

LIPOCINE[®]

ENHANCING HEALTH

Enabling oral drug delivery to improve patient compliance

Corporate Presentation

November 8, 2017



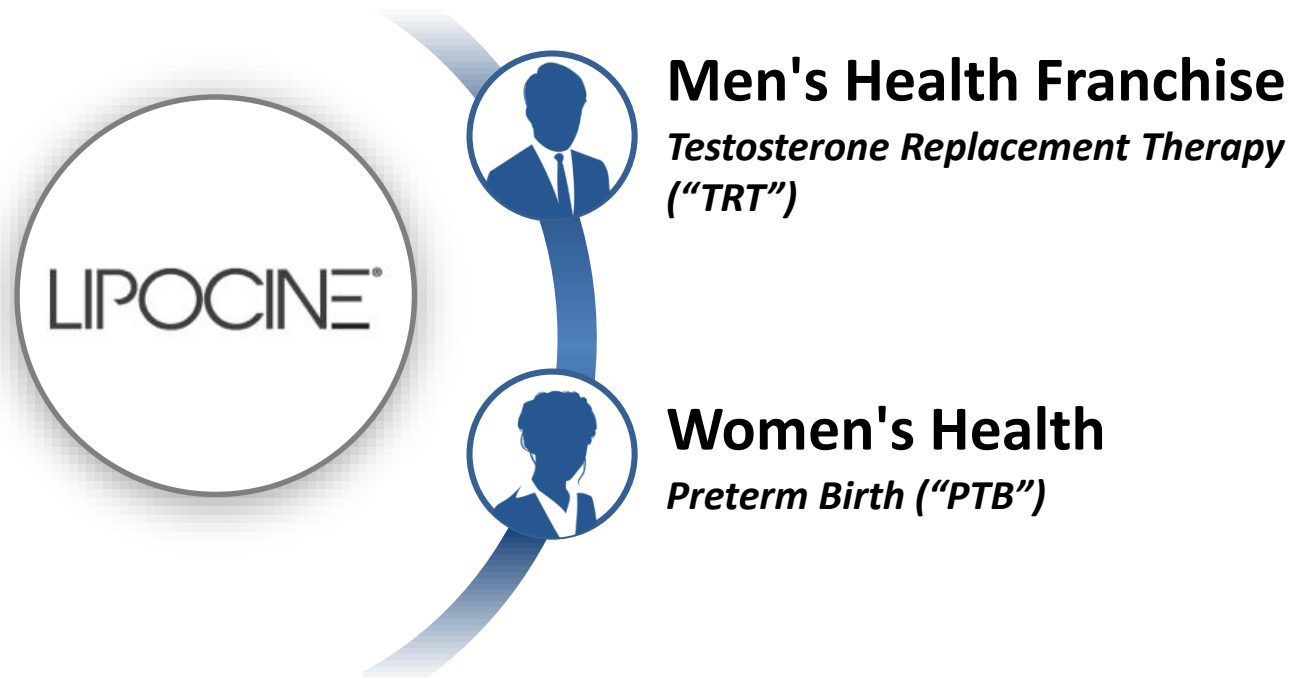
Forward-Looking Statements

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

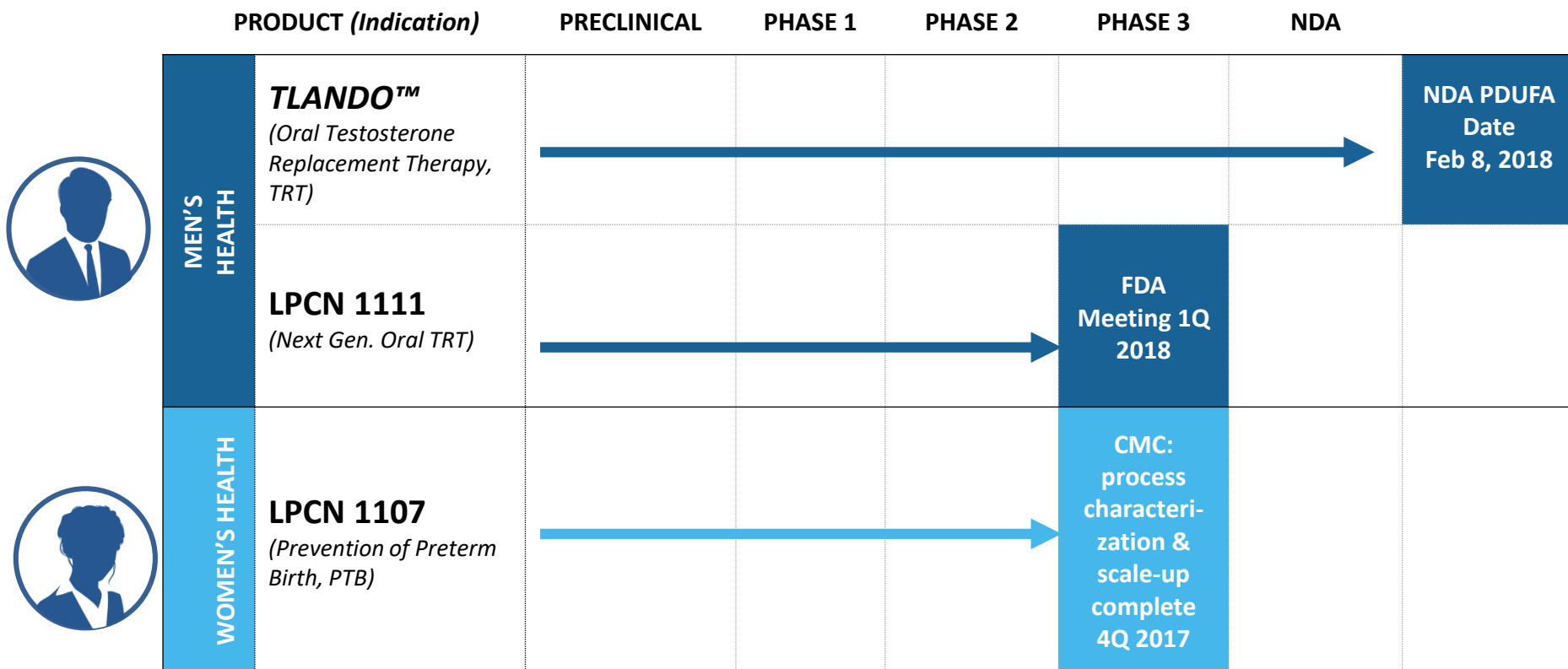


Proprietary Drug Delivery Platform

Significant Unmet Need In Both Therapeutic Areas

Late-Stage Pipeline

Oral Product Candidates Targeting Significant Opportunities



Lipocine is Positioned for Success Because.....

Significant Advantages Over Existing Approved Products

TRT Franchise

TLANDO™

- Patient preferred first oral option
- Positive head to head clinical results vs the \$ market leader
- No additional doctor visits as fixed dose

LPCN 1111

(Next generation potential once-daily oral T)

- Potential for sustained and enhanced revenues with QD dosing
- Positive top-line Phase 2b study results

Prevention of Preterm Birth

LPCN 1107

- Poised to be First oral to the market
- Potentially better PTB results
- Orphan drug designation
 - Major contribution to patient care

Significant Technical and Commercial Expertise on the team

The Oral TRT Challenge

TLANDO™ Overcomes Historical Issues With Developing an Oral T Product

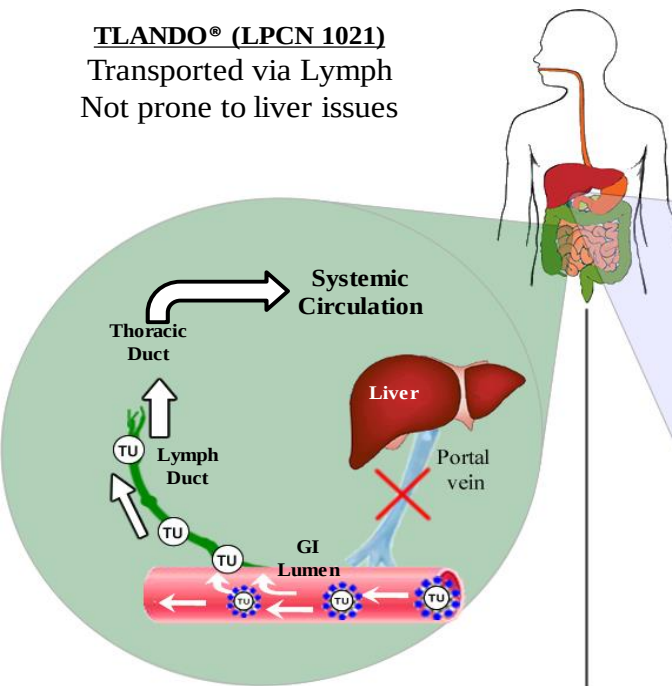
- Native testosterone has poor oral bioavailability with a very short half life (~30 minutes)
 - Impractical frequent daily doses would be required to obtain effective levels
 - Inconsistent and unpredictable performance
- Methyl testosterone
 - Liver toxicity
 - Unsafe for chronic use

Lipocine's Innovative *Lipr'al* Technology

Key to Success

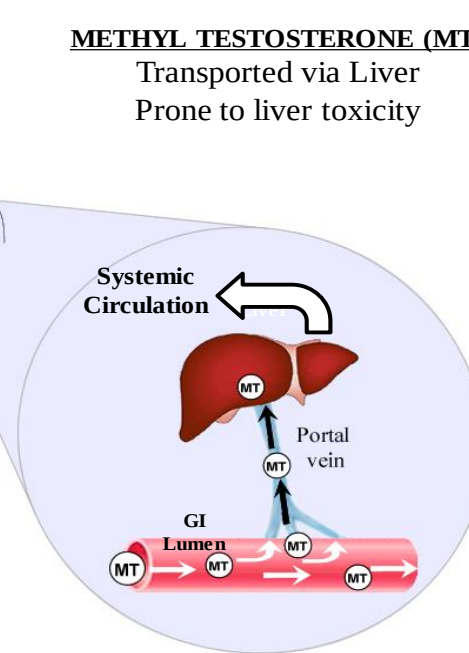
TLANDO® (LPCN 1021)

Transported via Lymph
Not prone to liver issues



METHYL TESTOSTERONE (MT)

Transported via Liver
Prone to liver toxicity



TLANDO™

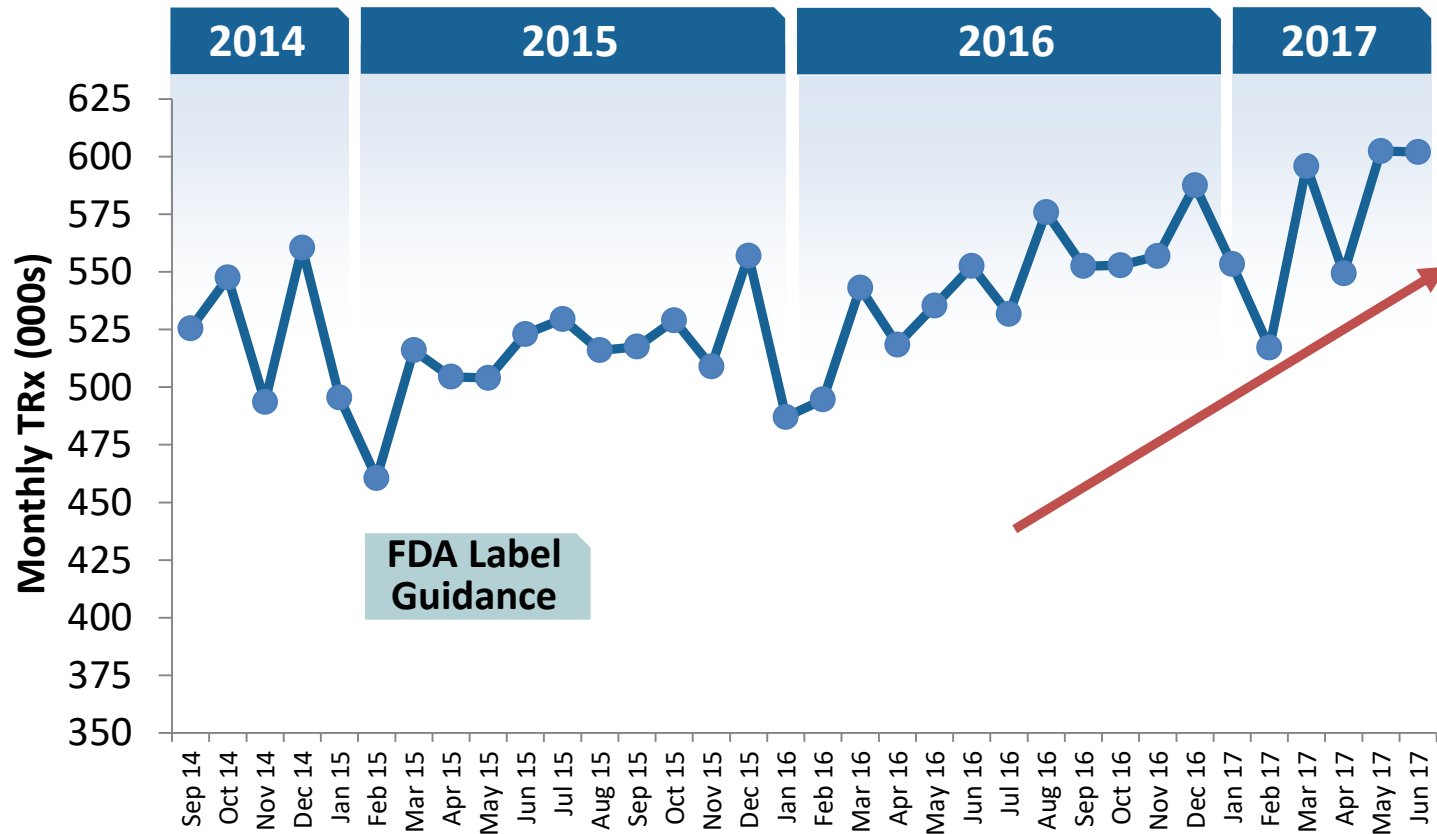
- Primarily directing bioreversible Testosterone Undecanoate ("TU") into the lymphatic system
- Bypasses liver
- Able to reliably increase testosterone levels for 10-12 hours on a single dose

LIPOCINE®
ENHANCING HEALTH

TLANDO™

Monthly TRT TRx Trend

TRT Market is Approaching Heights Experienced in 2013 and Growing

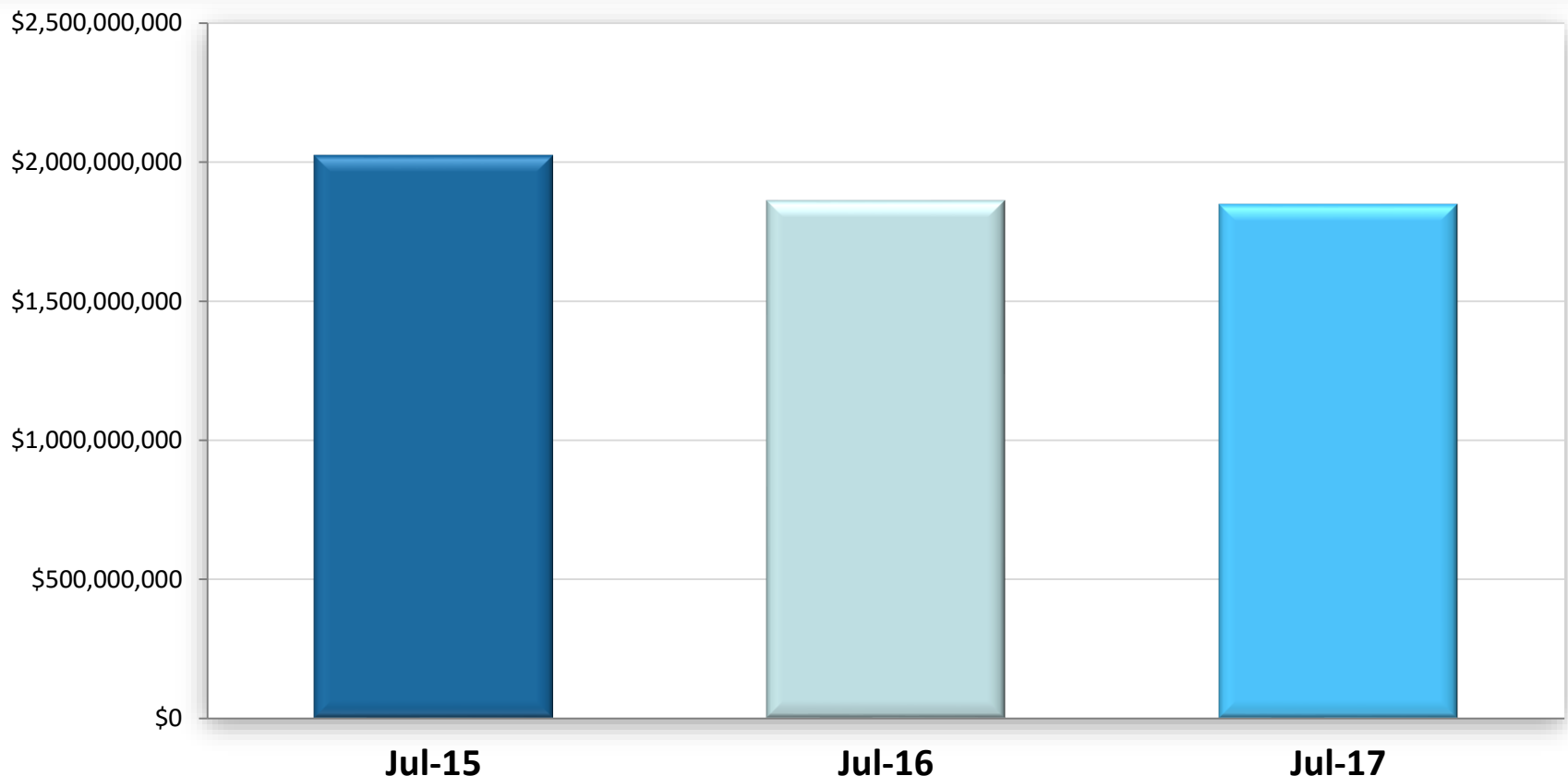


Annual estimates of 6.8 million TRx

TRT \$ Market Opportunity Is Large

Dollar Volume Is Steady With Minimal Promotional Investment

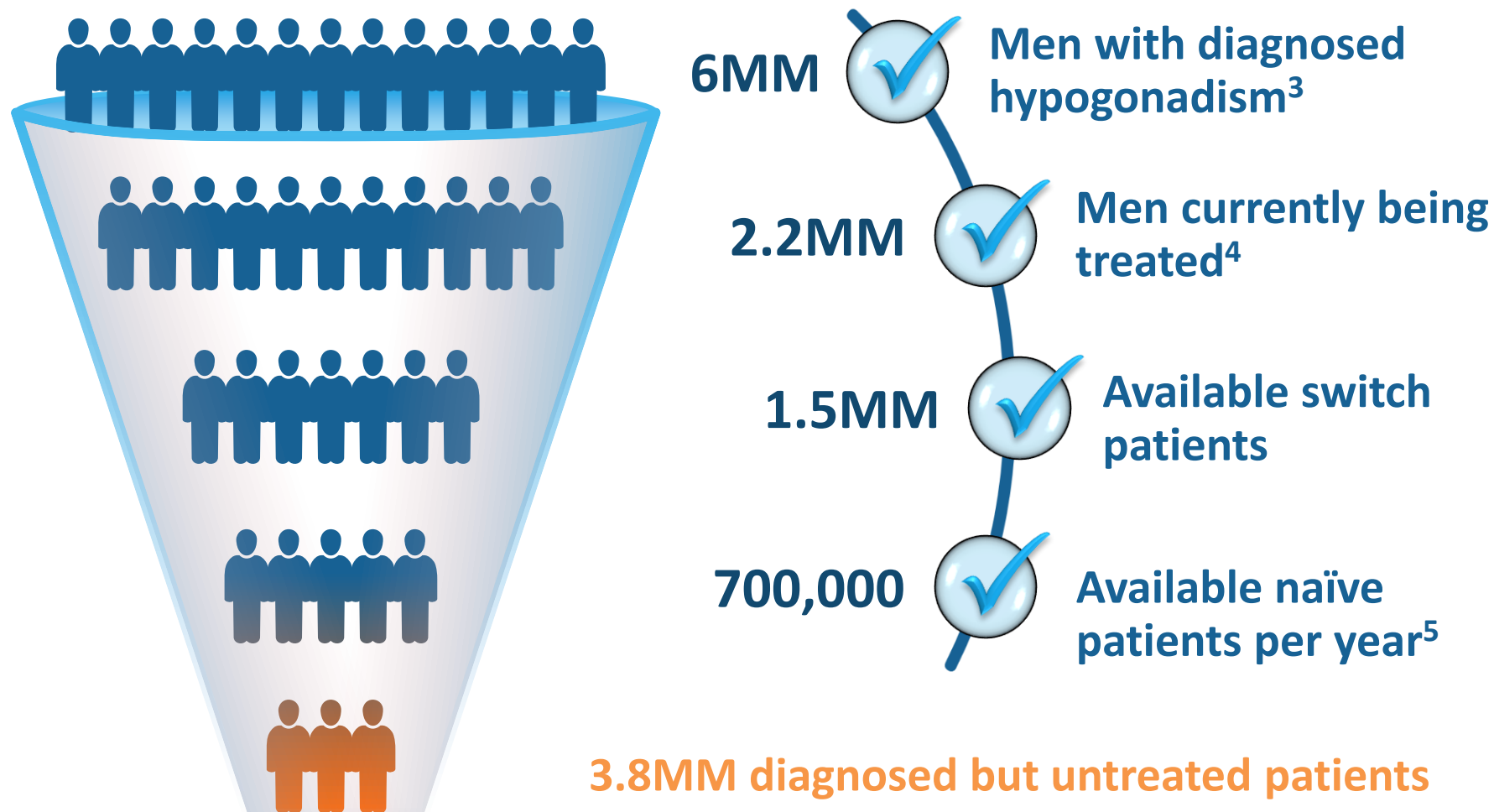
In 2016, Branded Products accounted for 80+ % of total TRT \$ market volume



Source: IMS July 2017

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

TLANDO™ Has The Potential To Drive Significant Market Expansion



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

TRT Market Research Results

Patients And Physicians Are Asking For A Novel Oral Option

Physicians

- Unprompted physicians mention the need for an oral
- A product with no titration is seen as an advantage
- Physicians have a strong interest for an oral BID product 8.5 out of 10
- Physician's allocate 38% of prescribing to TLANDO™

85%
of Interviewed
Physicians

**Have a Strong Interest
in an Oral**

Patients

- Three-quarters of the respondents mention unprompted oral as desirable
- Patients are willing to consider a co-pay higher for an oral product than their current costs
- Patients likelihood to ask there Dr. about TLANDO™ is high 9.4 out of 10

94%
of Interviewed
TRT Patients

**Likelihood to Ask
Their Dr. about
TLANDO™**



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 apparent correlation of the observed C_{max} excursions
 - ADRs
 - AEs
 - Meaningful changes in critical lab parameters

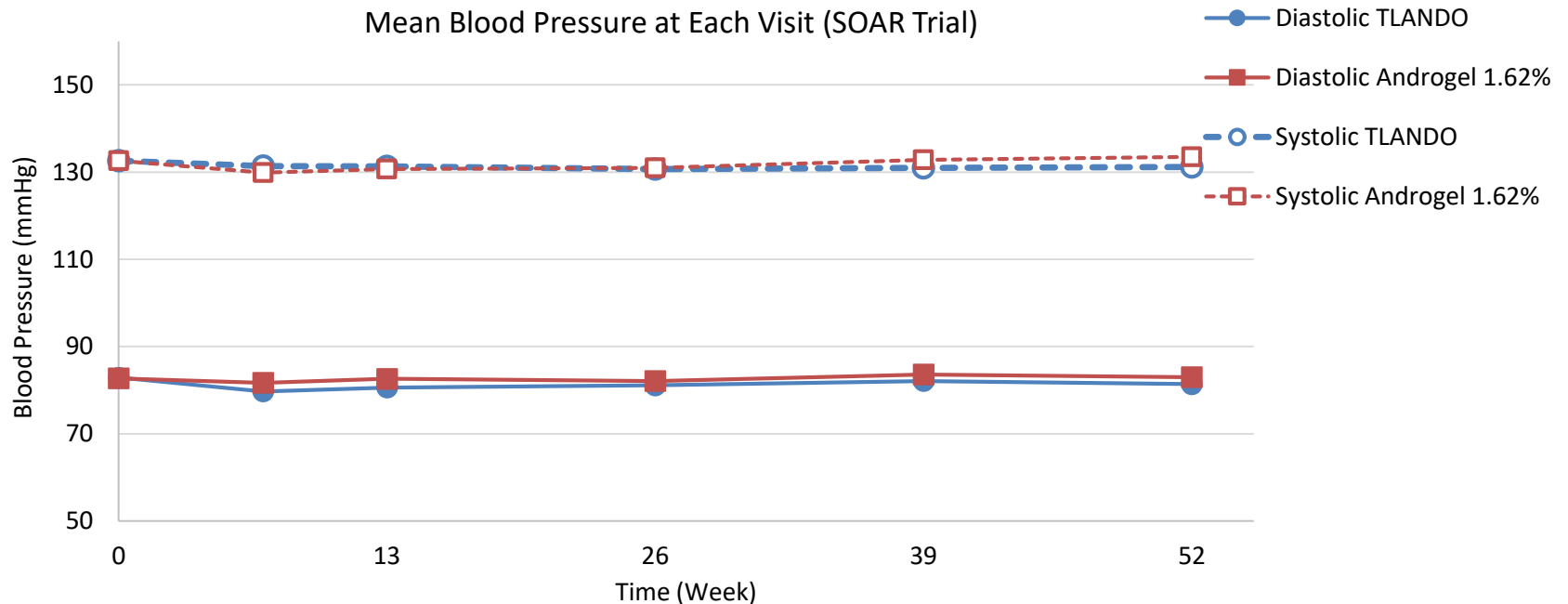


Clear Benefits

- 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

Current Area of Interest by the FDA

SOAR Phase 3 Clinical Trial Results: Mean Blood Pressure



■ **Mean Blood pressure: Consistent throughout the SOAR study in both arms and between TLANDO™ and Androgel 1.62%®**

✓ **No increase observed in systolic or diastolic mean blood pressure values**

Current Area of Interest by the FDA

SOAR Phase 3 Clinical Trial Results: AE's related to Increased Blood Pressure / Hypertension

System Organ Classification / Preferred Term	TLANDO™ (N=210)		Androgel 1.62% (N=104)	
	n (%)	Events (n)	n (%)	Events (n)
Investigations:				
Blood Pressure Increased	1 (0.5)	1	2 (1.9)	3
Vascular Disorders:				
Hypertension	6 (2.9)	6	5 (4.8)	5
Total	7 (3.4)	7	7 (6.7)	8

- Fewer TLANDO™ subjects as a percentage experienced AE's as a result of increased blood pressure / hypertension as compared to Androgel 1.62% subjects
 - ✓ No AE's in DV or DF Studies related to increased blood pressure / hypertension
- No subject discontinuations in SOAR, DV or DF studies related to increased blood pressure / hypertension

TLANDO™: Addresses Previous FDA Concerns

Salient 2014 Oral TU ADCOM Approvability Issues

Primary Efficacy End point: Robust with only one subject dropout

Consistent efficacy in multiple trials with target dosing regimen

Fixed dose: No titration requirement

Stable to varied dietary fat consumption

Safety comparable to active control

No safety signal: Zero drug related SAEs

No blood pressure changes

Consistent intra day/inter day performance

Cmax excursions: No eligible subject exceeded supra-therapeutic level (>2500 ng/dL)

Significant long-term safety exposure with “to be marketed” dosing regimen

Next Steps to Bring TLANDO™ to Patients

Poised To Meet And Exceed Unmet Need



Regulatory Approval Focus

- PDUFA goal date of February 8, 2018
- Advisory Committee meeting to be held on January 10, 2018



Partnering/licensing due diligence and discussions ongoing



Key required pre-commercial readiness activities progressing to ensure launch excellence

LPCN 1111
QD

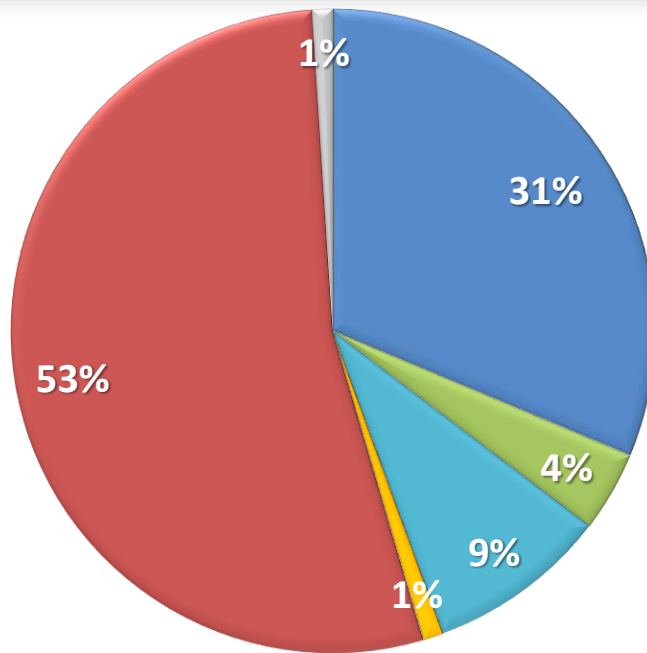
TLANDO

LPCN 1111

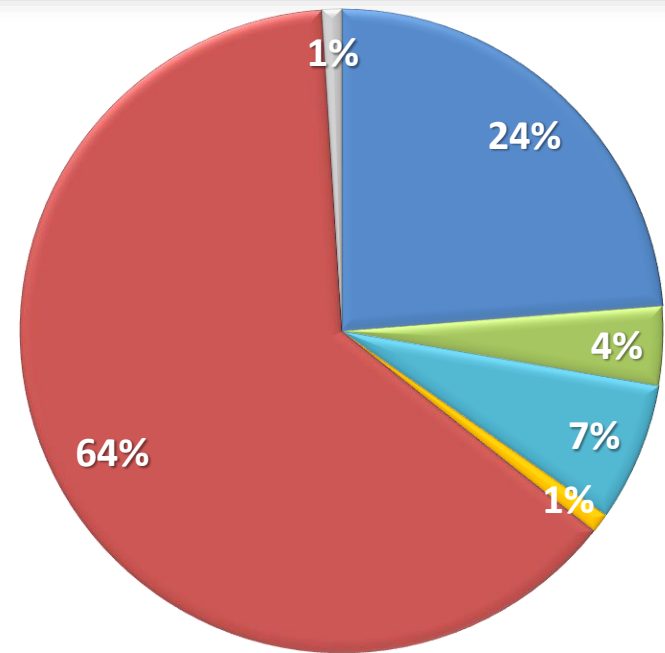
Higher Prescribing Preference for QD Product

Potential For Increased TRT Market Share

Future Prescribing Patterns with
Entrenchment of Product X BID



Future Prescribing Patterns with
Entrenchment of Product X QD



■ Androgel or Testim ■ Androderm ■ DepotTest ■ Android & Other Orals ■ Testopel ■ Product X ■ Other

The difference in Product X market share is highly statistically significant with a $p < 0.01$

LPCN 1111: Next-Generation Oral TRT

Potential Once-Daily Dosing

- Novel bio-reversible 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
 - Next steps:
 - Preclinical toxicity study complete, data analysis on-going
 - FDA meeting with FDA in 1Q 2018 post preclinical toxicity study

LPCN 1107

LPCN 1107: Prevention of Preterm Birth (PTB)

An Unmet Medical Need



¹Pediatric Research (2006) 60, 775–776

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)

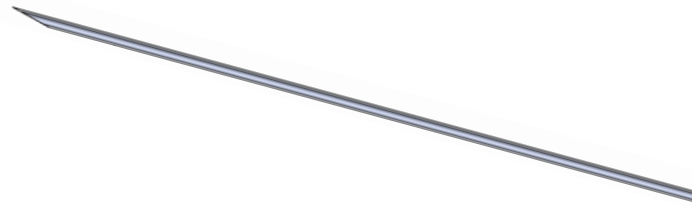
2. J. Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, Dec. 2006, 19(12), 773–782

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

LPCN 1107: First Oral PTB Candidate

Characteristics Of The Only Approved Product for PTB

Makena 21 gauge needle

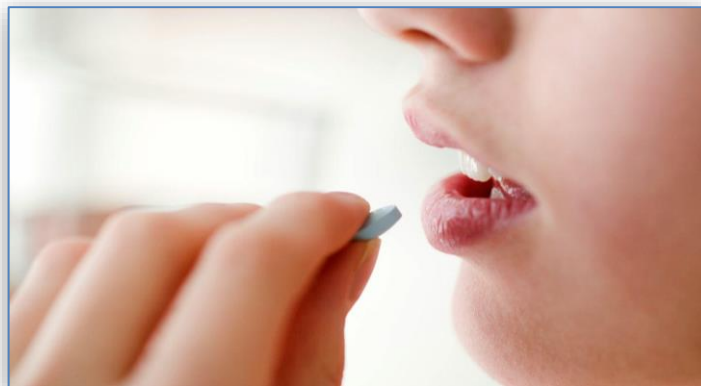


IM HPC, Makena®: Current preterm birth standard of care

- \$334 M in sales in 2016 ; on track to do ~\$385M-\$395M in 2017
- 20-25% patients below reported better efficacy HPC level threshold
- Total of 18-22 injections
 - Viscous oily weekly injection
 - Injection takes up to 1 min
 - 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

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

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: Advancing to Phase 3 Readiness

Key Design Elements for Phase 3 Study

Proposed indication	• To reduce the risk of preterm birth in women with a singleton pregnancy who have a history of singleton spontaneous preterm birth
Design Elements	• Open label, RCT, non-inferiority (“NI”) study with two treatment arms (LPCN 1107 and IM, Makena®) with 1:1 randomization • The primary efficacy analysis to demonstrate NI to Makena using a pre-specified NI margin of 7% • A standard statistical NI design of 90% power leads to ~ 1,100 subjects per arm • Phase 3 protocol includes an adaptive design that could lower patient per arm • Interim analysis with pre-specified actions
Next Steps	• Continue Interactions with FDA on Phase 3 protocol via Special Protocol Assessment • Conduct CMC activities ongoing in preparation of Phase 3 study

Upcoming Milestones

Driving Value in 2017

	Event	Expected Timing
TLANDO™	Advisory Committee meeting	January 10, 2018
	PDUFA goal date	February 8, 2018
LPCN 1111	FDA meeting to discuss Phase 3 clinical trial	1Q 2018
LPCN 1107	CMC: process characterization & scale-up completed	4Q 2017

Key Financial Metrics

Stock Price, Market Cap, Cash Balance

Ticker Symbol	LPCN (Nasdaq Capital Market)
Closing Stock Price (11/3/17)	\$3.50/share
Market Capitalization (11/3/17)	\$74.2 million
Fully Diluted Shares Outstanding (9/30/17)	23.5 million
Cash Balance (9/30/17)	\$25.7 million
Bank Debt (9/30/17)	None

Lipocine Investment Highlights

Innovative Technology with Advanced Products

Proven Proprietary Technology Platform



MEN'S HEALTH

Testosterone Replacement Therapy (“TRT”) Franchise

- **TLANDO™**: Potential first oral TRT option
 - Differentiated product targeting ~\$2.0 billion established US TRT market
 - Poised to meet and exceed unmet need
- **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
- CMC scale up work on-going

Appendix

TLANDO™: DV Study (Pivotal Efficacy) – Efficacy Results

Primary Endpoints – Demonstrated Robust Efficacy

Measure	FDA Targets	Safety Set*	“Worst Case” Analysis [#]
Number of subjects		95	95
% subjects with C _{avg} within normal range (300-1080 ng/dL)	≥75%	81%	80%
95% CI lower bound	≥ 65%	72%	72%

* Subjects randomized into the study and who took at least one dose of the study drug. Missing data imputed by multiple imputation

[#] Subjects randomized into the study and who took at least one dose of the study drug. Missing data imputed by baseline carried forward (i.e., considered treatment failures)

TLANDO™: DV Study – Efficacy Results

Secondary Endpoints Generally Met FDA Targets

- Proportion of subjects with T Cmax in predefined ranges against FDA targets (permissible excursions) that originally developed for transdermals
 - Key secondary endpoint (> 2500 ng/dL)
 - No trial eligible patient exceeded the predefined target*
 - Other secondary endpoints
 - Cmax per dose (highest peak in 12 hrs, each dose)
 - ≤ 1500 ng/dL: 85% vs. target of $\geq 85\%$
 - Between 1800 and 2500 ng/dL: 7% vs. target of $\leq 5\%$
 - Cmax per day (highest peak a day, two doses a day)
 - Deviations observed for ≤ 1500 , and between 1800-2500 thresholds vs FDA targets

* One single measurement of Cmax of 2720 ng/dL was observed in the subject who was a major protocol violator as had a gastric surgery of cholecystectomy (i.e., gall bladder removal) and ineligible for the study

TLANDO™: Long Term Safety

Demonstrated Over 52 Weeks in SOAR (Pivotal Safety) Study

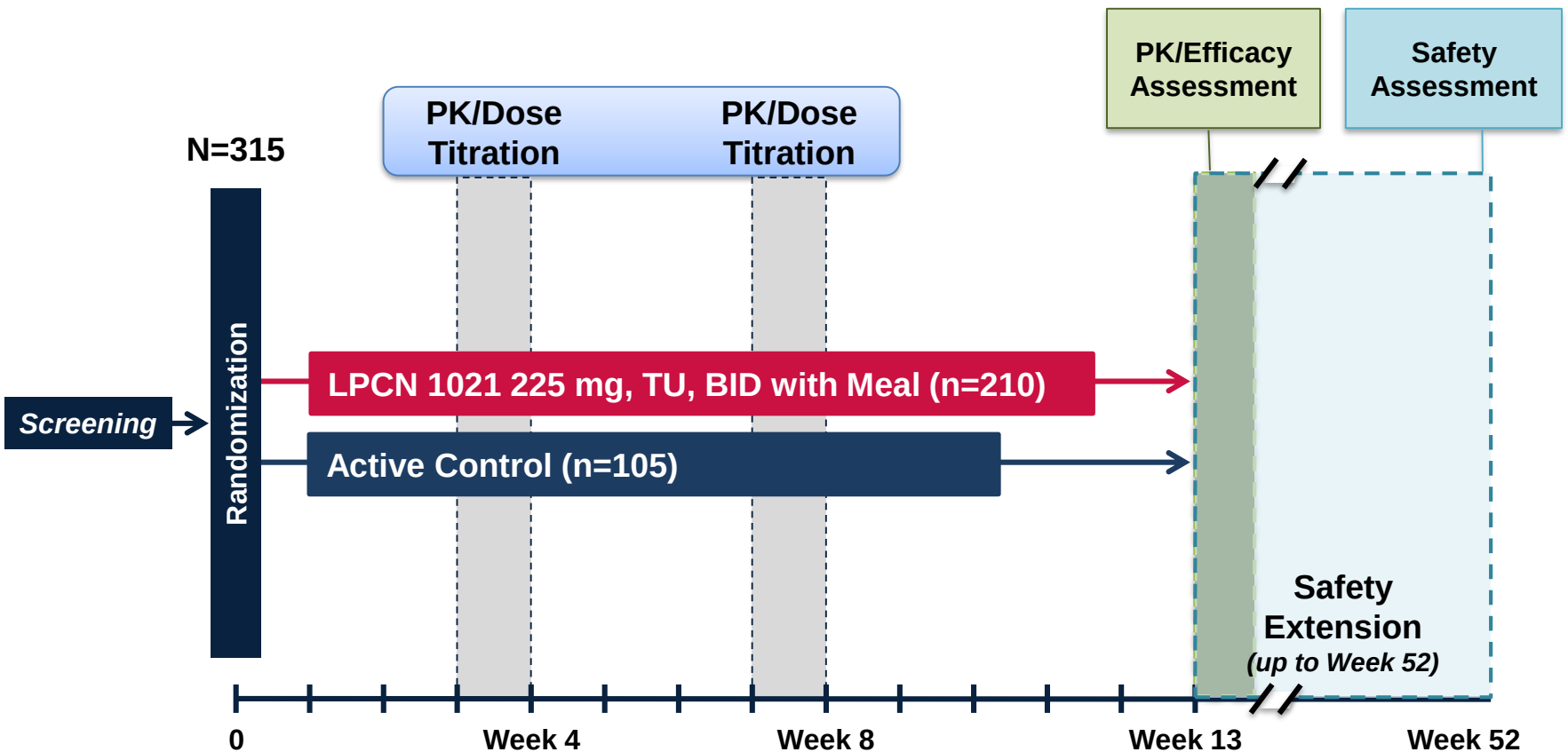
AE's greater than 5%	TLANDO	Active Control
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	5.2%	5.8%
Fatigue	2.4%	6.7%

ADRs greater than 2%	TLANDO	Active Control
Headache	0.5%	2.9%
Acne	2.4%	0.0%

TLANDO™: Phase 3 Design

Study of Androgen Replacement (SOAR)

Open-label, randomized, active-controlled study of LPCN 1021 in hypogonadal men



TLANDO™: DV Study vs SOAR Trial

Key Design & Efficacy Result Differences

DV Study

- 225 mg BID without titration
- Taken with meal
- No BMI restriction
- Mean Cavg (CV): 476 ng/dL (37%)*

SOAR Trial

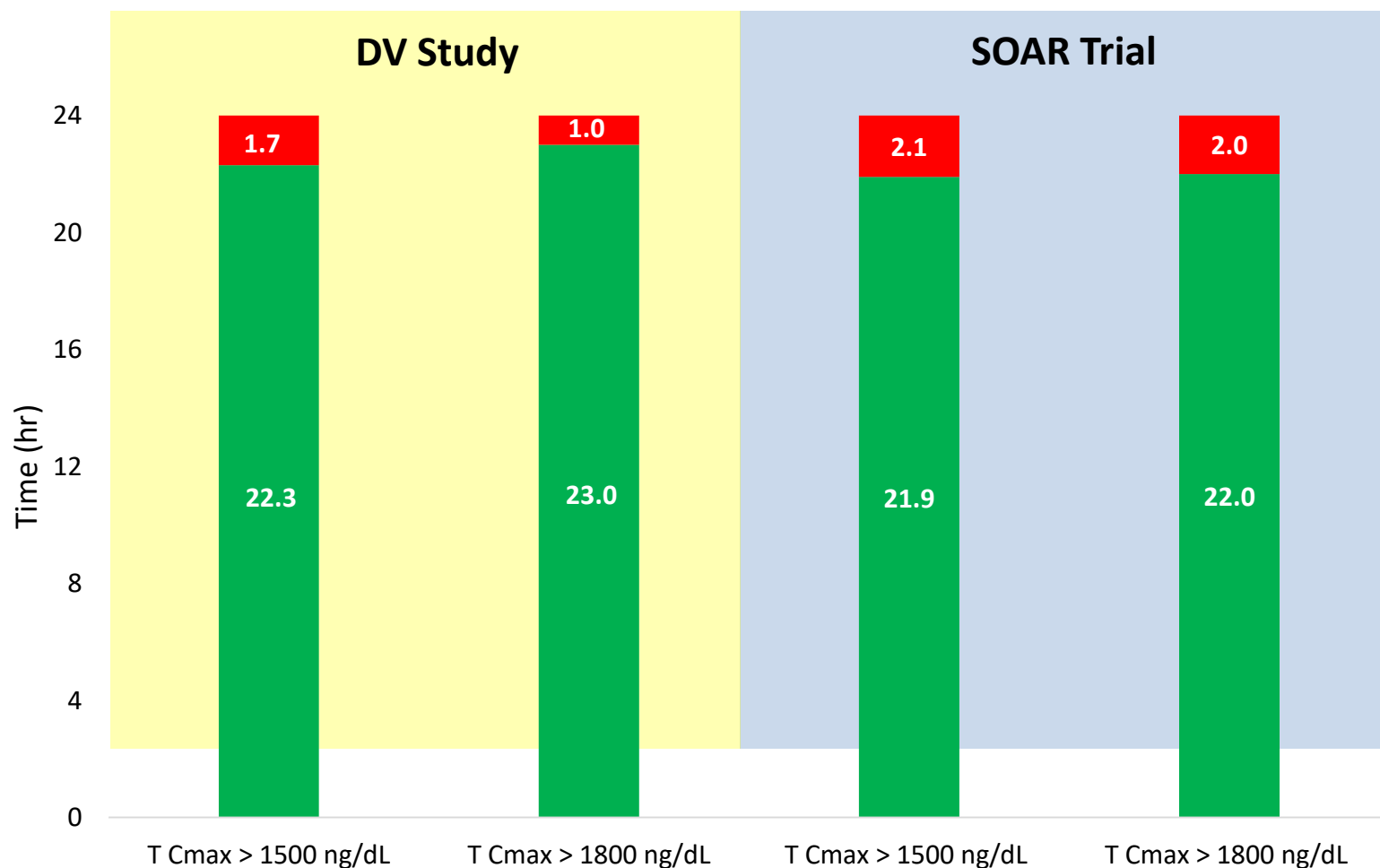
- 225 mg BID with titration
- Taken with standard (20% – 35% fat) meal
- Exclude BMI > 38 kg/m²
- Mean Cavg (CV): 471 ng/dL (41%)**

- Cmax excursions in DV study (fixed dose) are comparable or better than in SOAR Trial (titration)
- Much lower unacceptably high (> 2500 ng/dL) T level excursions in DV study than in SOAR trial
- AE profile and changes in key lab parameters were generally consistent between studies

Safety Relevance of TLANDO™ C_{max} Excursions

TLANDO™: DV Study vs SOAR Trial

Cmax* Outside the Pre-defined Ranges are Transient



■ Time Spent in a day below (hr)

■ Time Spent in a day above (hr)

Safety Relevance of Cmax > 1500 ng/dL

TLANDO™: SOAR Trial

- Lack of correlation in AEs and ADRs in subjects experiencing Cmax > 1500 ng/dL or Cmax ≤ 1500 ng/dL suggests no safety relevance

AEs Impact

AE's greater than 5% in all patients	Cmax (ng/dL)	
	> 1500	≤ 1500
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	2.6%	5.9%
Fatigue	0%	2.5%

ADRs Impact

ADRs greater than 2% in all patients	Cmax (ng/dL)	
	> 1500	≤ 1500
Headache	0%	0.9%
Acne	2.6%	0.9%

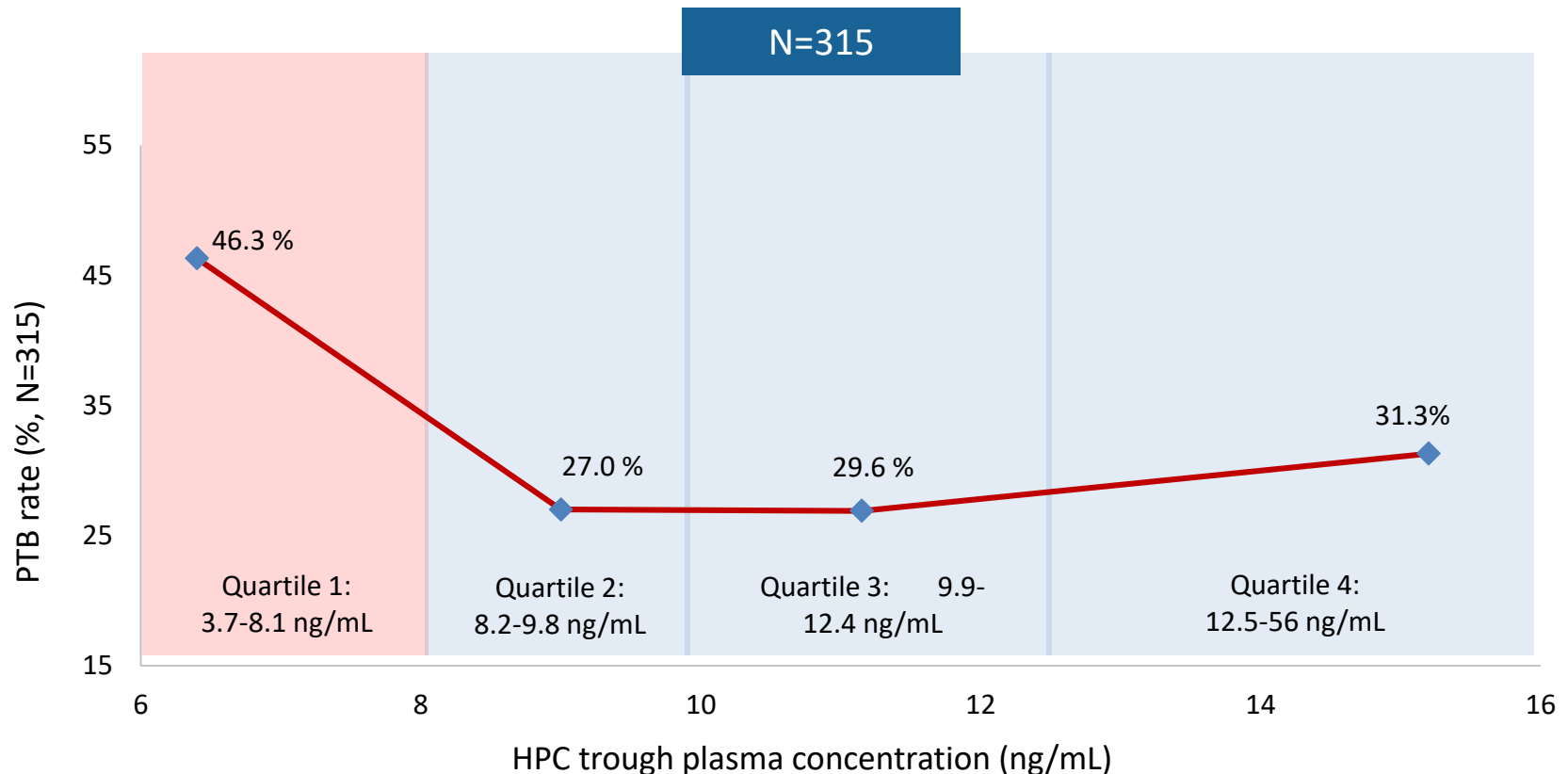
* Cmax on Efficacy day and AEs / ADRs following Efficacy day

LPCN 1107

HPC Concentration and PTB Rates

LPCN 1107: HPC PK-PD Correlation

HPC Concentration and PTB Rate with IM HPC, Makena¹



- Lower % PTB rate can be expected with daily Cav² HPC levels ≥ 8.2 ng/mL

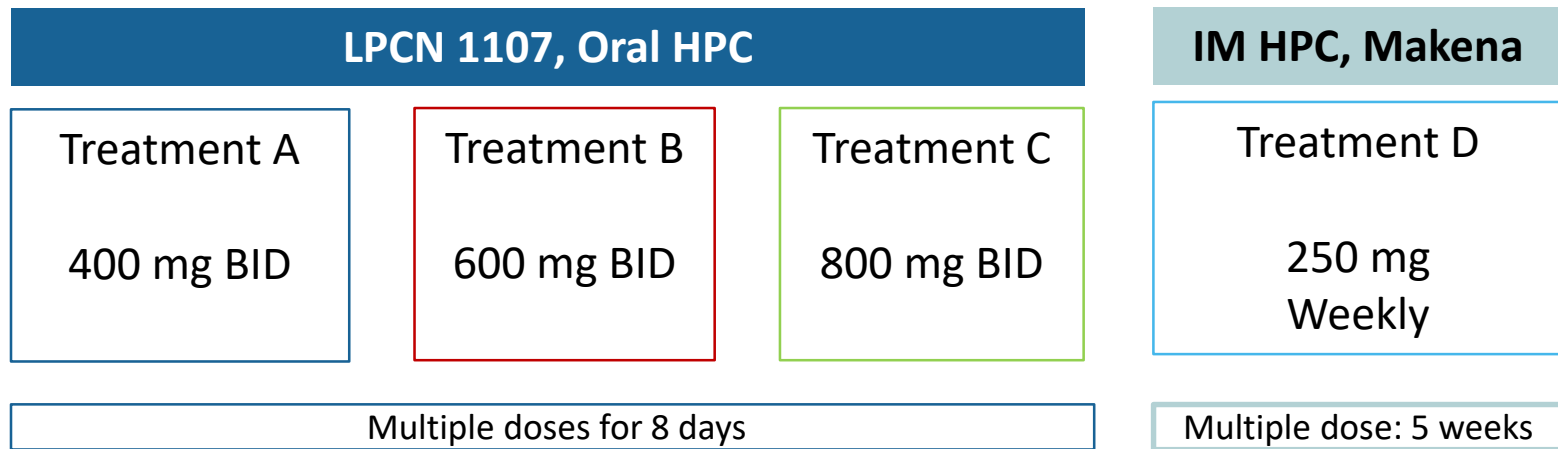
1. Caritis et al., Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2014 (N=315 subjects)

2. Ct_{trough} $\cong$ Cav_g for IM HPC, Makena

LPCN 1107: Dose Finding Study Design

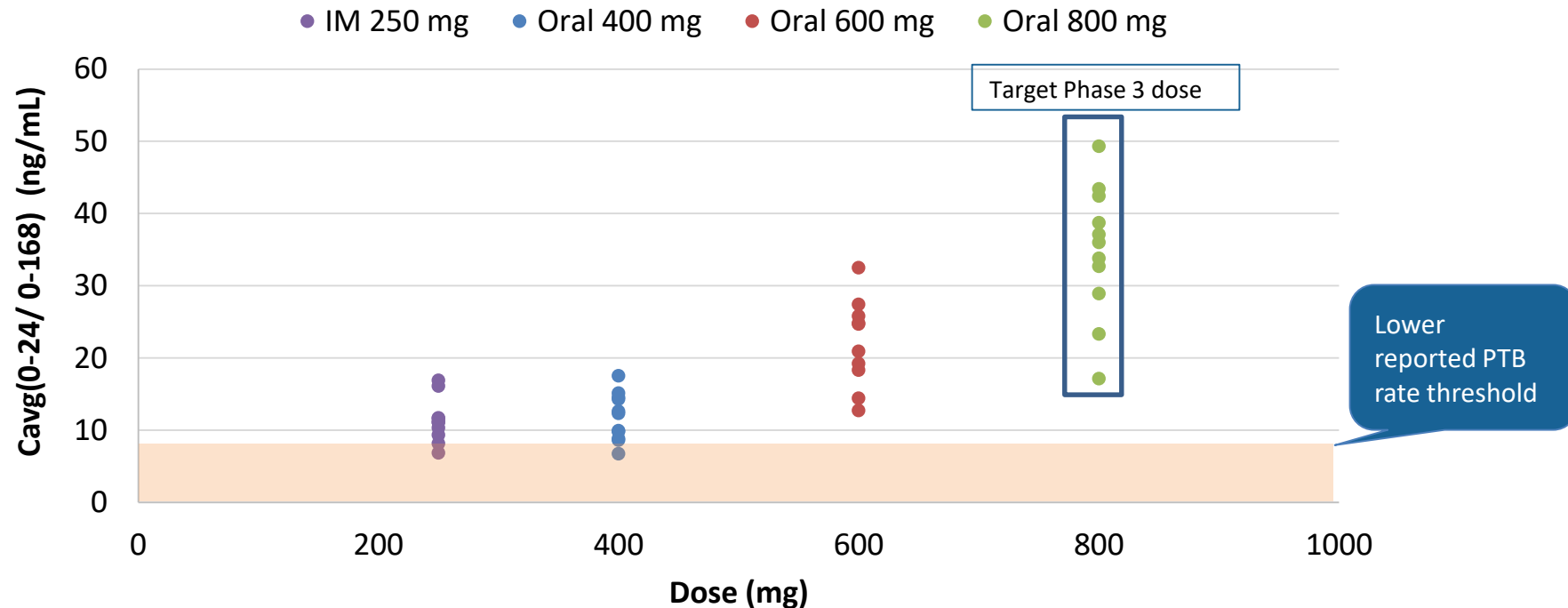
PK Study: Oral LPCN 1107 vs IM HPC, Makena

- 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: 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