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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-36112

MACROGENICS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**06-1591613**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
9704 Medical Center Drive Rockville, Maryland	**20850**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip code)**

301-251-5172

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of August 3, 2018, the number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, par value $0.01 per share, was 42,237,385 shares.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I.	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**	
Item 1.	Financial Statements	
	Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2018 (unaudited) and December 31, 2017	
	Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 (unaudited)	
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	
PART II.	**OTHER INFORMATION**	
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	
Item 6.	Exhibits	
	Signatures	

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include statements that may relate to our plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing needs and other information that is not historical information. Many of these statements appear, in particular, under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of terminology such as "subject to", "believe", "anticipate", "plan", "expect", "intend", "estimate", "project", "may", "will", "should", "would", "could", "can", the negatives thereof, variations thereon and similar expressions, or by discussions of strategy.

All forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, our examination of historical operating trends, are based upon our current expectations and various assumptions. We believe there is a reasonable basis for our expectations and beliefs, but they are inherently uncertain. We may not realize our expectations, and our beliefs may not prove correct. Actual results could differ materially from those described or implied by such forward-looking statements. The following uncertainties and factors, among others (including those set forth under "Risk Factors"), could affect future performance and cause actual results to differ materially from those matters expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements:

- our plans to develop and commercialize our product candidates;
- the outcomes of our ongoing and planned clinical trials, including when clinical trials will be initiated and completed and when data will be reported or regulatory filings made;
- the timing of and our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for our product candidates;
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- our ability to enter into new collaborations or to identify additional products or product candidates with significant commercial potential that are consistent with our commercial objectives;
- our ability to recover the investment in our manufacturing capabilities;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of our products;
- our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy;
- significant competition in our industry;
- costs of litigation and the failure to successfully defend lawsuits and other claims against us;
- economic, political and other risks associated with our international operations;
- our ability to receive research funding and achieve anticipated milestones under our collaborations;
- our ability to protect and enforce patents and other intellectual property;
- costs of compliance and our failure to comply with new and existing governmental regulations including, but not limited to, tax regulations;
- loss or retirement of key members of management;
- failure to successfully execute our growth strategy, including any delays in our planned future growth; and
- our failure to maintain effective internal controls.

Consequently, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date that they are made and should be regarded solely as our current plans, estimates and beliefs. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We cannot guarantee future results, events, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by law, we do not undertake and specifically decline any obligation to update, republish or revise forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrences of unanticipated events.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MACROGENICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 238,661	$ 211,727
Marketable securities	62,233	93,394
Accounts receivable	17,836	13,643
Prepaid expenses	3,173	3,151
Other current assets	151	383
Total current assets	322,054	322,298
Property, equipment and software, net	57,491	49,983
Other assets	7,346	1,602
Total assets	$ 386,891	$ 373,883
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,767	$ 2,451
Accrued expenses	37,181	38,581
Deferred revenue	7,999	7,202
Deferred rent	905	1,048
Lease exit liability	—	298
Other liabilities	175	175
Total current liabilities	48,027	49,755
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	15,948	13,637
Deferred rent, net of current portion	10,880	11,253
Total liabilities	74,855	74,645
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.01 par value -- 125,000,000 shares authorized, 42,229,011 and 36,859,077 shares outstanding at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	422	369
Additional paid-in capital	723,196	611,270
Accumulated deficit	(411,599)	(312,340)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	17	(61)
Total stockholders' equity	312,036	299,238
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 386,891	$ 373,883

See accompanying notes.

MACROGENICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Revenues:				
Revenue from collaborative and other agreements	$ 18,552	$ 1,081	$ 23,053	$ 2,359
Revenue from government agreements	282	585	476	1,361
Total revenues	18,834	1,666	23,529	3,720
Costs and expenses:				
Research and development	52,014	34,461	97,684	67,262
General and administrative	11,134	8,384	20,369	15,846
Total costs and expenses	63,148	42,845	118,053	83,108
Loss from operations	(44,314)	(41,179)	(94,524)	(79,388)
Other income	1,070	525	1,744	1,078
Net loss	(43,244)	(40,654)	(92,780)	(78,310)
Other comprehensive loss:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	40	25	79	(1)
Comprehensive loss	$ (43,204)	$ (40,629)	$ (92,701)	$ (78,311)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (1.03)	$ (1.14)	$ (2.35)	$ (2.21)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	42,153,813	35,784,804	39,559,599	35,373,799

See accompanying notes.

MACROGENICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	**2017**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (92,780)	$ (78,310)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,540	3,981
Stock-based compensation	7,595	7,063
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(4,194)	773
Prepaid expenses	(22)	(525)
Other assets	(5,511)	65
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(684)	(2,026)
Accrued expenses	8,215	6,185
Lease exit liability	(298)	(771)
Deferred revenue	(3,371)	(1,866)
Deferred rent	(516)	(655)
Net cash used in operating activities	(89,026)	(66,086)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(86,491)	(56,937)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of marketable securities	118,090	130,505
Purchases of property and equipment	(20,023)	(8,795)
Net cash provided by investing activities	11,576	64,773
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	103,259	33,175
Proceeds from stock option exercises and ESPP purchases	1,125	667
Net cash provided by financing activities	104,384	33,842
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	26,934	32,529
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	211,727	84,098
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 238,661	$ 116,627
Non-cash operating and investing activities:		
Fair value of warrants received	$ 6,130	$ —

See accompanying notes.

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of MacroGenics, Inc. (the Company) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information. The financial statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that the management of the Company believes are necessary for a fair presentation of the periods presented. These interim financial results are not necessarily indicative of results expected for the full fiscal year or for any subsequent interim period.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MacroGenics, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, MacroGenics UK Limited. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 27, 2018.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

With the exception of the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and all related amendments (collectively ASC 606) during the six months ended June 30, 2018, discussed below, there have been no material changes to the significant accounting policies previously disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective transition method. Under this method, results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with accounting standards in effect for the period presented. The Company applied the modified retrospective transition method only to contracts that were not completed as of January 1, 2018, the effective date of adoption for ASC 606. Under ASC 606, an entity recognizes revenue when its customer obtains control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for arrangements that an entity determines are within the scope of ASC 606, the entity performs the following five steps: (i) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the respective performance obligation when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company enters into licensing agreements that are within the scope of ASC 606, under which it may license rights to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize its product candidates to third parties. The terms of these arrangements typically include payment to the Company of one or more of the following: non-refundable, upfront license fees; reimbursement of certain costs; customer option exercise fees; development, regulatory and commercial milestone payments; and royalties on net sales of licensed products. The Company also enters into manufacturing service agreements.

For each arrangement that results in revenues, the Company identifies all performance obligations, which may include a license to intellectual property and know-how, research and development activities, transition activities and/or manufacturing services. In order to determine the transaction price, in addition to any upfront payment, the Company estimates the amount of variable consideration at the outset of the contract either utilizing the expected value or most likely amount method, depending on the facts and circumstances relative to the contract. The Company constrains (reduces) the estimates of variable consideration such that it is probable that a significant reversal of previously recognized revenue will not occur. When determining if variable consideration should be constrained, management considers whether there are factors outside the Company’s control that could result in a significant reversal of revenue. In making these assessments, the Company considers the likelihood and magnitude of a potential reversal of revenue. These estimates are re-assessed each reporting period as required.

Once the estimated transaction price is established, amounts are allocated to the performance obligations that have been identified. The transaction price is generally allocated to each separate performance obligation on a relative standalone

selling price basis. The Company must develop assumptions that require judgment to determine the standalone selling price in order to account for these agreements. To determine the standalone selling price, the Company's assumptions may include (i) assumptions regarding the probability of obtaining marketing approval for the product candidate, (ii) estimates regarding the timing of and the expected costs to develop and commercialize the product candidate, and (iii) estimates of future cash flows from potential product sales with respect to the product candidate. Standalone selling prices used to perform the initial allocation are not updated after contract inception. The Company does not include a financing component to its estimated transaction price at contract inception unless it estimates that certain performance obligations will not be satisfied within one year.

Amounts received prior to revenue recognition are recorded as deferred revenue. Amounts expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as current portion of deferred revenue in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Amounts not expected to be recognized as revenue within the 12 months following the balance sheet date are classified as deferred revenue, net of current portion.

Licenses. If the license to the Company's intellectual property is determined to be distinct from the other promises or performance obligations identified in the arrangement, the Company recognizes revenue from non-refundable, upfront fees allocated to the license when the license is transferred to the customer and when (or as) the customer is able to use and benefit from the license. In assessing whether a promise or performance obligation is distinct from the other promises, the Company considers factors such as the research, development, manufacturing and commercialization capabilities of the licensee and the availability of the associated expertise in the general marketplace. In addition, the Company considers whether the licensee can benefit from a promise for its intended purpose without the receipt of the remaining promise, whether the value of the promise is dependent on the unsatisfied promise, whether there are other vendors that could provide the remaining promise, and whether it is separately identifiable from the remaining promise. For licenses that are combined with other promises, the Company utilizes judgment to assess the nature of the combined performance obligation to determine whether the combined performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time and, if over time, the appropriate method of measuring progress for purposes of recognizing revenue. The Company evaluates the measure of progress each reporting period and, if necessary, adjusts the measure of performance and related revenue recognition. The measure of progress, and thereby periods over which revenue should be recognized, are subject to estimates by management and may change over the course of the research and development and licensing agreement. Such a change could have a material impact on the amount of revenue the Company records in future periods.

Research, Development and/or Manufacturing Services. The promises under the Company's agreements may include research and development or manufacturing services to be performed by the Company on behalf of the counterparty. If these services are determined to be distinct from the other promises or performance obligations identified in the arrangement, the Company recognizes the transaction price allocated to these services as revenue over time based on an appropriate measure of progress when the performance by the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for the performance completed to date. If these services are determined not to be distinct from the other promises or performance obligations identified in the arrangement, the Company recognizes the transaction price allocated to the combined performance obligation as the related performance obligations are satisfied.

Customer Options. If an arrangement contains customer options, the Company evaluates whether the options are material rights because they allow the customer to acquire additional goods or services for free or at a discount. If the customer options are determined to represent a material right, the material right is recognized as a separate performance obligation at the outset of the arrangement. The Company allocates the transaction price to material rights based on the relative standalone selling price, which is determined based on the identified discount and the probability that the customer will exercise the option. Amounts allocated to a material right are not recognized as revenue until, at the earliest, the option is exercised. If the options are deemed not to be a material right, they are excluded as performance obligations at the outset of the arrangement, and the potential payments that the Company is eligible to receive upon exercise of the options are excluded from the transaction price.

Milestone Payments. At the inception of each arrangement that includes development milestone payments, the Company evaluates whether the milestones are considered probable of being achieved and estimates the amount to be included in the transaction price using the most likely amount method. If it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur, the associated milestone value is included in the transaction price. Milestone payments that are not within the control of the Company or the licensee, such as regulatory approvals, are not considered probable of being achieved until those approvals are received. The Company evaluates factors such as the scientific, clinical, regulatory, commercial, and other risks that must be overcome to achieve the particular milestone in making this assessment. There is considerable judgment involved in determining whether it is probable that a significant revenue reversal would not occur. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, the Company reevaluates the probability of achievement of all milestones subject to constraint and, if necessary, adjusts

its estimate of the overall transaction price. Any such adjustments are recorded on a cumulative catch-up basis, which would affect revenues and earnings in the period of adjustment.

Royalties. For arrangements that include sales-based royalties which are the result of a customer-vendor relationship and for which the license is deemed to be the predominant item to which the royalties relate, the Company recognizes revenue at the later of (i) when the related sales occur, or (ii) when the performance obligation to which some or all of the royalty has been allocated has been satisfied or partially satisfied. To date, the Company has not recognized any royalty revenue resulting from any of its licensing arrangements.

The Company analyzes its collaboration arrangements to assess whether such arrangements involve joint operating activities performed by parties who are both active participants in the activities and are both exposed to significant risks and rewards dependent on the commercial success of such activities. Such arrangements generally are within the scope of ASC 808, *Collaborative Arrangements* (ASC 808). While ASC 808 defines collaborative arrangements and provides guidance on income statement presentation, classification, and disclosures related to such arrangements, it does not address recognition and measurement matters, such as (1) determining the appropriate unit of accounting or (2) when the recognition criteria are met. Therefore, the accounting for these arrangements is either based on an analogy to other accounting literature or an accounting policy election by the Company. The Company accounts for certain components of the collaboration agreement that are reflective of a vendor-customer relationship (e.g., licensing arrangement) based on an analogy to ASC 606. The Company accounts for other components based on a reasonable, rational and consistently applied accounting policy election. Reimbursements from the counter-party that are the result of a collaborative relationship with the counter-party, instead of a customer relationship, such as co-development activities, are recorded as a reduction to research and development expense as the services are performed.

For a complete discussion of accounting for revenue from collaborative and other agreements, see Note 6, Collaboration and Other Agreements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASC 606. The Company adopted ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method for all contracts that were not completed as of January 1, 2018. For contracts that were modified before the effective date, the Company reflected the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying performance obligations and allocating transaction price in accordance with available practical expedients. Comparative prior period information continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for the period presented.

As a result of applying the modified retrospective method to adopt the new guidance, the following adjustments were made to accounts on the consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 (in thousands):

	Pre-Adoption	ASC 606 Adjustment	Post-Adoption
Deferred revenue, current	$ 7,202	$ 540	$ 7,742
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	13,637	5,939	19,576
Accumulated deficit	(312,340)	(6,479)	(318,819)

The transition adjustment resulted primarily from changes in the pattern of revenue recognition for upfront fees and the accounting for milestones.

The following table shows the impact of adoption to our consolidated statement of income and balance sheet (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Balances without adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Higher/(Lower)
Revenue from collaborative agreements	$ 18,552	$ 18,416	$ 136
Net loss	(43,244)	(43,380)	$ (136)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (1.03)	$ (1.03)	$ —

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Balances without adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Higher/(Lower)
Revenue from collaborative agreements	$ 23,053	$ 22,783	$ 270
Net loss	(92,780)	(93,050)	$ (270)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	$ (2.35)	$ (2.35)	$ —

	As of June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Balances without adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Higher/(Lower)
Deferred revenue, current	$ 7,999	$ 7,133	$ 866
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	15,948	10,606	$ 5,342
Accumulated deficit	(411,599)	(405,391)	$ (6,208)

The following table presents changes in the Company's contract liabilities during the six months ended June 30, 2018 (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Deferred revenue	$ 27,318	$ 500	$ (3,871)	$ 23,947

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recognized $3.9 million in revenue as a result of changes in the contract liability balance.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope Modification Accounting*. The new standard is intended to reduce the diversity in practice and cost and complexity when applying the guidance in Topic 718 to a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. The new standard was effective beginning January 1, 2018. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases* (ASU 2016-02) that provides principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for operating leases and changes many key definitions, including the definition of a lease. ASU 2016-02 includes a short-term lease exception for leases with a term of 12 months or less, in which a lessee can make an accounting policy election not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. Lessees will continue to differentiate between finance leases (previously referred to as capital leases) and operating leases, using classification criteria that are substantially similar to the previous guidance. Originally, entities were required to adopt ASU 2016-02 using a modified retrospective transition approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the date of initial application. However, in July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, which now allows entities the option of recognizing the cumulative effect of applying the new standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the year of adoption while continuing to present all prior periods under previous lease accounting guidance. In July 2018, the FASB also issued ASU 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, which clarifies how to apply certain aspects of ASU 2016-02. ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, but the Company has not made the election to do so. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of this standard may have on its consolidat

ed financial statements.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses. The carrying amount of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses are generally considered to be representative of their respective fair values because of their short-term nature. The Company accounts for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* (ASC 820). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. The ASC 820 hierarchy ranks the quality of reliability of inputs, or assumptions, used in the determination of fair value and requires assets and liabilities carried at fair value to be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 - Fair value is determined by using unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Fair value is determined by using inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable. Inputs can include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in inactive markets. Related inputs can also include those used in valuation or other pricing models, such as interest rates and yield curves that can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 - Fair value is determined by inputs that are unobservable and not corroborated by market data. Use of these inputs involves significant and subjective judgments to be made by a reporting entity - e.g., determining an appropriate adjustment to a discount factor for illiquidity associated with a given security.

The Company evaluates financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis to determine the appropriate level at which to classify them each reporting period. This determination requires the Company to make subjective judgments as to the significance of inputs used in determining fair value and where such inputs lie within the ASC 820 hierarchy.

Financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at June 30, 2018			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
Assets:				
Money market funds	$ 91,936	$ 91,936	$ —	$ —
U.S. Treasury securities	1,994	—	1,994	—
Government-sponsored enterprises	3,441	—	3,441	—
Corporate debt securities	60,065	—	60,065	—
Common stock warrants	6,130	—	—	6,130
Total assets measured at fair value[(a)]	$ 163,566	$ 91,936	$ 65,500	$ 6,130

(a) Total assets measured at fair value at June 30, 2018 includes approximately $95.2 million reported in cash and cash equivalents and $6.1 million reported in other assets on the balance sheet.

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2017			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
Assets:				
Money market funds	$ 61,512	$ 61,512	$ —	$ —
U.S. Treasury securities	3,990	—	3,990	—
Government-sponsored enterprises	11,990	—	11,990	—
Corporate debt securities	78,418	—	78,418	—
Total assets measured at fair value[(a)]	$ 155,910	$ 61,512	$ 94,398	$ —

(a) Total assets measured at fair value at December 31, 2017 includes approximately $62.5 million reported in cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet.

The fair value of Level 2 securities is determined from market pricing and other observable market inputs for similar securities obtained from various third-party data providers. These inputs either represent quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or have been derived from observable market data.

The fair value of Level 3 securities is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. There were no transfers between levels during the periods presented.

3. Marketable Securities

Available-for-sale marketable securities as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 1,994	$ —	$ —	$ 1,994
Government-sponsored enterprises	3,441	—	—	3,441
Corporate debt securities	56,781	19	(2)	56,798
Total	$ 62,216	$ 19	$ (2)	$ 62,233

	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 3,995	$ —	$ (6)	$ 3,989
Government-sponsored enterprises	11,998	—	(7)	11,991
Corporate debt securities	77,462	2	(50)	77,414
Total	$ 93,455	$ 2	$ (63)	$ 93,394

All available-for-sale marketable securities held as of June 30, 2018 had contractual maturities of less than one year. All of the Company's available-for-sale marketable securities in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were in a loss position for less than twelve months. There were no unrealized losses at June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017 that the Company determined to be other-than-temporary.

4. Stockholders' Equity

In April 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with an institutional healthcare investor to purchase 1,100,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of $21.50 per share in a registered direct offering. Proceeds to the Company, before deducting estimated offering expenses, were $23.7 million. The shares were offered pursuant to the Company’s effective shelf registration on Form S-3 that was filed with the SEC on November 2, 2016.

In May 2017, the Company entered into a sales agreement with an agent to sell, from time to time, shares of its common stock having an aggregate sales price of up to $75.0 million through an “at the market offering” (ATM Offering) as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The shares that may be sold under the sales agreement would be issued and sold pursuant to the Company's shelf registration statement on Form S-3 that was filed with the SEC on November 2, 2016. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company sold 599,284 shares of common stock under the sales agreement, resulting in net proceeds of $10.8 million related to the ATM Offering. No shares of common stock were sold under the sales agreement during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018.

On April 2, 2018, the Company completed a firm-commitment underwritten public offering, in which the Company sold 4,500,000 shares of its common stock at a price of $21.25 per share. Additionally, the underwriters of the offering exercised the full amount of their over-allotment option resulting

in the sale of an additional 675,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of $21.25 per share. Upon closing, the Company received net proceeds of approximately $103.0 million from this offering, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses.

5. Collaboration and Other Agreements

Incyte

In October 2017, the Company entered into an exclusive global collaboration and license agreement with Incyte Corporation (Incyte) for MGA012 (also known as INCMGA0012), an investigational monoclonal antibody that inhibits programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) (Incyte Agreement). Incyte has obtained exclusive worldwide rights for the development and commercialization of MGA012 in all indications, while the Company retains the right to develop its pipeline assets in combination with MGA012. The Company received a $150.0 million upfront payment from Incyte when the transaction closed in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Under the terms of the Incyte Agreement, Incyte will lead global development of MGA012. Assuming successful development and commercialization by Incyte, the Company could receive up to approximately $420.0 million in development and regulatory milestones, and up to $330.0 million in commercial milestones. If commercialized, the Company would be eligible to receive tiered royalties of 15% to 24% on any global net sales. The Company retains the right to develop its pipeline assets in combination with MGA012, with Incyte commercializing MGA012 and the Company commercializing its asset(s), if any such potential combinations are approved. In addition, the Company retains the right to manufacture a portion of both companies' global clinical and commercial supply needs of MGA012, subject to a separate development manufacturing and clinical supply agreement. Finally, Incyte will fund the Company's activities related to the ongoing monotherapy clinical study until the Company transfers the Investigational New Drug application (IND) and certain clinical activities to Incyte.

The Company evaluated the Incyte Agreement under the provisions of ASC 606 and identified the following two performance obligations under the agreement: (i) the license of MGA012 and (ii) the performance of certain clinical activities through a brief technology transfer period. The Company determined that the license and clinical activities are separate performance obligations because they are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract. The license has standalone functionality as it is sublicensable, Incyte has significant capabilities in performing clinical trials, and Incyte is capable of performing these activities without the Company's involvement; the Company is performing the activities during the transfer period as a matter of convenience. The Company determined that the transaction price of the Incyte Agreement was $154.0 million, consisting of the consideration to which the Company was entitled in exchange for the license and an estimate of the consideration for clinical activities to be performed. The transaction price was allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling price. The standalone selling price of the license was determined using the adjusted market assessment approach considering similar collaboration and license agreements. The standalone selling price for agreed-upon clinical activities to be performed was determined using the expected cost approach based on similar arrangements the Company has with other parties. The potential development and regulatory milestone payments are fully constrained until the Company concludes that achievement of the milestone is probable and that recognition of revenue related to the milestone will not result in a significant reversal in amounts recognized in future periods, and as such have been excluded from the transaction price. Any consideration related to sales-based milestones and royalties will be recognized when the related sales occur, as they were determined to relate predominantly to the license granted to Incyte and, therefore, have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company re-assesses the transaction price in each reporting period and when events whose outcomes are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

The Company recognized the $150.0 million allocated to the license when it satisfied its performance obligation and transferred the license to Incyte in October 2017. The $4.0 million allocated to the clinical activities is being recognized over the period from the effective date of the agreement until such time as the clinical activities are transferred to Incyte (which had been substantially completed as of June 30, 2018), using an input method according to research and development costs incurred to date compared to estimated total research and development costs. Prior to the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018, the accounting for this agreement did not materially differ from the accounting under ASC 606. The Company recognized revenue of $0.6 million and $3.1 million related to clinical activities under the Incyte Agreement during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company and Incyte have an agreement for the Company to supply MGA012 for Incyte’s clinical needs. The Company evaluated the agreement under ASC 606 and identified one performance obligation under the agreement - to perform services related to manufacturing the clinical supply of MGA012. The transaction price is based on the costs incurred to develop and manufacture drug product and drug substance, and will be recognized over time as the services are provided, as the performance by the Company does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for the performance completed to date. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recognized revenue of $9.9 million for services performed under this agreement.

Roche

In December 2017, the Company entered into a research collaboration and license agreement with F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. (collectively, Roche) to jointly discover and develop novel bispecific molecules to undisclosed targets (Roche Agreement). During the research term, both companies will leverage their respective platforms, including the Company's DART platform and Roche's CrossMAb and DutaFab technologies to select a bispecific format and lead product candidate. Roche would then further develop and commercialize any such product candidate. Each company will be responsible for their own expenses during the research period.

Under the terms of the Roche Agreement, Roche received rights to use certain of the Company’s intellectual property rights to exploit collaboration compounds and products, and paid the Company an upfront payment of $10.0 million which was received in January 2018. The Company will also be eligible to receive up to $370.0 million in potential milestone payments and royalties on future sales.

The Company evaluated the Roche Agreement under the provisions of ASC 606 and identified the following promises under the agreement: (i) the non-exclusive, non-transferable, non-sublicensable license to the Company's intellectual property and (ii) the performance of certain activities during the research period. The Company determined that the license is capable of being distinct, but is not distinct in the context of the contract because it has limited value to Roche without the research activities required to be performed by the Company. Therefore, the Company concluded that there is one performance obligation under the agreement. The Company determined that the transaction price of the Roche Agreement was $10.0 million. The potential milestone payments are fully constrained and have been excluded from the transaction price. Any consideration related to sales-based royalties will be recognized when the related sales occur as they were determined to relate predominantly to the license granted to Roche and therefore have also been excluded from the transaction price.

The $10.0 million transaction price will be recognized over the expected research period, which is 30 months, using a cost-based input method to measure performance. Prior to the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018, the accounting for this agreement did not materially differ from the accounting under ASC 606. The Company recognized revenue under this agreement of $1.0 million and $2.0 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively. At June 30, 2018, $8.0 million of revenue was deferred under this agreement, $4.0 million of which was current.

Les Laboratoires Servier

In September 2012, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement with Les Laboratoires Servier and Institut de Recherches Servier (collectively, Servier) and granted it exclusive options to obtain three separate exclusive licenses to develop and commercialize DART molecules, consisting of those designated by the Company as flotetuzumab (also known as MGD006 or S80880) and MGD007, as well as a third DART molecule, in all countries other than the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea and India (Servier Agreement). During 2014, Servier exercised its exclusive option to develop and commercialize flotetuzumab, and during 2016 Servier notified the Company that it did not intend to exercise the option for the third DART molecule. Servier retains the option to obtain a license for MGD007.

Upon execution of the agreement, Servier made a nonrefundable payment of $20.0 million to the Company. In addition, if Servier exercises the remaining available options and successfully develops, obtains regulatory approval for, and commercializes a product under each license, the Company will be eligible to receive up to $25.0 million in license grant fees, $53.0 million in clinical milestone payments, $188.0 million in regulatory milestone payments and $420.0 million in sales milestone payments. In addition to these milestones, the Company and Servier will share Phase 2 and Phase 3 development costs. Under this agreement, Servier would be obligated to pay the Company from low double-digit to mid-teen royalties on net product sales in its territories.

The Company evaluated the Servier Agreement under the provisions of ASC 606 and concluded that Servier is a customer prior to the exercise of any of the three options. The Company identified the following material promises under the arrangement for each of the three molecules: (i) a limited evaluation license to conduct activities under the research plan and (ii) research and development services concluding with an option trigger data package. The Servier Agreement also provided exclusive options for an exclusive license to research, develop, manufacture and commercialize each subject molecule. The Company evaluated these options and concluded that the options were not issued at a significant and incremental discount, and therefore do not provide material rights. As such, they are excluded as performance obligations at the outset of the arrangement. The Company determined that each license and the related research and development services were not distinct from one another, as the license has limited value without the performance of the research and development activities. As such, the Company determined that these promises should be combined into a single performance obligation for each molecule, resulting in a total of three performance obligations; one for flotetuzumab, one for MGD007, and one for the third DART molecule.

The Company determined that the $20.0 million upfront payment from Servier constituted the entirety of the consideration to be included in the transaction price as of the outset of the arrangement, and the transaction price was allocated

to the three performance obligations based on their relative standalone selling price. The milestone payments that the Company was eligible to receive prior to the exercise of the options were excluded from the transaction price, as all milestone amounts were fully constrained based on the probability of achievement. Two milestones were achieved in 2014 when the INDs for flotetuzumab and MGD007 were cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Upon achievement of each milestone, the constraint related to the $5.0 million milestone payment was removed and the transaction price was re-assessed. This variable consideration was allocated to each specific performance obligation in accordance with ASC 606.

Revenue associated with each performance obligation is being recognized as the research and development services are provided using an input method according to research and development costs incurred to date compared to estimated total research and development costs. The transfer of control occurs over this time period and, in management's judgment, is the best measure of progress towards satisfying the performance obligation. The full transaction price allocated to flotetuzumab and the third DART molecule was recognized as revenue prior to the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 as the option periods had ended. The development period for MGD007 was estimated to be 75 months, ending in December 2018, therefore the transaction price allocated to MGD007 is being recognized through that date. Upon the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018, the pattern of revenue recognition for the upfront fee and the accounting for the milestones received in 2014 changed, but there was no material impact to revenue recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. The Company recognized revenue of $0.4 million and $0.9 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, related to the MGD007 option. At June 30, 2018, $0.9 million of revenue related to the MGD007 option was deferred, all of which was current.

As discussed above, in 2014, Servier exercised its option to obtain a license to develop and commercialize flotetuzumab in its territories and paid the Company a $15.0 million license grant fee. Upon exercise, the Company's contractual obligations include (i) granting Servier an exclusive license to its intellectual property, (ii) technical, scientific and intellectual property support to the research plan and (iii) participation on an executive committee and a research and development committee. Under the terms of the Servier Agreement, the Company and Servier will share costs incurred to develop flotetuzumab during the license term. Due to the fact that both parties share costs and are exposed to significant risks and rewards dependent on the commercial success of the product, the Company determined that the arrangement is a collaborative arrangement within the scope of ASC 808. The arrangement consists of two components; the license of flotetuzumab and the research and development activities, including committee participation, to support the research plan. Under the provisions of ASC 808, the Company has determined that it will use ASC 606 by analogy to recognize the revenue related to the license. The Company evaluated its performance obligation to provide Servier with an exclusive license to develop and commercialize flotetuzumab and determined that its transaction price is equal to the upfront payment of $15.0 million and Servier consumes the benefits of the license over time as the research and development activities are performed. Therefore, the Company will recognize the transaction price over the development period, using an input method according to research and development costs incurred to date compared to estimated total research and development costs. The additional potential clinical, regulatory and sales milestones are fully constrained and have been excluded from the transaction price.

The research and development activities component of the arrangement is not analogous to ASC 606, therefore the Company will follow its policy to record expense incurred as research and development expense and reimbursements received from Servier will be recognized as an offset to research and development expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss during the development period. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded approximately $1.6 million and $2.8 million, respectively, as an offset to research and development expense under this collaborative arrangement.

The Company recognized revenue of $0.3 million and $0.6 million, respectively, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 related to the flotetuzumab option exercise. At June 30, 2018, $13.2 million of revenue related to the flotetuzumab option exercise was deferred, $1.9 million of which was current. The deferred revenue balance related to the flotetuzumab option exercise as of December 31, 2017, prior to the adoption of ASC 606, was $7.4 million. The adoption of ASC 606 increased that balance by approximately $6.4 million. The adoption of ASC 606 did not have a material impact on revenue recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, however it will increase the revenue to be recognized in the future as the pattern of revenue recognition has changed.

Provention

In May 2018, the Company entered into a License Agreement with Provention Bio, Inc. (Provention), pursuant to which the Company granted Provention exclusive global rights for the purpose of developing and commercializing MGD010 (renamed PRV-3279), a CD32B x CD79B DART molecule being developed for the treatment of autoimmune indications. As partial consideration for the Provention License Agreement, Provention granted the Company a warrant to purchase shares of Provention's common stock at an exercise price of $2.50 per share. The warrant expires on May 7, 2025. If Provention successfully develops, obtains regulatory approval for, and commercializes PRV-3279, the Company will be eligible to receive

up to $65.0 million in development and regulatory milestones and up to $225.0 million in commercial milestones. If commercialized, the Company would be eligible to receive single-digit royalties on net sales of the product. The license agreement may be terminated by either party upon a material breach or bankruptcy of the other party, by Provention without cause upon prior notice to the Company, and by the Company in the event that Provention challenges the validity of any licensed patent under the agreement, but only with respect to the challenged patent.

Also in May 2018, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Provention pursuant to which Provention acquired the Company's interest in teplizumab (renamed PRV-031), a monoclonal antibody being developed for the treatment of type 1 diabetes (Asset Purchase Agreement). As partial consideration for the Asset Purchase Agreement, Provention granted the Company a warrant to purchase shares of Provention's common stock at an exercise price of $2.50 per share. The warrant expires on May 7, 2025. If Provention successfully develops, obtains regulatory approval for, and commercializes PRV-031, the Company will be eligible to receive up to $170.0 million in regulatory milestones and up to $225.0 million in commercial milestones. If commercialized, the Company would be eligible to receive single-digit royalties on net sales of the product. Provention has also agreed to pay third-party obligations, including low single-digit royalties, a portion of which is creditable against royalties payable to the Company, aggregate milestone payments of up to approximately $1.3 million and other consideration, for certain third-party intellectual property under agreements Provention is assuming pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement. Further, Provention is required to pay the Company a low double-digit percentage of certain consideration to the extent it is received in connection with a future grant of rights to PRV-031 by Provention to a third party.

The Company evaluated the Provention License Agreement and Asset Purchase Agreement under the provisions of ASC 606 and determined that they should be accounted for as a single contract and identified two performance obligations within that contract: (i) the license of MGD010 and (ii) the title to teplizumab. The Company determined that the transaction price of the Provention agreements was $6.1 million, based on the Black-Scholes valuation of the warrants to purchase 2,432,688 shares of Provention's common stock. The transaction price was allocated to each performance obligation based on the number of shares of common stock the Company is entitled to purchase under each warrant. The potential development and regulatory milestone payments are fully constrained until the Company concludes that achievement of the milestone is probable and that recognition of revenue related to the milestone will not result in a significant reversal in amounts recognized in future periods, and as such have been excluded from the transaction price. Any consideration related to sales-based milestones and royalties will be recognized when the related sales occur, therefore they have also been excluded from the transaction price. The Company re-assesses the transaction price in each reporting period and when events whose outcomes are resolved or other changes in circumstances occur.

The Company recognized revenue of $6.1 million when it satisfied its performance obligations and transferred the MGD010 license and teplizumab assets to Provention during the three months ended June 30, 2018. The warrants are reported in other assets on the balance sheet at June 30, 2018, and there was no material change in the valuation of the warrants from May 2018 through that date.

NIAID Contract

The Company entered into a contract with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), effective as of September 15, 2015, to perform product development and to advance up to two DART molecules, including MGD014. Under this contract, the Company will develop these product candidates for Phase 1/2 clinical trials as therapeutic agents, in combination with latency reversing treatments, to deplete cells infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. NIAID does not receive goods or services from the Company under this contract, therefore the Company does not consider NIAID to be a customer and concluded this contract is outside the scope of Topic 606.

This contract includes a base period of up to $7.5 million to support development of MGD014 through IND application submission with the FDA, as well as up to $17.0 million in additional development funding via NIAID options. Should NIAID fully exercise such options, the Company could receive total payments of up to $24.5 million. The total potential period of performance under the award is from September 15, 2015 through September 14, 2022. In 2017, NIAID exercised the first option in the amount of up to $10.8 million. The Company recognized $0.2 million and $0.4 million in revenue under this contract during the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company recognized $0.4 million and $1.0 million in revenue under this contract during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

6. Stock-Based Compensation

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In May 2017, the Company's stockholders approved the 2016 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the 2016 ESPP). The 2016 ESPP is structured as a qualified employee stock purchase plan under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,

as amended, and is not subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The Company reserved 800,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2016 ESPP. The 2016 ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 10% of their eligible compensation, subject to any plan limitations. The 2016 ESPP provides for six-month offering periods ending on May 31 and November 30 of each year. At the end of each offering period, employees are able to purchase shares at 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the last day of the offering period. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, 20,231 shares of common stock were purchased under the 2016 ESPP for net proceeds to the Company of approximately $0.5 million.

Employee Stock Option Plans

Effective February 2003, the Company implemented the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan (2003 Plan), and it was amended and approved by the Company's stockholders in 2005. The 2003 Plan originally allowed for the grant of awards in respect of an aggregate of 2,051,644 shares of the Company's common stock. Between 2006 and 2012, the maximum number of shares of common stock authorized to be issued by the Company under the 2003 Plan was increased to 4,336,730. Stock options granted under the 2003 Plan may be either incentive stock options as defined by the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), or non-qualified stock options.

In 2013, the 2003 Plan was terminated, and no further awards may be issued under the plan. Any shares of common stock subject to awards under the 2003 Plan that expire, terminate, or are otherwise surrendered, canceled, forfeited or repurchased without having been fully exercised, or resulting in any common stock being issued, will become available for issuance under the Company's 2013 Stock Incentive Plan (2013 Plan), up to a specified number of shares. As of June 30, 2018 there were options to purchase an aggregate of 840,281 shares of common stock outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of $1.92 per share under the 2003 Plan.

Under the provisions of the 2013 Plan, the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance will automatically increase on January 1 of each year from January 1, 2014 through and including January 1, 2023, by the lesser of (a) 1,960,168 shares, (b) 4.0% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31 of the preceding calendar year, or (c) the number of shares of common stock determined by the Board of Directors. During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the maximum number of shares of common stock authorized to be issued by the Company under the 2013 Plan was increased to 8,244,131. As of June 30, 2018, there were options to purchase an aggregate of 4,527,473 shares of common stock outstanding at a weighted average exercise price of $25.66 per share under the 2013 Plan.

The following table shows stock-based compensation expense for stock options, RSUs and ESPP (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Research and development	$ 1,989	$ 1,833	$ 3,689	$ 3,506
General and administrative	2,174	1,769	3,906	3,557
Total stock-based compensation expense	$ 4,163	$ 3,602	$ 7,595	$ 7,063

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the assumptions in the following table for options issued during the period indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	67.8% - 72.2%	66.7% - 67.7%
Risk-free interest rate	2.4% - 3.1%	2.0% - 2.3%
Expected term	6.25 years	6.25 years

The following table summarizes stock option and restricted stock unit (RSU) activity during the six months ended June 30, 2018:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	4,504,642	$ 19.79	7.0	
Granted	1,163,517	27.78		
Exercised	(185,773)	5.35		
Forfeited or expired	(114,632)	(23.50)		
Outstanding, June 30, 2018	5,367,754	21.94	7.2	$ 18,118
As of June 30, 2018:				
Exercisable	3,108,933	18.99	5.9	17,733
Vested and expected to vest	5,141,748	21.75	7.1	18,081

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was $18.29. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $3.7 million, and the total cash received for options exercised was approximately $0.7 million. The total fair value of shares vested in the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $6.3 million. As of June 30, 2018, the total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options, net of related forfeiture estimates, was approximately $31.7 million, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.8 years.

7. Net Loss Per Share

Basic loss per common share is determined by dividing loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without consideration of common stock equivalents. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common stock equivalents outstanding for the period. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of the Company's stock option grants. 5,367,754 stock options (common stock equivalents) were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. 4,621,008 stock options were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Basic and diluted loss per common share is computed as follows (in thousands except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Numerator:				
Net loss used for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	$ (43,244)	$ (40,654)	$ (92,780)	$ (78,310)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	42,153,813	35,784,804	39,559,599	35,373,799
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and restricted stock units	—	—	—	—
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	42,153,813	35,784,804	39,559,599	35,373,799
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (1.03)	$ (1.14)	$ (2.35)	$ (2.21)

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which have been prepared by us in accordance with GAAP, for interim periods and with Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with these unaudited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto as well as in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company focused on discovering and developing innovative antibody-based therapeutics to modulate the human immune response for the treatment of cancer. We currently have a pipeline of product candidates in human clinical testing that have been created primarily using our proprietary technology platforms, which also have broad applicability across other therapeutic domains. We believe our programs have the potential to have a meaningful effect on treating patients' unmet medical needs as monotherapy or, in some cases, in combination with other therapeutic agents.

We commenced active operations in 2000, and have since devoted substantially all of our resources to staffing our company, developing our technology platforms, identifying potential product candidates, undertaking preclinical studies, conducting clinical trials, developing collaborations, business planning and raising capital. We have not generated any revenues from the sale of any products to date. We have financed our operations primarily through the public and private offerings of our securities, collaborations with other biopharmaceutical companies, and government grants and contracts. Although it is difficult to predict our funding requirements, based upon our current operating plan, we anticipate that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of June 30, 2018, as well as collaboration payments we anticipate receiving, should enable us to fund our operations into mid-2020, assuming our programs and collaborations advance as currently contemplated.

We have incurred significant losses since our inception and we have an accumulated deficit of approximately $411.6 million as of June 30, 2018. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future and we expect that over the next several years our deficit will increase as we increase our expenditures in research and development in connection with our ongoing activities with several clinical trials for our product candidates.

Strategic Collaborations

We pursue a balanced approach between developing product candidates ourselves and developing other product candidates with our collaborators. Under our strategic collaborations to date, we have received significant non-dilutive funding and continue to have rights to additional funding upon completion of certain research, achievement of key product development milestones and royalties and other payments upon the commercial sale of products. Currently, our most significant strategic collaborations include the following:

- *Incyte.* In October 2017, we entered into an exclusive global collaboration and license agreement with Incyte Corporation (Incyte) for MGA012 (also known as INCMGA0012), an investigational monoclonal antibody that inhibits programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1). Incyte has obtained exclusive worldwide rights for the development and commercialization of MGA012 in all indications, while we retain the right to develop our pipeline assets in combination with MGA012. The transaction closed in the fourth quarter of 2017 and we received a $150.0 million upfront payment from Incyte upon the closing.

  Under the terms of the collaboration, Incyte will lead global development of MGA012. Assuming successful development and commercialization by Incyte, we could receive up to approximately $420.0 million in development and regulatory milestones, and up to $330.0 million in commercial milestones. If commercialized, we would be eligible to receive tiered royalties of 15% to 24% on any global net sales and we have the option to co-promote with Incyte. We retain the right to develop our pipeline assets in combination with MGA012, with Incyte commercializing MGA012 and MacroGenics commercializing our asset(s), if any such potential combinations are approved. In addition, we retain the right to manufacture a portion of both companies' global clinical and commercial supply needs of MGA012 subject to a separate development manufacturing and clinical supply agreement, through utilization of our existing facility as well as our commercial-scale GMP facility, which is expected to be fully operational in 2018.

- *Servier.* In September 2012, we entered into an agreement with Les Laboratoires Servier and Institut de Recherches Servier (Servier) to develop and commercialize three DART® molecules in all countries other than

the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea and India. We received a $20.0 million upfront option fee. In addition, we will be eligible to receive up to approximately $700 million in additional license fees and clinical, development, regulatory and sales milestone payments if Servier exercises its remaining options and successfully develops, obtains regulatory approval for, and commercializes a product under each license. Additionally, assuming exercise of its options, Servier may share Phase 2 and Phase 3 development costs and would be obligated to pay us low double-digit to mid-teen royalties on product sales in its territories.

In February 2014, Servier exercised its option to develop and commercialize flotetuzumab, for which we received a $15.0 million license option fee. We also received two $5.0 million milestone payments from Servier in 2014 in connection with the IND applications for flotetuzumab and MGD007 clearing the 30-day review period by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). As of December 31, 2017, Servier still retains an option to obtain a license for MGD007, but Servier has notified us that they have terminated their rights to license the third DART molecule.

In addition, we have sought to complement our internal expertise and capabilities with collaborators that may help us advance our programs. For example, in December 2017, we entered into a research collaboration and license agreement with F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd. and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. (collectively, Roche) to jointly discover and develop novel bispecific molecules to undisclosed targets. During the research term, both companies will leverage their respective platforms, including our DART platform and Roche's CrossMAb and DutaFab technologies, to select a bispecific format and lead product candidate. Roche would then further develop and commercialize any such product candidate.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Our critical accounting policies are those policies which require the most significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. A summary of our critical accounting policies is presented in Part II, Item 7, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. Except as described in Note 1 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to changes in our revenue recognition policy related to our adoption of the requirements of ASC 606, there have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Results of Operations

Revenue

The following represents a comparison of our revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2018	2017		
	(dollars in millions)			
Revenue from collaborative and other agreements	$ 18.5	$ 1.1	$ 17.4	1591 %
Revenue from government agreements	0.3	0.6	(0.3)	(50)%
Total revenue	**$ 18.8**	**$ 1.7**	**$ 17.1**	**1012 %**

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2018	2017		
	(dollars in millions)			
Revenue from collaborative and other agreements	$ 23.0	$ 2.3	$ 20.7	863 %
Revenue from government agreements	0.5	1.4	(0.9)	(64)%
Total revenue	**$ 23.5**	**$ 3.7**	**$ 19.8**	**521 %**

Collaboration revenue increased by $17.4 million and $20.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, primarily due to revenue recognized under the Incyte MGA012 agreements, the Roche agreement and the Provention agreement.

Revenue from government agreements decreased by $0.3 million and $0.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, primarily due to less costs incurred under the NIAID cost plus fixed fee contract.

Research and Development Expense

The following represents a comparison of our research and development expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2018	2017		
	(dollars in millions)			
Margetuximab	$ 21.9	$ 10.4	$ 11.5	111 %
Enoblituzumab	4.0	5.1	(1.1)	(22)%
Flotetuzumab	6.1	0.9	5.2	578 %
MGA012	3.5	3.1	0.4	13 %
MGD013	2.0	1.6	0.4	25 %
Orlotamab (formerly MGD009)	2.6	0.8	1.8	225 %
MGC018	2.2	2.4	(0.2)	(8)%
MGD007	2.0	1.7	0.3	18 %
Preclinical immune checkpoint programs	2.8	3.5	(0.7)	(20)%
Other preclinical and clinical programs, collectively	4.9	5.0	(0.1)	(2)%
Total research and development expense	**$ 52.0**	**$ 34.5**	**$ 17.5**	**51 %**

Our research and development expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased by $17.5 million compared to the three months ended June 30, 2017 primarily due to the continued enrollment in our two margetuximab studies and our flotetuzumab clinical trial, and increased headcount to support manufacturing and development activities.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase/(Decrease)	
	2018	2017		
	(dollars in millions)			
Margetuximab	$ 40.4	$ 21.1	$ 19.3	91 %
Enoblituzumab	8.8	9.0	(0.2)	(2)%
Flotetuzumab	8.2	1.9	6.3	332 %
MGA012	11.0	5.5	5.5	100 %
MGD013	3.2	3.5	(0.3)	(9)%
Orlotamab (formerly MGD009)	4.8	1.9	2.9	153 %
MGC018	3.8	5.6	(1.8)	(32)%
MGD007	3.9	2.9	1.0	34 %
Preclinical immune checkpoint programs	5.1	6.5	(1.4)	(22)%
Other preclinical and clinical programs, collectively	8.5	9.4	(0.9)	(10)%
Total research and development expense	**$ 97.7**	**$ 67.3**	**$ 30.4**	**45 %**

Our research and development expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased by $30.4 million compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017, primarily due to the continued enrollment in our two margetuximab studies and our flotetuzumab clinical trial, and increased headcount to support manufacturing and development activities. We also incurred costs related to the initiation of two combination studies of MGA012 during the six months ended June 30, 2018, partially offset by reduced costs related to the MGA012 monotherapy study which was transferred to Incyte during the period.

General and Administrative Expense

The following represents a comparison of our general and administrative expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase	
	2018	2017		
		(dollars in millions)		
General and administrative expense	$ 11.1	$ 8.4	$ 2.7	32%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase	
	2018	2017		
		(dollars in millions)		
General and administrative expense	$ 20.4	$ 15.8	$ 4.6	29%

General and administrative expense increased for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 primarily due to consulting and other costs incurred related to the implementation of our new enterprise resource planning (ERP) system and increased patent expenses.

Other Income

Other income increased by $0.6 million and $0.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, due to an increase in interest income earned on investments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically financed our operations primarily through public and private offerings of equity, upfront fees, milestone payments and license option fees from collaborators and reimbursement through government grants and contracts. As of June 30, 2018, we had $300.9 million in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. In addition to our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, we are eligible to receive additional reimbursement from our collaborators, including under various government grants or contracts, for certain research and development services rendered, additional milestone payments and opt-in payments. However, our ability to receive these milestone payments is dependent upon our ability to successfully complete specified research and development activities and is therefore uncertain at this time.

Funding Requirements

We have not generated any revenue from product sales to date and do not expect to do so until such time as we obtain regulatory approval of and commercialize one or more of our product candidates. As we are currently in the clinical trial stage of development, it will be some time before we expect to achieve this and it is uncertain that we ever will. We expect that we will continue to increase our operating expenses in connection with ongoing as well as additional clinical trials and preclinical development of product candidates in our pipeline. We expect to continue our collaboration arrangements and will look for additional collaboration opportunities. We also expect to continue our efforts to pursue additional grants and contracts from the U.S. government in order to further our research and development. Although it is difficult to predict our funding requirements, based upon our current operating plan, we anticipate that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of June 30, 2018, as well as collaboration payments we anticipate receiving, should enable us to fund our operations into mid-2020, assuming our programs and collaborations advance as currently contemplated.

Cash Flows

The following table represents a summary of our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	**2017**
	(dollars in millions)	
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	$ (89.0)	$ (66.1)
Investing activities	11.6	64.8
Financing activities	104.4	33.8
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 27.0**	**$ 32.5**

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities reflects, among other things, the amounts used to run our clinical trials and preclinical activities. The increase in net cash used in operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to increased clinical trial activities, purchases of materials for our new manufacturing suite and increased headcount to support manufacturing and development activities. These increases in expenses were partially offset by the receipt of the $10.0 million upfront payment from Roche during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018 is primarily due to maturities of marketable securities partially offset by purchases of marketable securities and making significant leasehold improvements to our facilities, including the build-out of our manufacturing suite at our headquarters location. Net cash provided by investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2017 is primarily due to maturities of marketable securities partially offset by purchases of marketable securities.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is primarily due to the cash proceeds from our underwritten public offering which closed in April 2018. Net cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is primarily due to the cash proceeds from our registered direct offering and at the market offering. For all periods presented, financing activities also include proceeds from stock option exercises and our employee stock purchase plan.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary objective when considering our investment activities is to preserve capital in order to fund our operations. We also seek to maximize income from our investments without assuming significant risk. Our current investment policy is to invest principally in deposits and securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies, Government Sponsored Enterprise agency debt obligations, corporate debt obligations and money market instruments. As of June 30, 2018, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of $300.9 million. Our primary exposure to market risk is related to changes in interest rates. Due to the short-term maturities of our cash equivalents and marketable securities and the low risk profile of our marketable securities, an immediate 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material effect on the fair market value of our cash equivalents and marketable securities. We have the ability to hold our marketable securities until maturity, and we therefore do not expect a change in market interest rates to affect our operating results or cash flows to any significant degree.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2018. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed with the SEC (such as this Form 10-Q) has been appropriately recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on their evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2018, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control

We are engaged in a phased implementation of a new ERP system, which will replace or enhance certain internal financial, operating and other systems that are critical to our business operations. Effective January 1, 2018 we completed the implementation of certain functional areas of the ERP implementation project that affect the processes that constitute our internal control over financial reporting and this initial deployment will require testing for effectiveness throughout 2018. The second phase of the implementation was completed in July 2018. Management has taken steps to ensure that appropriate controls are designed and implemented as each functional area of the new ERP system is enacted.

With the exception of the ERP implementation described above, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first half of 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially effect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our material risk factors are disclosed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2017

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

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.

MACROGENICS, INC.

BY: /s/ Scott Koenig

Scott Koenig, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

BY: /s/ James Karrels

James Karrels
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: August 7, 2018

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Page Number	
31.1		Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer
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EXHIBIT 31.1

I, Scott Koenig, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 of MacroGenics, 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 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 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.

/s/ Scott Koenig
Scott Koenig, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: August 7, 2018

EXHIBIT 31.2

I, James Karrels, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 of MacroGenics, 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 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 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.

/s/ James Karrels
James Karrels
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: August 7, 2018

EXHIBIT 32.1

Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
(Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

I, Scott Koenig, President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) of MacroGenics, Inc. (the Registrant), certify, to the best of my knowledge, based upon a review of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 of the Registrant (the Report), that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

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

/s/ Scott Koenig
Name: Scott Koenig, M.D., Ph.D.
Date: August 7, 2018

EXHIBIT 32.2

Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
(Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

I, James Karrels, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) of MacroGenics, Inc. (the Registrant), certify, to the best of my knowledge, based upon a review of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 of the Registrant (the Report), that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

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

/s/ James Karrels
Name: James Karrels
Date: August 7, 2018