or the Employer's option. Except as otherwise specifically set forth herein, or as provided in any plan documents governing any compensatory equity awards that have been or may be granted to the Employee from time to time in the sole discretion of the Employer or an affiliate, upon termination of the Employee's employment the Employer shall be released from any and all further obligations under this Agreement, except the Employer shall be obligated to pay the Employee (i) his accrued but unpaid Basic Compensation and Expenses

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owing to the Employee through the day on which the Employee's employment is terminated (the "Termination Date") and (ii) any earned but unpaid Annual Bonus with respect to any completed calendar year immediately preceding the Termination Date (the "Unpaid Annual Bonus"), which shall be paid on the otherwise applicable payment date (but in no event later than the 15th day of the third month following the end of such year) except to the extent payment is otherwise deferred pursuant to any applicable deferred compensation arrangement. The Employee's obligations under Sections 7 and 8 shall continue pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

6.2 Termination Upon Death. The employment of the Employee shall terminate on the date of the Employee's death, in which event the Employee's accrued but unpaid Basic Compensation and Expenses and any Unpaid Annual Bonus, owing to the Employee through the date of the Employee's death, shall be paid to his estate in accordance with Section 6.1. The Employee's estate will not be entitled to any other compensation under this Agreement.

6.3 Termination Under Certain Circumstances. As additional consideration for the covenants in Section 7 and Section 8, in the event of a Change of Control Termination, a termination with Good Reason, or a Termination Without Cause, and provided that the Employee signs and allows to become effective a Release within the time period provided therein (but not later than the 60th day following the Termination Date, such latest permitted effective date is the "Release Deadline" for purposes of this Agreement), then subject to Section 9.2:

(a) The Employee shall receive as severance one (1) year of his Salary, payable in accordance with the Employer's then current payroll schedule over the one (1) year period following the Termination Date, less deductions required by law; *provided, however*, that if the Employee terminates his employment on account of a material reduction in his Salary, as provided in paragraph (a)(ii) of the definition of Good Reason, the amount of such severance shall be based on the Employee's Salary immediately prior to such reduction. Notwithstanding the foregoing payment schedule, no severance will be paid prior to the effective date of the Release. Subject to Section 9.2, on the first regular payroll pay day following the effective date of the Release, the Employer will pay the Employee the severance that the Employee would otherwise have received on or prior to such date but for the delay in payment related to the effectiveness of the Release, with the balance of the severance being paid as originally scheduled.

(b) If the Employee timely elects group health insurance coverage under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 ("COBRA"), the Employer will pay the Employee's monthly COBRA premiums (including the cost of eligible dependent coverage, if any) through the earliest of the following (the "COBRA Payment Period"): (i) for twelve (12) months following the Termination Date; (ii) the date that the Employee becomes eligible for group health insurance coverage through a new employer; or (iii) the date that the Employee is no longer eligible for COBRA coverage. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if at any time the Employer determines, in its sole discretion, that its payment of the Employee's COBRA premiums would result in a

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violation of applicable law (including, without limitation, Section 105(h)(2) of the Code and Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then in lieu of paying such COBRA premiums, the Employer will pay the Employee on the last day of each remaining month of the COBRA Payment Period a fully taxable cash payment equal to the COBRA premium for that month, subject to applicable tax withholding (such amount, the "Special Severance Payment"); *provided, however*, that any such Special Severance Payment will be made without regard to the Employee's payment of

COBRA premiums and for purposes of any such Special Severance Payment, the "COBRA Payment Period" will be determined without regard to the expiration of the Employee's eligibility for continued coverage under COBRA.

(c) If the Employee's employment is terminated due to a termination with Good Reason or a Termination Without Cause, in each case prior to a Change of Control, then any unvested portion of the RSU Award that is scheduled to vest on the next scheduled vesting date will become fully vested upon such termination and any other unvested portion of the RSU Award will be forfeited to the Company upon such termination.

7. NON-DISCLOSURE COVENANT; EMPLOYEE INVENTIONS

7.1 Acknowledgements by the Employee

The Employee acknowledges and agrees that (a) during the course of his employment and as a part of his employment, the Employee will be afforded access to Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information; (b) public disclosure of such Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information could have an adverse effect on the Employer and its business; (c) because the Employee possesses substantial technical expertise and skill with respect to the Employer's business, the Employer desires to obtain exclusive ownership of each Employee Invention, and the Employer will be at a substantial competitive disadvantage if it fails to acquire exclusive ownership of each Employee Invention; and (d) the provisions of this Section 7 are reasonable and necessary to prevent the improper use or disclosure of Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information and to provide the Employer with exclusive ownership of all Employee Inventions.

7.2 Agreements of the Employee

In consideration of the compensation and benefits to be paid or provided to the Employee by the Employer under this Agreement and otherwise, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Employee covenants and agrees as follows:

(a) Confidentiality

(i) That all of such Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information is a unique asset of the business of the Employer, the disclosure of which would be damaging to the Employer.

(ii) That the Employee will not at any time, whether during or after termination or cessation of the Employee's employment, except as authorized by the Employer and for its benefit, use, divulge or disclose (or enable anyone else to use, divulge or disclose) to any Person, association or entity any Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information which the Employee presently possesses or which the Employee may obtain during the course of the Employee's employment with respect to the business, finances, customers or affairs of the Employer or trade secrets, developments, methods or other information and data pertaining to the Employer's business. The Employee shall keep strictly confidential all matters and information entrusted to the Employee and shall not use or attempt to use any such Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information in any manner which may injure or cause loss or may be calculated to injure or cause loss, whether directly or indirectly, to the Employer.

(iii) That during the course of this Agreement or at any time after termination, the Employee will keep in strictest confidence and will not disclose or make accessible to any other Person without the prior written consent of the Employer, the Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information; the Employee agrees: (a) not to use any such Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information for himself or others; and (b) not to take any such material or reproductions thereof from the Employer's facilities at any time during his employment except, in each case, as required in connection with the Employee's duties to the Employer.

(iv) The Employee agrees to hold in confidence, and not to distribute or disseminate to any Person or entity for any reason, any Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information of the Employer under this Agreement, or information relating to experiments or results obtained based on the duties of the Employee, except for information which: (a) is in or which becomes a part of the public domain not as a result of a breach of this Agreement, (b) is information lawfully received from a third party who had the right to disclose such information or (c) is required by legal process before a court of proper jurisdiction (by oral questions, deposition, interrogatories, requests for information or documents, subpoena, civil investigative domain or other similar process) to disclose all or any part of any Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information, provided that the Employee will provide the Employer with prompt notice of such request or requirement, as well as notice of the terms and circumstances surrounding such request or requirements, so that the Employer may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the provisions of this Agreement. In such case, the parties will consult with each other on the advisability of pursuing any such order or other legal action or available step to resist or narrow such request or requirement. If, failing the entry of a protective order or the receipt of a waiver hereunder, the Employee is, in the opinion of counsel, legally compelled to disclose Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information, the Employee may disclose that portion of such information which counsel advises is necessary to disclose. The Employee will

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not oppose any action by the Employer to prevent disclosure pursuant to an appropriate protective order or to request other reliable assurances that confidential treatment will be accorded to the disclosure of such information.

(v) Upon termination of this Agreement by either party or upon written notice by the Employer, the Employee shall promptly redeliver to the Employer, or, if requested by the Employer, promptly destroy all written Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information and any other written material containing any information included in the Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information (whether prepared by the Employer, the Employee, or a third party), and will not retain any copies, extracts or other reproductions in whole or in part of such written Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information (and upon request certify such redelivery or destruction to the Employer in a written instrument reasonably acceptable to the Employer and its counsel).

(vi) This Agreement and the terms and conditions recited herein are confidential and non-public, except as may be expressly permitted by the Employer. The Employee agrees not to disclose the contents of this Agreement to any Person or entity, including, but not limited to the press, other media, any public body, or any competitor of the Employer, except to the Employee's legal counsel, financial advisors, immediate family, or as may be required by law. The Employee shall also be permitted to disclose Sections 7 and 8 to any potential employer.

(vii) Any trade secrets of the Employer will be entitled to all of the protections and benefits of State of Tennessee law and any other applicable law. If any information that the Employer deems to be a trade secret is found by a court of competent jurisdiction not be to a trade secret for purposes of this Agreement, such information will, nevertheless, be considered Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information for purposes of this Agreement. The Employee hereby waives any requirement that the Employer submits proof of the economic value of any trade secret or posts a bond or other security.

(viii) None of the foregoing obligations and restrictions applies to any part of the Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information that the Employee demonstrates was or became generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the Employee.

(ix) The Employee will not remove from the Employer's premises (except to the extent such removal is for purposes of the performance of the Employee's duties at home or while traveling, or except as otherwise specifically authorized by the Employer) any Proprietary Items. The Employee recognizes that, as between the Employer and the Employee, all of the Proprietary Items, whether or not developed by the Employee, are the exclusive property of the Employer. Upon termination of this Agreement by either party, or upon the

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request of the Employer during the employment of the Employee, the Employee will return to the Employer all of the Proprietary Items in the Employee's possession or subject to the Employee's control, and the Employee shall not retain any copies, abstracts, sketches, or other physical or electronic embodiment of any of the Proprietary Items.

(x) During the Employee's employment with the Employer, the Employee will not improperly use or disclose any confidential information or trade secrets, if any, of any former employer or any other Person to whom the Employee has an obligation of confidentiality, and the Employee will not bring onto the premises of the Employer any unpublished documents or any property belonging to any former employer or any other Person to whom the Employee has an obligation of confidentiality unless consented to in writing by that former employer or Person.

(b) Employee Inventions

(i) Each Employee Invention will belong exclusively to the Employer. The Employee agrees that the Employer shall have sole and exclusive ownership rights in any conception, invention, trade secrets, information, ideas, improvement, substance, know-how, whether or not patentable, arising out of, resulting from, or derivative of: (1) the work or services of the Employee, or (2) within the scope of the duties of the Employee, or (3) using any materials, compounds, devices, or monies of the Employer. Any resulting or derivative rights, including patent rights, shall become the exclusive property of the Employer and the Employer shall be entitled to the entire right, title and interest with respect hereto. The Employee agrees, without additional compensation, to convey, assign the entire right, title, and interest in and to any inventions for the United States and all foreign jurisdictions to the Employer arising out of, resulting from, or derivative of: (1) the work or services of the Employee, or (2) within the scope of the duties of the Employee, or (3) using any materials, compounds, devices, or monies.

(ii) The Employer shall retain the entire right, title and interest in and to any and all Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information provided by the Employer to the Employee and to any methods, compounds, improvements, substances, and compositions using or incorporating such Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information.

(iii) The Employee agrees that Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information provided to the Employee by the Employer shall be used for work purposes only and shall not be used for any other uses, studies, experiments or tests.

(iv) The Employee agrees that he will promptly disclose to the Employer, or any Persons designated by the Employer, all the Employee

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Inventions, made or conceived or reduced to practice or learned by him, either alone or jointly with others, during the employment of the Employee. The Employee further agrees to assist the Employer in every proper way (but at the Employer's expense) to obtain and from time to time enforce patents, copyrights or other rights on Employee Inventions in any and all countries, and to that end the Employee will execute all documents necessary: (a) to apply for, obtain and vest in the name of the Employer alone (unless the Employer otherwise directs) letters patent, copyrights or other analogues protection in any country throughout the world and when so obtained or vested to renew and restore the same; and (b) to defend (including the giving of testimony and rendering any other assistance) any opposition proceedings in respect of such applications and any opposition proceedings or petitions or applications for revocation of such letters patent, copyright or other analogous protection. The Employee's obligation to provide reasonable assistance to the Employer in obtaining and enforcing patents and copyrights for Employee Inventions in any and all countries shall continue beyond and after the termination of the Employee.

(v) Any copyrightable work whether published or unpublished created by the Employee in connection with or during the performance of services below shall be considered a work made for hire, to the fullest extent permitted by law and all right, title and interest therein, including the worldwide copyrights, shall be the property of the Employer as the employer and party specially commissioning such work. In the event that any such copyrightable work or portion thereof shall not be legally qualified as a work made for hire, or shall subsequently be so held, the Employee agrees to properly convey to the Employer, without additional compensation, the

entire right, title and interest in and to such work or portion thereof, including but not limited to the worldwide copyrights, extensions of such copyrights, and renewal copyrights therein, and further including all rights to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords, to prepare derivative works based on the copyrighted work, to distribute copies of the copyrighted work, to perform the copyrighted work publicly, to display the copyrighted work publicly, and to register the claim of copyright therein and to execute any and all documents with respect hereto.

(vi) The Employee may not publish or disclose any Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information relating to, arising from, derivative of, or as a result of his employment pursuant to this Agreement, including but not limited to: information, improvements, results, experiments, data, or methods that makes reference to any of the Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information. Any work performed under, or arising from, or a result of his employment with the Employer shall not be published or disclosed in written, electronic, or oral form without the express written permission of the Employer.

7.3 Disputes or Controversies

The Employee recognizes that should a dispute or controversy arising from or relating to this Agreement be submitted for adjudication to any court, arbitration panel, or other third party, the preservation of the secrecy of Confidential Information and/or Proprietary Information may be jeopardized. All pleadings, documents, testimony, and records relating to any such adjudication will be maintained in secrecy and will be available for inspection by the Employer, the Employee, and their respective attorneys and experts, who will agree, in advance and in writing, to receive and maintain all such information in secrecy, except as may be limited by them in writing.

7.4 Agreement on Condition of Employment

As a condition of employment, the Employee agrees to execute and abide by the Employer's current form of Agreement on Condition of Employment, which may be amended by the parties from time to time without regard to this Agreement. The Agreement on Condition of Employment contains provisions that are intended by the parties to survive and do survive termination or expiration of this Agreement. In the event that the terms of this Agreement differ from or are in conflict with the Agreement on Condition of Employment, this Agreement shall control.

8. NON-COMPETITION

8.1 Acknowledgments by the Employee

The Employee understands and recognizes that the Employee's services provided to the Employer are special, unique, unusual, extraordinary and intellectual in character. Subject to Section 8.4 below, the Employee agrees that, during the employment of the Employee and for a period of two (2) years from the date of termination of the Employee's employment with the Employer, he will not in any manner, directly or indirectly, on behalf of himself or any Person, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation or other business entity, engage or invest in, own, manage, operate, finance, control or participate in the ownership, management, operation, financing, or control of, be employed by, associated with, or in any manner connected with, lend the Employee's name or similar name to, lend the Employee's credit to or render services or advice to, enter into or engage in any Competing Business; *provided, however*, that the Employee may purchase or otherwise acquire up to (but not more than) five percent (5%) of any class of securities of any enterprise (but without otherwise participating in the activities of such enterprise) if such securities are listed on any national or regional securities exchange or have been registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Employer specifically acknowledges that, simultaneously with his employment for the Employer, the Employee shall be permitted to engage in other employment endeavors on a part-time basis, including but not limited to serving on a board of directors, so long as the Employee does not do so for a Competing Business.

8.2 In consideration of the acknowledgements by the Employee, and in consideration of the compensation and benefits to be paid or provided to the Employee by the Employer, the Employee covenants that, subject to Section 8.4 below, he will not, directly or indirectly, whether for the Employee's own account or the account of any other Person (i) at any

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time during the employment of the Employee and for a period of two (2) years from the termination of the Employee's employment with the Employer interfere with the Employer's relationship with any then-current employee by soliciting, employing, or otherwise engaging as an employee, independent contractor, or otherwise, any Person who is an employee of the Employer at the time of termination or in any manner induce or attempt to induce any employee of the Employer to terminate his employment with the Employer; or (ii) at any time during the employment of the Employee with the Employer and for two (2) years from the termination of the Employee's employment with the Employer, interfere with the Employer's relationship with any Person, including any Person who at any time during the Employee's employment with the Employer was an employee, contractor, supplier, or customer of the Employer.

8.3 In further consideration of these promises, the Employee agrees that he will not at any time during or after the Employee's employment with the Employer, disparage the Employer or any of its shareholders, directors, officers, employees, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates or agents in any manner likely to be harmful to the Employer; *provided, however,* that the Employee may respond accurately and fully to any question, inquiry or request for information when required by legal process. Likewise, the Employer agrees that it will not at any time during or after the Employee's employment with the Employer, disparage the Employee in any manner likely to be harmful to the Employee or his business or personal reputation. The Employer shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the Employer's employees comply with this provision.

8.4 Change of Control. In the event of a Change of Control Termination, the Employee's obligations under Sections 8.1 and 8.2 above and the non-competition and non-solicitation provisions in the Agreement on Condition of Employment shall expire one (1) year from the date of termination of his employment with the Employer (or any entity acquiring the Employer as a result of a Change of Control).

8.5 If any covenant in Section 8 is held to be unreasonable, arbitrary, or against public policy, such covenant will be considered to be divisible with respect to scope, time, and geographic area, and such lesser scope, time, or geographic area, or all of them, as a court of competent jurisdiction may determine to be reasonable, not arbitrary, and not against public policy, will be effective, binding, and enforceable against the Employee.

The period of time applicable to any covenant in Section 8 will be extended by the duration of any violation by the Employee of such covenant.

The Employee will, while the covenants under Section 8 are in effect, give notice to the Employer, within ten days after accepting any other employment, of the identity of the Employee's employer. The Employer may notify such employer that the Employee is bound by this Agreement and, at the Employer's election, furnish such employer with a copy of this Agreement or relevant portions thereof.

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9. TAX MATTERS

9.1 Responsibility for Tax Obligations. The Employee agrees that he is responsible for any applicable taxes of any nature (including any penalties or interest that may apply to such taxes) that the Employer reasonably determines apply to any payment or equity award made to the Employee hereunder (or any arrangement contemplated hereunder), that the Employee's receipt of any payment or benefit hereunder is conditioned on the Employee's satisfaction of any applicable withholding or similar obligations that apply to such payment or benefit, and that any cash payment owed to the Employee hereunder will be reduced to satisfy any such withholding or similar obligations that may apply thereto.

9.2 Compliance with Section 409A. Any payments or benefits provided under this Agreement that constitute "deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code and the regulations and other guidance thereunder and any state law of similar effect (collectively "Section 409A") shall not commence in connection with the Employee's termination of employment unless the Employee has also incurred a "separation from service," as such term is defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h) (without regard to any permissible alternative definition thereunder) ("Separation from Service"). It is intended that each installment of the payments and benefits provided for in this Agreement is a separate "payment" for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-2(b)(2)(i). For the avoidance of doubt, it is intended that payments of the amounts set forth in this Agreement satisfy, to the greatest extent possible, the exemptions from the application of Section 409A provided under Treasury Regulations 1.409A-1(b)(4), 1.409A-1(b)(5) and 1.409A-1(b)(9). However, if the Employer determines that the payments and benefits provided under this Agreement constitute "deferred compensation" under Section 409A and the Employee is, on the date of the Employee's Separation from Service, a "specified employee" of the Employer or any successor entity thereto, as such term is defined in Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, then, solely to the extent necessary to avoid the incurrence of the adverse personal tax consequences under Section 409A, the timing of any such payments or benefits shall be delayed as follows: on the earlier to occur of (i) the date that is six (6) months and one (1) day after the Employee's Separation from Service or (ii) the date of the Employee's death (such earlier date, the "Delayed Initial Payment Date"), the Employer shall (A) pay to the Employee a lump sum amount equal to the sum of the payments that the Employee would otherwise have received through the Delayed Initial Payment Date if the commencement of the payment of the payments had not been so delayed pursuant to this Section 9.2 and (B) commence paying the balance of the payments in accordance with the applicable payment schedules set forth in this Agreement. If the Employer determines that any payments or benefits provided under this Agreement constitute "deferred compensation" under Section 409A and the Release could become effective in the calendar year following the calendar year in which the Employee's Separation from Service occurs, the Release will not be deemed effective any earlier than the Release Deadline for purposes of determining the timing of payment of any such payments or benefits.

9.3 Parachute Payments

(a) Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any payment or benefit the Employee will or may receive from the Employer or otherwise (a

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"280G Payment") would (i) constitute a "parachute payment" within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (ii) but for this sentence, be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (the "Excise Tax"), then any such 280G Payment pursuant to this Agreement (a "Payment") shall be equal to the Reduced Amount. The "Reduced Amount" shall be either (x) the largest portion of the Payment that would result in no portion of the Payment (after reduction) being subject to the Excise Tax or (y) the largest portion, up to and including the total, of the Payment, whichever amount (*i.e.*, the amount determined by clause (x) or by clause (y)), after taking into account all applicable federal, state and local employment taxes, income taxes, and the Excise Tax (all computed at the highest applicable marginal rate), results in the Employee's receipt, on an after-tax basis, of the greater economic benefit notwithstanding that all or some portion of the Payment may be subject to the Excise Tax. If a reduction in a Payment is required pursuant to the preceding sentence and the Reduced Amount is determined pursuant to clause (x) of the preceding sentence, the reduction shall occur in the manner (the "Reduction Method") that results in the greatest economic benefit for the Employee. If more than one method of reduction will result in the same economic benefit, the items so reduced will be reduced pro rata (the "Pro Rata Reduction Method").

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of Section 9.3(a) to the contrary, if the Reduction Method or the Pro Rata Reduction Method would result in any portion of the Payment being subject to taxes pursuant to Section 409A that would not otherwise be subject to taxes pursuant to Section 409A, then the Reduction Method and/or the Pro Rata Reduction Method, as the case may be, shall be modified so as to avoid the imposition of taxes pursuant to Section 409A as follows: (A) as a first priority, the modification shall preserve to the greatest extent possible, the greatest economic benefit for the Employee as determined on an after-tax basis; (B) as a second priority, Payments that are contingent on future events (*e.g.*, being terminated without Cause), shall be reduced (or eliminated) before Payments that are not contingent on future events; and (C) as a third priority, Payments that are "deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A shall be reduced (or eliminated) before Payments that are not deferred compensation within the meaning of Section 409A.

(c) If the Employee receives a Payment for which the Reduced Amount was determined pursuant to clause (x) of Section 9.3(a) and the Internal Revenue Service determines thereafter that some portion of the Payment is subject to the Excise Tax, the Employee shall promptly return to the Employer a sufficient amount of the Payment (after reduction pursuant to clause (x) of Section 9.3(a)) so that no portion of the remaining Payment is subject to the Excise Tax. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Reduced Amount was determined pursuant to clause (y) of Section 9.3(a), the Employee shall have no obligation to return any portion of the Payment pursuant to the preceding sentence.

10. CLAWBACK/RECOVERY

Any amounts paid to the Employee by the Employer, whether or not under this Agreement or any incentive plan of the Employer, will be subject to recoupment in accordance

with The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and any implementing regulations under these acts, any clawback policy adopted by the Employer, or as otherwise required by applicable law. In addition, in consideration of the Employee's continued employment with the Employer and in recognition of the Employee's position of trust and authority with the Employer, the Employee agrees to promptly consent to any clawback policy adopted by the Employer.

11. GENERAL PROVISIONS

11.1 Injunctive Relief and Additional Remedy

The parties acknowledge that the injury that would be suffered by the other as a result of a breach of the provisions of this Agreement (including any provision of Sections 7 and 8) would be irreparable and that an award of monetary damages to the either for such a breach would be an inadequate remedy. Consequently, either party will have the right, in addition to any other rights it may have, to obtain injunctive relief to restrain any breach or threatened breach or otherwise to specifically enforce any provision of this Agreement, and will not be obligated to post bond or other security in seeking such relief. Without limiting the Employer's rights under this Section 11 or any other remedies of the Employer, if the Employee breaches any of the provisions of Section 7 or 8, the Employer will have the right to cease making any payments otherwise due to the Employee under this Agreement.

11.2 Covenants of Sections 7 and 8 are Essential and Independent Covenants

The covenants by the Employee in Sections 7 and 8 are essential elements of this Agreement, and without the Employee's agreement to comply with such covenants, the Employer would not have entered into this Agreement or employed or continued the employment of the Employee. The Employer and the Employee have independently consulted their respective counsel and have been advised in all respects concerning the reasonableness and propriety of such covenants, with specific regard to the nature of the business conducted by the Employer. The Employee agrees that this Agreement does not prevent him from earning a living or pursuing his career and that he has the ability to secure other non-competitive employment using his marketable skills. The Employee agrees that the restrictions contained in this Agreement are reasonable, proper, and necessitated by the Employer's legitimate business interests, including without limitation, the Employer's Confidential and/or Proprietary Information and the goodwill of its customers.

The Employee's covenants in Sections 7 and 8 are independent covenants and the existence of any claim by the Employee against the Employer under this Agreement or otherwise will not excuse the Employee's breach of any covenant in Section 7 or 8.

If the Employee's employment hereunder is terminated by either party, this Agreement will continue in full force and effect as is necessary or appropriate to enforce the covenants and agreements of the Employee in Sections 7 and 8.

11.3 Representations and Warranties by the Employee

The Employee represents and warrants to the Employer that the execution and delivery by the Employee of this Agreement do not, and the performance by the Employee of the Employee's obligations hereunder will not, with or without the giving of notice or the passage of time, or both: (a) violate any judgment, writ, injunction, or order of any court, arbitrator, or governmental agency applicable to the Employee; or (b) conflict with, result in the breach of any provisions of or the termination of, or constitute a default under, any agreement to which the Employee is a party or by which the Employee is or may be bound.

11.4 Waiver

The rights and remedies of the parties to this Agreement are cumulative and not alternative. Neither the failure nor any delay by either party in exercising any right, power, or privilege under this Agreement will operate as a waiver of such right, power, or privilege, and no single or partial exercise of any such right, power, or privilege will preclude any other or further exercise of such right, power, or privilege or the exercise of any other right, power, or privilege. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, (a) no claim or right arising out of this Agreement can be discharged by one party, in whole or in part, by a waiver or renunciation of the claim or right unless in writing signed by the other party; (b) no waiver that may be given by a party will be applicable except in the specific instance for which it is given; and (c) no notice to or demand on one party will be deemed to be a waiver of any obligation of such party or of the right of the party giving such notice or demand to take further action without notice or demand as provided in this Agreement.

11.5 Binding Effect; Delegation of Duties Prohibited

This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of, and shall be binding upon, the parties hereto and their respective successors, assigns, heirs, and legal representatives, including any entity with which the Employer may merge or consolidate or to which all or substantially all of its assets may be transferred. The duties and covenants of the Employee under this Agreement, being personal, may not be delegated.

11.6 Notices

All notices, consents, waivers, and other communications under this Agreement must be in writing and will be deemed to have been duly given when (a) delivered by hand (with written confirmation of receipt), (b) sent by facsimile (with written confirmation of receipt), provided that a copy is mailed by registered mail, return receipt requested, or (c) when received by the addressee, if sent by a nationally recognized overnight delivery service (receipt requested), in each case to the appropriate addresses and facsimile numbers set forth below (or to such other addresses and facsimile numbers as a party may designate by notice to the other parties):

If to the Employer: GTx, Inc.
175 Toyota Plaza, 7th Floor
Memphis, Tennessee 38103
Attention: Vice President, Chief Legal Officer

Facsimile No.: 901-844-8075

If to the Employee: Robert J. Wills
204 South Boulevard
Spring Lake, New Jersey 07762

The Employee shall notify the Employer in writing of any change of his address. Otherwise, the Employer shall send all notices to the Employee's address herein.

11.7 Entire Agreement; Amendments

This Agreement, including the Agreement on Condition of Employment, contains the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, oral or written, between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof. The Employer and the Employee further acknowledge and agree that the provisions of this Agreement amend and supersede the Prior Employment Agreement, which shall be of no further force and effect. This Agreement may not be amended orally, but only by an agreement in writing signed by the Employee and a duly authorized officer or director of the Employer.

11.8 Governing Law

This Agreement will be governed by the laws of the State of Tennessee without regard to conflicts of laws principles.

11.9 Jurisdiction

Any action or proceeding seeking to enforce any provision of, or based on any right arising out of, this Agreement shall be brought against either of the parties in the courts of the State of Tennessee, County of Shelby, or, if it has or can acquire jurisdiction, in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, and each of the parties consents to the jurisdiction of such courts (and of the appropriate appellate courts) in any such action or proceeding and waives any objection to venue laid therein. Process in any action or proceeding referred to in the preceding sentence may be served on either party anywhere in the world.

11.10 Section Headings, Construction

The headings of Sections in this Agreement are provided for convenience only and will not affect its construction or interpretation. All references to "Section" or "Sections" refer to the corresponding Section or Sections of this Agreement unless otherwise specified. All words used in this Agreement will be construed to be of such gender or number as the circumstances require. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the word "including" does not limit the preceding words or terms.

11.11 Severability

If any provision of this Agreement is held invalid or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the other provisions of this Agreement will remain in full force and effect. Any provision of this Agreement held invalid or unenforceable only in part or degree will remain in full force and effect to the extent not held invalid or unenforceable.

11.12 Counterparts

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed to be an original copy of this Agreement and all of which, when taken together, will be deemed to constitute one and the same agreement.

11.13 Waiver of Jury Trial

THE PARTIES HERETO HEREBY WAIVE A JURY TRIAL IN ANY LITIGATION WITH RESPECT TO THIS AGREEMENT, OR ARISING OUT OF OR CONCERNING THE EMPLOYEE'S EMPLOYMENT WITH THE EMPLOYER OR TERMINATION THEREOF.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed and delivered this Agreement as of the date above first written above.

ROBERT J. WILLS

/s/ Robert J. Wills

GTx, Inc.

By: /s/ Henry P. Doggrell
Name: Henry P. Doggrell

Title: VP, Chief Legal Officer

GTX, INC.
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT GRANT NOTICE
(2013 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN)

GTx, Inc. (the "***Company***"), pursuant to its 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "***Plan***"), hereby awards to Participant a Restricted Stock Unit Award for the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock ("***Restricted Stock Units***") set forth below (the "***Award***"). The Award is subject to all of the terms and conditions as set forth in this notice of grant (this "***Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice***") and in the Plan and the Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (the "***Award Agreement***"), which are incorporated herein in their entirety. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Plan or the Award Agreement. In the event of any conflict between the terms in the Award Agreement and the Plan, the terms of the Plan shall control.

Participant:
ID:
Date of Grant:
Grant Number:
Vesting Commencement Date:
Number of Restricted Stock Units/Shares:

Vesting Schedule: [ ]

Issuance Schedule: Subject to any change on a Capitalization Adjustment, one share of Common Stock will be issued for each Restricted Stock Unit that vests at the time set forth in Section 6 of the Award Agreement.

Additional Terms/Acknowledgements: Participant acknowledges receipt of, and understands and agrees to, this Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice, the Award Agreement and the Plan. Participant further acknowledges that as of the Date of Grant, this Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice, the Award Agreement and the Plan set forth the entire understanding between Participant and the Company regarding the acquisition of the Common Stock pursuant to the Award specified above and supersede all prior oral and written agreements on the terms of this Award with the exception, if applicable, of (i) the written employment agreement or offer letter agreement entered into between the Company and Participant specifying the terms that should govern this specific Award, and (ii) any compensation recovery policy that is adopted by the Company or is otherwise required by applicable law.

By accepting this Award, Participant acknowledges having received and read the Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice, the Award Agreement and the Plan and agrees to all of the terms and conditions set forth in these documents. Participant consents to receive Plan documents by electronic delivery and to participate

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in the Plan through an on-line or electronic system established and maintained by the Company or another third party designated by the Company.

GTX, INC.	**PARTICIPANT**
By: _____ Signature	_____ Signature
Title: _____	Date: _____
Date: _____	

ATTACHMENTS: Award Agreement

GTX, INC.
2013 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN
RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AWARD AGREEMENT

Pursuant to the Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice (the "***Grant Notice***") and this Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (the "***Agreement***"), GTx, Inc. (the "***Company***") has awarded you ("***Participant***") a Restricted Stock Unit Award (the "***Award***") pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "***Plan***") for the number of Restricted Stock Units/shares indicated in the Grant Notice. Capitalized terms not explicitly defined in this Agreement or the Grant Notice shall have the same meanings given to them in the Plan. The terms of your Award, in addition to those set forth in the Grant Notice, are as follows.

1. GRANT OF THE AWARD. This Award represents the right to be issued on a future date one (1) share of Common Stock for each Restricted Stock Unit that vests in accordance with the Grant Notice and this Agreement (subject to any adjustment under Section 3 below). As of the Date of Grant, the Company will credit to a bookkeeping account maintained by the Company for your benefit (the "***Account***") the number of Restricted Stock Units/shares of Common Stock subject to the Award. This Award was granted in consideration of your services to the Company.

2. VESTING. Subject to the limitations contained herein, your Award will vest, if at all, in accordance with the vesting schedule provided in the Grant Notice, provided that vesting will cease upon the termination of your Continuous Service. Upon such termination of your Continuous Service, the Restricted Stock Units/shares of Common Stock credited to the Account that were not vested on the date of such termination will be forfeited at no cost to the Company and you will have no further right, title or interest in or to such underlying shares of Common Stock. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Change in

Control occurs and your Continuous Service has not terminated prior to such Change in Control, then any outstanding and unvested Restricted Stock Units/shares of Common Stock subject to the Award will vest immediately prior to such Change in Control.

3. NUMBER OF SHARES. The number of Restricted Stock Units/shares subject to your Award may be adjusted from time to time for Capitalization Adjustments, as provided in the Plan. Any additional Restricted Stock Units, shares, cash or other property that becomes subject to the Award pursuant to this Section 3, if any, shall be subject, in a manner determined by the Board, to the same forfeiture restrictions, restrictions on transferability, and time and manner of delivery as applicable to the other Restricted Stock Units and shares covered by your Award. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 3, no fractional shares or rights for fractional shares of Common Stock shall be created pursuant to this Section 3. Any fraction of a share will be rounded down to the nearest whole share.

4. SECURITIES LAW COMPLIANCE. You may not be issued any Common Stock under your Award unless the shares of Common Stock underlying the Restricted Stock Units are either (i) then registered under the Securities Act, or (ii) the Company has determined that such issuance would be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Your Award must also comply with other applicable laws and regulations governing the Award, and you shall

not receive such Common Stock if the Company determines that such receipt would not be in material compliance with such laws and regulations.

5. TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. Prior to the time that shares of Common Stock have been delivered to you, you may not transfer, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of this Award or the shares issuable in respect of your Award, except as expressly provided in this Section 5. For example, you may not use shares that may be issued in respect of your Restricted Stock Units as security for a loan. The restrictions on transfer set forth herein will lapse upon delivery to you of shares in respect of your vested Restricted Stock Units.

(a) Death. Your Award is transferable by will and by the laws of descent and distribution. At your death, vesting of your Award will cease and your executor or administrator of your estate shall be entitled to receive, on behalf of your estate, any Common Stock or other consideration that vested but was not issued before your death.

(b) Domestic Relations Orders. Upon receiving written permission from the Board or its duly authorized designee, and provided that you and the designated transferee enter into transfer and other agreements required by the Company, you may transfer your right to receive the distribution of Common Stock or other consideration hereunder, pursuant to a domestic relations order or marital settlement agreement that contains the information required by the Company to effectuate the transfer. You are encouraged to discuss the proposed terms of any division of this Award with the Company's Chief Legal Officer prior to finalizing the domestic relations order or marital settlement agreement to verify that you may make such transfer, and if so, to help ensure the required information is contained within the domestic relations order or marital settlement agreement.

6. DATE OF ISSUANCE.

(a) The issuance of shares in respect of the Restricted Stock Units is intended to comply with Treasury Regulations Section 1.409A-1(b)(4) and will be construed and administered in such a manner. Subject to the satisfaction of the withholding obligations set forth in this Agreement, in the event one or more Restricted Stock Units vests, the Company shall issue to you one (1) share of Common Stock for each Restricted Stock Unit that vests on the applicable vesting date (subject to any adjustment under Section 3 above). The issuance date determined by this paragraph is referred to as the "***Original Issuance Date***".

(b) If the Original Issuance Date falls on a date that is not a business day, delivery shall instead occur on the next following business day. In addition, if:

(i) the Original Issuance Date does not occur (1) during an "open window period" applicable to you, as determined by the Company in accordance with the Company's then-effective policy on trading in Company securities, or (2) on a date when you are otherwise permitted to sell shares of Common Stock on an established stock exchange or stock market, *and*

(ii) the Company decides, prior to the Original Issuance Date, (A) not to satisfy the Withholding Taxes by withholding shares of Common Stock from the shares

otherwise due, on the Original Issuance Date, to you under this Award, and (B) not to permit you to pay your Withholding Taxes in cash,

then the shares that would otherwise be issued to you on the Original Issuance Date will not be delivered on such Original Issuance Date and will instead be delivered on the first business day when you are not prohibited from selling shares of the Company's Common Stock in the open public market, but in no event later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the Original Issuance Date occurs (that is, the last day of your taxable year in which the Original Issuance Date occurs), or, if and only if permitted in a manner that complies with Treasury Regulations Section 1.409A-1(b)(4), no later than the date that is the 15th day of the third calendar month of the applicable year following the year in which the shares of Common Stock under this Award are no longer subject to a "substantial risk of forfeiture" within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.409A-1(d).

(c) The form of delivery (*e.g.*, a stock certificate or electronic entry evidencing such shares) shall be determined by the Company.

7. DIVIDENDS. You shall receive no benefit or adjustment to your Award with respect to any cash dividend, stock dividend or other distribution that does not result from a Capitalization Adjustment.

8. RESTRICTIVE LEGENDS. The shares of Common Stock issued under your Award shall be endorsed with appropriate legends as determined by the Company.

9. EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS. You hereby acknowledge and agree that the manner selected by the Company by which you indicate your consent to your Grant Notice is also deemed to be your execution of your Grant Notice and of this Agreement. You further agree that such manner of indicating consent may be relied upon as your signature for establishing your execution of any documents to be executed in the future in connection with your Award.

10. AWARD NOT A SERVICE CONTRACT.

(a) Nothing in this Agreement (including, but not limited to, the vesting of your Award or the issuance of the shares subject to your Award), the Plan or any covenant of good faith and fair dealing that may be found implicit in this Agreement or the Plan shall: (i) confer upon you any right to continue in the employ of, or affiliation with, the Company or an Affiliate; (ii) constitute any promise or commitment by the Company or an Affiliate regarding the fact or nature of future positions, future work assignments, future compensation or any other term or condition of employment or affiliation; (iii) confer any right or benefit under this Agreement or the Plan unless such right or benefit has specifically accrued under the terms of this Agreement or Plan; or (iv) deprive the Company of the right to terminate you at will and without regard to any future vesting opportunity that you may have.

(b) The Company has the right to reorganize, sell, spin-out or otherwise restructure one or more of its businesses or Affiliates at any time or from time to time, as it deems appropriate (a "***reorganization***"). Such a reorganization could result in the termination of your Continuous Service, or the termination of Affiliate status of your employer and the loss of benefits available to you under this Agreement, including but not limited to, the termination of

the right to continue vesting in the Award. This Agreement, the Plan, the transactions contemplated hereunder and the vesting schedule set forth herein or any covenant of good faith and fair dealing that may be found implicit in any of them do not constitute an express or implied promise of continued engagement as an employee or consultant for the term of this Agreement, for any period, or at all, and shall not interfere in any way with the Company's right to conduct a reorganization.

11. WITHHOLDING OBLIGATIONS.

(a) On the vesting date, and on or before the time you receive a distribution of the shares underlying your Restricted Stock Units, and at any other time as reasonably requested by the Company in accordance with applicable tax laws, you hereby authorize any required withholding from the Common Stock issuable to you and/or otherwise agree to make adequate provision in cash for any sums required to satisfy the federal, state, local and foreign tax withholding obligations of the Company or any Affiliate that arise in connection with your Award (the "***Withholding Taxes***"). Additionally, the Company or any Affiliate may, in its sole discretion, satisfy all or any portion of the Withholding Taxes obligation relating to your Award by any of the following means or by a combination of such means: (i) withholding from any compensation otherwise payable to you by the Company; (ii) causing you to tender a cash payment; (iii) permitting you to enter into a "same day sale" commitment, if applicable, with a broker-dealer that is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (a "***FINRA Dealer***") whereby you irrevocably elect to sell a portion of the shares to be delivered in connection with your Restricted Stock Units to satisfy the Withholding Taxes and whereby the FINRA Dealer irrevocably commits to forward the proceeds necessary to satisfy the Withholding Taxes directly to the Company and/or its Affiliates; or (iv) withholding shares of Common Stock from the shares of Common Stock issued or otherwise issuable to you in connection with the Award with a Fair Market Value (measured as of the date shares of Common Stock are issued to you pursuant to Section 6) equal to the amount of such Withholding Taxes; *provided, however*, that the number of such shares of Common Stock so withheld will not exceed the amount necessary to satisfy the Company's required tax withholding obligations using the minimum statutory withholding rates for federal, state, local and foreign tax purposes, including payroll taxes, that are applicable to supplemental taxable income; and *provided*, further, that to the extent necessary to qualify for an exemption from application of Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, if applicable, such share withholding procedure will be subject to the express prior approval of the Company's Compensation Committee.

(b) Unless the tax withholding obligations of the Company and/or any Affiliate are satisfied, the Company shall have no obligation to deliver to you any Common Stock.

(c) In the event the Company's obligation to withhold arises prior to the delivery to you of Common Stock or it is determined after the delivery of Common Stock to you that the amount of the Company's withholding obligation was greater than the amount withheld by the Company, you agree to indemnify and hold the Company harmless from any failure by the Company to withhold the proper amount.

12. TAX CONSEQUENCES. The Company has no duty or obligation to minimize the tax consequences to you of this Award and shall not be liable to you for any adverse tax consequences to you arising in connection with this Award. You are hereby advised to consult with your own personal tax, financial and/or legal advisors regarding the tax consequences of this Award and by signing the Grant Notice, you have agreed that you have done so or knowingly and voluntarily declined to do so. You understand that you (and not the Company) shall be responsible for your own tax liability that may arise as a result of this investment or the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

13. UNSECURED OBLIGATION. Your Award is unfunded, and as a holder of a vested Award, you shall be considered an unsecured creditor of the Company with respect to the Company's obligation, if any, to issue shares or other property pursuant to this Agreement. You shall not have voting or any other rights as a stockholder of the Company with respect to the shares to be issued pursuant to this Agreement until such shares are issued to you pursuant to Section 6 of this Agreement. Upon such issuance, you will obtain full voting and other rights as a stockholder of the Company. Nothing contained in this Agreement, and no action taken pursuant to its provisions, shall create or be construed to create a trust of any kind or a fiduciary relationship between you and the Company or any other person.

14. NOTICES. Any notice or request required or permitted hereunder shall be given in writing to each of the other parties hereto and shall be deemed effectively given on the earlier of (i) the date of personal delivery, including delivery by express courier, or delivery via electronic means, or (ii) the date that is five (5) days after deposit in the United States Post Office (whether or not actually received by the addressee), by registered or certified mail with postage and fees prepaid, addressed at the following addresses, or at such other address(es) as a party may designate by ten (10) days' advance written notice to each of the other parties hereto:

COMPANY: GTx, Inc.
Attn: Marc Hanover
175 Toyota Plaza, 7th Floor
Memphis, TN 38103

PARTICIPANT: Your address as on file with the Company
at the time notice is given

15. HEADINGS. The headings of the Sections in this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute a part of this Agreement or to affect the meaning of this Agreement.

16. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) The rights and obligations of the Company under your Award shall be transferable by the Company to any one or more persons or entities, and all covenants and agreements hereunder shall inure to the benefit of, and be enforceable by, the Company's successors and assigns.

(b) You agree upon request to execute any further documents or instruments

necessary or desirable in the sole determination of the Company to carry out the purposes or intent of your Award.

(c) You acknowledge and agree that you have reviewed your Award in its entirety, have had an opportunity to obtain the advice of counsel prior to executing and accepting your Award and fully understand all provisions of your Award.

(d) This Agreement shall be subject to all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and to such approvals by any governmental agencies or national securities exchanges as may be required.

(e) All obligations of the Company under the Plan and this Agreement shall be binding on any successor to the Company, whether the existence of such successor is the result of a direct or indirect purchase, merger, consolidation, or otherwise, of all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company.

17. GOVERNING PLAN DOCUMENT. Your Award is subject to all the provisions of the Plan, the provisions of which are hereby made a part of your Award, and is further subject to all interpretations, amendments, rules and regulations which may from time to time be promulgated and adopted pursuant to the Plan. Your Award (and any compensation paid or shares issued under your Award) is subject to recoupment in accordance with The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and any implementing regulations thereunder, any clawback policy adopted by the Company and any compensation recovery policy otherwise required by applicable law. No recovery of compensation under such a clawback policy will be an event giving rise to a right to voluntarily terminate employment upon a resignation for "good reason," or for a "constructive termination" or any similar term under any plan of or agreement with the Company.

18. EFFECT ON OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS. The value of the Award subject to this Agreement shall not be included as compensation, earnings, salaries, or other similar terms used when calculating benefits under any employee benefit plan (other than the Plan) sponsored by the Company or any Affiliate except as such plan otherwise expressly provides. The Company expressly reserves its rights to amend, modify, or terminate any or all of the employee benefit plans of the Company or any Affiliate.

19. CHOICE OF LAW. The interpretation, performance and enforcement of this Agreement shall be governed by the law of the State of Tennessee without regard to that state's conflicts of laws rules.

20. SEVERABILITY. If all or any part of this Agreement or the Plan is declared by any court or governmental authority to be unlawful or invalid, such unlawfulness or invalidity shall not invalidate any portion of this Agreement or the Plan not declared to be unlawful or invalid. Any Section of this Agreement (or part of such a Section) so declared to be unlawful or invalid shall, if possible, be construed in a manner which will give effect to the terms of such Section or part of a Section to the fullest extent possible while remaining lawful and valid.

21. OTHER DOCUMENTS. You hereby acknowledge receipt or the right to receive a document providing the information required by Rule 428(b)(1) promulgated under the

Securities Act. In addition, you acknowledge receipt of the Company's Securities Trading Policy and your understanding of the Company's policies prohibiting insider trading.

22. AMENDMENT. This Agreement may not be modified, amended or terminated except by an instrument in writing, signed by you and by a duly authorized representative of the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement may be amended solely by the Board by a writing which specifically states that it is amending this Agreement, so long as a copy of such amendment is delivered to you, and provided that, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan, no such amendment materially adversely affecting your rights hereunder may be made without your written consent. Without limiting the foregoing, the Board reserves the right to change, by written notice to you, the provisions of this Agreement in any way it may deem necessary or advisable to carry out the purpose of the Award as a result of any change in applicable laws or regulations or any future law, regulation, ruling, or judicial decision, provided that any such change shall be applicable only to rights relating to that portion of the Award which is then subject to restrictions as provided herein.

23. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 409A OF THE CODE. This Award is intended to comply with the "short-term deferral" rule set forth in Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if it is determined that the Award fails to satisfy the requirements of the short-term deferral rule and is otherwise deferred compensation subject to Section 409A, and if you are a "Specified Employee" (within the meaning set forth in Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code) as of the date of your "separation from service" (within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h) and without regard to any alternative definition thereunder), then the issuance of any shares that would otherwise be made upon the date of the separation from service or within the first six (6) months thereafter will not be made on the originally scheduled date(s) and will instead be issued in a lump sum on the date that is six (6) months and one day after the date of the separation from service, with the balance of the shares issued thereafter in accordance with the original vesting and issuance schedule set forth above, but if and only if such delay in the issuance of the shares is necessary to avoid the imposition of adverse taxation on you in respect of the shares under Section 409A of the Code. Each installment of shares that vests is intended to constitute a "separate payment" for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-2(b)(2).

* * * * *

This Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement shall be deemed to be signed by the Company and the Participant upon the signing by the Participant of the Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice to which it is attached.

EXHIBIT 31.1

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER CERTIFICATION

I, Marc S. Hanover, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date: May 11, 2015

/s/ Marc S. Hanover
Marc S. Hanover
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER CERTIFICATION

I, Jason T. Shackelford, certify that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date: May 11, 2015

/s/ Jason T. Shackelford
Jason T. Shackelford
Senior Director of Accounting and Corporate Controller,
and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of GTx, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Marc S. Hanover, Chief Executive Officer of the Company certify, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 11, 2015

/s/ Marc S. Hanover
Marc S. Hanover
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of GTx, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jason T. Shackelford, Principal Financial Officer of the Company certify, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 11, 2015

/s/ Jason T. Shackelford
Jason T. Shackelford
Senior Director of Accounting and Corporate Controller,
and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.