

LIPOCINE[®]

ENHANCING HEALTH

Enabling oral drug delivery to improve patient compliance

Corporate Presentation

November 2018



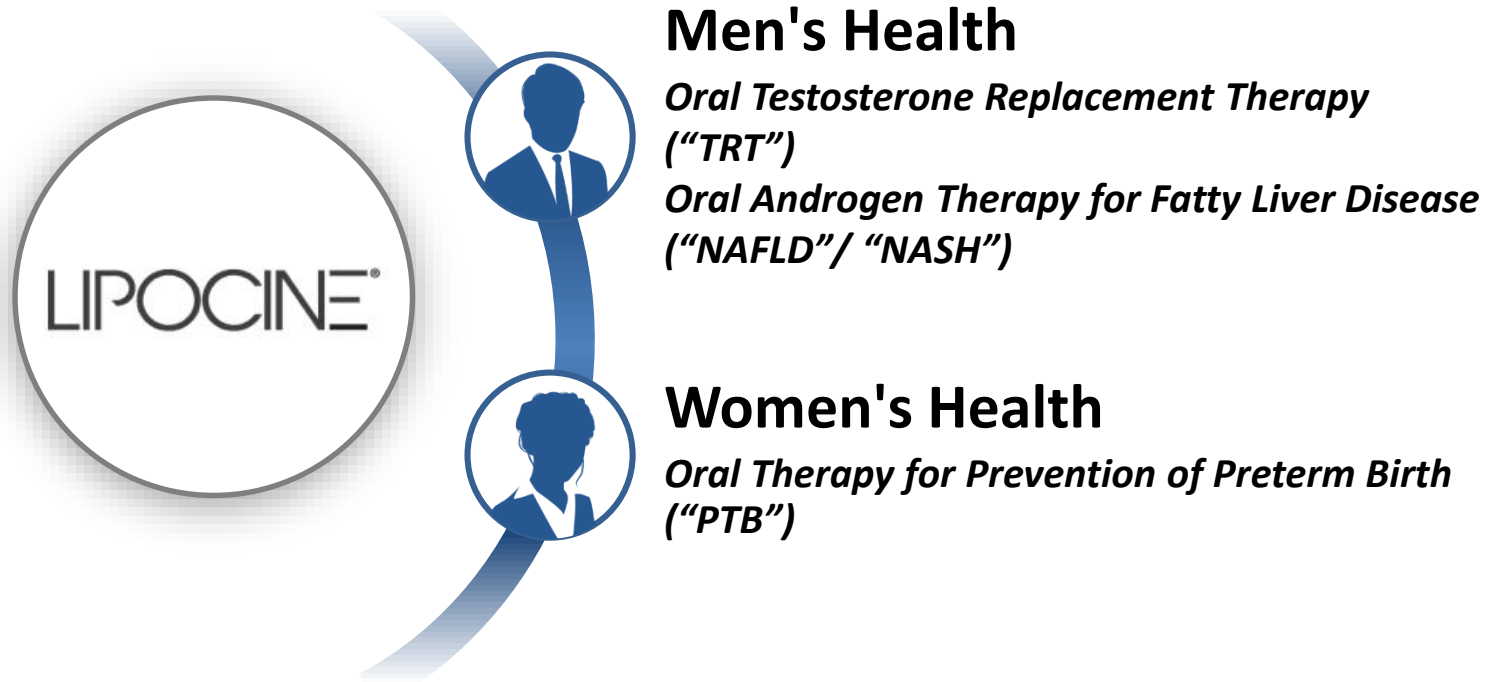
Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements about Lipocine Inc. (the “Company”). These forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements relate to the Company’s product candidates, the expected timing of the FDA review process related to our resubmitted NDA for TLANDO™, clinical and regulatory processes and objectives, potential benefits of the Company’s product candidates, intellectual property and related matters, all of which involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements discussed in this presentation.

Accordingly, the Company cautions investors not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in, or made in connection with, this presentation. Several factors may affect the initiation and completion of clinical trials, the potential advantages of the Company’s product candidates and the Company’s capital needs. Among other things, the projected commencement and completion of the Company’s clinical trials may be affected by difficulties or delays. We may encounter delays or other issues in the FDA approval process, including that the FDA may determine there are deficiencies in our resubmitted NDA. We are also subject to risks related to the possibility of an advisory committee meeting related to TLANDO™. In addition, the Company’s results may be affected by its ability to manage its financial resources, difficulties or delays in developing manufacturing processes for its product candidates, preclinical and toxicology testing and regulatory developments. Delays in clinical programs, whether caused by competitive developments, adverse events, patient enrollment rates, regulatory issues or other factors, could adversely affect the Company’s financial position and prospects. Prior clinical trial program designs and results are not necessarily predictive of future clinical trial designs or results. If the Company’s product candidates do not meet safety or efficacy endpoints in clinical evaluations, they will not receive regulatory approval and the Company will not be able to market them. The Company may not be able to enter into any strategic partnership agreements. The Company’s commercial success depends on its ability to manufacture, market and sell products without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties. Operating expense and cash flow projections involve a high degree of uncertainty, including variances in future spending rates due to changes in corporate priorities, the timing and outcomes of clinical trials, competitive developments and the impact on expenditures and available capital from licensing and strategic collaboration opportunities. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital when required or on acceptable terms, it may have to significantly delay, scale back or discontinue one or more of its drug development or discovery research programs. The Company is at an early stage of development and may not ever have any products that generate significant revenue. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are further qualified by the detailed discussion of risks and uncertainties set forth in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K and other periodic reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, all of which can be obtained on the Company’s website at www.lipocine.com or on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. The forward-looking statements contained in this document represent the Company’s estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this presentation and the Company undertakes no duty or obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements contained in this presentation as a result of new information, future events or changes in the Company’s expectations.

Unique Specialty Pharmaceutical Company

Advanced Pipeline



Proprietary Drug Delivery Platform

Significant Unmet Need In Both Therapeutic Areas

Late-Stage Pipeline

Oral Product Candidates Targeting Significant Opportunities

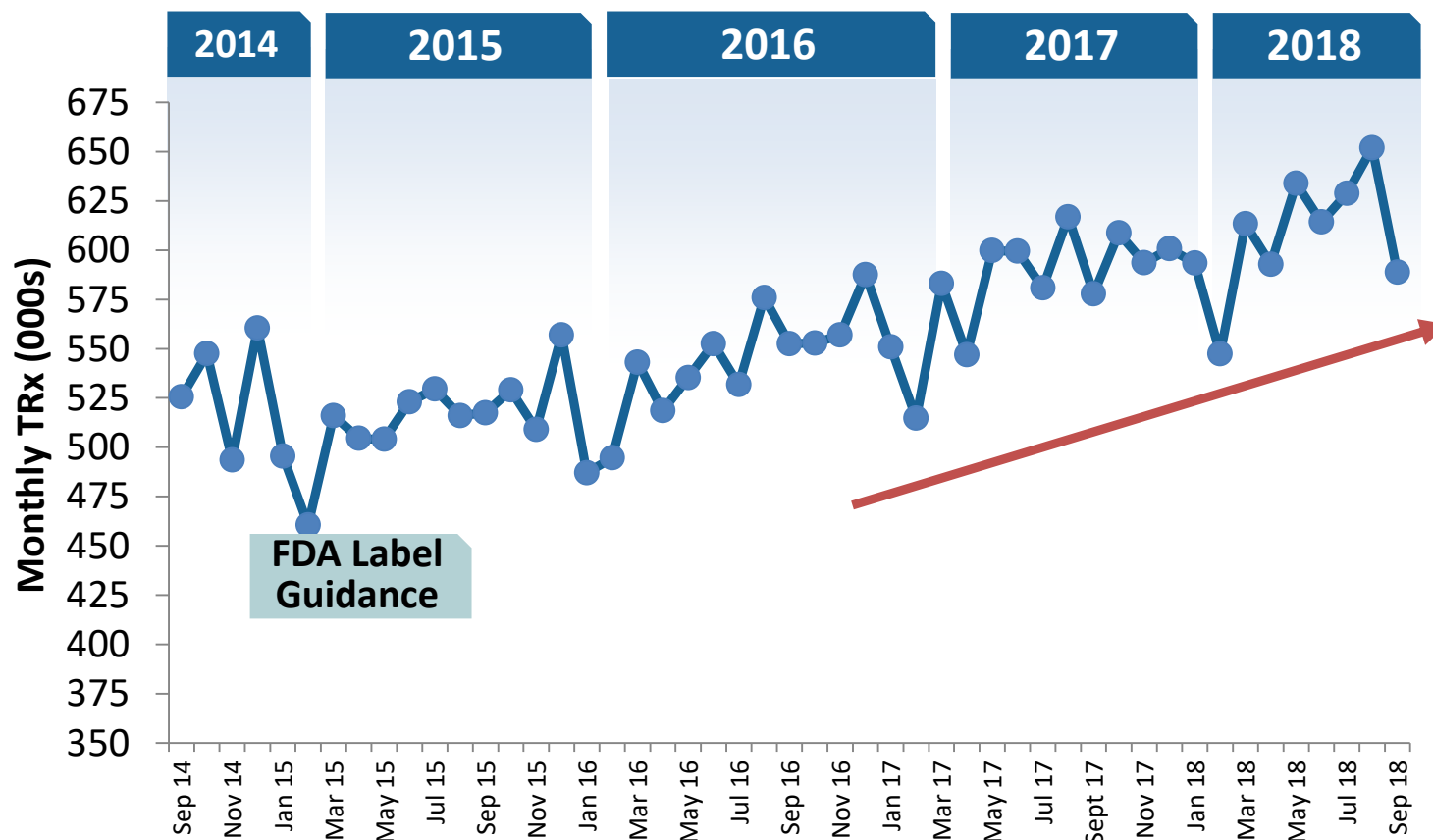
PRODUCT (Indication)		PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	NDA
 MEN'S HEALTH	TLANDO™ (Oral Testosterone Replacement Therapy, TRT)	→				Phlebotomy and ABPM Studies Ongoing
	LPCN 1111 (Next Gen. Oral TRT)	→			Phase 2 Completed	
	LPCN 1144 (Oral Treatment for NASH)	→	Liver Fat Imaging POC Study Ongoing			
 WOMEN'S HEALTH	LPCN 1107 (Prevention of Preterm Birth, PTB)	→			EOP2 Completed	

TLANDO™

Targeted for Testosterone Replacement Therapy

Monthly TRT TRx Trend

TRT Market is Growing



Annual estimates of 7.2 million TRx

Source: IMS database
TRx = Total prescriptions

2017 Gross Annual Sales - \$1.7B

Issues with Current Non-oral TRT Options

Potential Barrier To Newly Diagnosed and Existing Patients



- **Black Box Warning**
 - Secondary exposure to testosterone
 - Pulmonary oil micro embolism (POME) and anaphylaxis shock
- **Inconvenient application or painful injection**
- **Poor persistence reflects need for oral**
 - Average days on therapy is 100 days
- **More than 50% of patients need dosage adjustment**
 - Burdensome for patients due to multiple doctor visits

TLANDO™: Path Forward for Resubmission Confirmed

Next Steps in Bring Tlando to Patients

Deficiencies and Plan for Resolution

Determine extent, if any, of ex vivo conversion of TU to T

- Definitive phlebotomy study results expected by end of 4Q 2018

Obtain definitive evidence pre-approval via ambulatory blood pressure monitoring study to exclude whether TLANDO causes clinically meaningful increase in blood pressure

- ABPM study enrollment complete; results expected 1Q 2019

Provide justification for non-applicability of Cmax based secondary endpoints

- Additional analyses of existing data for resubmission

Determine the appropriate stopping criteria that can be reproducibly and accurately identify patients who should discontinue use of TLANDO

- Additional analyses of existing data for resubmission

TLANDO™: Potential First Oral Option

Profile Demonstrated Clinically with Target Label Regimen



Efficacy

- Met primary endpoint
 - 80% response rate in “worst-case analysis” vs. FDA requirement of 75%
- Met key secondary endpoint
 - No eligible subjects with T levels >2500 ng/dL
- Other secondary endpoints generally consistent with approved products



Safety

- 525 unique hypogonadal men exposure
- Well tolerated in 52 week exposure
 - AE profile comparable to active control, including GI
 - No cardiac, hepatic or drug related SAEs
 - No increase in mean BP with cuff measurements
- No apparent correlation of the observed Cmax excursions
 - ADRs, AEs, Meaningful changes in critical lab parameters



Clear Benefits

- Preferred oral option
 - No risk of accidental T transference
 - Non-invasive
 - Less cumbersome
 - Less burdensome
 - Simpler to prescribe
 - Fewer doctor visits
 - Easier for patients to properly use

LPCN 1144

Targeted for NASH with No Approved Product
The NASH market could peak at \$30-40 billion by 2025¹

1. Deutsche Bank industry report, "NASH – the next big global epidemic in 10 years?", 2014

LPCN 1144: Well Positioned for Success

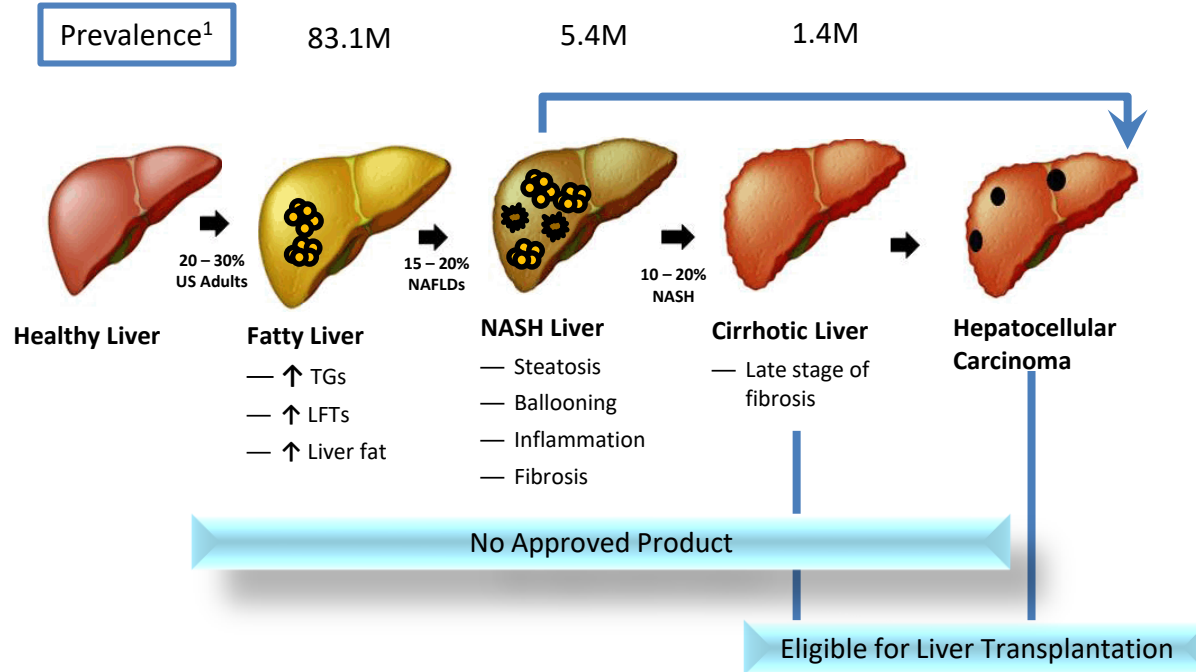
Unique Mechanism of Action and Well Tolerated Safety Profile

- Unique Mechanism Targeting Full Spectrum of NASH Pathogenesis + Collateral Health Benefits
 - Testosterone deficiency in men is prevalent across the full spectrum of NAFLD
 - LPCN 1144 results suggest therapy has potential for collateral health benefits
- Well Tolerated Safety Profile
 - Prodrug of a bio-identical hormone
 - Demonstrated with 591 subjects in 12 studies with up to 52 week exposure
- Compelling Clinical Biomarker Data
 - Significant reductions in both the key ALT and TG serum NASH biomarkers
 - Good potential of histological improvement in NASH and fibrosis

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)

Clinical Progression

Fatty liver is a reversible condition wherein large vacuoles of triglyceride fat accumulate in liver cells via the process of steatosis



1 . Estes et.al. Hepatology, 2018:

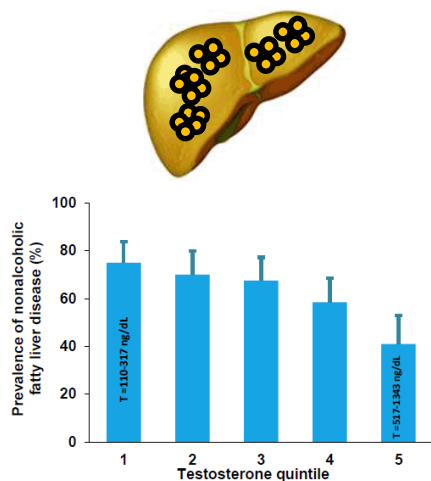
LFTs: Liver function test, especially Alanine amino transferase (ALT) and Aspartate amino transferase (AST)
NASH: Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis, TG: Triglyceride

Clinical Relationship Between Testosterone and NAFLD

Across the Full Histological Spectrum

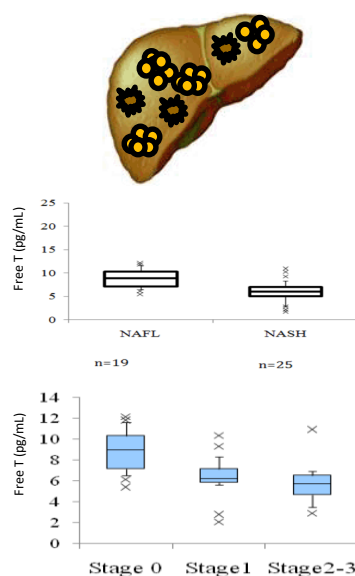
Hepatic Steatosis

“Men with low testosterone are at high risk for NAFLD.”¹



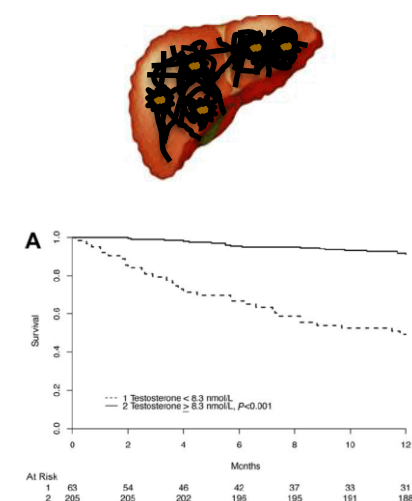
NASH

“Levels of free T decreased significantly with the increased incidence of lobular inflammation, hepatocyte ballooning, NAFLD activity score, and fibrosis.”²



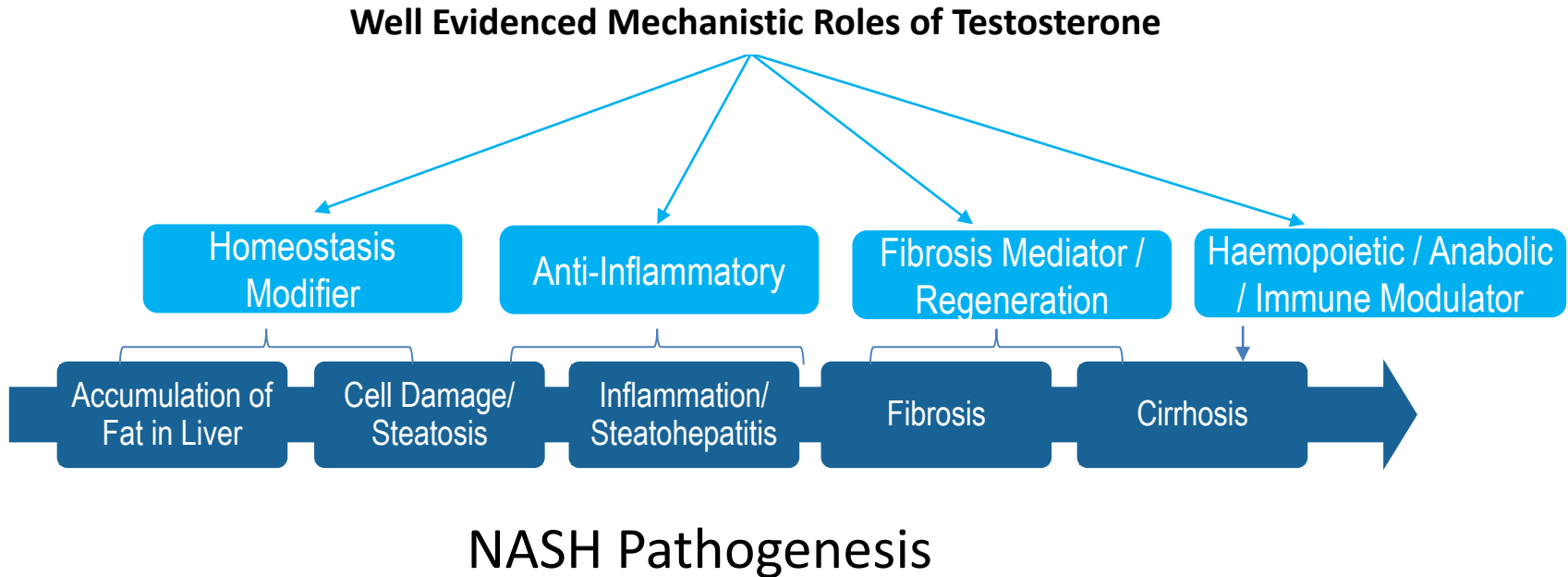
Cirrhosis

“Low T levels in cirrhotic men are associated with the combined outcome of death or transplantation.”³



LPCN 1144: Targeting Full Spectrum Of NASH Pathogenesis

Plus Collateral Health Benefits



- Reduction of elevated ALT levels generally predicts liver histological improvement in NASH ¹
- Liver fat (TG), a metabolic endpoint, is associated with steatosis; reduction in liver fat is typically associated with a reduction in steatosis

T Therapy Demonstrated Histological Improvement

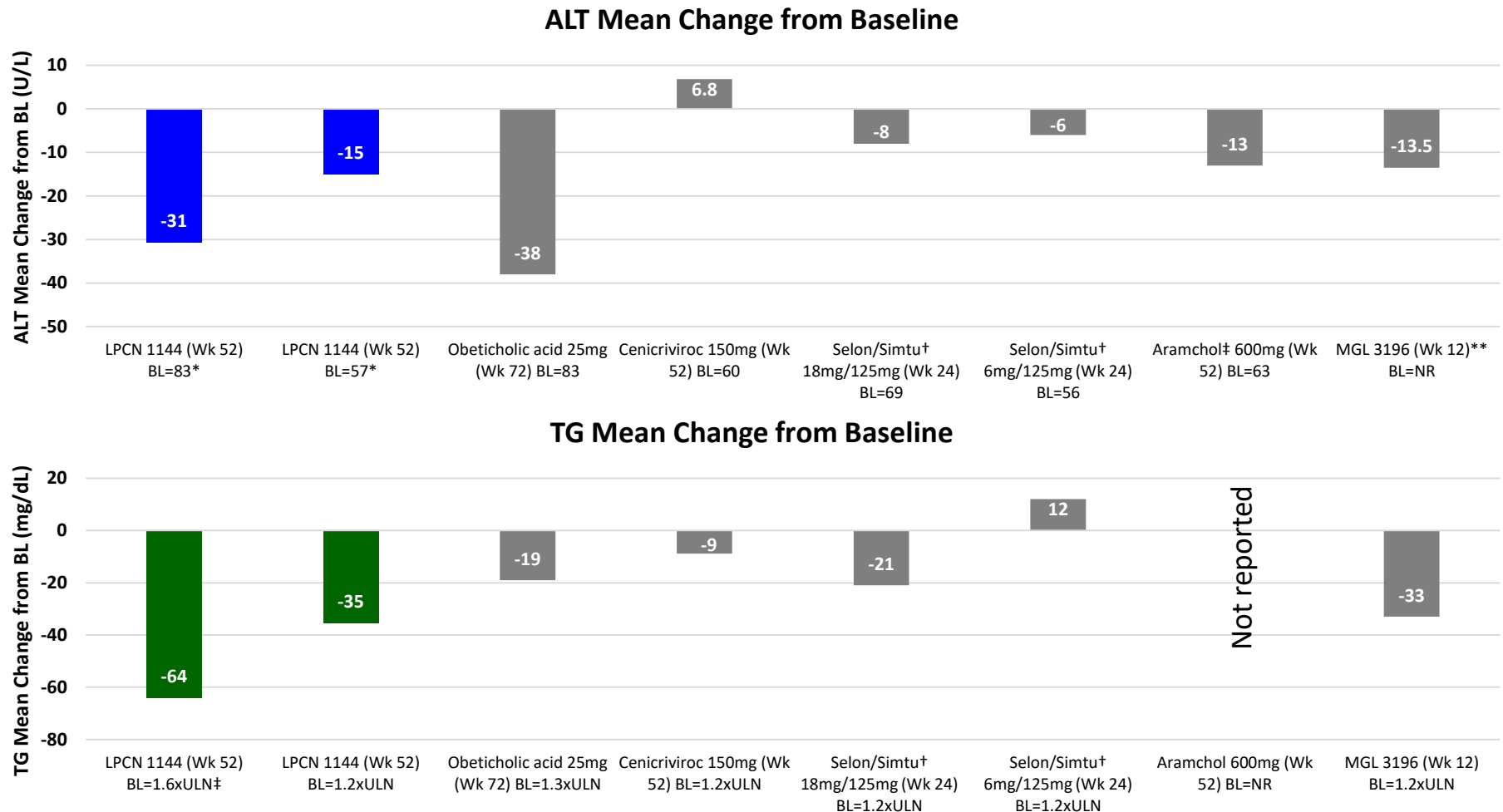
Multiple Biopsy Confirmed High Fat/Cholesterol Diet Induced Animal Models

Testicular Feminized Mouse ¹ 	Castrated NAFLD Rat ² 	Non-Genomic, Metabolic Syndrome Rabbit ³ 	Castrated Pig ⁴ 
▪ Hepatic lipid deposition ↓ ▪ Lipogenesis ↓	▪ Hepatic steatosis ↓ ▪ Hepatic apoptosis ↓ ▪ Vesicular inflammation ↓	▪ Hepatic lipid accumulation ↓ ▪ Hepatic inflammation ↓ ▪ Hepatic fibrosis ↓	▪ Hepatic lipids ↓ ▪ Liver injury ↓ ▪ Hepatocellular steatosis ↓

¹ Kelly et al., Lif Sci 2014; ² Nikolaenko et al., BMC Endocrinol 2014; ³ Vignozzi et al., Mol Cell Endocrinol 2014; ⁴ Cai et al., BMC Genomics 2015

LPCN 1144: Compelling Clinical Biomarker Data

Comparison to Product Candidates in Advanced Development



* LPCN 1144 SOAR Trial Patients for mean BL=83 and 57 U/L are with ALT $\geq$ 75 and 45 U/L, respectively, at baseline; ** MGL 3196 patients are males with ALT > 45 U/L and females > 30 U/L at baseline.

‡ TG ULN for LPCN 1144 SOAR Trial is 200 mg/dL while typical TG ULN is 150 mg/dL; Mean BL=1.6xULN for LPCN 1144 is with TG > 200mg/dL.

LPCN 1144: Robust ALT Response

Good Potential for Histological Improvement in NASH and Fibrosis¹

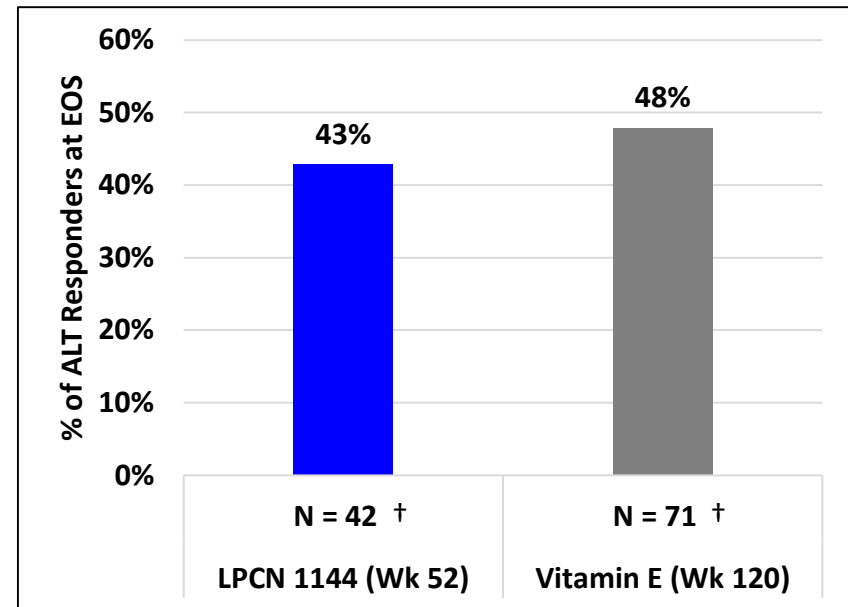
Comparable LPCN1144 ALT response to Vitamin E in PIVENS Trial²

Histological feature	Vitamin E		P value
	ALT R* (n = 34)	ALT NR* (n = 37)	
Mean change in steatosis score	-1.1	-0.4	<0.001
Mean change in inflammation score	-1.1	-0.3	<0.001
Mean change in Ballooning score	-0.8	-0.2	0.01
Mean change in NAS [†] score	-3.0	-0.8	<0.001
Mean change in Fibrosis score	-0.5	-0.2	0.34
Decrease in NAS by ≥2 points	82%	32%	<0.001
Resolution of NASH [‡]	44%	22%	0.07
Mean change in Weight (kg)	-0.9	1.8	0.03

* ALT Responders: Patients with ALT > 40 U/L at baseline, ending with ≤ 40 U/L and more than 30% reduction at end of study post therapy

[†] Total non-alcoholic fatty liver activity score (NAS), comprising the sum of scores for steatosis, inflammation, and ballooning cell injury

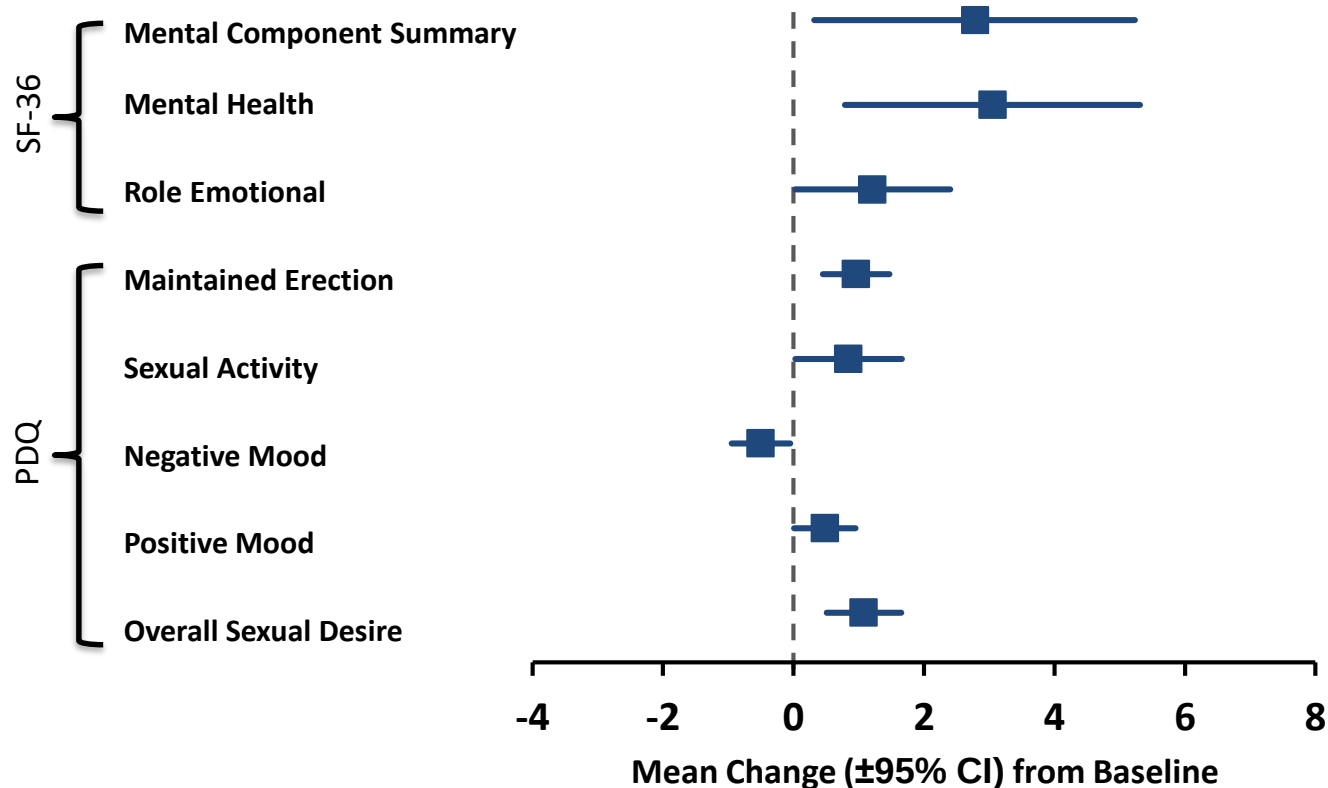
[‡] Resolution of histological features that fulfil the criteria for diagnosis of NASH



[†] Total N is for patients with ALT > 40 U/L at baseline (ALT normal range is ≤ 40 U/L)

LPCN 1144: Collateral Health Benefits

Observed in Hypogonadal Subjects with Elevated ALT*



SF-36, Short Form-36 (0-100); PDQ, Psychosexual Daily Questionnaire (0-7); * ALT > 40 U/L at Baseline in 52 week SOAR Trial (N=33)

LPCN 1144: Oral Testosterone for the Treatment of NASH

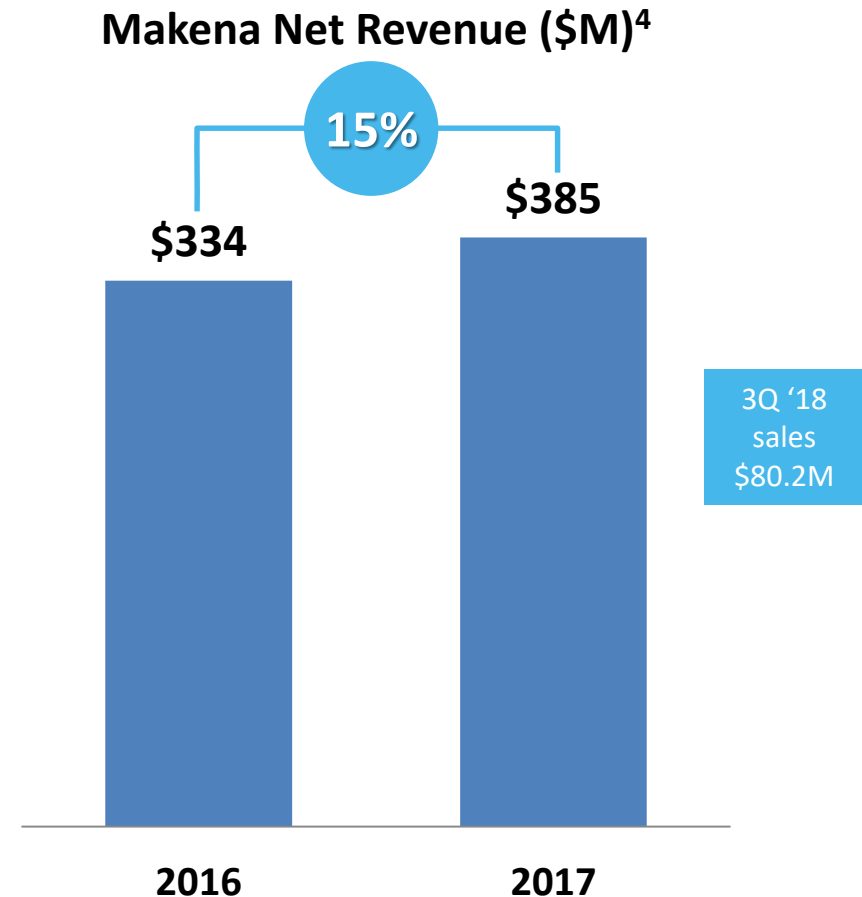
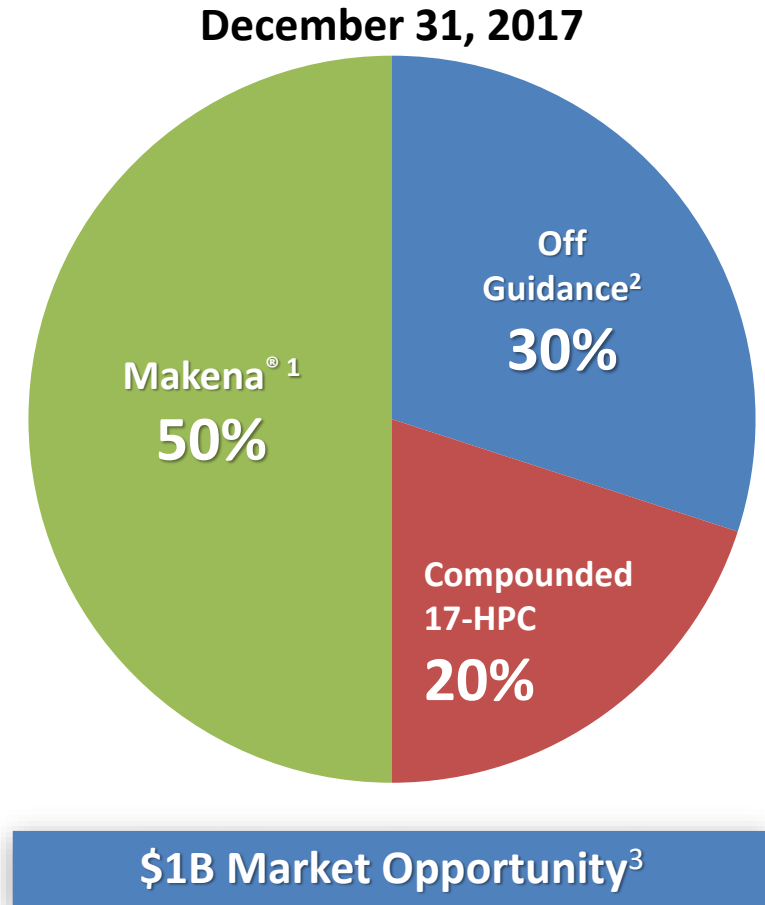
Summary and Next Steps

- Unique Mechanism Targeting Full Spectrum of NASH Pathogenesis + Collateral Health Benefits
 - Testosterone deficiency in men is prevalent across the full spectrum of NAFLD
 - LPCN 1144 results suggest therapy has potential for collateral health benefits
- Well Tolerated Safety Profile
 - Prodrug of a bio-identical hormone
 - Demonstrated with 591 subjects in 12 studies with up to 52 week exposure
- Compelling Clinical Biomarker Data
 - Significant reductions in both the key ALT and TG serum NASH biomarkers
 - Good potential of histological improvement in NASH and fibrosis
- Next Steps
 - In-vivo model Proof-Of-Concept (POC) study in biopsy-confirmed NASH – Study to be complete in 1Q 2019
 - POC clinical study to assess liver fat changes via MRI-PDFF imaging in confirmed NAFLD/NASH patients – Enrollment complete with results in 1Q 2019

LPCN 1107

LPCN 1107: Prevention of Preterm Birth (PTB)

United States Market Landscape



1. Amag estimates Makena market share based on distributor dispensing data and all other market share based on physician market research data conducted by AMAG.

2. Off guidance represents patients treated outside of guidance of Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine, including patients treated with unapproved therapies and untreated patients.

3. Based on 140,000 patients, >16 injections/patient and net revenue of ~\$425-\$450/injection.

4. AMAG SEC filings

LPCN 1107: First Oral PTB Candidate

Addresses Unmet Need



LPCN 1107- Oral HPC

- Potential for superior efficacy with Phase 3 target dose
- No patient discomfort upon administration
- Steady state achieved in 7 days
- Orphan drug designation
 - Major contribution to patient care
- Next steps:
 - Explore partnering opportunities

Upcoming Milestones

Near Term Value Drivers

	Event	Expected Timing
TLANDO™	Complete definitive Phlebotomy study	4Q 2018
	ABPM study results	1Q 2019
LPCN 1144	Complete In-vivo model Proof-Of-Concept study in biopsy-confirmed NASH	1Q 2019
	POC clinical study results in imaging-confirmed NAFLD/NASH patients	1Q 2019

Key Financial Metrics

Stock Price, Market Cap, Cash Balance

Ticker Symbol	LPCN (Nasdaq Capital Market)
Closing Stock Price (11/5/18)	\$1.49/share
Market Capitalization (11/5/18)	\$32.0 million
Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding (9/30/18)	25.3 million
Cash Balance (9/30/18)	\$21.9 million*
Bank Debt (9/30/18)	\$10.0 million

* \$5 M restricted

Lipocine Investment Highlights

- Innovative Technology with Advanced Products

Proven Proprietary Technology Platform



MEN'S HEALTH

- **TLANDO™**: Potential first oral TRT option
 - Differentiated product targeting ~\$2.0 billion established US TRT market
- **LPCN 1144**: Oral prodrug of bio-identical testosterone for NASH
 - Compelling clinical biomarker data in patients with typical comorbidities of NASH
- **LPCN 1111**: Next generation potential once-daily oral TRT option
 - Positive top-line Phase 2b study results



WOMEN'S HEALTH

LPCN 1107:

Orphan designated oral alternative for the prevention of preterm birth

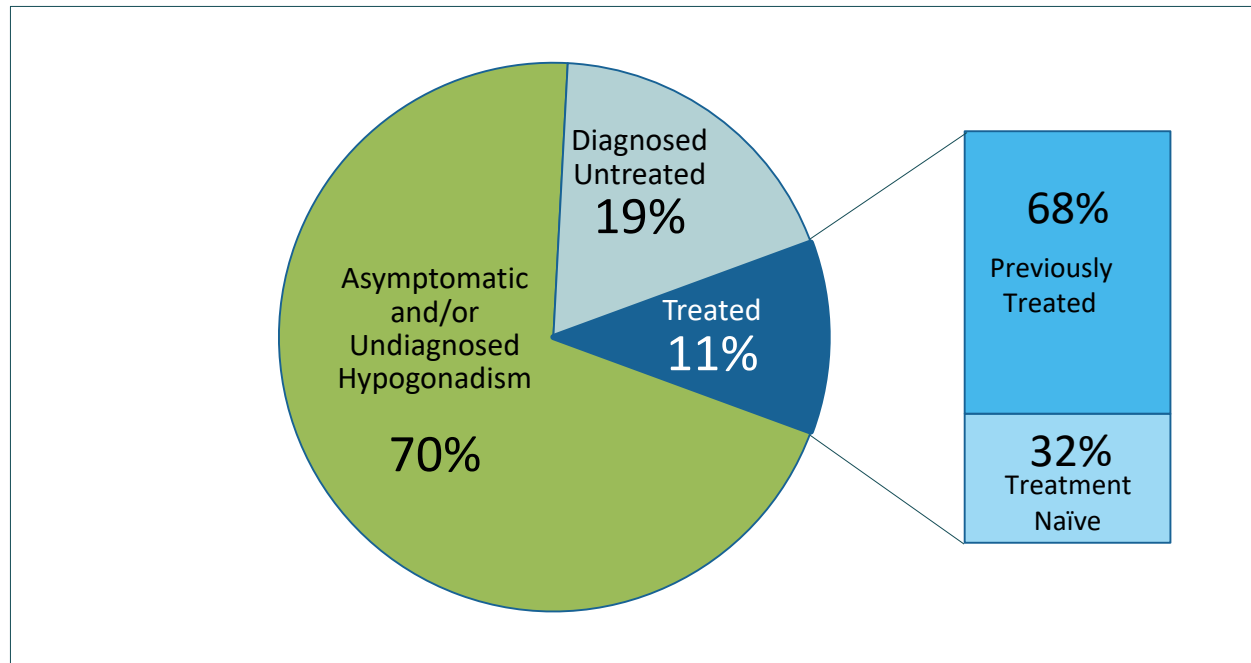
- EOP2 meeting completed
- Phase 3 protocol submitted to FDA via Special Protocol Assessment

Appendix

TLANDO™

Hypogonadism Affects Up to 20 M American Men^{1,2}

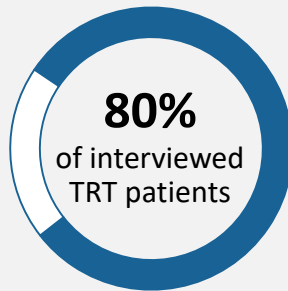
Significant Number of Untreated Hypogonadal Males



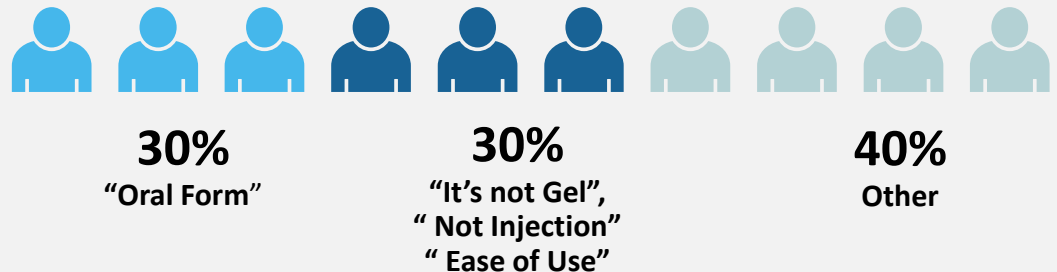
TLANDO: Patient Market Research

Patient Enthusiasm Evident About Oral TRT

Likely or Highly Likely to Ask Physician to Prescribe TLANDO



What Most Like About TLANDO?

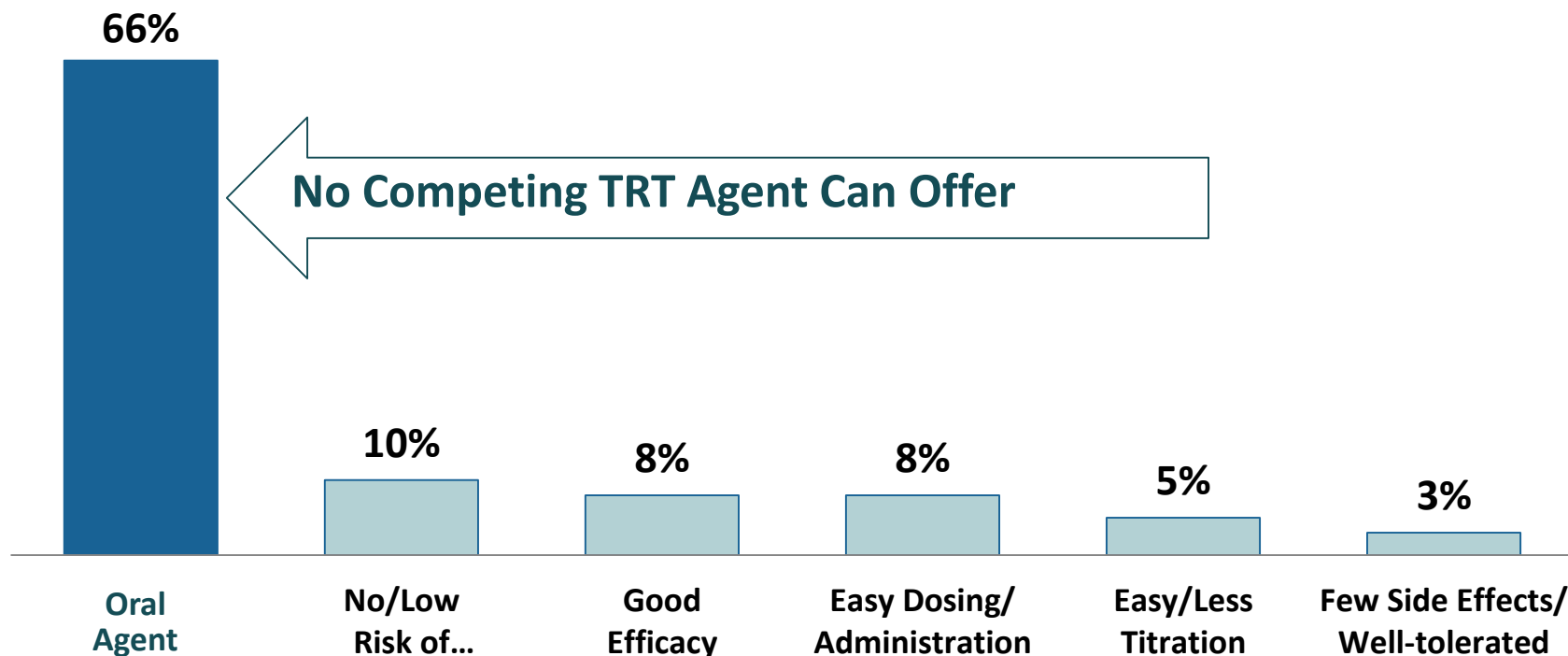


- TLANDO generates strong patient enthusiasm among current and prior TRT users
 - Oral administration and lack of transference viewed as key benefits
- For transdermal users, most common concern is transference risk
 - ***"Always worry with the kids."; "Right now we have to plan sex."***
 - Gels and roll-on are messy to apply and often cause skin irritation
- Injectable users complain about swings in testosterone levels resulting in "crash" before next dose
 - ***"I keep crashing two weeks after the injection"***
 - Needle phobia/needle fatigue are common
- Both transdermal and injection users also want better symptomatic efficacy

TLANDO: Physician Market Research

Oral Agent is Most Important Attribute for Prescribers

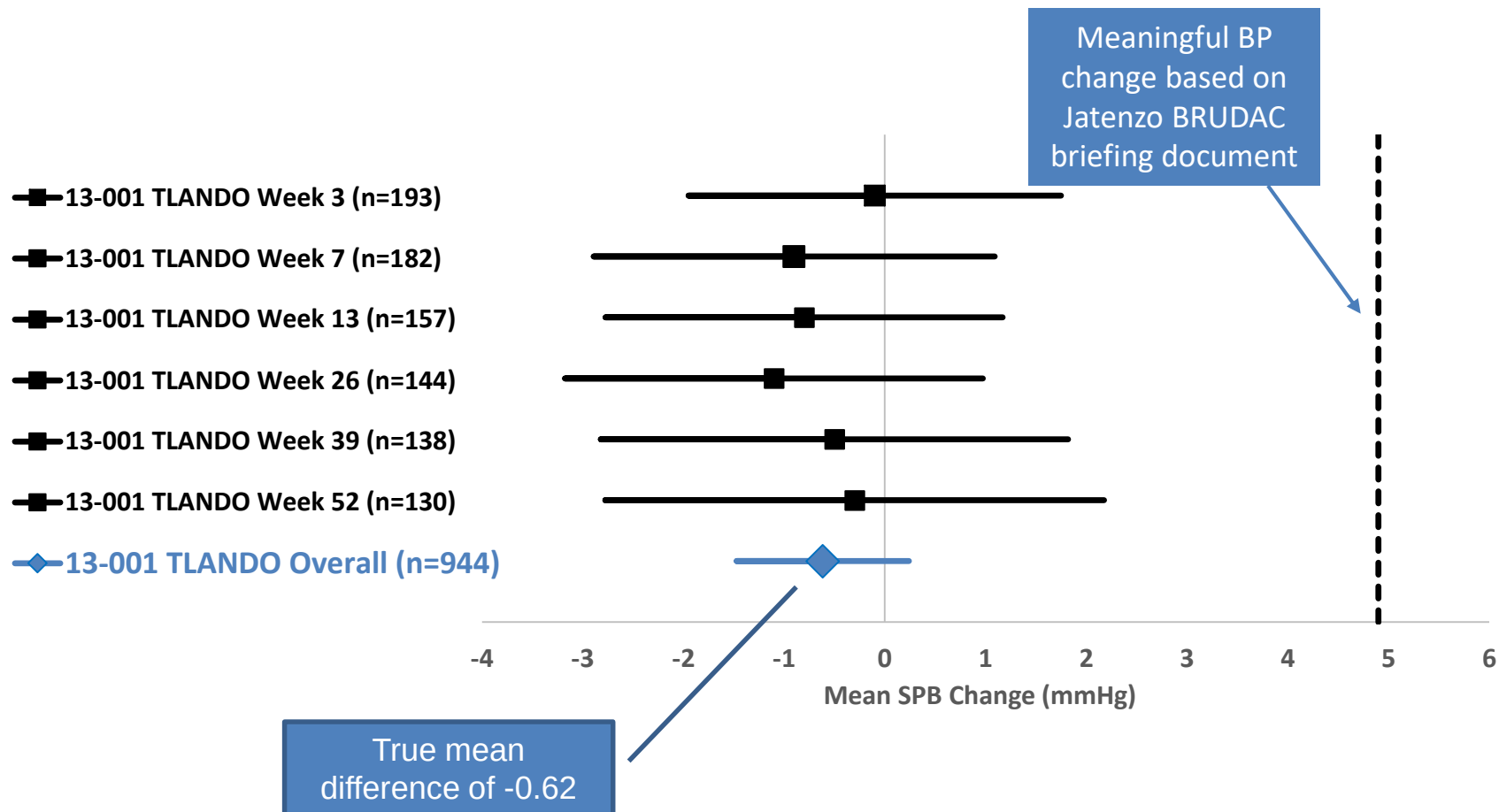
QUESTION:
What is the most important advantage of TLANDO?



N=212 (All Respondents; URO=54, ENDO=53, PCP=105), TVG conducted market research.
Q35a. In your opinion, what is the most important advantage of TLANDO?

TLANDO™ SOAR Study Blood Pressure Data

Systolic Clinic BP Measurement - Change From Baseline



Minimal change in BP from baseline at each visit throughout the SOAR study

Oral TU: Dose - Systolic BP Relationship

Differences Between Single/Triplicate/ABPM Measurements

Brand	Mean Single SBP		Mean Triplicate SBP		Mean ABPM Daytime SBP	
	Study / Dose	ΔSBP from baseline	Study / Dose	ΔSBP from baseline	Study / Dose	ΔSBP from baseline
JATENZO (High Dose)	CLAR 09007 Day30 / Pre-titration <u>316mg BID</u>	3.0	CLAR 15012 Day102 / mean <u>325mg BID</u>	3.4	CLAR 15012 Day102 / mean <u>325mg BID</u>	5.05
	CLAR 09007 Day90 / mean <u>292mg BID</u>	3.0				
JATENZO (Low Dose)	CLAR 12011 Day114 /post titration mean <u>241mg BID</u>	0.1	CLAR 15012 Visit2 / pre-titration <u>237mg BID</u>	0.2		
TLANDO	LPCN 13-001 Wk3 / pre-titration <u>225mg BID</u>	-0.1				
TLANDO	LPCN 16-002 Day24 / Fixed <u>225mg BID</u>	-0.5				
	LPCN 16-002 Day25 / Fixed <u>225mg BID</u>	0.2				

LPCN 1111
QD

TLANDO

LPCN 1111

LPCN 1111: Next-Generation Oral TRT

Potential Once-Daily Dosing

- Novel prodrug of testosterone for oral delivery
- Once-daily potential expected to sustain and improve market share of oral T franchise
- Once-daily feasibility established in Phase 2a and 2b clinical trials
 - Single-daily oral dose provides T levels in eugonadal range
- Development status
 - Phase 2 study completed
 - FDA Guidance meeting for Phase 3 study design completed

LPCN 1107

High PTB Medical Costs

≥ \$26 Billion Economic Impact³



- 12% of all US pregnancies¹ (475 -500K) result in PTB (< 37 weeks)-a leading cause of neonatal mortality and morbidity
- First year medical costs for PTB infants are ~ 10x higher than for full term infants²
- 28% of preterm births are to women with histories of early delivery

1. CDC (2010)

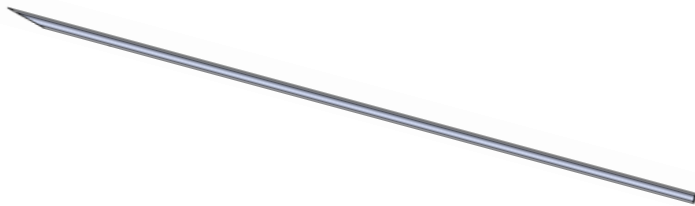
2. J. Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, Dec. 2006, 19(12), 773–782

3. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Jul.200

LPCN 1107: First Oral PTB Candidate

Characteristics of the Only Approved Product Options for PTB

Makena 21 gauge needle



IM HPC, Makena®:

- 20-25% patients below reported better efficacy HPC level threshold
- Total of 18-22 injections
 - Injection location: Upper-outer quadrant of the gluteus maximus
 - Weekly visit to/by health care provider
 - ~35% of patients experienced injection site pain during clinical trial
 - ~17% of patients reported site swelling-much greater than placebo during clinical trial

SubQ HPC, Makena®:

- 20-25% patients below reported better efficacy HPC level threshold
- Total of 18-22 injections
 - Approved February 14, 2018
 - Auto injector-ready to use device
 - Injection location: Upper back of the arm
 - Weekly visit to/by health care provider
 - 37.3% of subjects identified injection site pain as a treatment emergent adverse event compared to only 8.2% of subjects in the IM arm

LPCN 1107: Economic Impact

Potential Lower PTB Rate – US and Resulting Savings

Assuming 4.3% lower PTB rate relative to Makena[®]



~6000 fewer annual PTBs‡



Estimated annual cost saving in ~\$310M‡‡

‡: Assuming 100% of 140,000 eligible US population treated

‡‡: Assuming ~\$51,600 medical costs/PTB

LPCN 1107: First Oral PTB Candidate

Commercial Outlook/Drivers

First Oral HPC for Prevention of Recurrent PTB

- Preferred route-of-administration is oral

Strong Exclusivity Position

- Orphan Drug Designation
- Technology/IP protection

Potential for Superior Efficacy

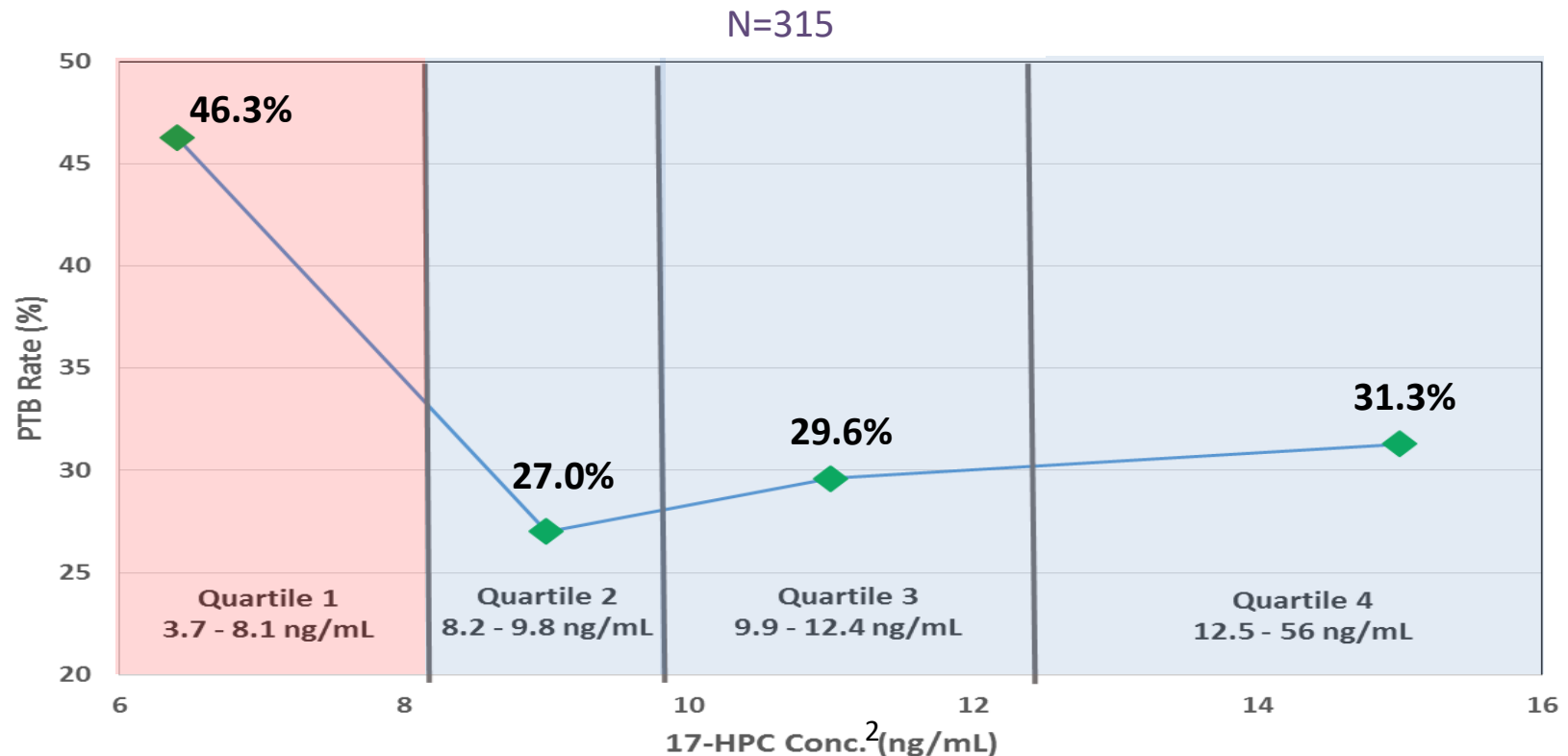
- Fewer PTB babies with significant healthcare cost savings

Strong Pharmaco-Economic Justification

- Minimize travel related cost/time and healthcare provider cost/time
- Premium pricing potential to generic IM injections

LPCN 1107: HPC PK-PD Correlation

HPC Concentration and PTB Rate with IM HPC, Makena¹



- Lower % PTB rate can be expected with daily C_{avg}^2 HPC levels ≥ 8.2 ng/mL

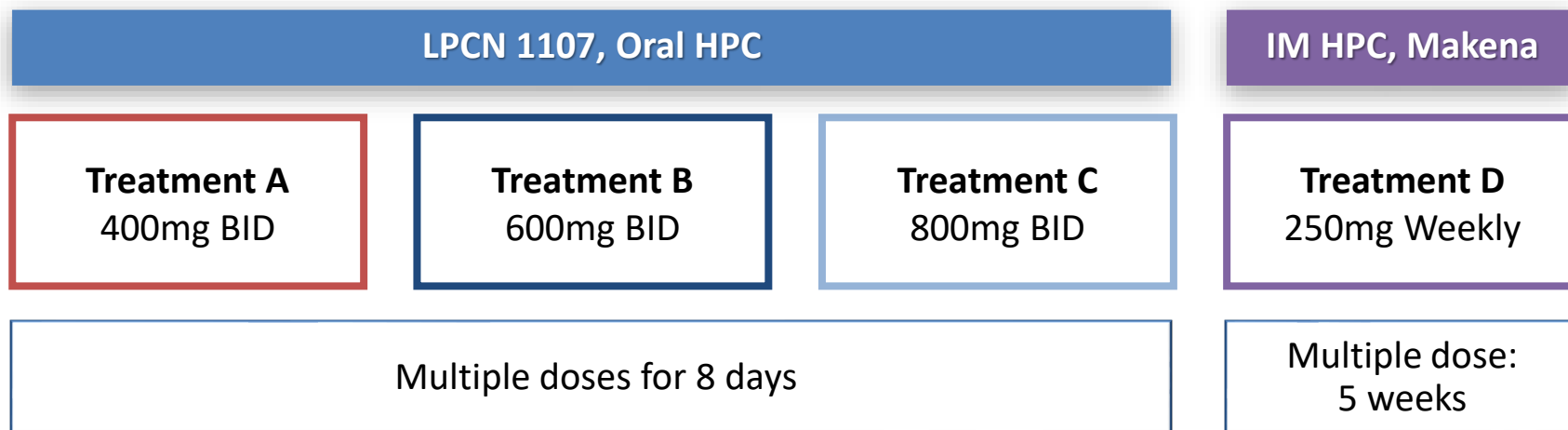
1. Caritis et al., Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2014 (N=315 subjects)

2. $C_{trough} \equiv C_{avg}$ for IM Makena®

LPCN 1107: Dose Finding Study Design

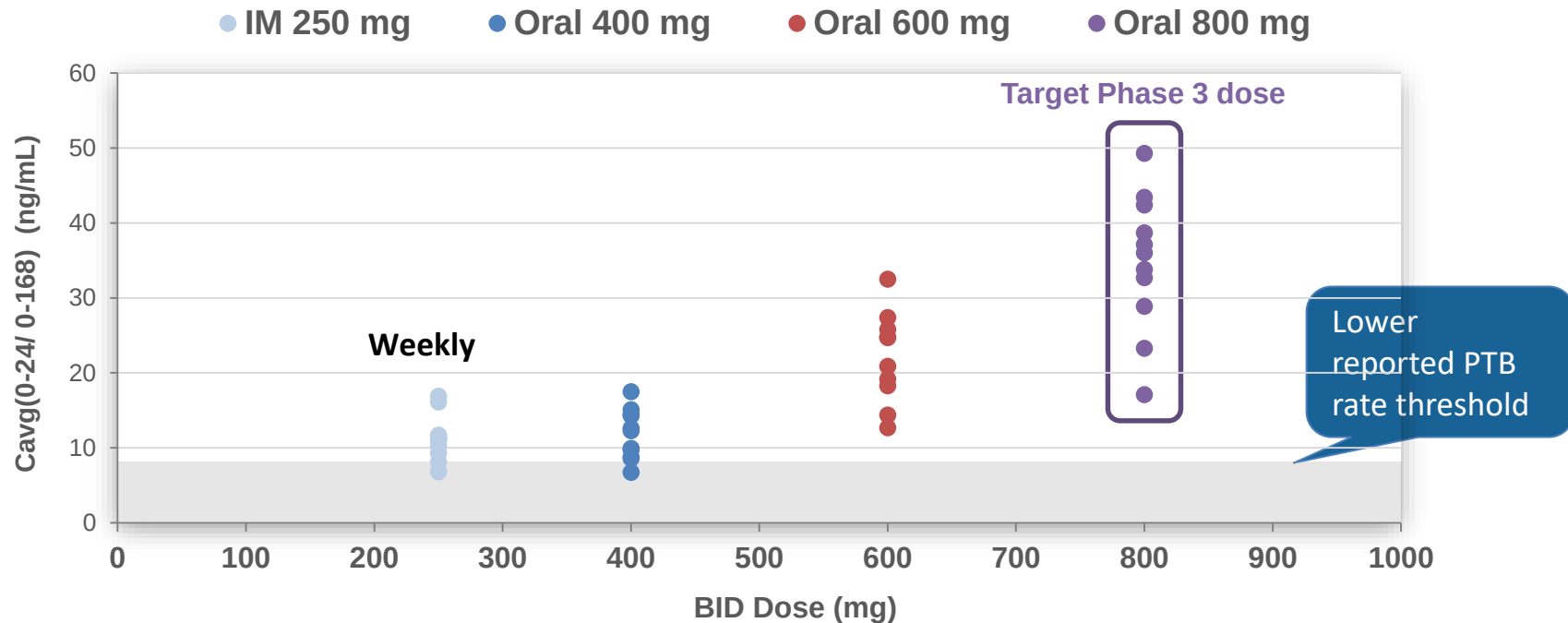
PK Study: Oral LPCN 1107 vs IM HPC, Makena

- Open-label, four-period, four-treatment study
- 12 healthy pregnant women- Ages 18-35 years; 16-18 weeks gestation
- All subjects received all four treatments



LPCN 1107: Dose-Finding PK Study Results¹

Oral LPCN 1107 vs IM HPC, Makena



- HPC levels below 8.2 ng/mL:
 - Target LPCN 1107 Phase 3 dose was 0% vs 20% subjects using IM HPC Makena per label
- Average HPC levels at target LPCN 1107 Phase 3 dose
 - ~ 3x greater than the comparator, IM HPC, Makena

LPCN 1107: Advancing to Phase 3 Readiness

Phase 3 Special Protocol Assessment – Progress

■ Concurrence with FDA to date:

— Study Design Elements

- Single Phase 3 study
- Open label, active comparator, two parallel arms (1:1 randomization)
- General inclusion and exclusion criteria and treatment duration
- LPCN 1107 dose of 800 mg BID

— Endpoints and Analysis

- Primary endpoint of proportion of PTB < 37 weeks
- Non-inferiority margin of 7%
- Secondary endpoint: Neonatal mortality and morbidity composite index
- Interim analysis with ability to resize the study
 - Study size: 500 to 1000 subjects per arm

■ Open Items

- Data from food effect study to inform dosing instructions
- Align on approach to fulfill infant follow up data requirement

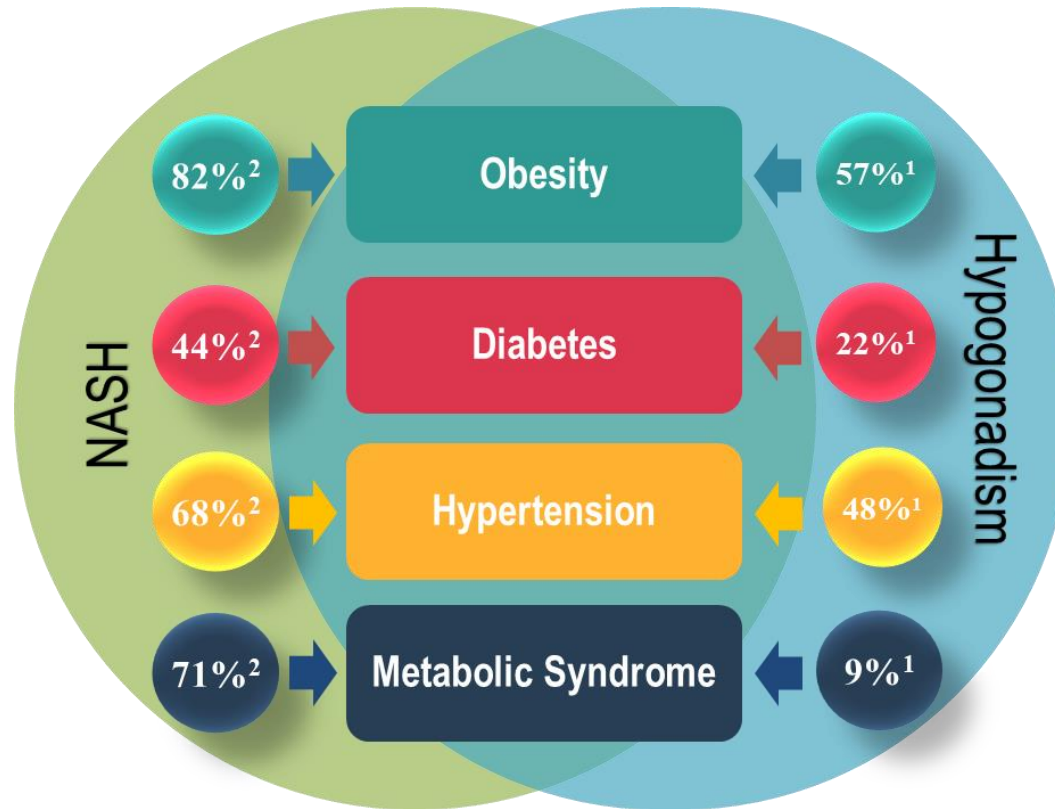
■ Next Steps

- Continue interactions with FDA on Phase 3 protocol via Special Protocol Assessment
- Conduct Food/Fat Effect Study in preparation of Phase 3 study

LPCN 1144

Testosterone Deficiency Relevant in Chronic Liver Diseases*

Significant Overlap of NASH and Hypogonadism

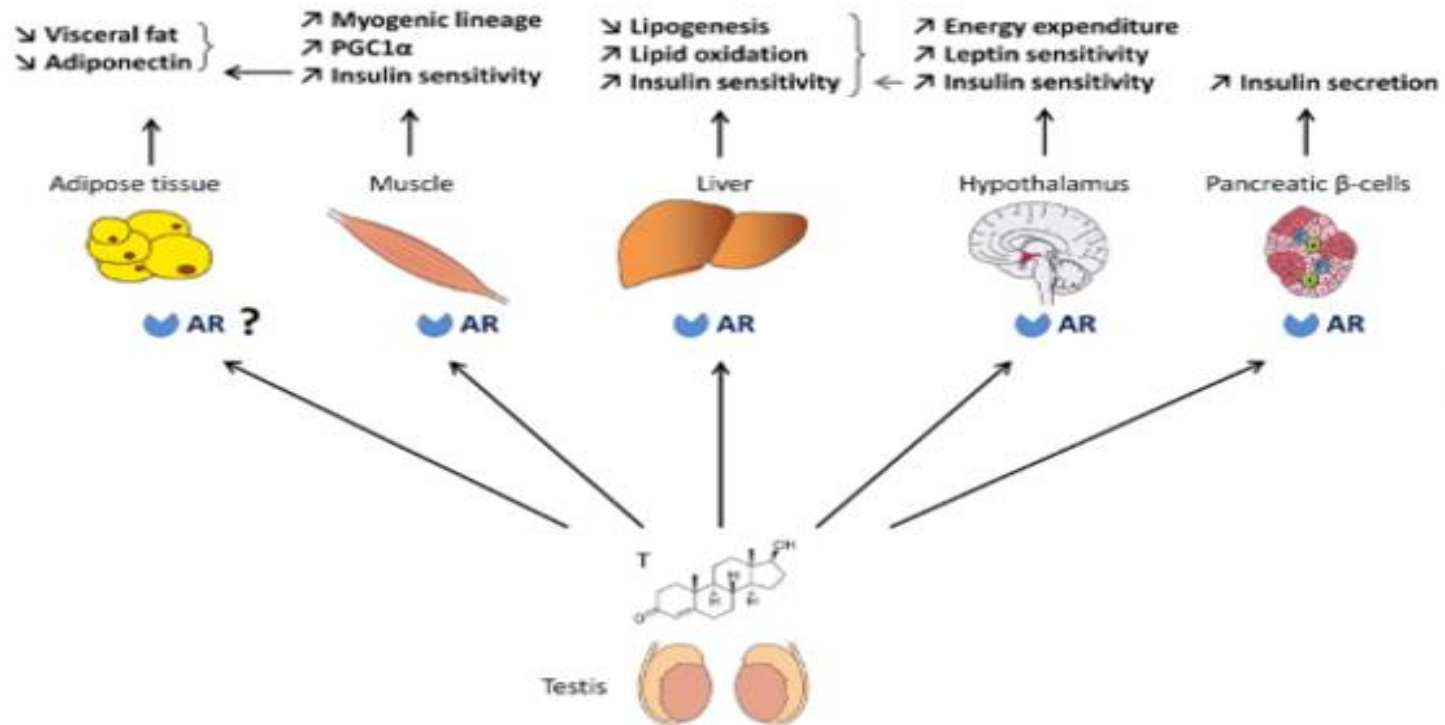


Significant overlap of comorbidities (e.g., obesity, diabetes, hypertension, metabolic syndrome) associated with male hypogonadism and NAFLD/NASH^{2,3}

* Kim et al, Male hypogonadism and liver disease in Male hypogonadism and basic clinical and therapeutic, Contemp Endocrin (2017) p219-234

1. SOAR Trial demographics, 2. Younossi et al., Hepatol 2016, 3. Dhindsa et al., Diabetes Care 2010

Proposed Mechanism of Androgen Action via Androgen Receptor (AR) in Males*

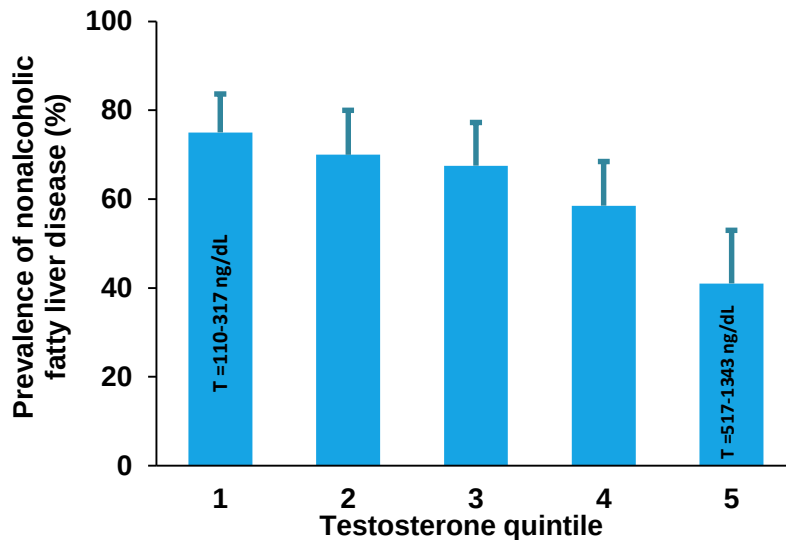


Normal level and signaling of androgens prevent hepatic fat accumulation in males**

Low T Association with NAFLD and Cirrhosis

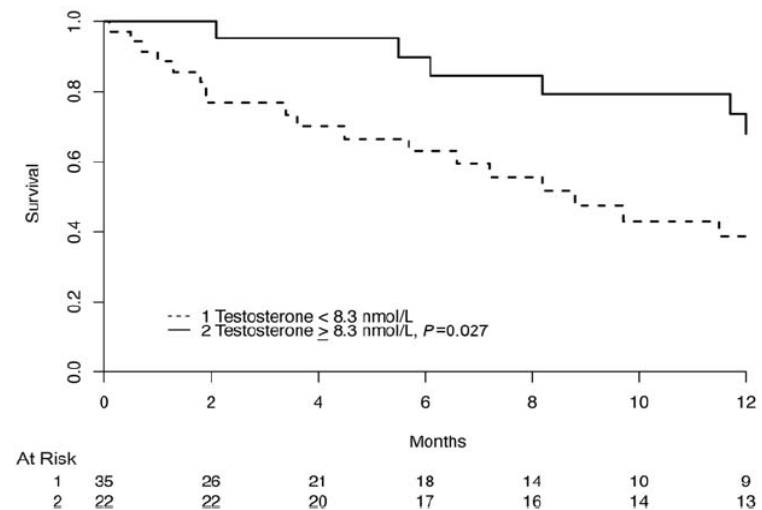
Increased prevalence of hepatic steatosis is associated with low serum testosterone in men*

NAFLD and Low T¹



- ✓ After adjusting for age, smoking, diabetes, exercise, BMI, TG and HDL, the lowest T quintile (110 – 317 ng/dL) have OR[†] of 5.12 (2.43 – 10.77) for NAFLD

Cirrhosis survival and Low T²

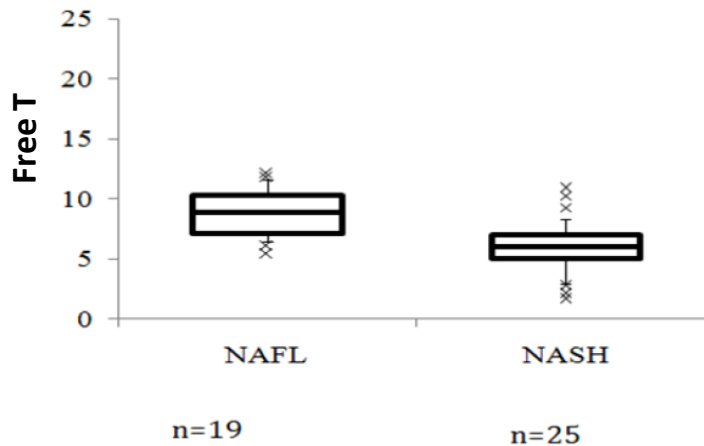


- ✓ Low T (<8.3 nmol/L; 239 ng/dL) remained a significant predictor of reduced survival in cirrhotic patients

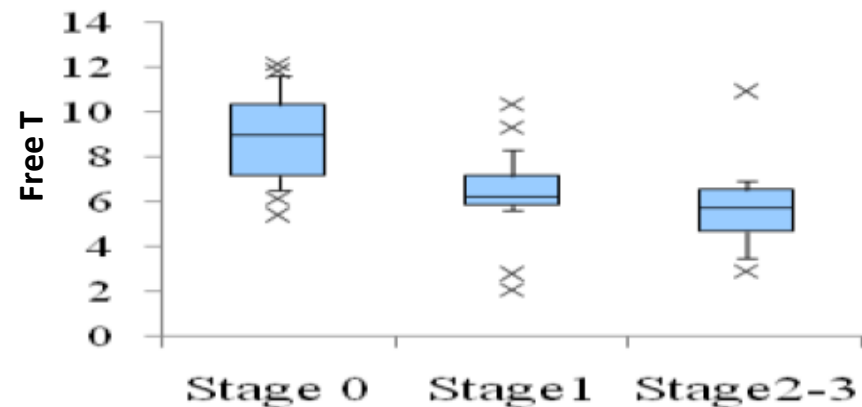
Free T Association with NASH Progression

Patients with NASH show significantly lower free T than those with non-alcoholic fatty liver (NAFLD)¹

Free T and NAFL/NASH

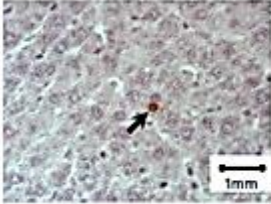
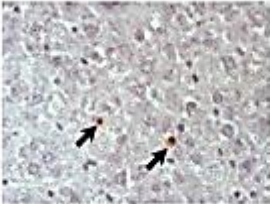
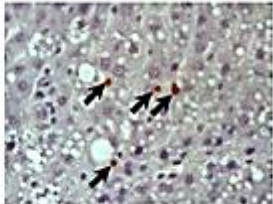
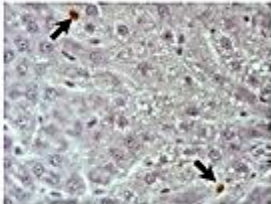


Free T and Stages of NASH Fibrosis



Testosterone Deficiency Induces NAFLD/NASH

Testosterone Treatment Improves Liver Functions¹

Groups	Intact + Normal Diet <i>I + RCD (Control)</i>	Intact + High Fat Diet <i>I + HFD</i>	Castrated + High Fat Diet <i>C + HFD</i>	Castrated + High Fat Diet + Testosterone <i>C + HFD + T</i>
Histology				
Histopathology lipid deposits	<i>Normal</i>	Similar to control	Increase in score	Similar to control
Hepatocyte Apoptosis	Rare occurrence	Higher than control	Significantly higher than control	Similar to I + HFD
ALT	40.7 ± 4.4 IU/L	47.4 ± 3.8 IU/L	60.6 ± 6.4 IU/L	44.4 ± 4.5 IU/L
Macrovesicular Inflammation	Normal	No	Yes	No

¹ Rat Study (Nikolaenko et al, Endocrinol 2014)

LPCN 1144: Oral T

Proposed Multidimensional Mechanism of Actions

■ Homeostasis Modifier^{1, 2}

- Alter lipid, cholesterol, and glucose metabolism
- Reduce visceral abdominal fat
- Modify activity of hepatic lipase, and skeletal muscle/ adipose lipoprotein lipase

■ Anti-inflammatory²/ Immuno-modulator³

- Low T results in compromised immune system
- Inflammatory Cytokines, IL-6, TNF- α and IL-1 β , inhibit testosterone secretion by their influence on the central (hypothalamic-pituitary) and peripheral (testicular) components of the gonadal axis.

■ Regenerative

- Stimulate satellite cells and myocyte precursor resulting in cell differentiation and myocyte proliferation
- Clinical data demonstrate that adult males who undergo a 40–60% partial hepatectomy experience T levels decline similar to those observed in male rats following a 70% hepatectomy.^{4,5}

■ Anabolic effects on muscle, bone and hematopoiesis

- Low T is a predictor of mortality in men with advanced liver disease⁶

1. Shen and Shi, Int J Endocrinol 2015

3. Sinclair et al, J Gastroenterol

5. Vic et al, Hepatol 1982

2. Kelly and Jones, J Endocrinol 2013

4. A. Francavilla et al., Digestive Disease and Sciences, 1989

6. Sinclair et al, J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2016 Hepatol 2015

LPCN 1144: Post-hoc Analysis Methods

- Analyses of LPCN 1144 therapy results were performed with multiple clinical studies involving hypogonadal male cohorts with baseline liver enzymes* and lipids**
 - Placebo-controlled, randomized, double blind study (**M12-778**) with four week treatment
 - ✓ Analysis of 225mg BID, 300mg BID and Placebo (N=24)
 - Active-controlled, randomized, open label study (**SOAR**, N=210) with 52 week treatment - 225mg ± 75mg BID
 - Single-arm open label study (**16-002**, N=95) with three week treatment – 225mg BID

* ALT, AST, ALP, GGT; Persistent elevated ALT is a biomarker often used in clinical diagnosis of NAFLD/NASH

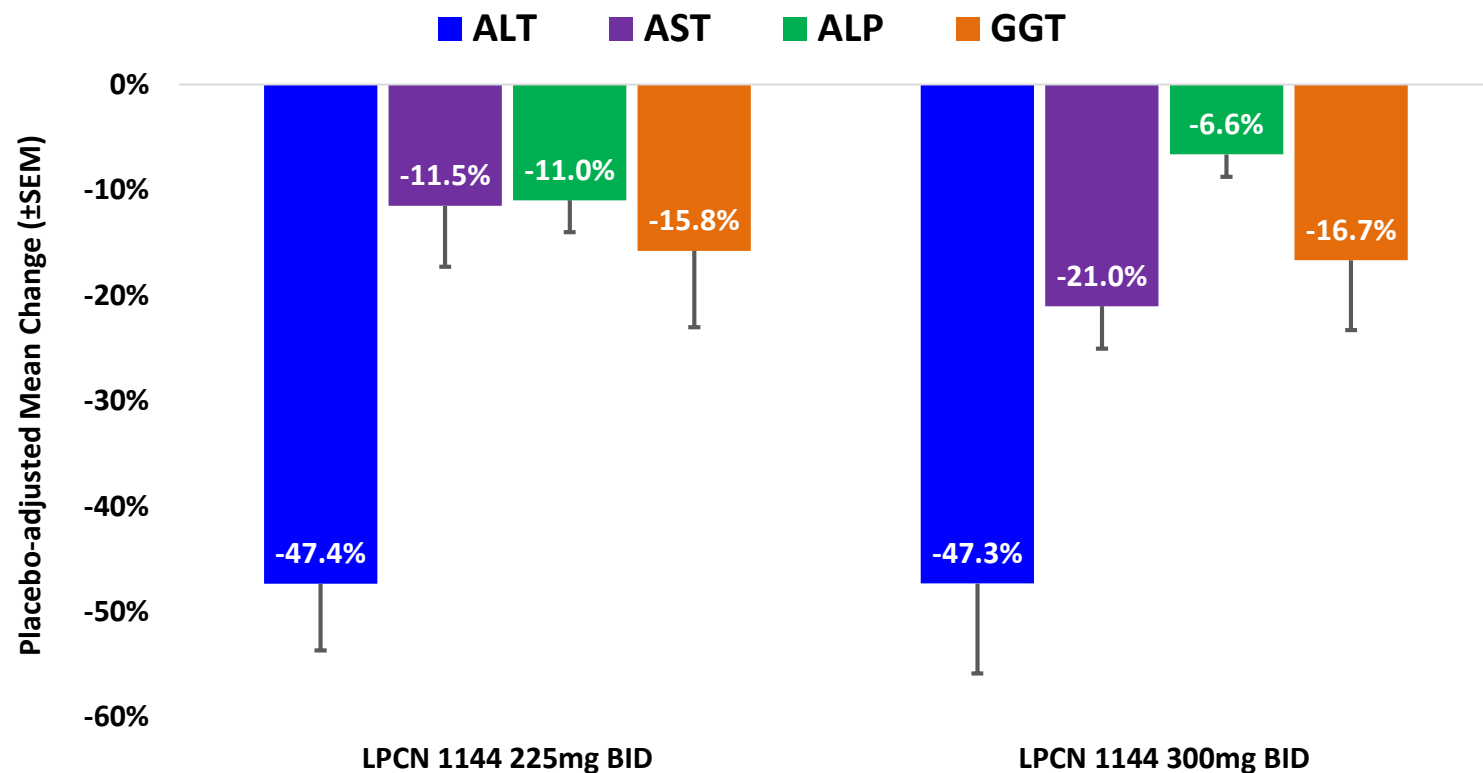
** Triglyceride is strongly associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

LPCN 1144: General Safety

- **LPCN 1144 is a prodrug of bioidentical sex hormone**
 - History of safe Ex-US Oral TU use for decades
 - 8,400 patients / 15,600 patient years of use of over 19 years
 - Data assures well-characterized safety with respect to prostate, hypertension, polycythemia and liver disease
- **Extensive clinical safety database with LPCN 1144**
 - 591 subjects in 12 studies with up to 52 week exposure
 - Safety profile well-characterized and demonstrated no unexpected risks
 - Well tolerated with no adverse liver enzyme signals, no deaths or MACE events
 - No drug related SAEs

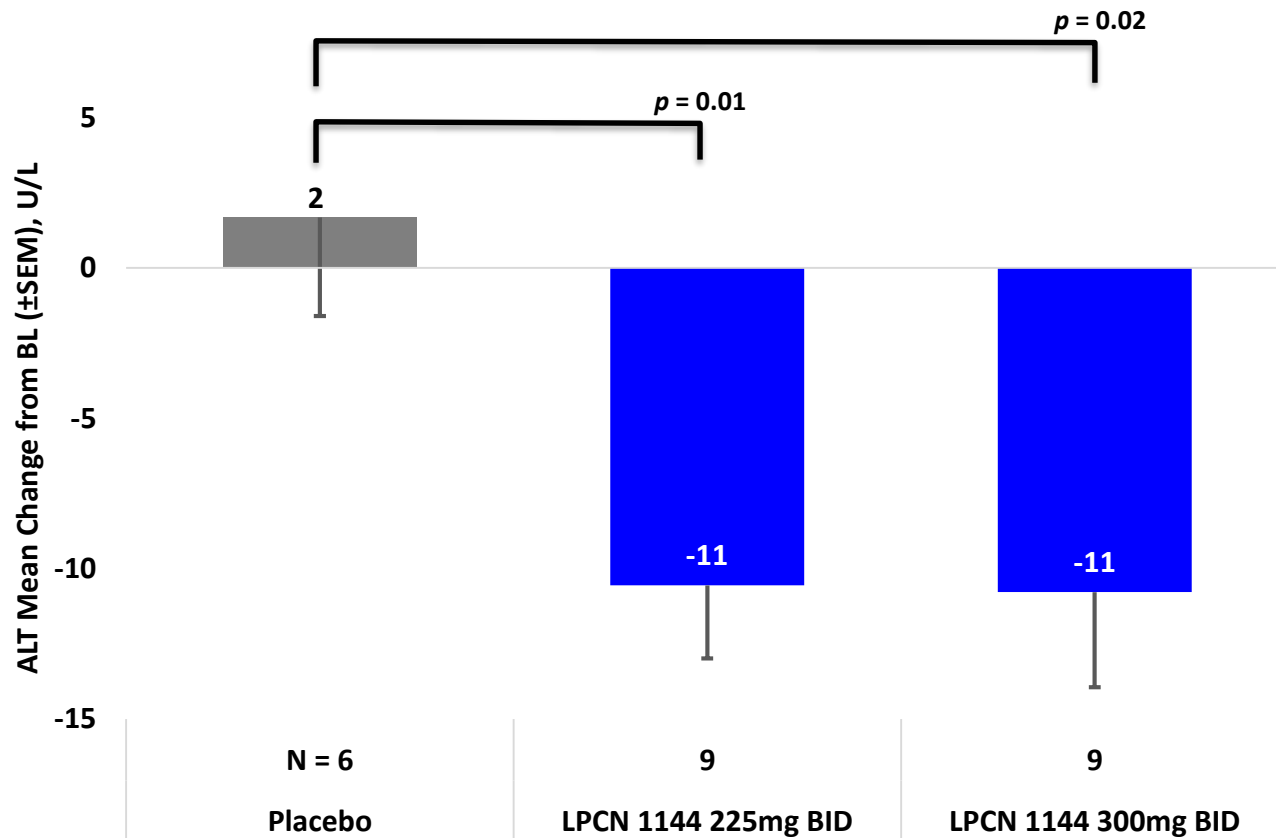
Significant Reduction in Liver Enzyme Levels

- Placebo Controlled 4 Week Study (M12-778)



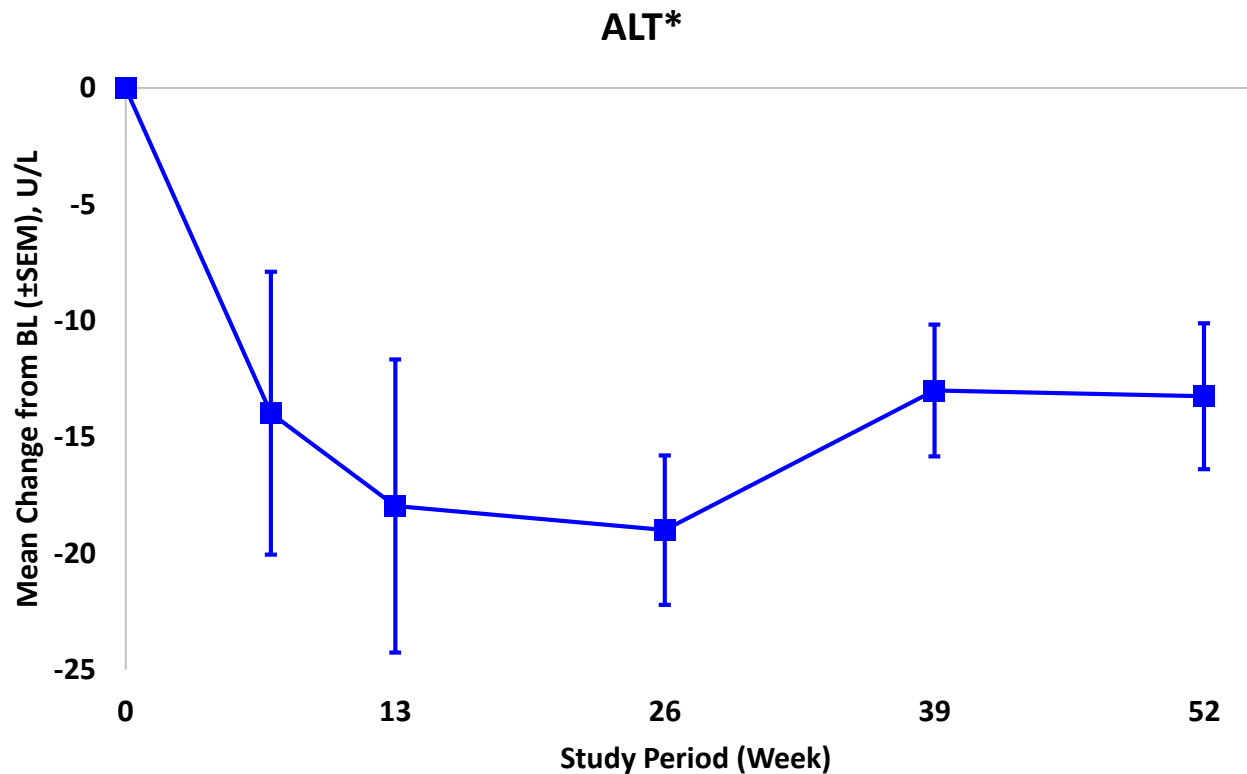
Significant Reduction in ALT Levels

- Placebo Controlled 4 Week Study (M12-778)



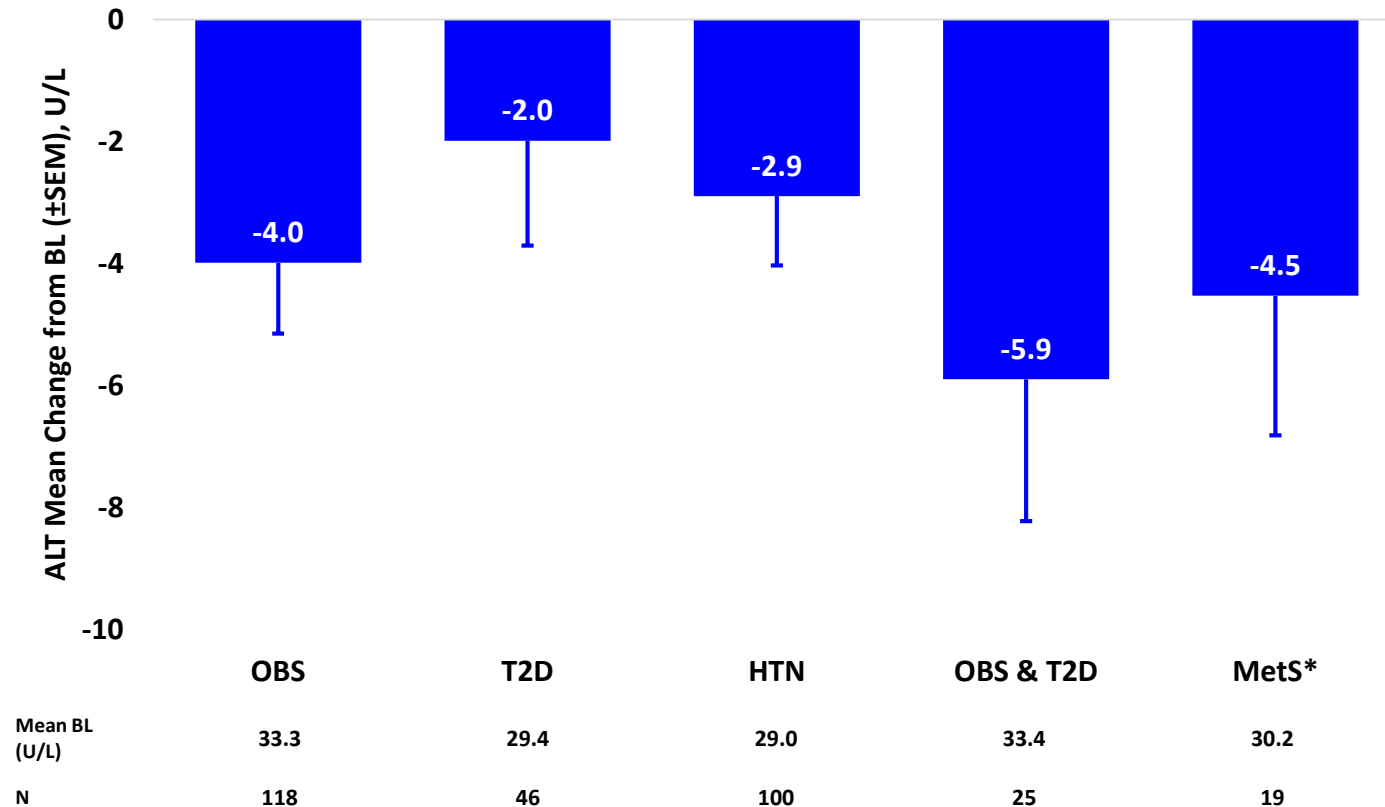
Sustained Reductions from BL of Elevated ALT Levels

- 52-Week SOAR Trial



* LPCN 1144 Patients for ALT > 40 U/L at BL (N=42); ALT mean BL = 53.6 U/L

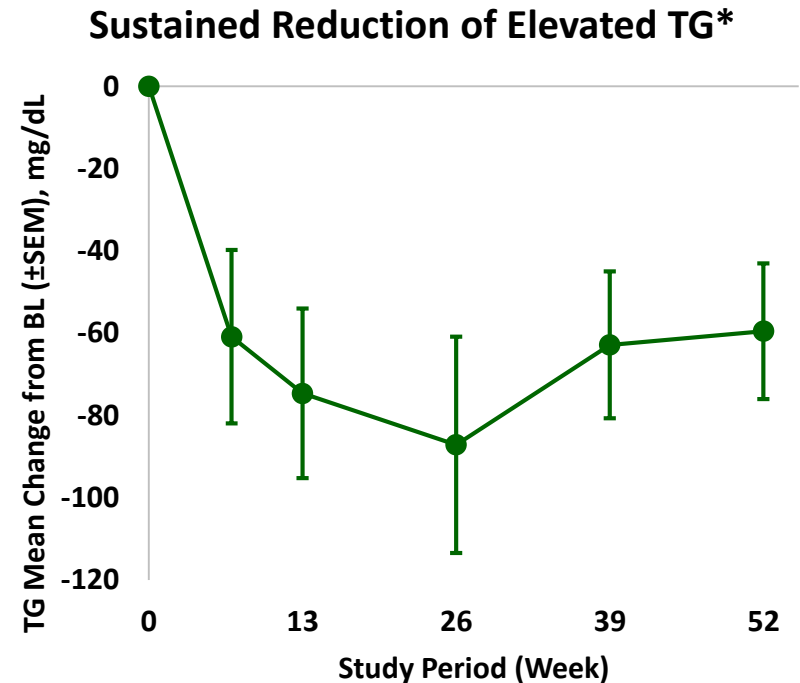
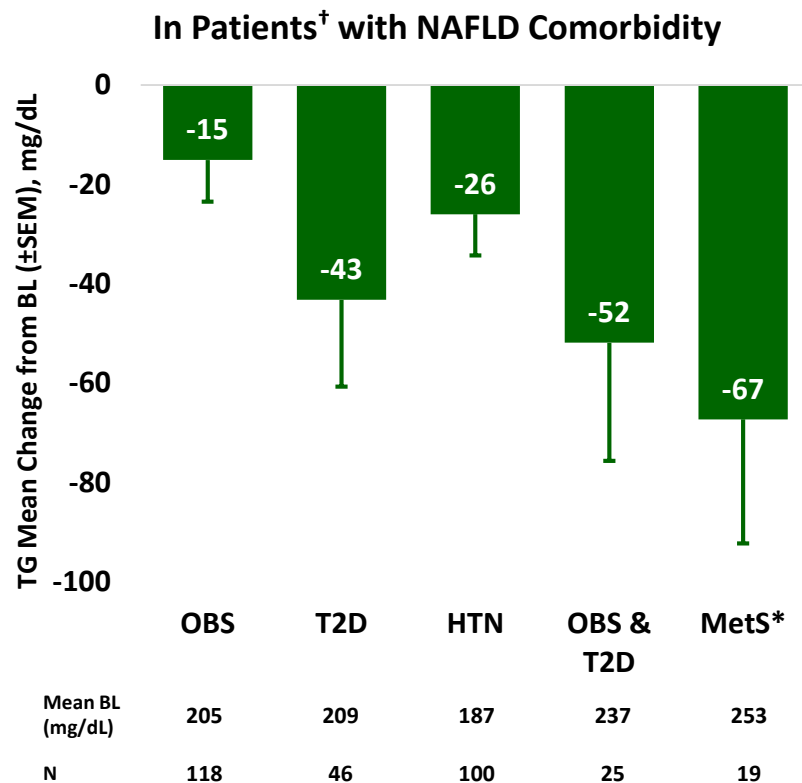
Reduction of ALT in Patients⁺ with NAFLD/NASH Comorbidities



+ SOAR trial

* Metabolic syndrome: obesity + diabetes + hypertension

Reductions of TG in Patients at Risk of NAFLD

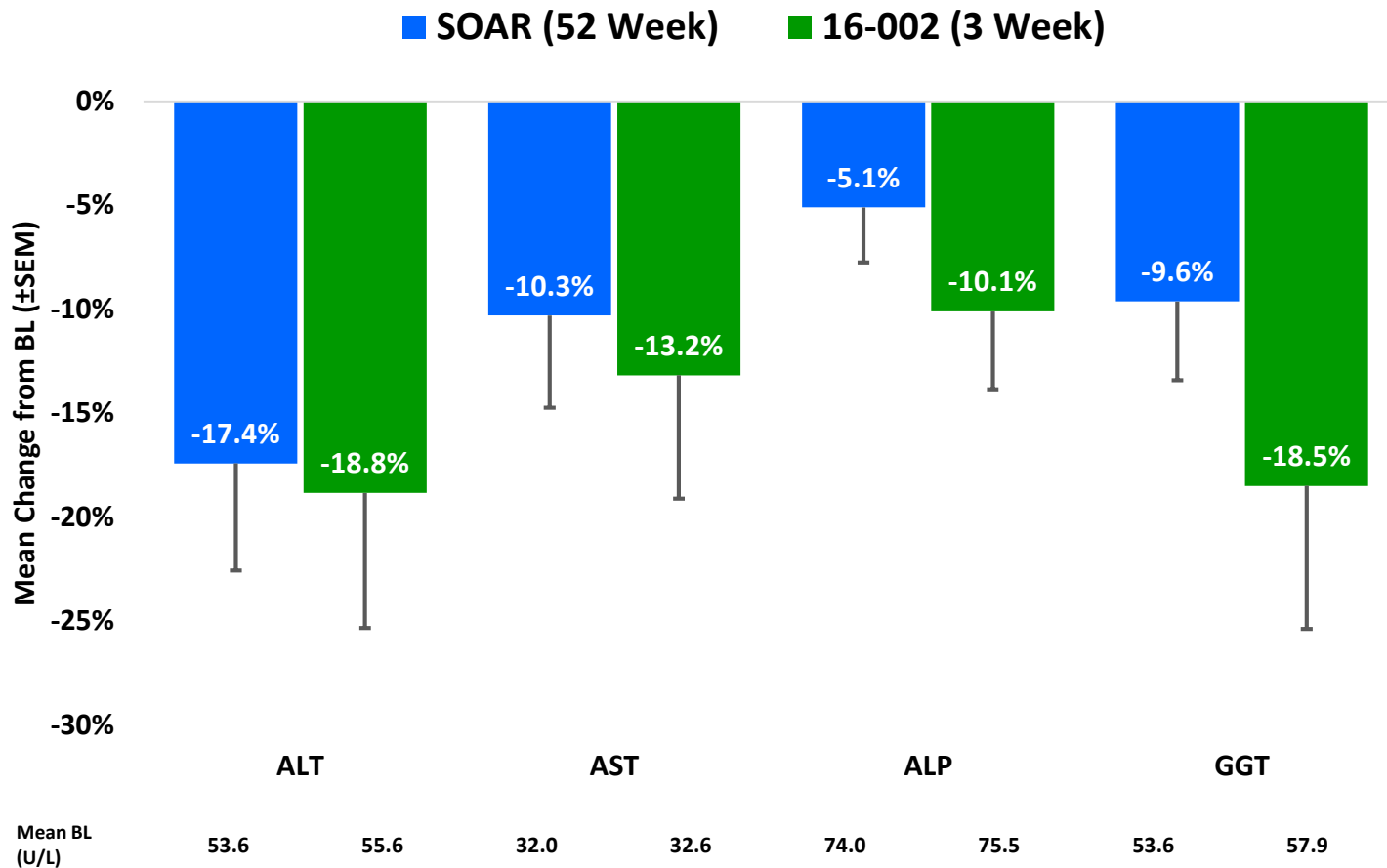


* Patients[†] for TG > 200 mg/dL at BL (N=73); TG mean BL = 320 mg/dL

[†] SOAR Trial;

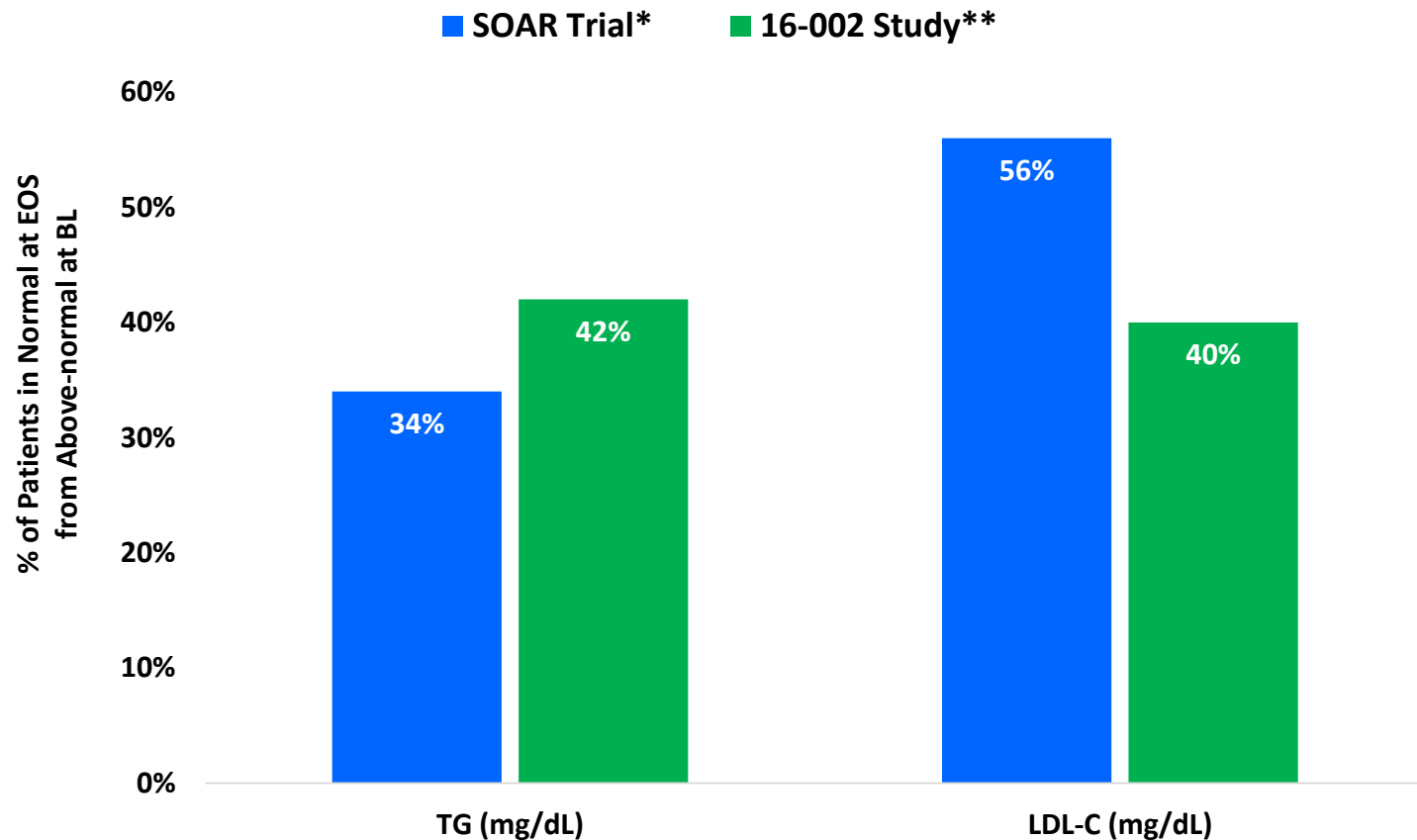
* Metabolic syndrome: obesity + diabetes + hypertension

Consistent Liver Function Improvement Across Studies* - Effect Observed as Early as Week 3



* LPCN 1144 Patients for ALT > 40 U/L at BL; SOAR (N=42), 16-002 (N=13)

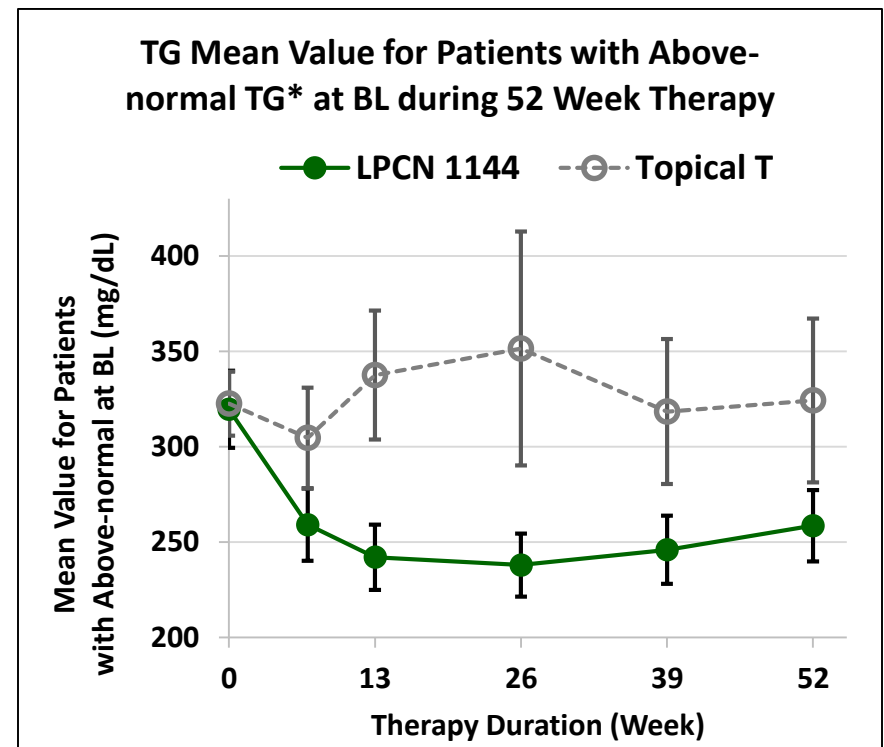
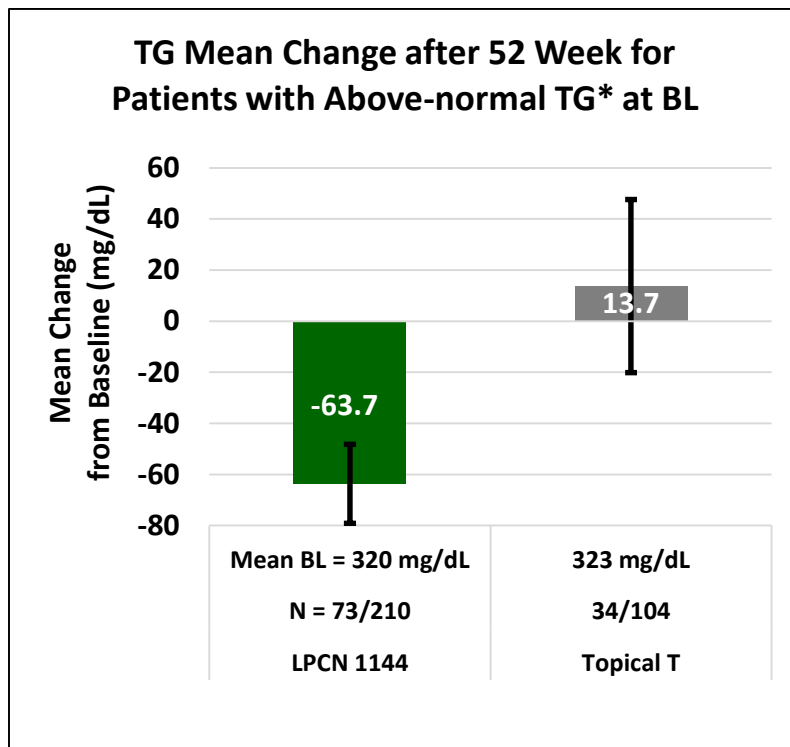
Significant % of Patients Experienced Normalization of TG and LDL-C



TG and LDL-C normal range upper limit is 200 and 160 mg/dL, respectively; * N=73 (TG) and 26 (LDL-C) for SOAR Trial; ** N=16 (TG) and 10 (LDL-C) in 16-002 Study

LPCN 1144: Unique TG Reduction

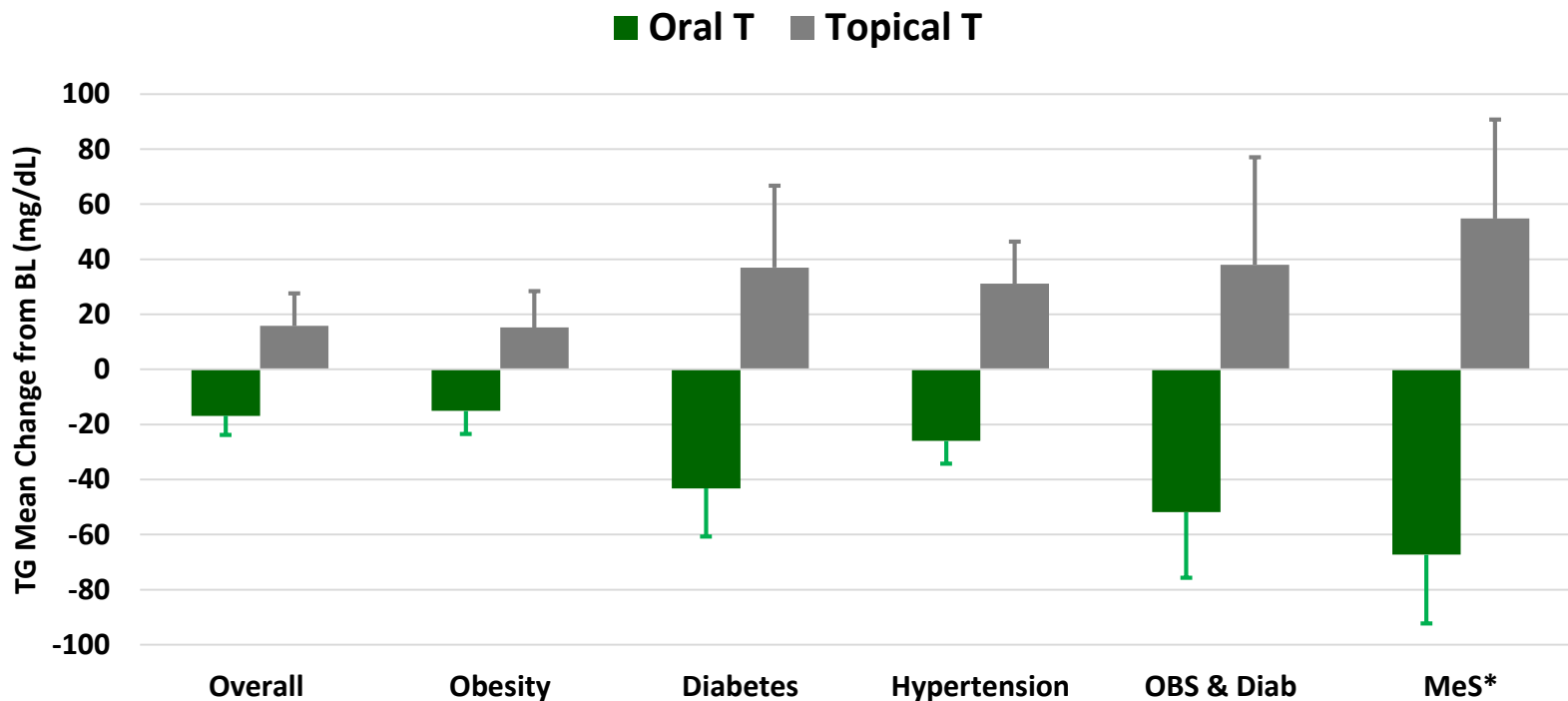
- TG mean change post therapy in patients on oral T vs non-oral T therapy



LPCN 1144: Oral T

TG Comparison with Topical T Across Various Co-Morbidities

Unique Oral T Therapy in TG Reduction Post 52 Week Therapy in Patients with Comorbidities



N	Overall	Obesity	Diabetes	Hypertension	OBS & Diab	MeS
Oral T	210	118	46	100	25	19
Topical T	104	65	36	49	21	15

Comparison* of Advanced Candidates with Biopsy Results

Phase 2 end points:

- At least 2 point reduction in NAFLD NAS: at least one point reduction either in lobular inflammation or hepatocellular ballooning with no worsening of fibrosis stage

Phase 3 approvable regulatory end points:

- Complete resolution of NASH with no worsening of fibrosis and/or
- At least one point improvement in Fibrosis with no worsening of NASH

Agent	Primary target mechanism	Reported Trial Results	Patient Characteristics	Serum TG reduction	ALT Reduction	Improvement in NASH	Improvement in Fibrosis
Elafibranor PPAR α δ agonist	Homeostasis modifier Anti-inflammatory Fibrosis mediation	GOLDEN	NAS Score ~4.9 Fib score ~1.7	Robust	mild	Met NASH resolution	Failed to achieve 1 point improvement
AramChol SCD1 modulator	Anti-steatogenic Anti-oxidant	ARREST	NAS Score ~5.3 Fib score 2.1 Only diabetics	Not reported	modest	Met NASH resolution	Failed to achieve 1 point improvement
MGL-3196 THR- β agonist	Homeostasis modifier	P2	NAS Score ~4.9 F0-F1: 57% F2-F3: 43%	Robust	modest	Met NASH resolution	Maybe Positive trend
Obeticholic acid FXR agonist	Anti-inflammatory antifibrotic Control Bile acid synthesis	FLINT	NAS Score ~5.3 Fib score ~1.9	mild	Robust	Improved NAS score >2	1 point improvement
Selonsertib ASK1 inhibitor	Anti-inflammatory antifibrotic	Open label, No placebo	NAS Score ~6 71% more than NAS>6 60-66% F3	negligible	marginal	Failed NASH resolution	1 point improvement
Cenicriviroc CCR2/5 antagonist	Anti-inflammatory antifibrotic	CENTAUR	NAS Score ~5.3 Fib score ~2.06	negligible	negligible	Failed NASH resolution	Maybe Mixed results

* From separate studies not "head to head"