



Corporate Presentation

Enabling Oral Drug Delivery to
Improve Patient Compliance

September 2020



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, FDA review process related to our resubmitted NDA for TLANDO™, the expected timing of Phase 3 trials for TLANDO XR and LPCN 1107 and Phase 2 studies for LPCN 1144 and LPCN 1148, 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 and studies, the potential advantages of the Company’s product candidates and the Company’s capital needs. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are 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.

Clinical Stage Biopharmaceutical Company

Innovative Product Candidates for Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders

PRODUCT (Indication)		PRE-CLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	NDA
Propriety Drug Delivery Platform	TLANDO™ (Oral Testosterone for Testosterone Replacement Therapy “TRT”)					Under FDA Review
	TLANDO XR (Long Acting Oral Testosterone for Testosterone Replacement Therapy “TRT”)				Phase 3 Study Protocol Being Finalized with FDA	
	LPCN 1144 (Oral Testosterone for Non-Cirrhotic NASH)			LiFT Phase 2 Clinical Study Ongoing – Enrollment Complete		
	LPCN 1148 (Oral Testosterone for Cirrhosis)			Next Step: POC Phase 2 Clinical Study		
	LPCN 1107 (Oral HPC for Prevention of PTB)				Phase 3 Dose Identified	

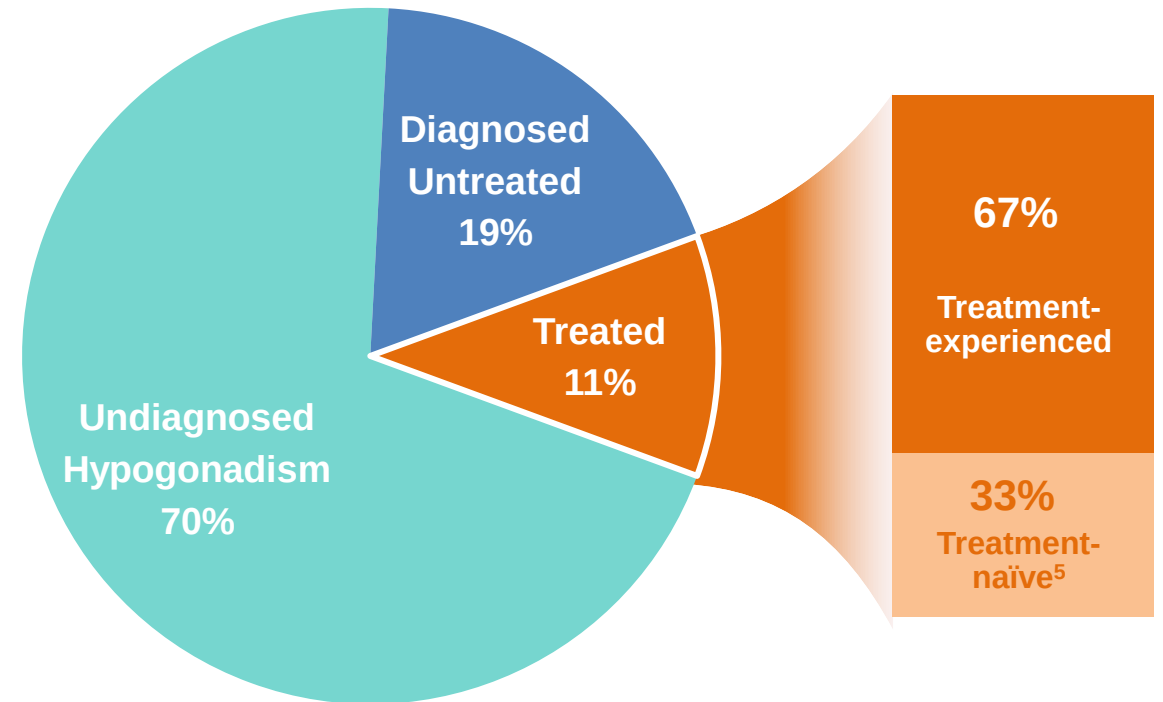
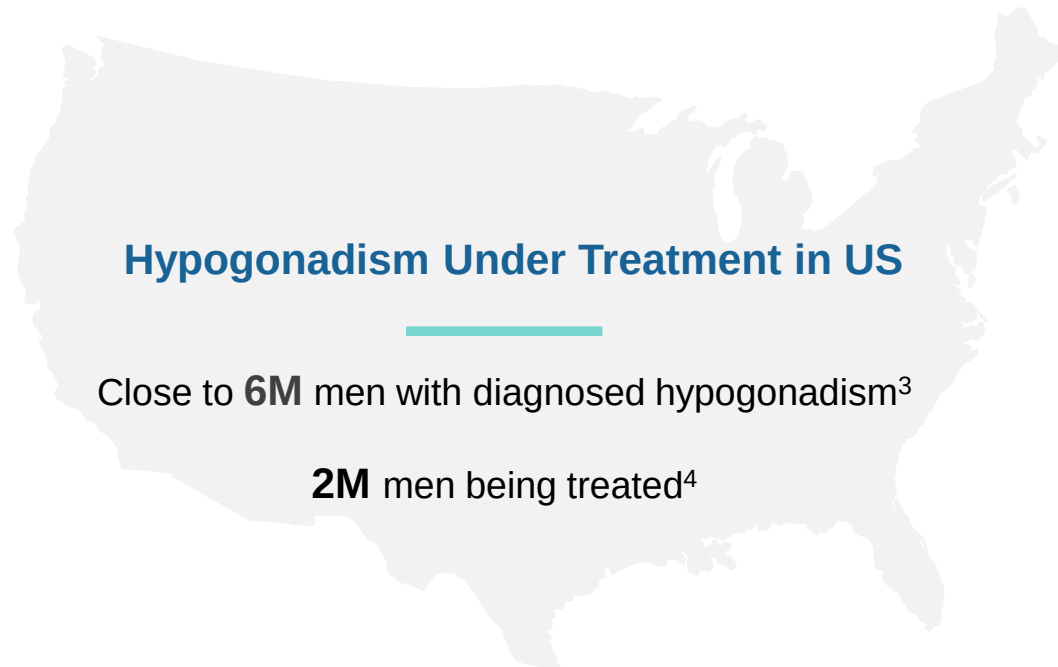
TLANDO™

The First Oral TRT Without
Titration Requirement



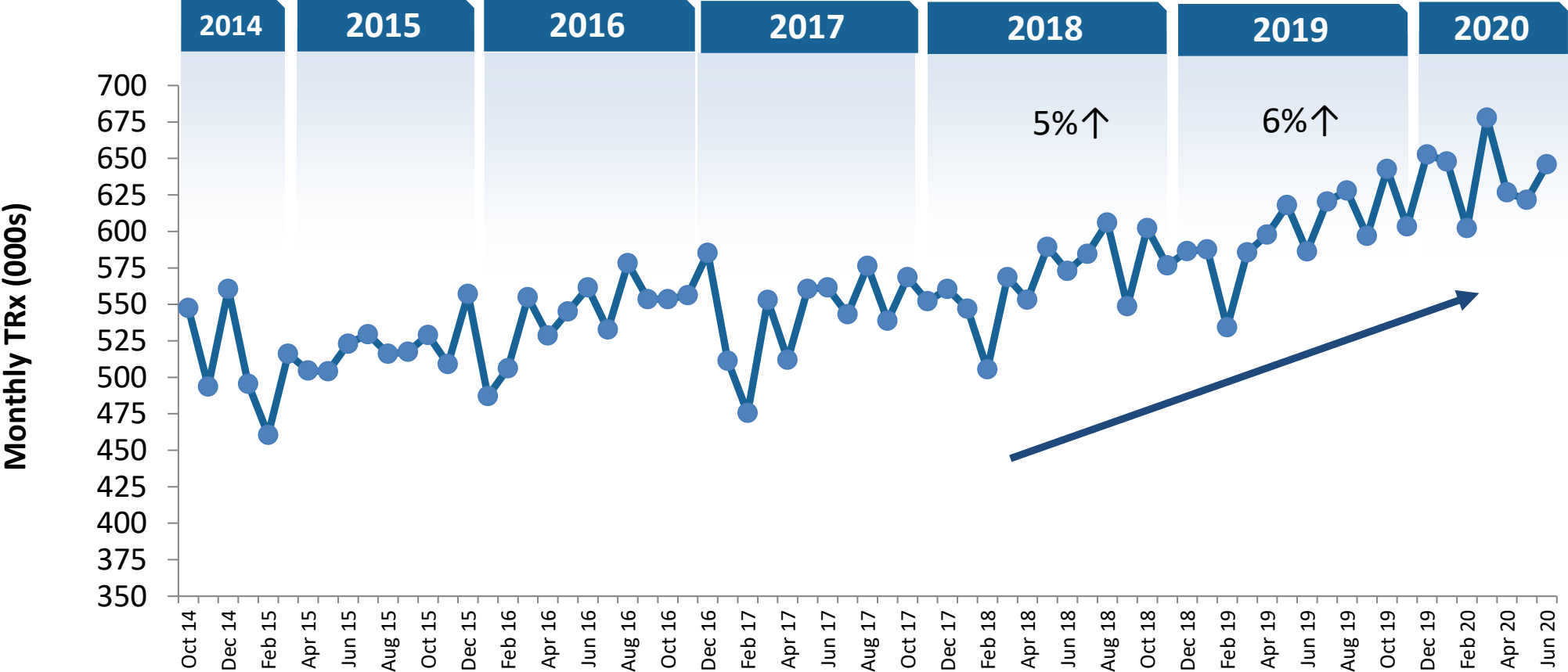
Hypogonadism Affects Up to 20M Men^{1, 2}

TLANDO Franchise has the Potential to Drive Market Expansion^{1,2}



Monthly TRT TRx Trend

TRT Market is Growing



Last 12 months (July 2019 – June 2020) TRx of 7.5 million

Issues with Current TRT Options

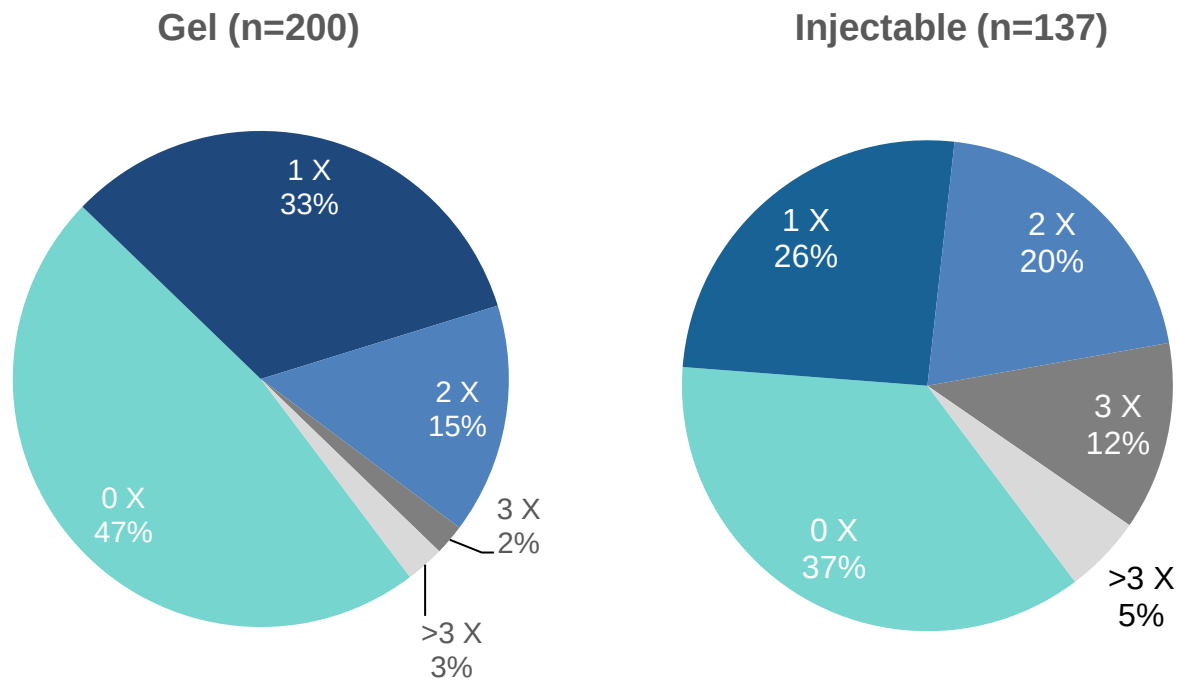
Potential Barriers To Newly Diagnosed and Existing Patients



- **Black box warning**
 - Secondary exposure to testosterone
 - Pulmonary oil micro embolism (POME) and anaphylactic shock
- **Inconvenient application or painful injection**
- **High incidence of erythrocytosis was reported in patients on non-oral**
 - 67% on injectable T, 35% on pellets*
- **Most require dose titrations** - Majority of patients are not on efficacious dose at start of therapy and require up titration
 - Avg titration time to reach efficacious dose takes 3-6 months
 - Finding appropriate dose through titration is burdensome for physicians and patients
 - Requires additional clinic/pharmacy visits and invasive samplings
- **Poor persistence with products requiring titration**
 - 50-80% drop off in 3-6 months
 - Insufficient T levels at the start of therapy is one of the top reasons patients stop using TRT

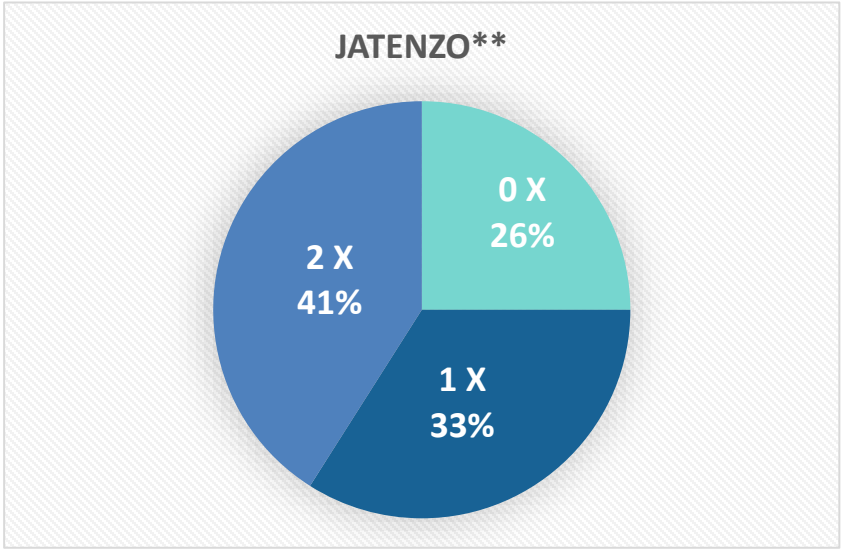
Most TRTs Require Dose Titration in Majority of Patients

Majority of Patients are NOT on Efficacious Dose at the Start of Therapy



Number of Current TRT Dose Adjustments by Form*

* Current TRT n=412
Q16. Since you started using your current testosterone medication, how many times was the dose adjusted up or down until you reached your current dose level?



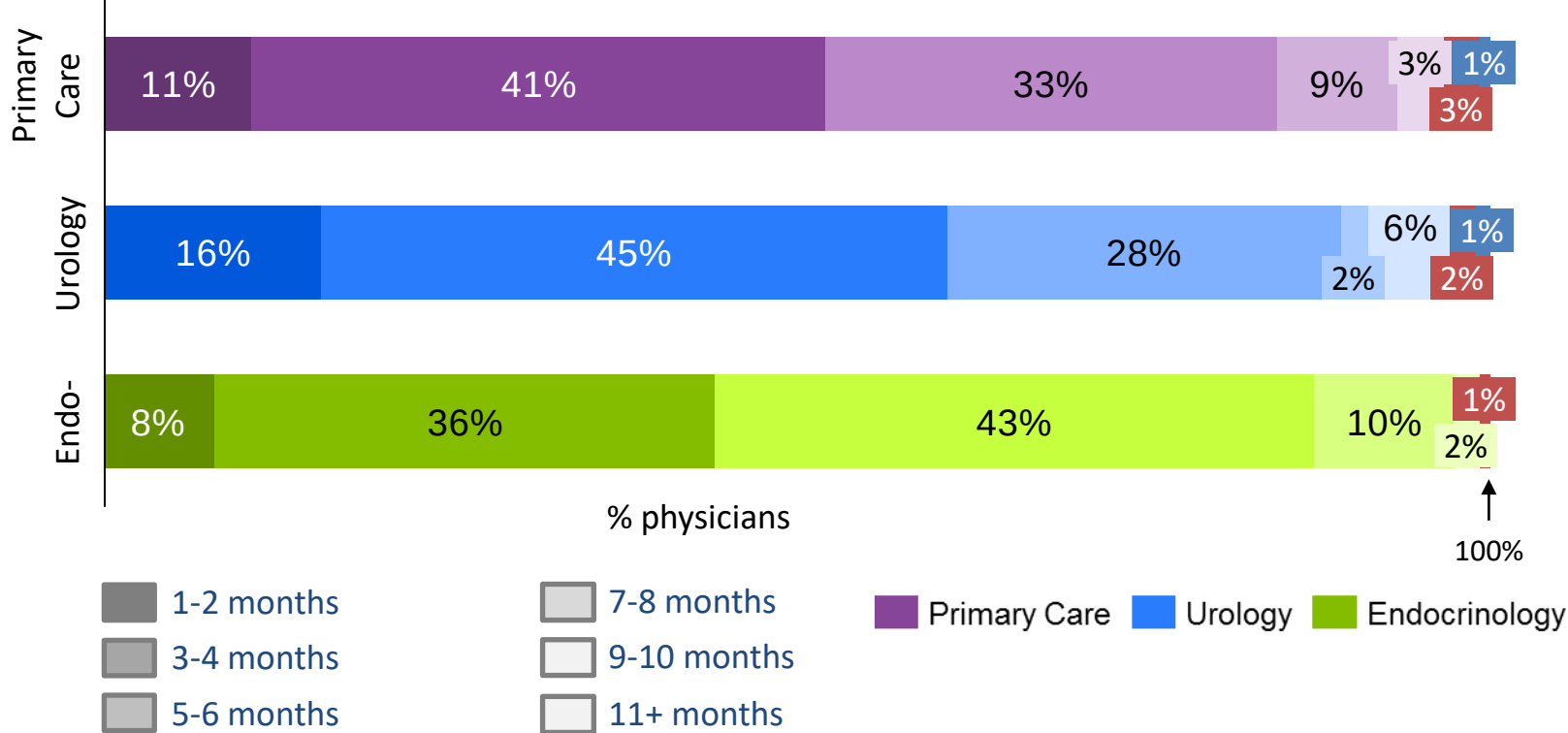
- 74% of patients required dose adjustments
- 97% of dose adjusted patients required up titration

**Jatenzo CLAR-15012 clinical study results

Physician Research Data*

Typical Titration for TRT Takes 3-6 Months to Reach Efficacious Dose for Majority of Patients

Average titration time to steady state dose
N = 402 physicians; 150 primary care, 102 urology, 150 endocrinology



1.18: How long, typically, does it take to titrate a patient to their steady state dose?

TLANDO™ Attributes

TRT Without Titration Requirement

Convenient Oral Route

- No inadvertent transference or Pulmonary Oil Micro Embolism risks
- Patient and physician preferred
 - Single strength and dose, less confusing

Expected to be Easy to Prescribe and Use

- Enables selection of an effective dose at the start of therapy without delay
- No “efficacy gap” upon switching
 - More conducive to telemedicine switch from other inconvenient TRTs
- No additional pharmacy and clinic co-pays to reach efficacious dose
- No dose adjustment clinic and pharmacy visits
- No dose adjustment invasive samplings
- Bioequivalent exposure in low/med/high fat food
- No titration decision errors
- No concerns about compliance with narrow titration sampling window

Not known to produce hepatic adverse events associated with 17-methylated testosterone

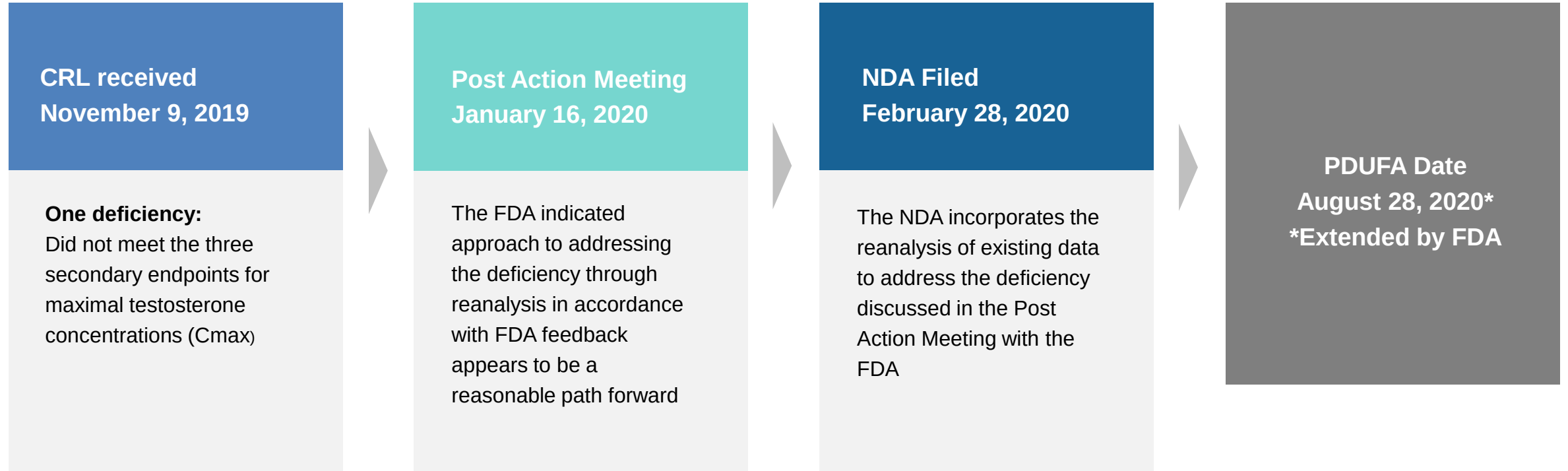


Physician Research: Physicians View No Titration Product as Positive

- Cited “easy/less titration” as an important advantage of TLANDO™
- Finding the adequate TRT dose through titration is burdensome for physicians and patients

TLANDO Regulatory Update

Near Term PDUFA Date



TLANDO XR

(Testosterone
Tridecanoate)

Once Daily Oral TRT



TLANDO XR: An Innovative Opportunity

Next Generation TRT Option



TLANDO XR is positioned to be the first Oral QD Product



TLANDO XR is clinically differentiated from TLANDO



Patients and physicians prefer once a day oral testosterone



Strong IP (new molecule & proprietary drug delivery technology)



Positive Phase 2b study results

TLANDO XR: Development Milestones

Historical Activities

Regulatory	Pre-IND Type B meeting held
	IND filed
	Type C meeting held
	FDA in agreement with Phase 3 dose and single pivotal PK study for registration
CMC	Formulation, dose, and dosage form have been identified in Phase 2b
	Analytical methods and specifications for drug product release and stability were established
Nonclinical studies	13-week toxicokinetic study in Beagle dogs
	Androgen Receptor Binding Study
Clinical studies*	Five Phase 1 and two Phase 2
	Met primary and secondary endpoints in Phase 2b (14 days, multiple dose PK study in hypogonadal men)
	Phase 3 dose identified
	No Drug related SAEs and drug related AEs were mild to moderate

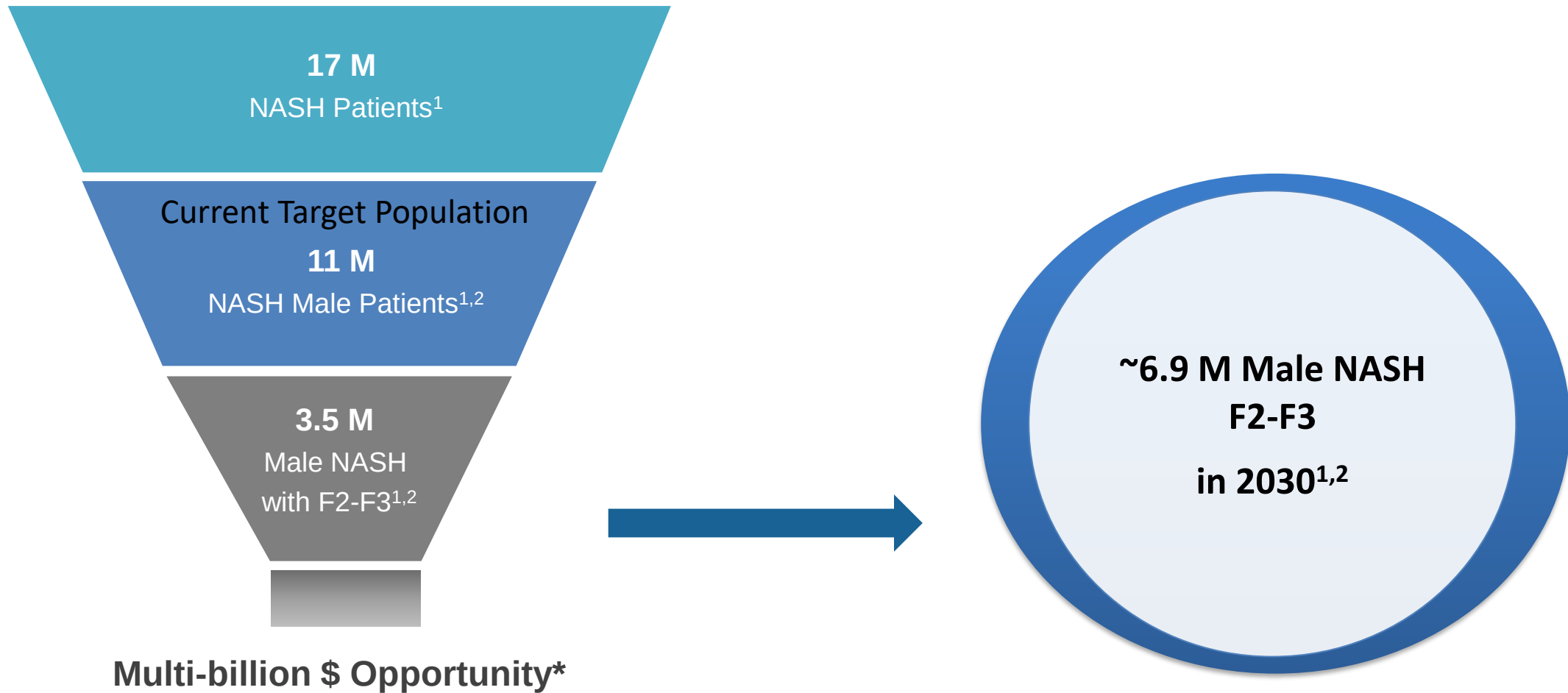
LPCN 1144

for Non-Cirrhotic NASH



LPCN 1144: Rationale to Target Non-Cirrhotic Male NASH Patients

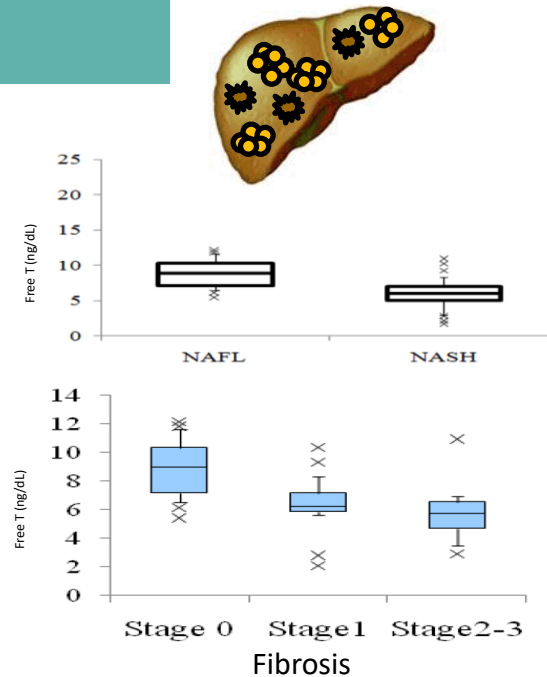
Currently No Approved Treatment



Association Between Testosterone and Liver Disease

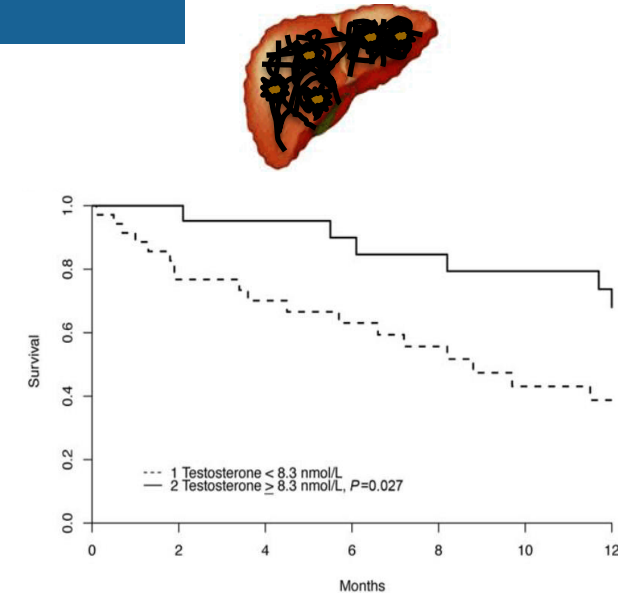
Clinical Evidence

NASH



- ~75% of biopsy-confirmed NASH male patients have testosterone < 372 ng/dL¹
- Levels of free T decreased significantly with the increased fibrosis²

Cirrhosis

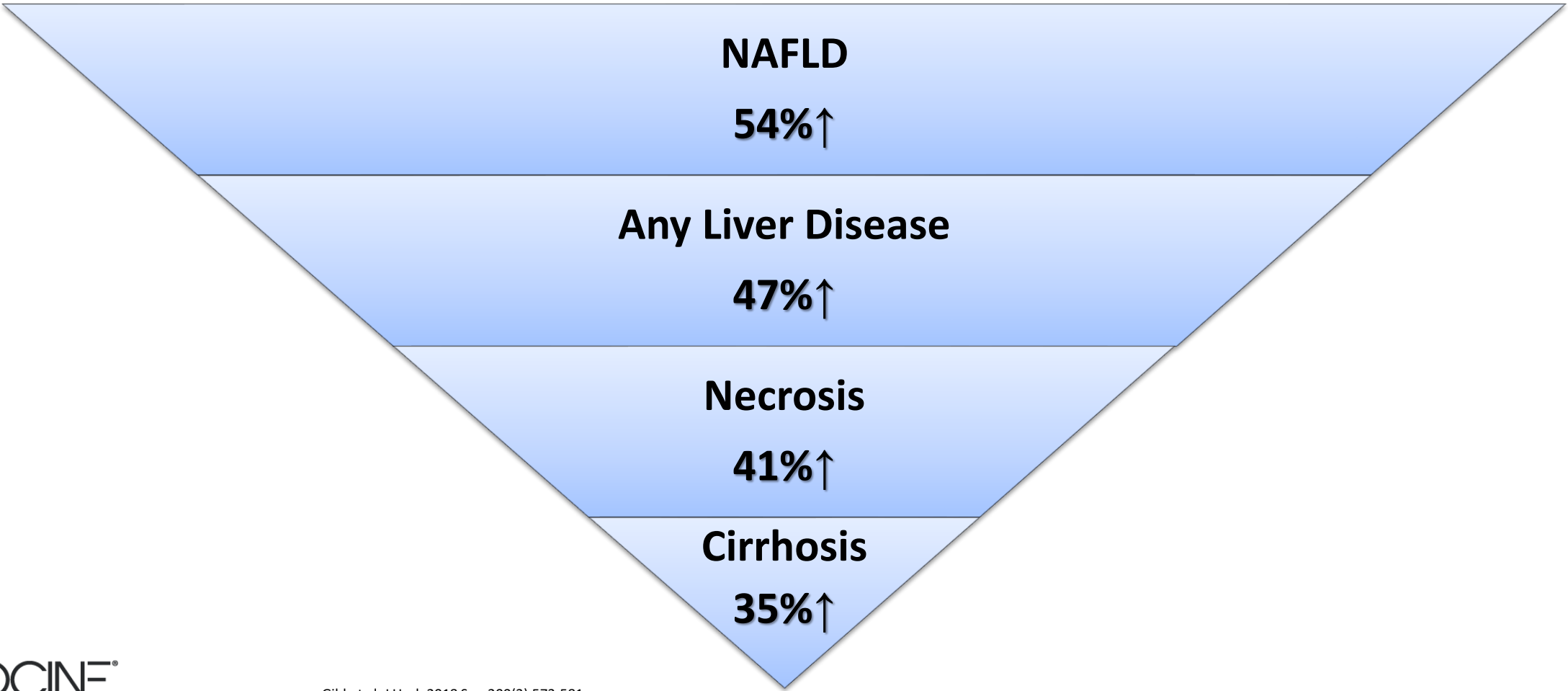


“Low T reported in up to 90% of cirrhosis patients³ and is a predictor of mortality.”⁴

Association Between Testosterone and Liver Disease – Clinical Evidence

Liver Disease in Men Undergoing Androgen Deprivation Therapy (ADT) for Prostate Cancer

Patients Receiving ADT were Significantly More Likely to Have



LPCN 1144: Androgen Receptor Agonist

Differentiated NASH Treatment Candidate

Targets Unmet Need

Acceptable benefit to risk ratio

- NASH resolution and/or fibrosis improvement
- Tolerability for chronic use

Improvement of sarcopenia

Improvement of sexual/mood dysfunction

Clinical Experience

Non-invasive dosing regimen

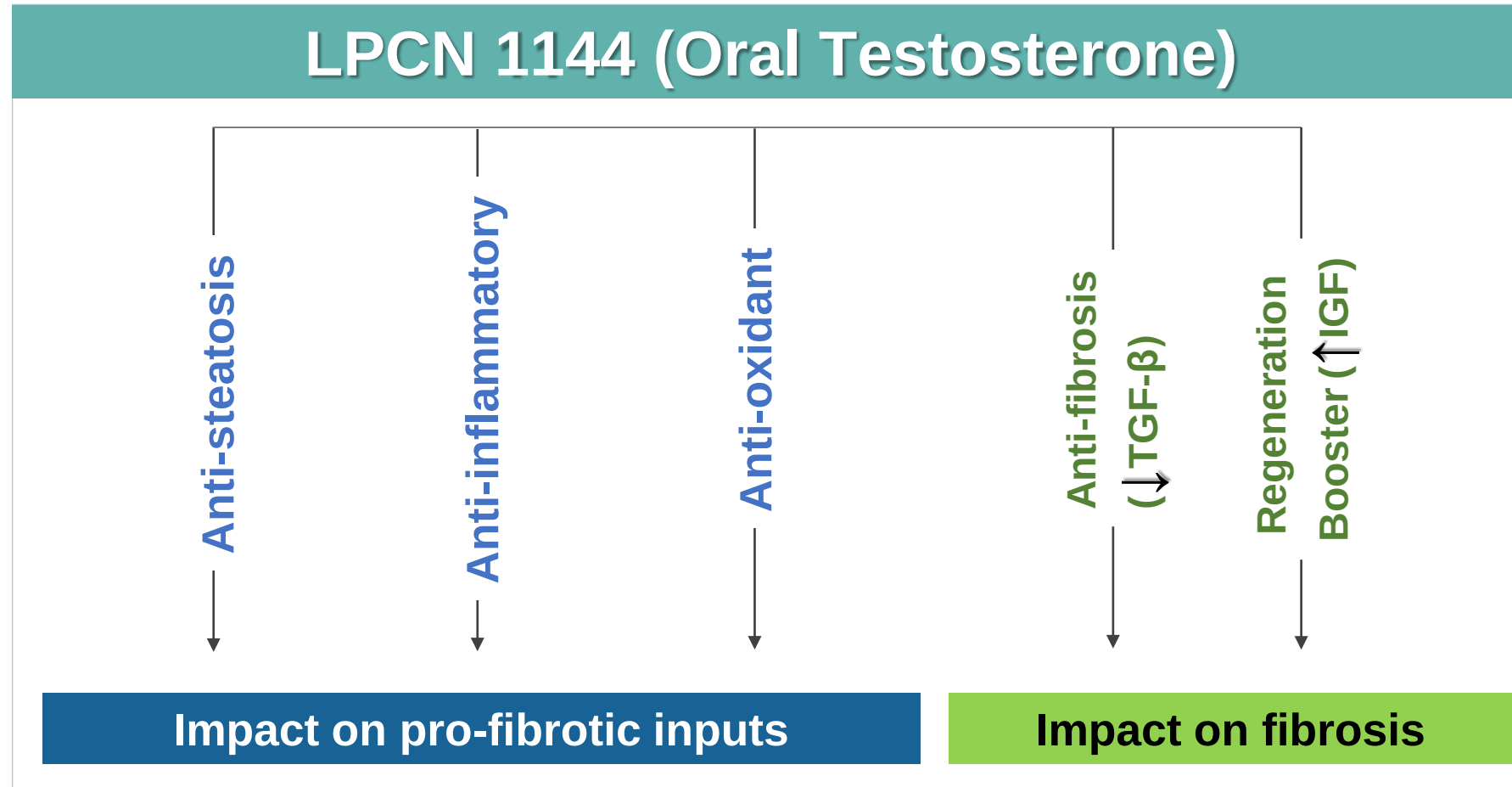
Meaningfully reduced liver fat in POC study

No notable tolerability issues

Improved sexual/mood dysfunction

LPCN 1144: Androgen Receptor Agonist

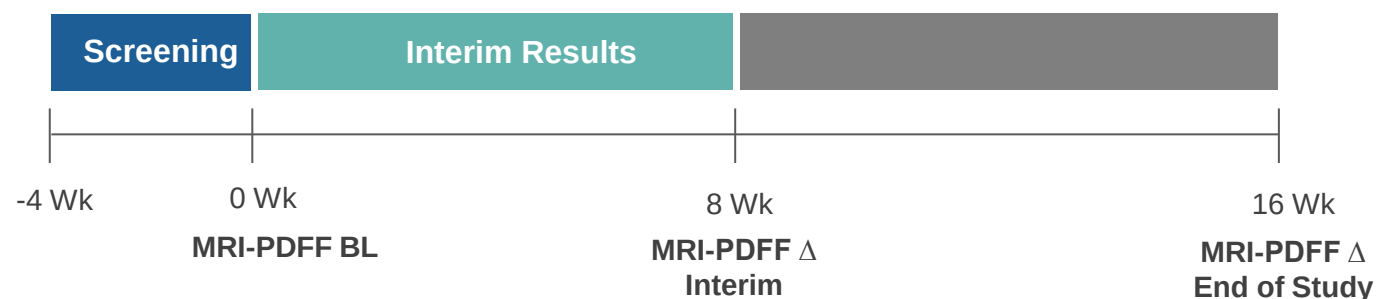
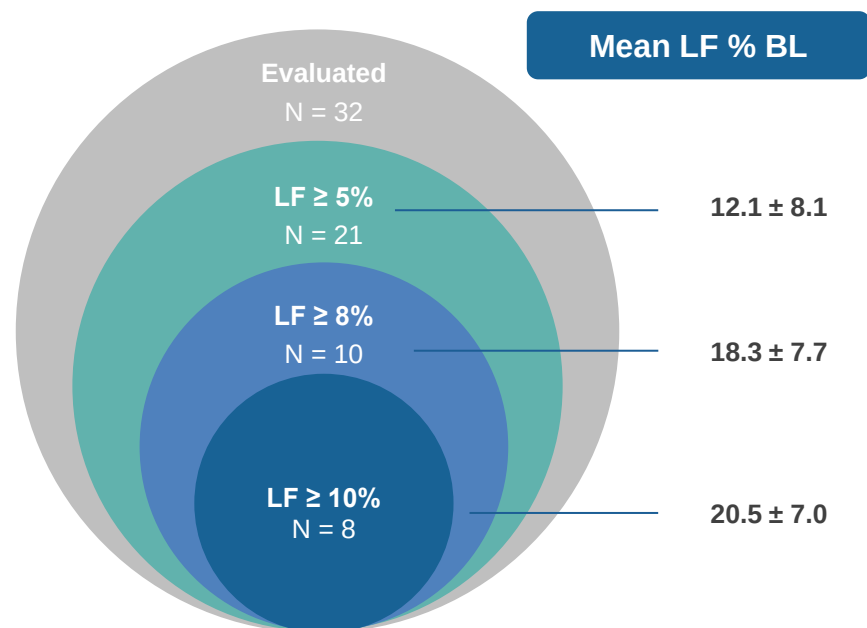
Potential Mode of Action



LPCN 1144: Liver Fat Imaging Study (“LFS”)

Study Design and Baseline Liver Fat Subject Distribution

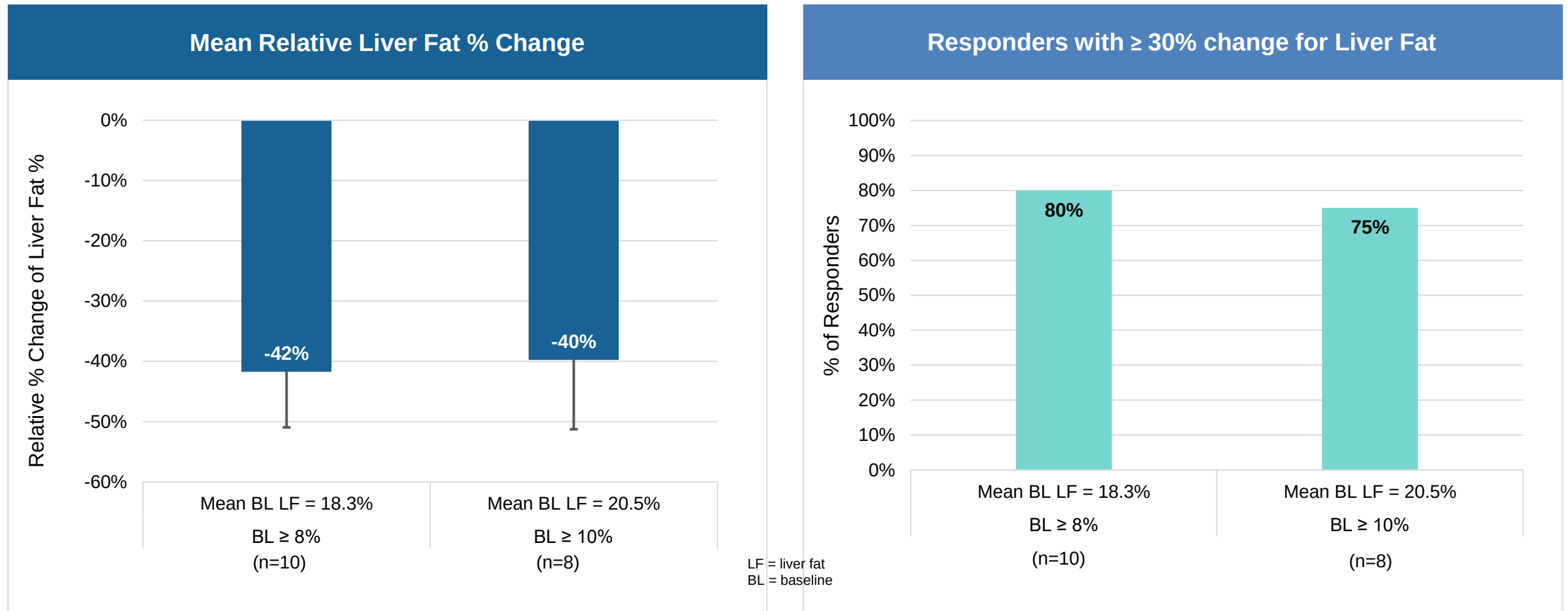
LFS was an open-label, multi-center single-arm 16-week study (N=36) of LPCN 1144 225 mg BID in hypogonadal males



LF = liver fat
BL = baseline

LPCN 1144: Liver Fat Reduction

Meaningful Relative Liver Fat % Change and Responder Rate



LPCN 1144: *LiFT* (Liver Fat intervenTion) Study* Ongoing

Phase 2 Paired-Biopsy Clinical Study in NASH Subjects (NCT04134091)

Study Design

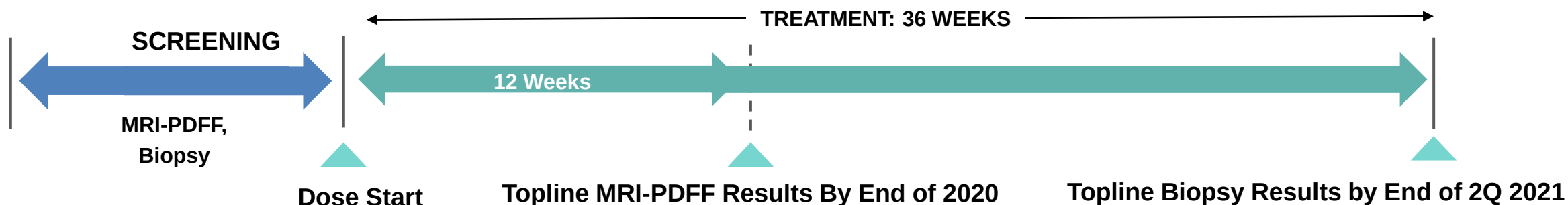
- Three-arm (1:1:1 randomization, two treatments and placebo), multi-center, double-blind
- Targeting 20-25 biopsy confirmed male NASH subjects per arm with NAS ≥ 4 , F1-F3
- Treatment duration of 36 weeks

Primary Endpoint

- Change in hepatic fat fraction via MRI-PDFF

Secondary Endpoints

- Change in NASH activity and fibrosis via liver biopsy scoring
- Change in liver markers, anthropomorphic measures (weight, body mass index (BMI), waist to hip ratio, waist circumference), lipids, insulin resistance, inflammatory/fibrosis markers, and labs
- Change in quality-of-life degree (SF-36 and PDQ) and Physical Activity Questionnaire



LPCN 1148

for Liver Cirrhosis



LPCN 1148: Oral T for Cirrhosis

Background: Prevalence and Common Causes

Transplant Only Cure for Liver Cirrhosis
High Economic Burden of a Liver Transplant¹

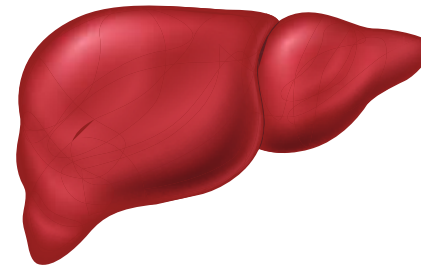
Liver Cirrhosis in US

Over 600K patients with liver cirrhosis²

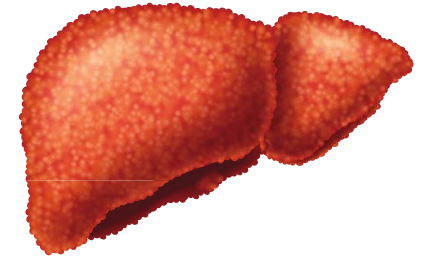
45K deaths in 2017³

62% male vs. 38% female on the liver
transplant (LT) waitlist⁴

Healthy Liver



Liver with Cirrhosis



Common Causes⁵

Alcoholic liver disease

Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD)

Chronic hepatitis B

Chronic hepatitis C

Cryptogenic

Unmet Needs For Patients with Liver Cirrhosis

Areas that LPCN 1148 Addresses



Improvement in quality of life while on waiting list



Stay on transplant list

Sarcopenia is a leading contributory cause of removal from the waitlist

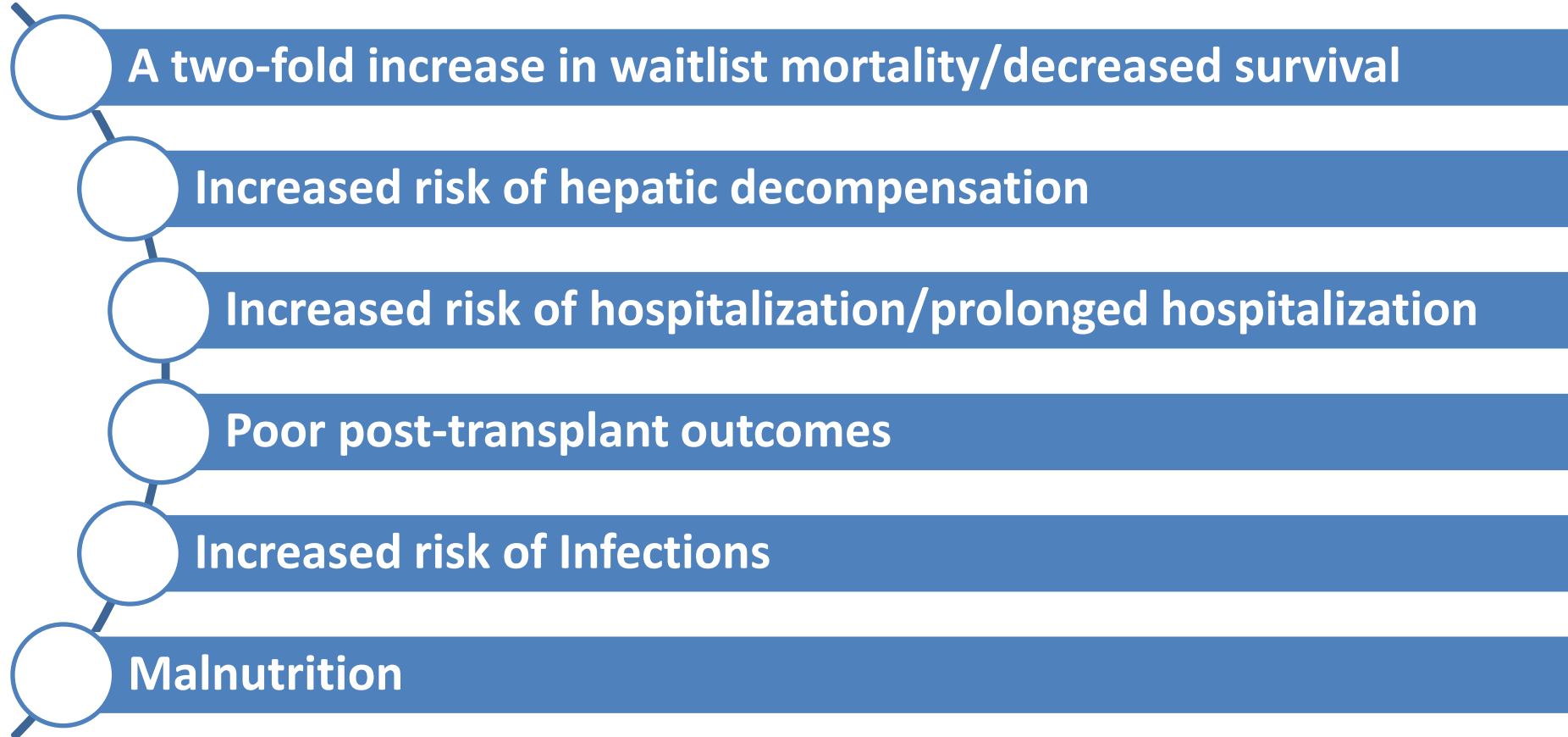
- 40 -70% of cirrhotic patients are sarcopenic



Improvement of post transplant survival/outcomes

Sarcopenia in Liver Cirrhosis

Equivalent to Adding 10 Points to the MELD Score



References: Kim and J.W. Jang, World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2015; Sinclair et al., Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia), 2016; Moctezuma-Velazquez et al., Clinical Nutrition, 2018.; Sinclair et al., World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2017. Montano-Loza et al., Clinical and Translational Gastroenterology, 2015; Lai, J.C., et al., Hepatology, 2017; Englesbe et al., J Am Coll Surg, 2010.

MELD Score: Model For End-Stage Liver Disease Score

Progressive Drop in T Level with Increasing Disease Severity^{1,3}

Reduced Testosterone Associated with Complications of Cirrhosis

Increased risk of
major infections,
death and/or
transplantation rates¹

Worsening of
sarcopenia¹⁻³

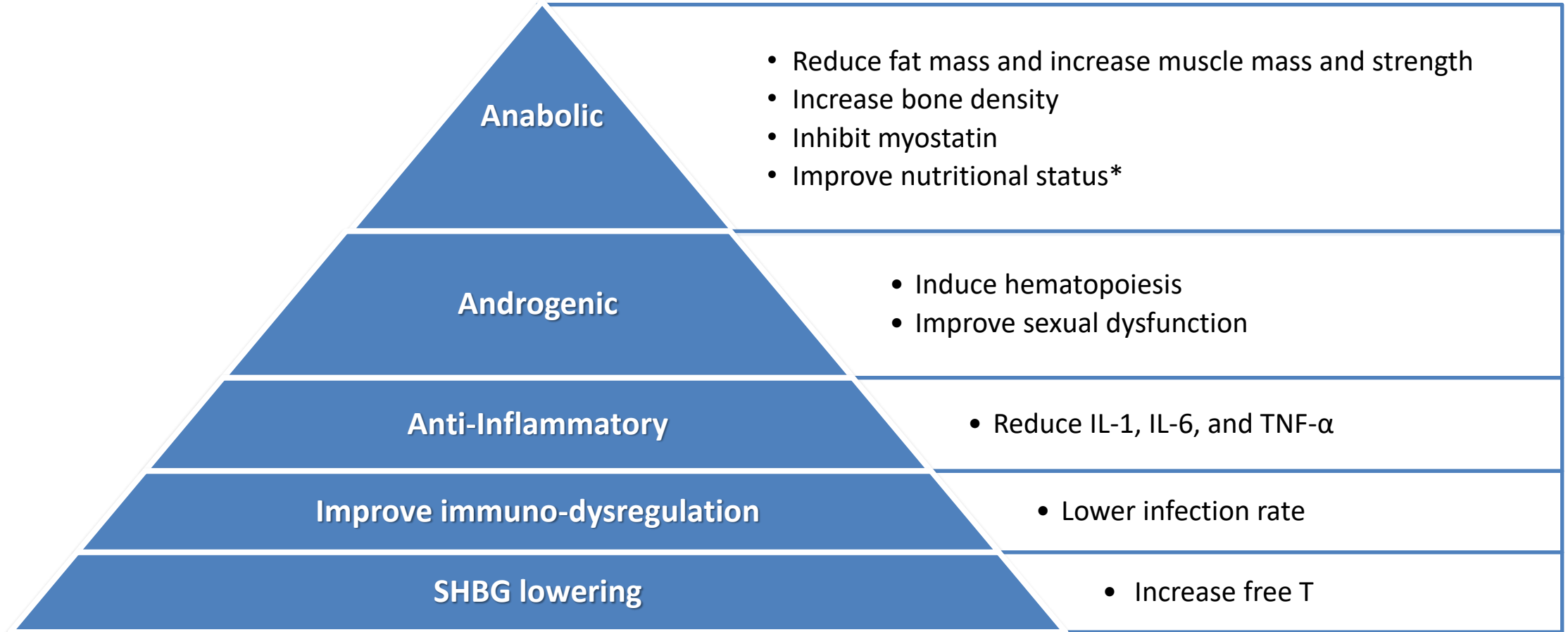
Increased risk of for
hepatic
decompensation³

Increased severity of
portal hypertension
and ascites³

Most cirrhotic male patients have low T¹⁻³

LPCN 1148 in Cirrhotic Patients

Potential Key Effects



References: Trivedi and Tapper, Gastroenterol Rep (Oxf), 2018; Berzigotti et al., Hepatology, 2017; Chen and Dunn, Clin Liver Dis (Hoboken), 2018; Sinclair et.al, Liver international, 2016; Neff et al., Digestive Diseases and Sciences, 2004; Puliyl et al., Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine, 1977; Brown et al., Cleve Clin Q, 1960; Girolami M, Am Geriatr Soc, 1958; Neff et al., Transplant Proc, 2004; Wells R., The Lancet, 1960; Yurci et al., Clinics and Research in Hepatology and Gastroenterology, 2011; Muting D., Verh Dtsch Ges Inn Med, 1969; Gluud C., Liver, 1984.

*individual's health condition as it is influenced by the intake and utilization of nutrients

Upcoming Milestones

Near Term Value Drivers

	Event	Expected Timing
TLANDO™	PDUFA Date	August 28, 2020* *Extended by FDA
LPCN 1144	<i>LiFT</i> Primary Endpoint Results	January 2021
	<i>LiFT</i> Biopsy Results	July 2021
IP Infringement Litigation	Oral Jury Hearing	February 2021

Key Financial Metrics

Stock Price, Market Cap, Cash Balance

Ticker Symbol	LPCN (Nasdaq Capital Market)
Closing Stock Price (9/18/20)	\$1.61/share
Cash Balance (6/30/20)	\$23.3 million*
Bank Debt (6/30/20)	\$6.3 million