

GLU MOBILE INC
Form S-3/A
November 04, 2014
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2014

Registration No. 333-198816

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

AMENDMENT No. 1
TO
FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GLU MOBILE INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
500 Howard Street, Suite 300

91-2143667
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

San Francisco, California 94105

(415) 800-6100

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

Niccolo M. de Masi

President, Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chairman of the Board

Glu Mobile Inc.

500 Howard Street, Suite 300

San Francisco, California 94105

(415) 800-6100

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

Copies to:

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Vice President and General Counsel

Glu Mobile Inc.

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San Francisco, CA 94105

David A. Bell, Esq.

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Silicon Valley Center

801 California Street

Mountain View, CA 94041

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after this registration statement becomes effective.

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

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

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

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

If this form is a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

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

Large Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

PROSPECTUS (Subject To Completion)

Issued November 4, 2014

9,982,886 shares of

Common Stock

This prospectus relates solely to the resale or other disposition by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus of a total of up to 9,982,886 shares of our common stock, comprised of (1) up to an aggregate of 7,843,696 shares of our common stock issued to Cie Digital Labs, LLC, or CDL, in connection with our acquisition of Cie Games, Inc., which were subsequently distributed by CDL to the holders of equity interests of CDL, and (2) up to 2,139,190 additional shares of our common stock that may be issued to CDL but that are being held back by us until February 20, 2016 subject to reduction in the event of a potential working capital adjustment and potential indemnification claims.

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of our common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. See Plan of Distribution for additional information.

We are not offering any shares of common stock for sale under this prospectus, and we will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the shares of common stock offered hereby.

In addition to the shares covered under this prospectus, our securities are currently also subject to ongoing public distribution pursuant to (i) a prospectus covering the resale of up to 13,495,000 shares of our common stock and up to 6,747,500 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants, which securities were issued by us in a private placement transaction that we completed in August 2010 (pursuant to the registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-169131), (ii) a prospectus covering the resale of up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock that we issued in connection with our acquisition of Blammo Games Inc. that we completed in August 2011 (pursuant to the registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-176327), (iii) a prospectus covering the resale of an aggregate of up to 11,407,934 shares of our common stock that may be issuable in connection with our acquisition of Griptonite, Inc. that we completed in August 2011 (pursuant to the registration statement on Form S-3, Registration

No. 333-176325) and (iv) a prospectus covering the resale of up to 3,333,333 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of a warrant we issued to MGM Interactive Inc. (pursuant to the registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-190545). In addition, we also have an effective universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-195590) on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to which we may offer shares of our common or preferred stock, debt securities, warrants to purchase our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, subscription rights to purchase our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities, and/or units consisting of some or all of these securities with an initial aggregate offering price of up to \$150,000,000, of which we utilized \$34,500,000 in an underwritten offering of our common stock in May 2014 and under which \$115,500,000 remains available for future utilization.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol GLUU. On November 3, 2014, the last reported sales price for our common stock was \$3.99 per share.

Investing in our securities involves various risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 3 and the risk factors incorporated by reference into this prospectus as described in that section before investing in our securities.

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

, 2014

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, the selling stockholders or their respective successors may from time to time sell the shares of our common stock described in this prospectus in one or more offerings.

You should read this prospectus and the information and documents we have incorporated by reference into the prospectus carefully because these documents contain important information you should consider when making your investment decision. See [Incorporation of Documents by Reference](#) and [Where You Can Find Additional Information](#).

You should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus and the information and documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We have not, and the selling stockholders have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and the selling stockholders are not soliciting offers to buy these securities, in any state where the offer or sale of these securities is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of shares of common stock. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus, or that the information contained in any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document incorporated by reference, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of a security.

This prospectus and the information incorporated herein by reference include trademarks, service marks and trade names owned by us or others. All trademarks, service marks and trade names included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus, any applicable prospectus supplement or any related free writing prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary may not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in our securities. You should carefully read the entire prospectus, including the information included in the Risk Factors section and our consolidated financial statements and related notes to our consolidated financial statements and other information incorporated by reference into this prospectus, as well as the exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, before making an investment decision.

GLU MOBILE INC.

Glu Mobile develops and publishes a portfolio of games designed to appeal to a broad cross section of the users of smartphones and tablet devices who purchase our games through direct-to-consumer digital storefronts, such as the Apple App Store, Google Play Store, Amazon Appstore and others. We primarily create games based on our own brands, including *Big Time Gangsta*, *Blood & Glory*, *Contract Killer*, *Contract Killer: Zombies*, *Deer Hunter*, *Diner Dash*, *Eternity Warriors*, *Frontline Commando*, *Gun Bros*, *Heroes of Destiny*, *Racing Rivals*, *Samurai vs. Zombies Defense*, *Stardom* and *Tap Sports Baseball*. We also create games based on third-party licensed brands, including *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood*, *Robocop: The Official Game* and *Hercules: The Official Game*, and intend to release games based on the *James Bond* and *Terminator* motion picture franchises. We are headquartered in San Francisco, California, with major U.S. offices outside Seattle and in Long Beach and international locations in Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea and Russia.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Nevada in May 2001 as Cyent Studios, Inc. and changed our name to Sorrent, Inc. later that year. In November 2001, we incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary in California, and, in December 2001, we merged the Nevada corporation into this California subsidiary to form Sorrent, Inc., a California corporation. In May 2005, we changed our name to Glu Mobile Inc. In March 2007, we reincorporated in Delaware and implemented a 3-for-1 reverse split of our common stock and convertible preferred stock. Our principal executive offices are located at 500 Howard Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California 94105, and our telephone number is (415) 800-6100. Our website address is www.glu.com. The information found on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of this prospectus.

Except where the context requires otherwise, in this prospectus Company, Glu, Glu Mobile, Registrant, we, us refer to Glu Mobile Inc., and where appropriate, its subsidiaries.

Recent Acquisition

On August 20, 2014, we completed our acquisition of Cie Games, Inc., or Cie Games, formerly a majority owned subsidiary of Cie Digital Labs, LLC, or CDL, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, or the Merger Agreement, by and among Glu, CDL, Cie Games, Cardinals Acquisition Merger Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Glu, Cardinals Acquisition Merger LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Glu, and Shareholder Representative Services, LLC, as representative of the stockholders and the holders of equity interests of CDL, or the Members. We refer to the acquisition of Cie Games pursuant to the Merger Agreement as the Merger. Cie Games, which is based in Long Beach, California, develops and publishes racing genre games for purchase through direct-to-consumer digital storefronts.

As part of the consideration paid to CDL in the Merger, we issued a total of 9,982,886 shares of our common stock. We delivered 7,843,696 of these shares to CDL upon the closing of the Merger, or the Closing Shares, and are holding

back 2,139,190 of these shares until February 20, 2016 to satisfy a potential working capital adjustment and potential indemnification claims. The Closing Shares were subsequently distributed by CDL to the Members, who, together with CDL, are the selling stockholders under this prospectus.

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Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, we agreed to file a shelf registration statement with the SEC within 30 days after the closing of the Merger to register all of the shares of our common stock issued under the Merger Agreement. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part has been filed to satisfy this obligation. We have agreed to keep the registration effective until the earlier of (i) the second anniversary of the date that the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is first declared effective by the SEC or (ii) such time as all of the shares covered by this prospectus have been sold.

In connection with the Merger Agreement, we also entered into Voting Agreements (the "Voting Agreements") with each of CDL and the following Members: Justin Choi, Dennis Suggs and Signia Ventures, LLC. The Voting Agreements provide that each stockholder agrees to vote its shares of our common stock at any annual or special meeting of our stockholders in accordance with the recommendation of our Board of Directors on the following matters: (1) election of directors to our Board of Directors, (2) proposals relating to our equity plans, including, but not limited to, adopting new plans, increasing the number of shares reserved under such plans or amending the terms of such plans, or any other executive compensation matters, and (3) proposals relating to anti-takeover measures, including stockholder rights plans. The Voting Agreements would not apply to any purchaser of shares sold by CDL or any of the other selling stockholders through a broker transaction pursuant to this prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock covered hereby: 9,982,886 shares

Common stock to be outstanding assuming all 106,948,765 shares (1) of the shares covered hereby are sold:

NASDAQ Global Market symbol: GLUU

Use of Proceeds: We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus.

Risk factors: See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 3 and the other information included in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should consider before making an investment decision.

(1) The number of shares of common stock shown to be outstanding is based on the number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of October 31, 2014 and excludes:

warrants exercisable to purchase up to 3,616,867 shares of our common stock;

7,584,335 shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options;

5,231,658 shares issuable upon the vesting of outstanding restricted stock unit awards that settle in shares of our common stock; and

2,326,662 shares reserved for issuance under our 2007 Equity Incentive Plan, our 2008 Equity Inducement Plan and our 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The number of shares reserved for issuance under our 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan will increase automatically on the first day of each January through January 1, 2015 by the number of shares equal to 1% of our total outstanding shares as of the immediately preceding December 31st. Our Board of Directors or Compensation Committee may reduce the amount of the increase in any particular year.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this prospectus and the information incorporated by reference into this prospectus, before deciding to invest in our securities. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face. There may be additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material that may harm our business and financial performance. Because of the risks and uncertainties discussed below, as well as other variables affecting our operating results, past financial performance should not be considered as a reliable indicator of future performance and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods. If any of the following risks occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the market price of our common stock and the value of our other securities could decline and you could lose part or even all of your investment.

Risks Relating To Our Business

We have a history of net losses, may incur substantial net losses in the future and may not achieve profitability.

We have incurred significant losses since inception, including a net loss of \$20.5 million in 2012, a net loss of \$19.9 million in 2013 and a net loss of \$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014. As of June 30, 2014, we had an accumulated deficit of \$255.8 million. We expect our costs in 2014 to increase in absolute dollars over 2013 levels as we implement additional initiatives designed to increase revenues, such as developing games with greater complexity and higher production values, making investments related to our continued transition to becoming a games-as-a-service, or GaaS, company, increasing the amount we spend in acquiring new players and otherwise marketing our new titles (which costs are expected to increase over last year, particularly since advertising costs in our industry have generally been rising), and paying upfront license fees or minimum guarantees to secure licenses to third-party intellectual property. If our revenues do not increase to offset these additional expenses, if we experience unexpected increases in operating expenses or if we are required to take additional charges related to impairments or restructurings, we will continue to incur losses and will not become profitable on a sustained basis. If we are unable to significantly increase our revenues or reduce our expenses, it will continue to negatively affect our operating results and our ability to achieve and sustain profitability.

We have a relatively new and evolving business model.

In early 2010, we changed our business model to focus on becoming a leading developer and publisher of free-to-play games for smartphones, tablets and other next-generation platforms. Free-to-play games are games that a player can download and play for free, but which allow players to access a variety of additional content and features for a fee and to engage with various advertisements and offers that generate revenues for us. We launched our first free-to-play titles in the fourth quarter of 2010, so we have a relatively short history operating under this business model. This limits the experience upon which we can draw when making operating decisions. In addition, part of our strategy is to continue transitioning towards becoming a GaaS company, and we may not successfully execute this transition. Our efforts to develop free-to-play games and transition towards becoming a GaaS company may prove unsuccessful or, even if successful, it may take more time than we anticipate to achieve significant revenues because, among other reasons:

we may have difficulty optimizing the monetization of our games due to our relatively limited experience creating games that include micro-transaction capabilities, advertising and offers, as well as our limited experience in offering the features that are often associated with free-to-play games published by GaaS companies, such as tournaments, live events and more frequent content updates;

we intend to continue to develop the majority of our games based upon our own intellectual property, rather than well-known licensed brands, and we may encounter difficulties in generating sufficient

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consumer interest in and downloads of our games, particularly since we have had relatively limited success generating significant revenues from games based on our own intellectual property;

many well-funded public and private companies have released, or plan to release, free-to-play games, including those provided under the GaaS model, and this competition will make it more difficult for us to differentiate our games and derive significant revenues from them;

free-to-play games, including those delivered as a service, have a relatively limited history, and it is unclear how popular this style of game will become or remain or its revenue potential;

our free-to-play strategy assumes that a large number of players will download our games because they are free and that we will then be able to effectively monetize the games; however, players may not widely download our games for a variety of reasons, including poor consumer reviews or other negative publicity, ineffective or insufficient marketing efforts, lack of sufficient community features, lack of prominent storefront featuring and the relatively large file size of some of our games our thick-client games often utilize a significant amount of the available memory on a user's device, and due to the inherent limitations of the smartphone platforms and telecommunications networks, which at best only allow applications that are less than 100 megabytes to be downloaded over a carrier's wireless network, players must download one of our thick-client games either via a wireless Internet (wifi) connection or initially to their computer and then side-loaded to their device;

even if our games are widely downloaded, we may fail to retain users or optimize the monetization of these games for a variety of reasons, including poor game design or quality, lack of community features, gameplay issues such as game unavailability, long load times or an unexpected termination of the game due to data server or other technical issues, or our failure to effectively respond and adapt to changing user preferences through game updates;

we may have difficulty hiring the additional monetization, live operations, server technology, user experience and product management personnel that we require to support our continued transition to becoming a GaaS company, or may face difficulties in developing our GaaS technology platform and incorporating it into our products;

we will depend on the proper and continued functioning of our own servers and third-party infrastructure to operate our connected games that are delivered as a service;

the billing and provisioning capabilities of some smartphones and tablets are currently not optimized to enable users to purchase games or make in-app purchases, which make it difficult for users of these devices to purchase our games or make in-app purchases and could reduce our addressable market, at least in the short term; and

the Federal Trade Commission has indicated that it intends to review issues related to in-app purchases, particularly with respect to games that are marketed primarily to minors (for example, the FTC reached a settlement with Apple in January 2014 and with Google in September 2014 on this issue), and the commission might issue rules significantly restricting or even prohibiting in-app purchases or name us as a defendant in a future class-action lawsuit.

If we do not achieve a sufficient return on our investment with respect to our free-to-play business model, it will negatively affect our operating results and may require us to formulate a new business strategy.

We rely on a very small portion of our total players for nearly all of our revenues that we derive from in-app purchases.

Since our free-to-play games can be downloaded and played for free, we have succeeded in generating a significant number of game installations and significant user-base growth. However, we rely on a very small portion of our total players for nearly all of our revenues derived from in-app purchases (as opposed to advertisements and incentivized offers). Since the launch of our first free-to-play titles in the fourth quarter of

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2010, the percentage of unique paying players for our largest revenue-generating free-to-play games has typically been less than 1%, when measured as the number of unique paying users on a given day divided by the number of unique users on that day. To significantly increase our revenues, we must increase the number of players who convert into a paying player by making in-app purchases, increase the amount that our paying players spend in our games and/or increase the length of time our players generally play our games. We have to date encountered difficulties with game monetization (for example, developing a sufficient quantity and variety of virtual goods to enable a relatively large scale of in-app purchases by an individual user). We might not succeed in our efforts to increase the monetization rates of our users, particularly if we do not succeed in our transition to becoming a GaaS company. If we are unable to convert non-paying players into paying players, if we are unable to retain our paying players or if the average amount of revenues that we generate from our players does not increase or declines, our business may not grow, our financial results will suffer, and our stock price may decline.

We derive the majority of our revenues from Apple's App Store and the Google Play Store, and if we are unable to maintain a good relationship with each of Apple and Google or if either of these storefronts were unavailable for any prolonged period of time, our business will suffer.

The majority of our smartphone revenues is derived from Apple's iOS platform, which accounted for 59.1% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 compared with 58.8% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013. We generated the majority of these iOS-related revenues from the Apple App Store, which represented 47.2% and 50.4% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, with the significant majority of such revenues derived from in-app purchases. We generated the balance of our iOS-related revenues from offers and advertisements in games distributed on the Apple App Store and, to a far lesser extent, sales of premium games. In addition, we derived approximately 37.0% and 28.6% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, from the Android platform. We generated the majority of our Android-related revenues from the Google Play Store, which represented 25.7% and 18.7% of our total revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, with the significant majority of such revenues derived from in-app purchases. We believe that we have good relationships with each of Apple and Google, which has contributed to the majority of our games released in 2013 and the first six months of 2014 being featured on their storefronts when they were commercially released. If we do not continue to receive prominent featuring, users may find it more difficult to discover our games and we may not generate significant revenues from them. We may also be required to spend significantly more on marketing campaigns to generate substantial revenues on these platforms. In addition, currently neither Apple nor Google charges a publisher when it features one of their apps. If either Apple or Google were to charge publishers to feature an app, it could cause our marketing expenses to increase considerably. Accordingly, any change or deterioration in our relationship with Apple or Google could materially harm our business and likely cause our stock price to decline.

We also rely on the continued functioning of the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store. In the past these digital storefronts have been unavailable for short periods of time or experienced issues with their in-app purchasing functionality. If either of these events recurs on a prolonged basis or other similar issues arise that impact our ability to generate revenues from these storefronts, it would have a material adverse effect on our revenues and operating results. In addition, if these storefront operators fail to provide high levels of service, our players' ability to access our games may be interrupted or players may not receive the virtual currency or goods for which they have paid, which may adversely affect our brand.

The operators of digital storefronts on which we publish our free-to-play games and the advertising channels through which we acquire some of our players in many cases have the unilateral ability to change and interpret the terms of our and others' contracts with them.

We distribute our free-to-play games through direct-to-consumer digital storefronts, for which the distribution terms and conditions are often click through agreements that we are not able to negotiate with the storefront operator. For example, we are subject to each of Apple's and Google's standard click-through terms

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and conditions for application developers, which govern the promotion, distribution and operation of apps, including our games, on their storefronts. Each of Apple and Google can unilaterally change its standard terms and conditions with no prior notice to us. In addition, the agreement terms can be vague and subject to changing interpretations by the storefront operator. Further, these storefront operators typically have the right to prohibit a developer from distributing its applications on its storefront if the developer violates its standard terms and conditions. For example, in the second quarter of 2011, Apple began prohibiting certain types of virtual currency-incented advertising offers in games sold on the Apple App Store. These offers accounted for approximately one-third of our smartphone revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2011, and our inability to subsequently use such offers negatively impacted our smartphone revenues thereafter. In addition, Apple informed us early in the fourth quarter of 2012 that we could no longer include links to Tapjoy's HTML5 website in our games, which has since negatively impacted our ability to generate revenue through incented offers. Most recently, in the second quarter of 2014, Apple changed its game rating methodology which has resulted in all of our games that include gun violence receiving a 17+ rating, which could potentially negatively impact the number of people playing these shooter games and the revenues we generate from these games. In addition, during the second quarter of 2014, there were reports that Apple was considering prohibiting certain types of virtual currency-incented video advertising in games sold on the Apple App Store. These incented video advertisements generate a meaningful percentage of our overall smartphone revenues, and any prohibition of these advertisements would have had a negative impact on our smartphone revenues. If Apple or Google, or any other key storefront operator, determines that we or one of our key vendors are violating its standard terms and conditions, by a new interpretation or otherwise or prohibits us from distributing our games on its storefront, it would materially harm our business and likely cause our stock price to significantly decline.

In addition, in the first quarter of 2014, Facebook prohibited HasOffers, whose software development kit we had incorporated into our games to track advertising metrics, from participating in Facebook's mobile measurement program because Facebook asserted that HasOffers had violated its agreement with Facebook. As a result, we removed HasOffers' software development kit from our games and replaced it with software from a new vendor. While this change did not adversely impact our revenues or operations, any similar changes or prohibitions in the future could negatively impact our revenues or otherwise materially harm our business, and we may not receive significant or any advance warning of such changes.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and many of our competitors have significantly greater resources than we do.

Developing, distributing and selling mobile games is a highly competitive business, characterized by frequent product introductions and rapidly emerging new platforms, technologies and storefronts. For players, we compete primarily on the basis of game quality, brand and customer reviews. We compete for promotional and storefront placement based on these factors, as well as our relationship with the digital storefront owner, historical performance, perception of sales potential and relationships with licensors of brands and other intellectual property. For content and brand licensors, we compete based on royalty and other economic terms, perceptions of development quality, porting abilities, speed of execution, distribution breadth and relationships with storefront owners or carriers. We also compete for experienced and talented employees.

We compete with a continually increasing number of companies, including DeNA, Gameloft, GREE, GungHo Online Entertainment, King Digital Entertainment, Nexon and Zynga and many well-funded private companies, including Kabam, Machine Zone, Rovio, Storm 8/Team Lava and Supercell. We also compete for consumer spending with large companies, such as Activision, Disney, Electronic Arts (EA Mobile), Take-Two Interactive and Warner Brothers, whose games for smartphones and tablets have historically been primarily premium rather than free-to-play. In addition, given the open nature of the development and distribution for smartphones and tablets and the relatively low barriers to entry, we also compete or will compete with a vast number of small companies and individuals who are

able to create and launch games and other content for these devices using relatively limited resources and with relatively limited start-up time or expertise. As an example of the competition that we face, it has been estimated that more than one million applications, including more than

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250,000 active games, were available on Apple's U.S. App Store as of August 30, 2014. The proliferation of titles in these open developer channels makes it difficult for us to differentiate ourselves from other developers and to compete for players without substantially increasing our marketing expenses and development costs.

Some of our competitors and our potential competitors have one or more advantages over us, either globally or in particular geographic markets, which include:

significantly greater financial resources;

greater experience with the free-to-play games and GaaS business models and more effective game monetization;

stronger brand and consumer recognition regionally or worldwide;

greater experience and effectiveness integrating community features into their games, operating as a GaaS company and increasing the revenues derived from their users;

the capacity to leverage their marketing expenditures across a broader portfolio of mobile and non-mobile products;

larger installed user bases from their existing mobile games

larger installed user bases from related platforms, such as console gaming or social networking websites, to which they can market and sell mobile games;

more substantial intellectual property of their own from which they can develop games without having to pay royalties;

lower labor and development costs and better overall economies of scale;

greater platform-specific focus, experience and expertise; and

broader global distribution and presence.

If we are unable to compete effectively or we are not as successful as our competitors in our target markets, our sales could decline, our margins could decline and we could lose market share, any of which would materially harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our financial results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter and are difficult to predict, which in turn could cause volatility in our stock price.

Our revenues and operating results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. In addition, we may not be able to accurately predict our future revenues or results of operations. We base our current and future expense levels on our internal operating plans and sales forecasts, and our operating costs are to a large extent fixed. As a result, we may not be able to reduce our costs sufficiently to compensate for an unexpected shortfall in revenues, and even a small shortfall in revenues could disproportionately and adversely affect financial results for that quarter.

In addition to other risk factors discussed in this section, factors that may contribute to the variability of our quarterly results include:

our ability to increase the number of our paying players and the amount that each paying player spends in our games;

the popularity and monetization rates of our new games released during the quarter and the ability of games released in prior periods to sustain their popularity and monetization rates;

the number and timing of new games released by us and our competitors, particularly those games that may represent a significant portion of revenues in a quarter, which timing can be impacted by internal development delays, shifts in product strategy and how quickly digital storefront operators review and approve our games for commercial release;

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changes in the prominence of storefront featuring for our games and those of our competitors;

fluctuations in the size and rate of growth of overall consumer demand for smartphones, tablets, games and related content;

changes in the mix of revenues derived from games based on original intellectual property versus licensed intellectual property;

changes in the mix of revenues derived from first party titles and third-party titles;

changes in the amount of money we spend marketing our titles in a particular quarter, as well as changes in the timing of when we incur these marketing expenses within the quarter;

decisions by us to incur additional expenses, such as increases in research and development, or unanticipated increases in vendor-related costs, such as hosting fees;

the timing of successful mobile device launches;

the seasonality of our industry;

changes in accounting rules, such as those governing recognition of revenue, including the period of time over which we recognize revenue for in-app purchases of virtual currency and goods within our games;

the amount and timing of charges related to any future impairments of goodwill, intangible assets, prepaid royalties and guarantees; for example, in 2012, we impaired \$3.6 million of our goodwill related to our APAC reporting unit, and in 2013 we impaired \$435,000 related to contractual minimum guarantee commitments in our Glu Publishing business; and

macro-economic fluctuations in the United States and global economies, including those that impact discretionary consumer spending.

If we fail to develop and publish new mobile games that achieve market acceptance, as well as continue to enhance our existing games, our revenues would suffer.

Our business depends on developing and publishing mobile games that consumers will download and spend time and money playing. We must continue to invest significant resources in research and development, analytics and marketing to introduce new games and continue to update our successful free-to-play games, and we often must make decisions about these matters well in advance of product release to timely implement them. Our success depends, in part, on unpredictable and volatile factors beyond our control, including consumer preferences, competing games, new

mobile platforms and the availability of other entertainment activities. If our games do not meet consumer expectations, or they are not brought to market in a timely and effective manner, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. Even if our games are successfully introduced and initially adopted, a failure to continue to update them with compelling content or a subsequent shift in the entertainment preferences of consumers could cause a decline in our games' popularity that could materially reduce our revenues and harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, we compete for the discretionary spending of consumers, who face a vast array of entertainment choices, including games played on personal computers and consoles, television, movies, sports and the Internet. If we are unable to sustain sufficient interest in our games compared to other forms of entertainment, our business and financial results would be seriously harmed.

If we do not successfully establish and maintain awareness of our brand and games, if we incur excessive expenses promoting and maintaining our brand or our games or if our games contain defects or objectionable content, our operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

We believe that establishing and maintaining our brand is critical to establishing a direct relationship with end users who purchase our products from direct-to-consumer channels and to maintaining our existing relationships with distributors and content licensors, as well as potentially developing new such relationships. Increasing awareness of our brand and recognition of our games is particularly important in connection with our

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strategic focus of developing games based on our own intellectual property. Our ability to promote the Glu brand and increase recognition of our games depends on our ability to develop high-quality, engaging games. If consumers, digital storefront owners and branded content owners do not perceive our existing games as high-quality or if we introduce new games that are not favorably received by them, then we may not succeed in building brand recognition and brand loyalty in the marketplace. In addition, globalizing and extending our brand and recognition of our games is costly and involves extensive management time to execute successfully, particularly as we expand our efforts to increase awareness of our brand and games among international consumers. Although we make significant sales and marketing expenditures in connection with the launch of our games, these efforts may not succeed in increasing awareness of our brand or the new games. If we fail to increase and maintain brand awareness and consumer recognition of our games, our potential revenues could be limited, our costs could increase and our business, operating results and financial condition could suffer.

In addition, if a game contains objectionable content, we could experience damage to our reputation and brand. The majority of our successful free-to-play games are in the action/adventure genre, and we expect that the majority of the games that we will release in 2014 will be in that category. Some of these games contain violence or other content that certain consumers may find objectionable. For example, Apple has assigned all of our shooter games, including our recently released *Dino Hunter: Deadly Shores* game, a 17-and-older rating due to its violence. In addition, Google required us to submit two versions of our *Blood & Glory* and *Contract Killer: Zombies* games, one of which did not depict blood. Despite these ratings and precautions, consumers may be offended by certain of our game content and children to whom these games are not targeted may choose to play them without parental permission nonetheless. In addition, one of our employees or an employee of an outside developer could include hidden features in one of our games without our knowledge, which might contain profanity, graphic violence, sexually explicit or otherwise objectionable material. If consumers believe that a game we published contains objectionable content, it could harm our brand, consumers could refuse to buy it or demand a refund, and could pressure the digital storefront operators to no longer allow us to publish the game on their platforms. Similarly, if one of our games is introduced with defects or has playability issues, it could result in negative user reviews and damage our brand. These issues could be exacerbated if our customer service department does not timely and adequately address issues that our players have encountered with our games.

We have depended on a small number of games for a significant portion of our revenues in recent fiscal periods. If these games do not continue to succeed or we do not release highly successful new games, our revenues would decline.

In the mobile gaming industry, new games are frequently introduced, but a relatively small number of games account for a significant portion of industry sales. Similarly, a significant portion of our revenues comes from a limited number of games, although the games in that group have shifted over time. *Deer Hunter 2014* accounted for a significant portion of our revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014, and we expect to generate significant revenues from this title as well as *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood* and *Dino Hunter: Deadly Shores* during the remainder of 2014. We expect revenues from these titles to gradually decline over time in a manner similar to our other titles. In addition, revenues from *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood* are in part tied to the continued popularity of Kim Kardashian and her marketing efforts through social media and other channels, and we have little to no control over these matters. Accordingly, we must continue to launch new games that generate significant revenues to continue to grow revenues in the future, which we have sometimes failed to do. For example, in the third quarter of 2012, we launched 11 new games, only two of which generated significant revenues, which, in part, contributed to our revenues declining from the second quarter of 2012. Developing and launching our games and providing future content updates requires us to invest significant time and resources with no guarantee that our efforts will result in significant revenues. If our new games are not successful or if we are not able to cost-effectively extend the lives of our successful games, our revenues could be limited and our business and operating results would suffer.

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We rely on a combination of our own servers and technology and third-party infrastructure to operate our games. If we experience any system or network failures, cyber attacks or any other interruption to our games, it could reduce our sales, increase costs or result in a loss of revenues or end users of our games.

We rely on digital storefronts and other third-party networks to deliver games to our players and on their or other third parties' billing systems to track and account for our game downloads. We also rely on our own servers and third-party infrastructure to operate our connected games, and our reliance on such third-party infrastructure and our GaaS technology platform will increase as we continue transitioning to becoming a GaaS company. In particular, a significant portion of our game traffic is hosted by Amazon Web Services, which service provides server redundancy and uses multiple locations on various distinct power grids. Amazon may terminate its agreement with us upon 30 days' notice. Amazon experienced a power outage during the second quarter of 2012, which affected the playability of our games for approximately one day. While this particular event did not adversely impact our business, a similar outage of a longer duration could. In addition, the operation of our online-only games that we began releasing in the fourth quarter of 2013 will depend on the continued functionality of our GaaS technology platform. As a result, we could experience unexpected technical problems with regard to the operation of our online-only games, particularly if the number of concurrent users playing our games is significantly more than we anticipate. Any technical problem with, cyber attack on, or loss of access to these third parties' or our systems, servers or other technologies, including the GaaS technology platform, could result in the inability of end users to download or play our games, cause interruption to gameplay, prevent the completion of billing for a game or result in the loss of users' virtual currency or other in-app purchases, interfere with access to some aspects of our games or result in the theft of end-user personal information. For example, in July 2014, users could not play our *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood* game for about six hours due to a problem with one of our servers. In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2013, our *Eternity Warriors 3* title was inoperable for approximately eight consecutive hours due to technical issues with our GaaS platform. Although these outages did not result in a material loss of revenues, any future incidents, particularly of longer duration, could damage our brand and reputation and result in a material loss of revenues. Further, if virtual assets are lost, or if users do not receive their purchased virtual currency, we may be required to issue refunds, we may receive negative publicity and game ratings, we may lose players of our games, and we may become subject to regulatory investigation or class action litigation, any of which would negatively affect our business. Any of these problems could harm our reputation or cause us to lose players or revenues or incur substantial repair costs and distract management from operating our business.

If we fail to maintain and enhance our capabilities for porting games to a broad array of mobile devices, particularly those running the Android operating system, our revenues and financial results could suffer.

We derive the majority of our revenues from the sale of virtual goods within our games for smartphones and tablets that run Apple's iOS or Google's Android operating system. Unlike the Apple ecosystem in which Apple controls both the device (iPhone, iPod Touch and iPad) and the storefront (Apple's App Store), the Android ecosystem is highly fragmented since a large number of OEMs manufacture and sell Android-based devices that run a variety of versions of the Android operating system, and there are many Android-based storefronts in addition to the Google Play Store. For us to sell our games to the widest possible audience of Android users, we must port our games to a significant portion of the more than 1,000 Android-based devices that are commercially available, many of which have different technical requirements. Since the number of Android-based smartphones and tablets shipped worldwide is growing significantly, it is important that we maintain and enhance our porting capabilities, which could require us to invest considerable resources in this area. These additional costs could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, we must continue to increase the efficiency of our porting processes or it may take us longer to port games to an equivalent number of devices, which would negatively impact our margins. If we fail to maintain or enhance our porting capabilities, our revenues and financial results could suffer.

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We use a game development engine licensed from Unity Technologies to create many of our games. If we experience any prolonged technical issues with this engine or if we lose access to this engine for any reason, it could delay our game development efforts and cause our financial results to fall below expectations for a quarterly or annual period, which would likely cause our stock price to decline.

We use a game development engine licensed from Unity Technologies to create many of our games, and we expect to continue to use this engine for the foreseeable future. Because we do not own this engine, we do not control its operation or maintenance. As a result, any prolonged technical issues with this engine might not be resolved quickly, despite the fact that we have contractual service level commitments from Unity. In addition, although Unity cannot terminate our agreement absent an uncured material breach of the agreement by us, we could lose access to this engine under certain circumstances, such as a natural disaster that impacts Unity or a bankruptcy event. If we experience any prolonged issues with the operation of the Unity game development engine or if we lose access to this engine for any reason, it could delay our game development efforts and cause us to not meet revenue expectations for a quarterly or annual period, which would likely cause our stock price to decline. Further, if one of our competitors acquired Unity, the acquiring company would be less likely to renew our agreement, which could impact our game development efforts in the future, particularly with respect to sequels to games that were created on the Unity engine.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from advertisements and offers that are incorporated into our free-to-play games through relationships with third parties. If we lose the ability to provide these advertisements and offers for any reason, or if any events occur that negatively impact the revenues we receive from these sources, it would negatively impact our operating results.

We derive revenues from our free-to-play games through in-app purchases, advertisements and offers. We incorporate advertisements and offers into our games by implementing third parties' software development kits. We rely on these third parties to provide us with a sufficient inventory of advertisements and offers to meet the demand of our user base. If we exhaust the available inventory of these third parties, it will negatively impact our revenues. If our relationship with any of these third parties terminates for any reason, or if the commercial terms of our relationships do not continue to be renewed on favorable terms, we would need to locate and implement other third-party solutions, which could negatively impact our revenues, at least in the short term. Furthermore, the revenues that we derive from advertisements and offers is subject to seasonality, as companies' advertising budgets are generally highest during the fourth quarter and decline significantly in the first quarter of the following year, which negatively impacts our revenues in the first quarter (and conversely significantly increases our marketing expenses in the fourth quarter).

In addition, the actions of the storefront operators can also negatively impact the revenues that we generate from advertisements and offers. For example, in the second quarter of 2011, Apple began prohibiting certain types of virtual currency-incented advertising offers in games sold on the Apple App Store. These offers accounted for approximately one-third of our revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2011, and our inability to use such offers has negatively impacted our revenues. In addition, during the second quarter of 2014, there were reports that Apple was considering prohibiting certain types of virtual currency-incented video advertising in games sold on the Apple App Store. These incented video advertisements generate a meaningful percentage of our overall smartphone revenues, and any prohibition of these advertisements would have had a negative impact on our smartphone revenues. Any similar changes in the future that impact our revenues that we generate from advertisements and offers could materially harm our business.

We might elect not, or may be unable, to renew our existing brand and content licenses when they expire and might not choose to obtain additional licenses, which might negatively impact our revenues to the extent that we do not create successful games based on our own intellectual property to replace such revenues.

Although we generated 83.5%, 93.3% and 91.5% of our revenues from games based on our own intellectual property during 2012, 2013 and the first six months of 2014, respectively, we expect our revenues derived from games based on third-party intellectual property to increase significantly in future periods due to the success of

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games based on third-party intellectual property, including *Kim Kardashian: Hollywood*. In addition, we intend to release games in 2015 based on the James Bond and The Terminator movie franchises, which, if successful, would further increase the revenues we generate from third-party intellectual property. Our key licenses expire at various times during the next several years, and we may be unable to renew these licenses on terms favorable to us or at all. In addition, these licensors could decide to license to our competitors or develop and publish their own mobile games, competing with us in the marketplace. Failure to maintain or renew our existing licenses or to obtain additional licenses would prevent us from continuing to offer our current licensed games and introducing new mobile games based on such licensed content, which would harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

We have begun publishing, and intend to continue to publish games developed by third parties which will expose us to a number of potential operational and legal risks.

We have recently formed Glu Publishing, which is focused on entering into relationships with developers of games, primarily in Asian and Eastern European markets, where Glu will publish those games locally and globally. Glu Publishing will expose us to a number of potential operational and legal risks. For example, we may be required to provide third-party developers with upfront license fees or non-recoupable minimum guarantees in order to obtain the rights to publish their games, and we may incur significant costs marketing these games after they have been commercially launched. The games may not be commercially successful if they do not appeal to a western audience, if our limited experience in publishing other developers' games leads to unexpected results or for any other reason, our operating results will be negatively impacted. Further, in the third quarter of 2013, we were required to take an impairment charge of \$435,000 related to certain minimum guarantee commitments. In addition, if any of the games created by third-party developers with which we work infringe intellectual property owned by others or otherwise violate any intellectual property rights or any applicable laws and regulations, such as laws with respect to data collection and privacy, we would be exposed to potential legal risks by publishing these games.

Our business and growth may suffer if we are unable to hire and retain key personnel.

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to retain and motivate our key personnel, namely our management team, particularly Niccolo de Masi, our Chief Executive Officer, as well as experienced game development personnel. In addition, to grow our business, execute on our business strategy and replace departing employees, we must identify, hire and retain qualified personnel, particularly additional monetization, live operations, server technology, user experience and product management personnel to support our continued transition to becoming a GaaS company. Competition for qualified management, game development and other staff is intense. Attracting and retaining qualified personnel may be particularly difficult for us if our stock price remains relatively depressed, since individuals may elect to seek employment with other companies that they believe have better long-term prospects. Competitors have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our employees, and our management and key employees are not bound by agreements that could prevent them from terminating their employment at any time. As we continue to develop expertise in free-to-play mobile gaming, operating a GaaS company and monetization in particular, our competitors may increasingly seek to recruit our employees, particularly from our development studios. In addition, we do not maintain a key-person life insurance policy on any of our officers. Our business and growth may suffer if we are unable to hire and retain key personnel.

We may need to raise additional capital or borrow funds to grow our business, and we may not be able to raise capital or borrow funds on terms acceptable to us or at all.

As of June 30, 2014, we had \$71.5 million of cash and cash equivalents, and since that date we have paid approximately \$30.3 million in cash in connection with our acquisition of Cie Games, Inc. If our cash and cash equivalents and cash inflows are insufficient to meet our cash requirements or if we wish to strengthen our balance

sheet, including to potentially pursue additional acquisitions, we will need to seek additional capital, potentially pursuant to our recently filed universal shelf registration statement, and we may be unable to do so on

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terms that are acceptable to us or at all. Equity financings would dilute our existing stockholders, and the holders of new securities may receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing stockholders. Alternatively, we may wish to enter into a credit facility or other debt arrangement, and we may be unable to procure one on terms that are acceptable to us, particularly in light of the current credit market conditions. If we require new sources of financing but they are insufficient or unavailable, we would be required to modify our operating plans to align them with available resources, which would harm our ability to grow our business.

Our reported financial results could be adversely affected by changes in financial accounting standards or by the application of existing or future accounting standards to our business as it evolves.

Our reported financial results are impacted by the accounting policies promulgated by the SEC and accounting standards bodies and the methods, estimates and judgments that we use in applying our accounting policies. Due to recent economic events, the frequency of accounting policy changes may accelerate, including conversion to unified international accounting standards. Policies affecting revenue recognition have affected, and could further significantly affect, the way we account for revenue. For example, the accounting for revenue derived from smartphone platforms and free-to-play games, particularly with regard to revenues generated from online digital storefronts, is still evolving and, in some cases, uncertain. In particular, we were required to file an amendment to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 to restate or revise the financial statements contained in those reports (including for the year ended December 31, 2011) because we did not correctly apply the applicable revenue recognition accounting guidance relating to our smartphone revenues. While we believe that we are now correctly accounting for our smartphone revenues, this is an area that continues to involve significant discussion among accounting professionals and which is not completely settled. It is possible that the relative application, interpretation and weighting of the factors that relate to whether we should be considered the principal in the sales transaction of games sold through digital storefronts may evolve, and we may in the future conclude that our new accounting policy for smartphone revenue, as reflected in the restated financial statements, is incorrect, which could result in another restatement of affected financial statements. In addition, we currently defer revenues related to virtual goods and currency over the average playing period of paying users, which approximates the estimated weighted average useful life of the transaction. While we believe our estimates are reasonable based on available game player information, we may revise such estimates in the future as our games' operation periods change. Any adjustments arising from changes in the estimates of the lives of these virtual items would be applied prospectively on the basis that such changes are caused by new information indicating a change in the game player behavior patterns of our paying users. Any changes in our estimates of useful lives of these virtual items may result in our revenues being recognized on a basis different from prior periods and may cause our operating results to fluctuate. As we enhance, expand and diversify our business and product offerings, the application of existing or future financial accounting standards, particularly those relating to the way we account for our smartphone revenues, could have a significant adverse effect on our reported results although not necessarily on our cash flows.

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, the accuracy and timeliness of our financial reporting may be adversely affected.

Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial statements. In connection with the restatement of our financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, reassessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. Based on this reassessment using the guidelines established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 1992, management had concluded that we did not maintain effective internal

control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 because of a material weakness related to the application of revenue accounting guidance to our revenues for sales through digital storefronts. This control deficiency resulted in the misstatement of our revenues and cost of

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revenues, including gross margin percentages, and the related balance sheet accounts and financial disclosures for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 (and the restatement of unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, and September 30 for such years). Although we have remediated this material weakness, if we are otherwise unable to maintain adequate internal controls for financial reporting, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal controls as required pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, it could result in another material misstatement of our financial statements that would require a restatement, investor confidence in the accuracy and timeliness of our financial reports may be impacted or the market price of our common stock could be negatively impacted.

Our acquisition activities may disrupt our ongoing business, may involve increased expenses and may present risks not contemplated at the time of the transactions.

We have acquired, and may continue to acquire, companies, products and technologies that complement our strategic direction. Acquisitions involve significant risks and uncertainties, including:

diversion of management time and a shift of focus from operating the businesses to issues related to integration and administration;

inability to successfully integrate the acquired technology and operations into our business and maintain uniform standards, controls, policies and procedures;

challenges retaining the key employees, customers and other business partners of the acquired business;

inability to realize synergies expected to result from an acquisition;

an impairment of acquired goodwill and other intangible assets in future periods would result in a charge to earnings in the period in which the write-down occurs;

the internal control environment of an acquired entity may not be consistent with our standards and may require significant time and resources to improve;

in the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political and regulatory risks associated with specific countries; and

liability for activities of the acquired companies before the acquisition, including violations of laws, rules and regulations, commercial disputes, tax liabilities and other known and unknown liabilities.

In addition, if we issue equity securities as consideration in an acquisition, as we did for our acquisitions of Griptonite, Inc., Blammo Games Inc., GameSpy Industries, Inc., PlayFirst, Inc. and Cie Games, Inc., our current stockholders

percentage ownership and earnings per share would be diluted. Because acquisitions are inherently risky, our transactions may not be successful and may, in some cases, harm our operating results or financial condition.

Changes in foreign exchange rates and limitations on the convertibility of foreign currencies could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We currently transact business in more than 90 countries in more than 28 different currencies, with Pounds Sterling, Euros and Chinese Renminbi being the primary international currencies in which we transact business. Conducting business in currencies other than U.S. Dollars subjects us to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could have a negative impact on our reported operating results. We experienced significant fluctuations in currency exchange rates in 2013 and the first six months of 2014, and expect to experience continued significant fluctuations in the future. We incur expenses for employee compensation and other operating expenses at our non-U.S. locations in the local currency, and an increasing percentage of our international revenue is from customers who pay us in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the

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U.S. dollar and those other currencies could result in the dollar equivalent of these expenses being higher and/or the dollar equivalent of the foreign-denominated revenue being lower than would be the case if exchange rates were stable. This could negatively impact our operating results. To date, we have not engaged in exchange rate hedging activities, and we do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

We face additional risk if a currency is not freely or actively traded. Some currencies, such as the Chinese Renminbi in which our Chinese operations principally transact business, are subject to limitations on conversion into other currencies, which can limit our ability to react to rapid foreign currency devaluations and to repatriate funds to the United States should we require additional working capital.

We face added business, political, regulatory, operational, financial and economic risks as a result of our international operations and distribution, any of which could increase our costs and adversely affect our operating results.

International sales represented approximately 53.9% and 46.6% of our revenues in 2013 and 2012, respectively. To target international markets, we develop games that are customized for consumers in those markets. We have international offices located in a number of foreign countries including Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea and Russia. We expect to maintain our international presence, and we expect international sales will continue to be an important component of our revenues, particularly in APAC markets. Risks affecting our international operations include:

our ability to develop games that appeal to the tastes and preferences of consumers in international markets;

difficulties developing, staffing, and simultaneously managing a large number of varying foreign operations as a result of distance, language, and cultural differences;

multiple and conflicting laws and regulations, including complications due to unexpected changes in these laws and regulations;

our ability to develop, customize and localize games that appeal to the tastes and preferences of consumers in international markets;

competition from local game developers that have significant market share in certain foreign markets and a better understanding of local consumer preferences;

potential violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and local laws prohibiting improper payments to government officials or representatives of commercial partners;

regulations that could potentially affect the content of our products and their distribution, particularly in China;

foreign exchange controls that might prevent us from repatriating income earned in countries outside the United States, particularly China;

potential adverse foreign tax consequences, since due to our international operations, we must pay income tax in numerous foreign jurisdictions with complex and evolving tax laws;

political, economic and social instability including the current hostilities in the Ukraine and related economic sanctions that the United States and other countries have imposed upon Russia, which events could potentially negatively impact us given that we have a development studio in Moscow;

restrictions on the export or import of technology;

trade and tariff restrictions and variations in tariffs, quotas, taxes and other market barriers; and

difficulties in enforcing intellectual property rights in certain countries.

These risks could harm our international operations, which, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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If we fail to deliver our games at the same time as new mobile devices are commercially introduced, our revenues may suffer.

Our business depends, in part, on the commercial introduction of new mobile devices with enhanced features, including larger, higher resolution color screens, improved audio quality, and greater processing power, memory, battery life and storage. For example, the introduction of new and more powerful versions of Apple's iPhone and iPad and devices based on Google's Android operating system, have helped drive the growth of the mobile games market. In addition, consumers generally purchase the majority of content, such as our games, for a new device within a few months of purchasing it. We do not control the timing of these device launches. Some manufacturers give us access to their mobile devices prior to commercial release. If one or more major manufacturers were to stop providing us access to new device models prior to commercial release, we might be unable to introduce games that are compatible with the new device when the device is first commercially released, and we might be unable to make compatible games for a substantial period following the device release. If we do not adequately build into our title plan the demand for games for a particular mobile device or experience game launch delays, we miss the opportunity to sell games when new mobile devices are shipped or our end users upgrade to a new mobile device, our revenues would likely decline and our business, operating results and financial condition would likely suffer.

Our business is subject to increasing governmental regulation. If we do not successfully respond to these regulations, our business may suffer.

We are subject to a number of domestic and foreign laws and regulations that affect our business. Not only are these laws constantly evolving, which could result in their being interpreted in ways that could harm our business, but legislation is also continually being introduced that may affect both the content of our products and their distribution. In the United States, for example, numerous federal and state laws have been introduced which attempt to restrict the content or distribution of games. Legislation has been adopted in several states, and proposed at the federal level, that prohibits the sale of certain games to minors. If such legislation is adopted, it could harm our business by limiting the games we are able to offer to our customers or by limiting the size of the potential market for our games. We may also be required to modify certain games or alter our marketing strategies to comply with new and possibly inconsistent regulations, which could be costly or delay the release of our games. For example, the United Kingdom's Office of Fair Trading issued new principles in January 2014 relating to in-app purchases in free-to-play games that are directed towards children 16 and under, which principles became effective in April 2014. In addition, in response to a request made by the European Commission, Google has announced that it will no longer label free-to-play games as free in European Union countries. The Federal Trade Commission has also indicated that it intends to review issues related to in-app purchases, particularly with respect to games that are marketed primarily to minors; the Federal Trade Commission recently reached a settlement agreement with Apple on this subject. If the Federal Trade Commission issues rules significantly restricting or even prohibiting in-app purchases, it would significantly impact our business strategy. In addition, two self-regulatory bodies in the United States (the Entertainment Software Rating Board) and the European Union (Pan European Game Information) provide consumers with rating information on various products such as entertainment software similar to our products based on the content (for example, violence, sexually explicit content, language). Furthermore, the Chinese government has adopted measures designed to eliminate violent or obscene content in games. In response to these measures, some Chinese telecommunications operators have suspended billing their customers for certain mobile gaming platform services, including those services that do not contain offensive or unauthorized content, which could negatively impact our revenues in China. Any one or more of these factors could harm our business by limiting the products we are able to offer to our customers, by limiting the size of the potential market for our products, or by requiring costly additional differentiation between products for different territories to address varying regulations.

Furthermore, the growth and development of free-to-play gaming and the sale of virtual goods may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws that may impose additional burdens on companies such as ours. We anticipate that scrutiny and regulation of our industry will increase and that we will be required to

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devote legal and other resources to addressing such regulation. For example, existing laws or new laws regarding the regulation of currency and banking institutions may be interpreted to cover virtual currency or goods. If that were to occur we may be required to seek licenses, authorizations or approvals from relevant regulators, the granting of which may depend on us meeting certain capital and other requirements and we may be subject to additional regulation and oversight, all of which could significantly increase our operating costs. Changes in current laws or regulations or the imposition of new laws and regulations in the United States or elsewhere regarding these activities may dampen the growth of free-to-play gaming and impair our business.

We sometimes offer our players various types of sweepstakes, giveaways and promotional opportunities, and in October 2012, we entered into a strategic relationship with Probability PLC to offer a suite of Glu-branded mobile slot games in the United Kingdom and Italy, two of which are currently offered in the United Kingdom. We might continue to explore opportunities with respect to real money gambling. We are subject to laws in a number of jurisdictions concerning the operation and offering of such activities and games, many of which are still evolving and could be interpreted in ways that could harm our business. Any court ruling or other governmental action that imposes liability on providers of online services could result in criminal or civil liability and could harm our business.

In addition, because our services are available worldwide, certain foreign jurisdictions and others may claim that we are required to comply with their laws, including in jurisdictions where we have no local entity, employees or infrastructure.

The laws and regulations concerning data privacy and data security are continually evolving, and our actual or perceived failure to comply with these laws and regulations could harm our business.

We are subject to federal, state and foreign laws regarding privacy and the protection of the information that we collect regarding our users, which laws are currently in a state of flux and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. The U.S. government, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce, is continuing to review the need for greater regulation over collecting information concerning consumer behavior on the Internet and on mobile devices. For example, in December 2012, the Federal Trade Commission adopted amendments to the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act to strengthen privacy protections for children under age 13, which amendments became effective in July 2013. In addition, the European Union has proposed reforms to its existing data protection legal framework. Various government and consumer agencies have also called for new regulation and changes in industry practices. For example, in February 2012, the California Attorney General announced a deal with Amazon, Apple, Google, Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft and Research in Motion to strengthen privacy protection for users that download third-party apps to smartphones and tablet devices. Additionally, in January 2014, the Federal Trade Commission announced a settlement with Apple related to in-app purchases made by minors. In response to developments in the interpretation and understanding of regulations such as these and guidance and inquiries from the California Attorney General, we released updates to our My Dragon and Deer Hunter Reloaded games and made changes to our games in development to make our privacy policy readily accessible to players of these games as required by the California Online Privacy Protection Act. If we do not follow existing laws and regulations, as well as the rules of the smartphone platform operators, with respect to privacy-related matters, or if consumers raise any concerns about our privacy practices, even if unfounded, it could damage our reputation and operating results.

All of our games are subject to our privacy policy and our terms of service located on our corporate website. If we fail to comply with our posted privacy policy, terms of service or privacy-related laws and regulations, including with respect to the information we collect from users of our games, it could result in proceedings against us by governmental authorities or others, which could harm our business. In addition, interpreting and applying data protection laws to the mobile gaming industry is often unclear. These laws may be interpreted and applied in conflicting ways from state to state, country to country, or region to region, and in a manner that is not consistent with

our current data protection practices. Complying with these varying requirements could cause us

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to incur additional costs and change our business practices. Further, if we fail to adequately protect our users' privacy and data, it could result in a loss of player confidence in our services and ultimately in a loss of users, which could adversely affect our business.

In the area of information security and data protection, many states have passed laws requiring notification to users when there is a security breach for personal data, such as the 2002 amendment to California's Information Practices Act, or requiring the adoption of minimum information security standards that are often vaguely defined and difficult to implement. Costs to comply with these laws may increase as a result of changes in interpretation. Furthermore, any failure on our part to comply with these laws may subject us to significant liabilities. The security measures we have in place to protect our data and the personal information of our employees, customers and partners could be breached due to cyber-attacks initiated by third-party hackers, employee error or malfeasance, or otherwise. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Any breach or unauthorized access could materially interfere with our operations or our ability to offer our services or result in significant legal and financial exposure, damage to our reputation and a loss of confidence in the security of our data, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

If we do not adequately protect our intellectual property rights, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and improperly use our intellectual property and our business and operating results may be harmed.

Our intellectual property is essential to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and contractual restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. To date, we have filed only two patent applications, so we will not be able to protect the vast majority of our technologies from independent invention by third parties. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise to obtain and use our technology and games, and some parties have distributed jail broken versions of our games where all of the content has been unlocked and made available for free. Further, some of our competitors have released games that are nearly identical to successful games released by their competitors in an effort to confuse the market and divert users from the competitor's game to the copycat game. To the extent that these tactics are employed with respect to any of our games, it could reduce our revenues that we generate from these games. Monitoring unauthorized use of our games is difficult and costly, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent piracy and other unauthorized distribution and use of our technology and games, particularly in certain international jurisdictions, such as China, where the laws may not protect our intellectual property rights as fully as in the United States. In the future, we may have to litigate to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and our resources.

In addition, although we require our third-party developers to sign agreements not to disclose or improperly use our trade secrets and acknowledging that all inventions, trade secrets, works of authorship, developments and other processes generated by them on our behalf are our property and to assign to us any ownership they may have in those works, it may still be possible for third parties to obtain and improperly use our intellectual properties without our consent. This could harm our brand, business, operating results and financial condition.

We may become involved in intellectual property disputes, which may disrupt our business and require us to pay significant damage awards.

Third parties may sue us for intellectual property infringement, or initiate proceedings to invalidate our intellectual property, which, if successful, could disrupt our business, cause us to pay significant damage awards or require us to pay licensing fees. For example, on August 20, 2014, Inventor Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,

filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that we were infringing one of its patents and seeking unspecified damages, including interest, costs, expenses and an accounting of all infringing acts, attorneys' fees and such other costs the Court deems just and proper. If there is a successful claim against us in the future, we might be enjoined from using our intellectual property or licensed

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intellectual property that we use in our business, we might incur significant licensing fees and we might be forced to develop alternative technologies. We may also be required to pay penalties, judgments, royalties or significant settlement costs. If we fail or are unable to develop non-infringing technology or games or to license the infringed or similar technology or games on a timely basis, we may be forced to withdraw games from the market or prevented from introducing new games. We might also incur substantial expenses in defending against third-party claims, regardless of their merit.

In addition, we use open source software in some of our games and expect to continue to use open source software in the future. We may face claims from companies that incorporate open source software into their products, claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the source code, the open source software and/or derivative works that were developed using such software, or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These claims could also result in litigation, require us to purchase a costly license or require us to devote additional research and development resources to change our games, any of which would have a negative effect on our business and operating results.

We may become a party to litigation and regulatory inquiries, which could result in an unfavorable outcome and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

We may become subject to various legal proceedings, claims and regulatory inquiries that arise out of the ordinary conduct of our business and are not yet resolved and additional claims and inquiries may arise in the future. In addition, events may give occur that give rise to a potential risk of litigation. The number and significance of regulatory inquiries have increased as our business has evolved. Any proceedings, claims or inquiries initiated by or against us, whether successful or not, may be time consuming; result in costly litigation, damage awards, consent decrees, injunctive relief or increased costs of business, require us to change our business practices or products, require significant amounts of management time, result in diversion of significant operations resources or otherwise harm of business and future financial results.

Unanticipated changes in our income tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities may affect our future financial results.

Our future effective income tax rates may be favorably or unfavorably affected by unanticipated changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or their interpretation. Determining our worldwide provision for income taxes requires significant judgments. The estimation process and applicable laws are inherently uncertain, and our estimates are not binding on tax authorities. Our effective tax rate could also be adversely affected by a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Recent and contemplated changes to U.S. tax laws, including limitations on a taxpayer's ability to claim and utilize foreign tax credits and defer certain tax deductions until earnings outside of the U.S. are repatriated to the U.S., could impact the tax treatment of our foreign earnings. Further, the taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing developed technology or intercompany arrangements, including our transfer pricing, or determine that the manner in which we operate our business is not consistent with the manner in which we report our income to the jurisdictions, which could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and harm our financial position and results of operations. In addition, we are subject to the continuous examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine if our provision for income taxes is adequate. These continuous examinations may result in unforeseen tax-related liabilities, which may harm our future financial results.

We must charge, collect and/or pay taxes other than income taxes, such as payroll, value-added, sales and use, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in both the U.S. and foreign jurisdiction. If tax authorities assert that we

have taxable nexus in a jurisdiction, they may seek to impose past as well as future tax liability and/or penalties. Any such impositions could also cause significant administrative burdens and decrease our future sales. Moreover, state and federal legislatures have been considering various initiatives that could change our tax position regarding sales and use taxes.

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Finally, as we change our international operations, adopt new products and new distribution models, implement changes to our operating structure or undertake intercompany transactions in light of changing tax laws, our tax expense could increase.

Our facilities are located near known earthquake fault zones, and the occurrence of an earthquake or other natural disaster could damage our facilities and equipment, which could require us to curtail or cease operations.

Our principal offices are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, an area known for earthquakes. We are also vulnerable to damage from other types of disasters, including power loss, fires, explosions, floods, communications failures, terrorist attacks and similar events. If any natural or other disaster were to occur, our ability to operate our business at our facilities could be impaired.

Risks Relating To Our Common Stock and this Offering

Our stock price has fluctuated and declined significantly since our initial public offering in March 2007, and may continue to fluctuate, may not rise and may decline further.

The trading price of our common stock has fluctuated in the past and is expected to continue to fluctuate in the future, as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside our control, such as changes in the operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular, such as King Digital Entertainment, Electronic Arts and Zynga.

In addition, The NASDAQ Global Market on which our common stock is listed has recently and in the past experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices of many companies, some of which appear to be unrelated or disproportionate to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Securities class action litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets, including sales by the selling stockholders under this prospectus, or the perception that such sales might occur, could reduce the price that our common stock might otherwise attain and may dilute your voting power and your ownership interest in us.

The market price of shares of our common stock could decline as a result of substantial sales of our common stock, particularly sales by our directors and their affiliates, executive officers, employees and significant stockholders, under our current shelf registration statement, through the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, through a large number of shares of our common stock becoming available for sale, or the perception in the market that holders of a large number of shares intend to sell their shares. Upon the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, the selling stockholders may sell the shares of our common stock in the public market through any means described in the section hereof entitled "Plan of Distribution," subject to certain volume-based restrictions on the transfer of the shares registered under this prospectus. In addition, shares subject to outstanding warrants, options and restricted stock units and shares reserved for future issuance under our equity and purchase plans will continue to become eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the securities rules and regulations applicable to these shares.

We have a large number of authorized but unissued shares of stock, which could negatively impact a potential investor if they purchased our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation provides for 250 million shares of authorized common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, approximately 143 million of which were available for future issuance as of October 31, 2014, and five million shares of authorized preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, all of which are

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available for future issuance. The issuance of additional shares of common stock may have a dilutive effect on earnings per share and relative voting power. We could use the shares of common stock that are available for future issuance in dilutive equity financing transactions, or to oppose a hostile takeover attempt or delay or prevent changes in control or changes in or removal of management, including transactions that are favored by a majority of the stockholders or in which the stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then-current market prices or benefit in some other manner.

Our board of directors will be authorized, without further stockholder approval, to issue up to five million shares of preferred stock with such rights, preferences and privileges as our board may determine. These rights, preferences and privileges may include dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights and liquidation rights that may be greater than the rights of our common stock. As a result, the rights of holders of our common stock will be subject to, and could be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future.

If securities or industry analysts publish research or reports about our business, or if they change their recommendations regarding our stock, the price of our stock and trading volume could decline.

Currently, the trading market for our common stock is not widely covered by research reports and opinions that securities or industry analysts publish. However, if more analysts begin to cover us, the trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research reports and opinions that are published about our business. Investors have numerous investment opportunities and may limit their investments to publicly traded companies that receive thorough research coverage. If more analysts begin to cover us and fail to publish reports in a regular manner, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which could cause a significant and prolonged decline in our stock price due to lack of investor awareness. Furthermore, if one or more analysts downgrade our stock or comment negatively about our prospects or the prospects of other companies operating in our industry, our stock price could decline significantly.

Management might apply the net proceeds from an offering of our securities to uses that do not improve our operating results or increase the value of your investment.

Our management generally has considerable discretion in the application of the net proceeds from offerings of our securities. The net proceeds from offerings of securities may be used for corporate purposes that do not improve our operating results or market value and our stockholders will not have the opportunity to evaluate the economic, financial, or other information on which we base our decisions on how to use the proceeds from such securities offerings. Proceeds from our securities offerings might be placed in investments, including acquisitions of other operating companies, that do not produce income or that lose value.

We do not expect to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. Our stockholders may never obtain a return on their investment.

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock, and we do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that all of our earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future will be used to finance the operation and growth of our business. Any future determination to pay dividends on our common stock is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon various factors, including, without limitation, our results of operations and financial condition.

Some provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may deter third parties from seeking to acquire us.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult without the approval of our board of directors, including the following:

our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms;

only our chairman of the board, our lead independent director, our chief executive officer, our president or a majority of our board of directors is authorized to call a special meeting of stockholders;

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our stockholders are able to take action only at a meeting of stockholders and not by written consent;

only our board of directors and not our stockholders is able to fill vacancies on our board of directors;

our certificate of incorporation authorizes undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued without stockholder approval; and

advance notice procedures apply for stockholders to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring matters before a meeting of stockholders.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prevents certain stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of our outstanding common stock not held by such 15% or greater stockholder.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this prospectus or any documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, including statements regarding future events, our future financial performance, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are often identified by the use of words such as may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, could, estimate or continue, and similar expressions or variations. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified in the section entitled **Risk Factors** in this prospectus, and other factors discussed in our other SEC filings incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement, each of which applies only as of the date of this prospectus. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the section entitled **Risk Factors** and elsewhere in this prospectus and our other SEC filings incorporated by reference into this prospectus could negatively affect our business, operating results, financial condition and stock price. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus to conform our statements to actual results or changed expectations.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We are registering the shares covered by this prospectus pursuant to registration rights granted to the selling stockholders pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement and agreements related thereto. We are not selling any securities under this prospectus and will not receive any proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the shares covered hereby.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to pay all costs, expenses and fees relating to registering the shares of our common stock referenced in this prospectus, except legal fees of the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders will pay any brokerage commissions and/or similar charges incurred by the selling stockholders in connection with the sale or other disposition by the selling stockholders of the shares covered by this prospectus.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

We have prepared this prospectus to allow the selling stockholders or their permitted transferees or successors in interest to sell or otherwise dispose of, from time to time, a total of up to 9,982,886 shares of our common stock, comprised of (1) up to an aggregate of 7,843,696 shares of our common stock issued to CDL in connection with our acquisition of Cie Games, Inc., which shares were subsequently distributed by CDL to the Members, and (2) up to 2,139,190 additional shares of our common stock that were issued to CDL but that are being held back by Glu until February 20, 2016 and are subject to reduction in the event of a potential working capital adjustment and potential indemnification claims. The table below presents information regarding the selling stockholders, the shares of common stock that the selling stockholders may sell or otherwise dispose of from time to time under this prospectus and the percentage of our common stock the selling stockholders will own assuming all of the shares covered by this prospectus are sold by the selling stockholders.

We do not know when or in what amounts the selling stockholders may sell or otherwise dispose of the shares of common stock covered hereby. The selling stockholders might not sell or dispose of any or all of the shares covered by this prospectus or may sell or dispose of some or all of the shares other than pursuant to this prospectus. Because, among other things, the selling stockholders may not sell or otherwise dispose of some or all of the shares covered by this prospectus, we cannot estimate the number of the shares that will be held by the selling stockholders after completion of the offering. However, for purposes of this table, we have assumed that all of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus will be sold by the selling stockholders.

We have prepared the table based on 106,948,765 shares of our common stock outstanding as of October 31, 2014 and based on information supplied to us by the selling stockholders as of October 31, 2014. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act. The selling stockholders (a) are neither broker-dealers nor affiliates of broker-dealers and (b) have not within the past three years had any position, office or other material relationship with us. The address of each selling stockholder is c/o Cie Digital Labs, LLC, 111 W. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 1800, Long Beach, California 90802.

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Information about the selling stockholders may change over time. Any changed information will be set forth in supplements to this prospectus to the extent required.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to the Offering	Number of Shares Offered Hereby	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering	Percent of Class Beneficially Owned After the Offering
Cie Digital Labs, LLC (1)	2,139,190	2,139,190	0	%
The Choi Revocable Living Trust (2)	3,018,531	3,018,531	0	
Edward M. Cluss, Jr.	294,880	259,880	35,000	*
Fradin Family Trust u/a/d August 2, 2008 (3)	59,816	59,816	0	
Signia Ventures, LLC (4)	1,753,684	1,734,684	19,000	*
Suggs Family Revocable Living Trust dated April 2, 2014 (5)	2,634,148	2,634,148	0	
The Audeamus Trust (6)	136,637	136,637	0	

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1% of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

- (1) Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, all of the shares held by Cie Digital Labs, LLC are being held back by Glu until February 20, 2016 and are subject to reduction in the event of a potential working capital adjustment and potential indemnification claims.
- (2) Justin Choi, Trustee of The Choi Revocable Living Trust, exercises voting and investment power over the shares held of record by The Choi Revocable Living Trust and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his individual pecuniary interest therein, if any.
- (3) Russell Fradin, Trustee of the Fradin Family Trust u/a/d August 2, 2008, exercises voting and investment power over the shares held of record by the Fradin Family Trust u/a/d August 2, 2008 and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his individual pecuniary interest therein, if any.
- (4) The Thompson Family Trust manages Signia Ventures, LLC, and Richard L. Thompson and Rhona F. Thompson, as trustees, exercise voting and investment power over the 1,734,684 shares held of record by Signia Ventures, LLC and disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his or her individual pecuniary interest therein, if any. 19,000 shares are held directly by Richard L. Thompson and are not part of the offering covered by this prospectus.
- (5) Dennis Lee Suggs Jr. and Antoinette Suggs, as trustees, exercise voting and investment power over the shares held of record by the Suggs Family Revocable Living Trust dated April 2, 2014 and disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his or her individual pecuniary interest therein, if any.
- (6) Tuebor Advisors is the entity managing The Audeamus Trust, and Amelia Renkert-Thomas, Director of Tuebor Advisors, exercises voting and investment power over the shares held of record by The Audeamus Trust and disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of her individual pecuniary interest therein, if any.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, which as used in this prospectus includes donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares of our common stock or interests in shares of our common stock received after the date of this prospectus from a selling stockholder as a gift, pledge, partnership distribution or other transfer, may, from time to time, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of common stock or interests in shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of any such sale, transfer or other disposition. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices.

The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when disposing of shares or interests therein:

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

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

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

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

privately negotiated transactions;

settlement of short sales entered into after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part;

through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise;

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

in transactions in the over-the-counter market;

in transactions directly with market makers;

a combination of any such methods of sale; or

any other method permitted by applicable law.

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock, from time to time, under this prospectus, or under an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

In connection with the sale of our common stock or interests therein, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of the common stock in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The selling stockholders may also sell shares of our common stock short and deliver these securities to close out their short positions, or loan or pledge the common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The selling stockholders may also enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares offered by this prospectus, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect such transaction).

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The aggregate proceeds to the selling stockholders from the sale of the common stock offered by them will be the purchase price of the common stock less discounts or commissions, if any. Each of the selling stockholders reserves the right to accept and, together with their agents from time to time, to reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of common stock to be made directly or through agents. We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering.

The selling stockholders also may resell all or a portion of the shares in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, provided that they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of that rule.

The selling stockholders and any underwriters, broker-dealers or agents that participate in the sale of the common stock or interests therein may be underwriters within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act. Any discounts, commissions, concessions or profit they earn on any resale of the shares may be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Selling stockholders who are underwriters within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

To the extent required, the shares of our common stock to be sold, the names of the selling stockholders, the respective purchase prices and public offering prices, the names of any agents, dealer or underwriter, any applicable commissions or discounts with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or, if appropriate, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

In order to comply with the securities laws of some states, if applicable, the common stock may be sold in these jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the common stock may not be sold unless it has been registered or qualified for sale or an exemption from registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

We have advised the selling stockholders that the anti-manipulation rules of Regulation M under the Exchange Act may apply to sales of shares in the market and to the activities of the selling stockholders and their affiliates. The foregoing may affect the marketability of the common stock. In addition, to the extent applicable we will make copies of this prospectus (as it may be supplemented or amended from time to time) available to the selling stockholders for the purpose of satisfying the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. The selling stockholders may indemnify any broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving the sale of the shares against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part effective until the earliest of (i) the second anniversary of the date that the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is first declared effective by the SEC or (ii) such time as all of the shares covered by this prospectus have been sold.

In addition, the selling stockholders have agreed to certain restrictions on transfer with respect to the shares offered under this prospectus. The selling stockholders may not in any single trading day sell any shares offered under this prospectus exceeding 10% of the average daily trading volume for our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Market for the previous 10 trading days.

Our common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol GLUU.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered under this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Scott J. Leichtner, our Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

EXPERTS

The financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of Cie Games, Inc. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on November 4, 2014 have been audited by Windes, Inc., independent auditors, as stated in their report incorporated by reference herein, and are so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The financial statements of PlayFirst, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 incorporated in this prospectus by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on July 28, 2014 have been audited by Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report incorporated by reference herein, and are so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

This prospectus incorporates by reference some of the reports, proxy and information statements and other information that we have filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act. This means that we are disclosing important business and financial information to you by referring you to those documents. Unless expressly incorporated into this prospectus, a Current Report on Form 8-K (or portion thereof) furnished, but not filed, shall not be incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until the termination of the offering of securities under this prospectus.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, filed with the SEC on March 14, 2014;

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014, filed with the SEC on May 12, 2014;

Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2014, filed with the SEC on August 11, 2014;

Our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, filed with the SEC on April 21, 2014 and related additional soliciting materials on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on April 21, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 5, 2014 (but only the portions of such Current Report on Form 8-K that were filed with the SEC and not those portions that were furnished to the SEC);

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 14, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 2, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 20, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 30, 2014;

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Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 11, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 16, 2014;

Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on July 28, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 30, 2014 (but only the portions of such Current Report on Form 8-K that were filed with the SEC and not those portions that were furnished to the SEC);

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 22, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 5, 2014;

Our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 15, 2014;

Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on November 4, 2014; and

The description of our common stock contained in our Form 8-A filed with the SEC on March 16, 2007 under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, including any amendment or report that may be filed for the purpose of updating such description.

Any statement made in a document incorporated by reference in this prospectus is deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement in this prospectus or in any other subsequently filed document, which is also incorporated by reference, modifies or supersedes the statement. Any

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statement made in this prospectus is deemed to be modified or superseded to the extent a statement in any subsequently filed document, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

In addition, for so long as any of the securities remain outstanding and during any period in which we are not subject to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, we will make available to any prospective purchaser or beneficial owner of the securities in connection with the sale thereof the information required by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act. The information relating to us contained in this prospectus should be read together with the information in the documents incorporated by reference. In addition, certain information, including financial information, contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference in this prospectus should be read in conjunction with documents we have filed with the SEC.

We will provide to each person, including any beneficial holder, to whom a prospectus is delivered, at no cost, upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference in the prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus. Requests for documents should be directed to Corporate Secretary, Glu Mobile Inc., 500 Howard Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, CA 94105, telephone number (415) 800-6100. Exhibits to these filings will not be sent unless those exhibits have been specifically incorporated by reference in such filings.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We are subject to the information requirements of the Exchange Act and file reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the SEC. We are required to file electronic versions of these documents with the SEC. Our reports, proxy and information statements and other information can be inspected and copied at prescribed rates at the Public Reference Room of the SEC located at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information, including electronic versions of our filings. The website address is *www.sec.gov*.

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

The following table sets forth the estimated costs and expenses, other than any underwriting discounts and commissions, payable by us in connection with the offering of the securities being registered. All amounts shown are estimates, except for the SEC registration fee.

SEC registration fee	\$ 6,603
Legal fees and expenses	\$ 10,000
Accounting fees and expenses	\$ 25,000
Printing and related expenses	\$ 5,000
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,397
Total	\$ 50,000

Item 15. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law authorizes a court to award, or a corporation's board of directors to grant, indemnity to directors and officers under certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations. The terms of Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law are sufficiently broad to permit indemnification under certain circumstances for liabilities, including reimbursement of expenses incurred, arising under the Securities Act.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Registrant's restated certificate of incorporation, included as Exhibit 4.1 to this Registration Statement, contains provisions that eliminate the personal liability of its directors for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duties as a director, except liability for the following:

any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Registrant or its stockholders;

acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (regarding unlawful dividends and stock purchases); or

any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the Registrant's restated bylaws, included as Exhibit 4.2 to this Registration Statement, provide that:

the Registrant is required to indemnify its directors and executive officers to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to very limited exceptions;

the Registrant may indemnify its other employees and agents as set forth in the Delaware General Corporation Law;

the Registrant is required to advance expenses, as incurred, to its directors and executive officers in connection with a legal proceeding to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, subject to very limited exceptions; and

the rights conferred in the bylaws are not exclusive.

The Registrant has entered into indemnity agreements (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.01 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 29, 2013) with its directors and executive officers to

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provide these directors and executive officers additional contractual assurances regarding the scope of the indemnification set forth in the Registrant's restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws and to provide additional procedural protections. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving a director or executive officer of the Registrant regarding which indemnification is sought. The indemnification provisions in the Registrant's restated certificate of incorporation, restated bylaws and the indemnification agreements entered into between the Registrant and its directors and executive officers may be sufficiently broad to permit indemnification of the Registrant's directors and executive officers for liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

The Registrant currently carries liability insurance for its directors and officers.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index (following the Signatures section of this Registration Statement) are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Registration Statement.

Item 17. Undertakings.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

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

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

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of this registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in the volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission) pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement; and

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement.

provided, however, that paragraphs (1)(i), (1)(ii) and (1)(iii) of this section do not apply if the registration statement is on Form S-3 or Form F-3 and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the Registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the

offering of the securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

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

(4) That, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the Registrant's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (and, where

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applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers, and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer, or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer, or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of San Francisco, State of California, on this 4th day of November, 2014.

GLU MOBILE INC.

By: /s/ Niccolo M. de Masi
 Niccolo M. de Masi
 President, Chief Executive Officer and Interim
 Chairman of the Board

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Niccolo M. de Masi Niccolo M. de Masi	President, Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer)	November 4, 2014
/s/ Eric R. Ludwig Eric R. Ludwig	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	November 4, 2014
/s/ Gregory J. Cannon Gregory J. Cannon	Vice President, Finance (Principal Accounting Officer)	November 4, 2014
William J. Miller	Director	
Lorne Abony	Director	
/s/ Eric R. Ball* Eric R. Ball	Director	November 4, 2014
/s/ Ann Mather*	Director	November 4, 2014

Ann Mather

/s/ Hany M. Nada*

Director

November 4, 2014

Hany M. Nada

/s/ Benjamin T. Smith, IV*

Director

November 4, 2014

Benjamin T. Smith, IV

*By /s/ Scott J. Leichtner
Scott J. Leichtner
Attorney-in-Fact

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description
4.01	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Glu Mobile Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.02 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (Registration No. 333-139493) filed with the SEC on February 14, 2007).
4.02	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Glu Mobile Inc., adopted on March 7, 2014 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.01 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2014).
4.03	Form of Specimen Certificate for common stock (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.01 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (Registration No. 333-139493) filed with the SEC on February 14, 2007).
5.01	Opinion of Scott J. Leichtner, General Counsel to Registrant.
23.01	Consent of Scott J. Leichtner (included in Exhibit 5.01).
23.02	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm.
23.03	Consent of Frank, Rimerman + Co. LLP, independent auditors.
23.04	Consent of Windes, Inc., independent auditors.
24.01*	Power of Attorney (see the Signature Page to this registration statement).

* Previously filed.