Corporate Overview

June 2020

301 Edgewater Place, Ste 100, Wakefield, MA

Ticker: IPIX

Safe Harbor

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause Innovation's actual results and experience to differ materially from anticipated results and expectations expressed in these forward-looking statements. Innovation Pharmaceuticals has in some cases identified forward-looking statements by using words such as "anticipates," "believes," "hopes," "estimates," "looks," "expects," "plans," "intends," "goal," "potential," "may," "suggest," and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning future drug development plans and projected timelines for the initiation and completion of preclinical and clinical trials; the potential for the results of ongoing preclinical or clinical trials and the efficacy of Innovation Pharmaceuticals' drug candidates; the potential market opportunities and value of drug candidates; other statements regarding future product development and regulatory strategies, including with respect to specific indications; any statements regarding Innovation Pharmaceuticals' future financial performance, results of operations or sufficiency of capital resources to fund its operating requirements; any statements relating to Innovation Pharmaceuticals planned uplisting or use of proceeds; and any other statements that are not statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, which may cause Innovation's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks, changes in circumstances, assumptions and uncertainties. Among other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements are Innovation Pharmaceuticals' need for, and the availability of, substantial capital in the future to fund its operations and research and development, including the amount and timing of the sale of shares of common stock under securities purchase agreements; the fact that the Company's compounds may not successfully complete pre-clinical or clinical testing, or be granted regulatory approval to be sold and marketed in the United States or elsewhere. A more complete description of these risk factors is included in Innovation Pharmaceuticals' filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. Innovation Pharmaceuticals undertakes no obligation to release publicly the results of any revisions to any such forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by applicable law or regulation.

Innovation Pharmaceuticals Overview

Value Proposition

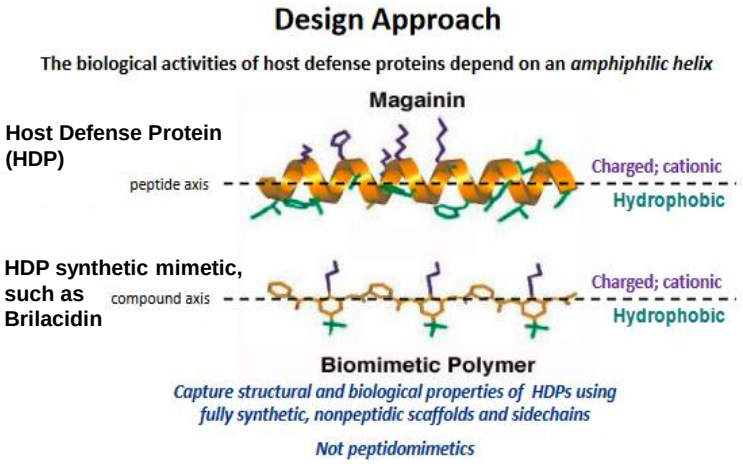
INNOVATIVE SCIENCE AT THE CORE OF THE COMPANY

AN EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG CLINICAL PIPELINE

ADDRESSING $BILLION MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

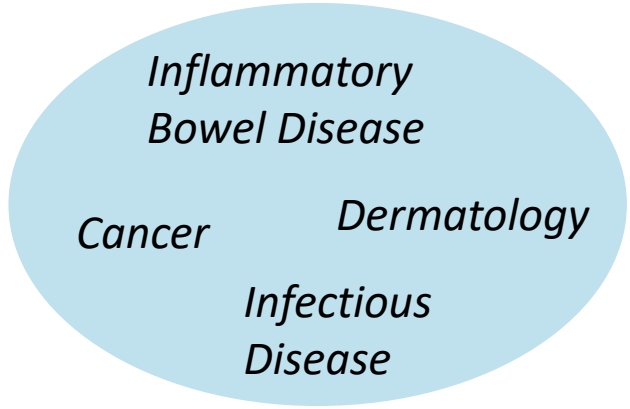
Novel Mechanisms of Action

e.g., Brilacidin



Mid-Late Stage Candidates

Multiple Therapeutic Areas

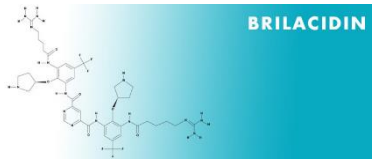


Innovation Pharmaceuticals Pipeline

Drug Candidates

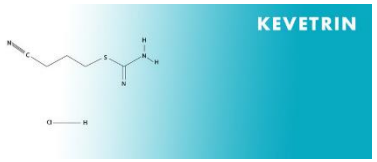
Innovation Pharmaceuticals has **two drug candidates**, each with first-in-class potential, advancing in clinical trials under various special FDA designations.

Brilacidin



*Defensin Mimetic drug candidate in a **new immunomodulatory class** exhibiting multiple therapeutic properties advancing in multiple development programs under FDA Fast Track designations*

Kevetrin

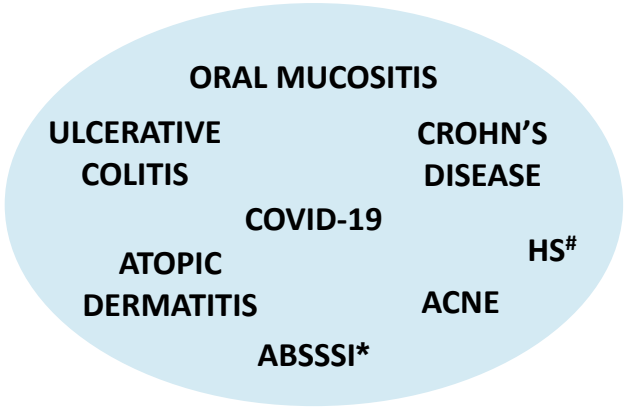


*p53-modulating drug candidate with three FDA Orphan Drug designations that has completed a Phase 2a trial for **ovarian cancer***

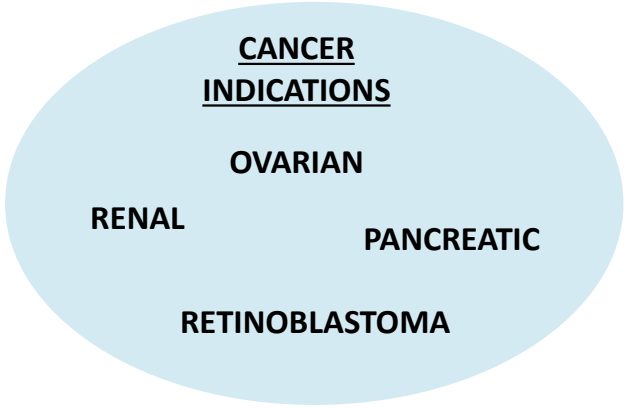
How We're Different

Innovative Platform Drug Candidates with Multi-Indication Potential

BRILACIDIN



KEVETRIN



#HS – Hidradenitis Suppurative
*ABSSSI - Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infection

POTENTIAL FOR LIFE-CHANGING, LIFE-SAVING TREATMENTS

Innovation Pharmaceuticals Pipeline

Clinical Asset by Stage of Development

Exceptionally Strong Pipeline, Novel Mechanisms of Action

Drug Candidate	Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Brilacidin	**Oral Mucositis[1]**				
	IBD: UP/UPS[#]				
	IBD: UC				
	IBD: Crohn's Disease				
	ABSSSI[2]				
	COVID-19				
	Atopic Dermatitis				
	Acne				
	H. Suppurativa				
Kevetrin	**Ovarian Cancer[3]**				

Leveraging data from clinical studies in other indications to expedite development

ABSSSI = Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections, COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; COVID-19 = Coronavirus Disease 2019; IBD = Inflammatory Bowel Disease, UC = Ulcerative Colitis, UP/UPS = Ulcerative Proctitis/Ulcerative Proctosigmoiditis

[#] Out-licensed UP/UPS indication to Alfasigma S.p.A. (July 2019) with ROFR for UC/Crohn's Disease and ROFN for other GI diseases

[1] Awarded Fast Track Designation

[2] Awarded Qualified Infectious Disease Product (QIDP) Designation (qualified for Fast Track and Priority Review)

[3] Awarded Orphan Drug Designation

Brilacidin: The Molecule

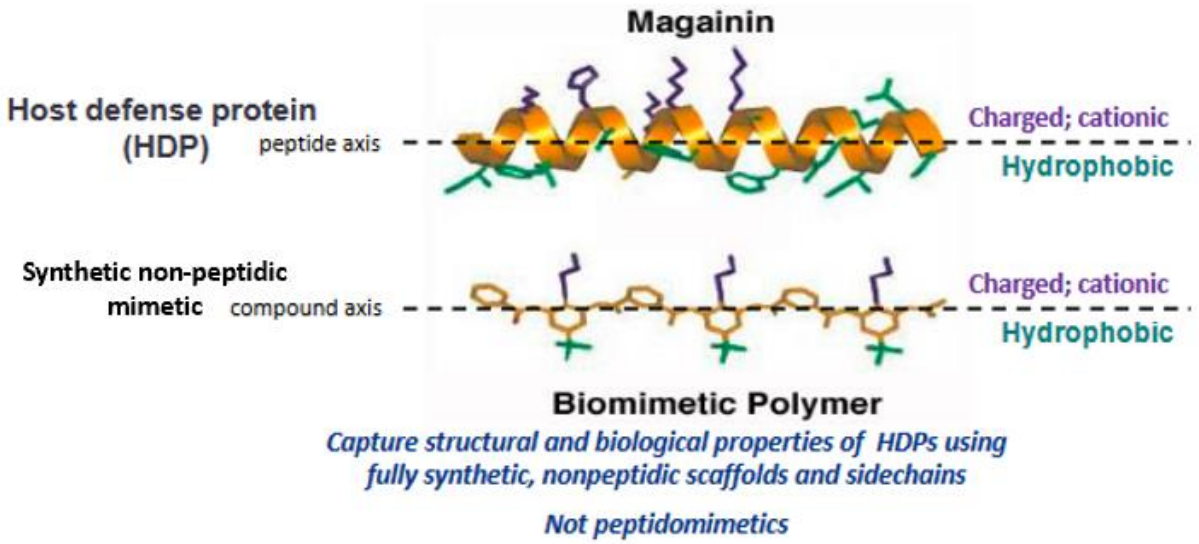
Host Defense Protein (HDP)/Defensin Mimetic

Brilacidin is a fully synthetic, non-peptidic, small molecule HDP/Defensin Mimetic

Design Approach

Biological activities of defensins depend on an amphiphilic helix

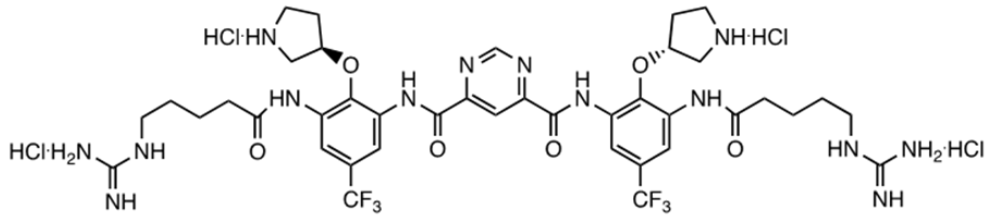
- Cationic (charged)
- Hydrophobic



Brilacidin is the result of *de novo* Biocomputational drug design (UPenn researchers), producing a drug candidate exhibiting tailored exposure and efficacy across multiple clinical indications

Brilacidin

- Mimics HDP/Defensin structure and activity

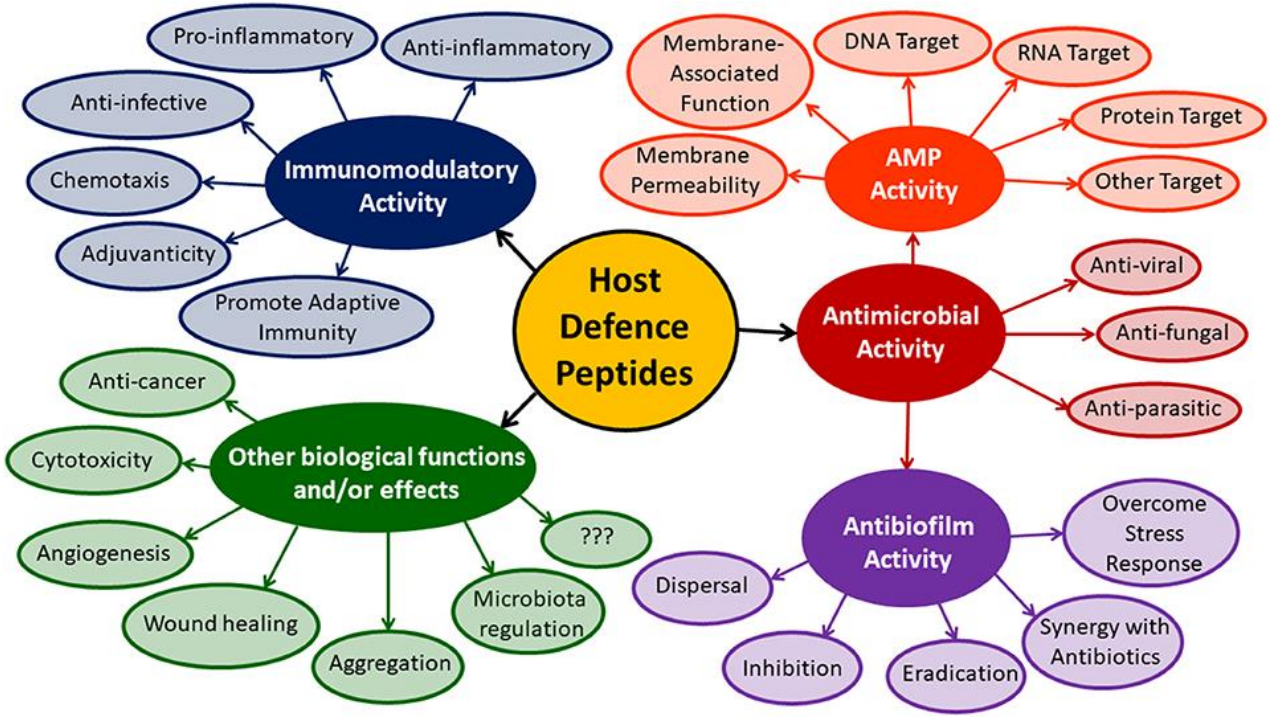


Molecular Wt: 1082.7 (tetrahydrochloride)
936.9 (free base)

See: Scott RW and Tew GN (2017). "Mimics of Host Defense Proteins; Strategies for Translation to Therapeutic Applications" (pdf). *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry*; 17:576-89; Som A, et al (2012). "Identification of Synthetic Host Defense Peptide Mimics That Exert Dual Antimicrobial and Anti-Inflammatory Activities." *Clin Vaccine Immunol*; 19(11):1784-91; Ergene C, et al (2018). "Biomimetic Antimicrobial Polymers: Recent Advances in Molecular Design" (pdf) Review Article. *Polym. Chem.*, 2018, 9, 2407-2427; Scott RW, DeGrado WF, Tew GN (2008). "De Novo Designed Synthetic Mimics of Antimicrobial Peptides." *Curr Opin Biotechnol*; 19:620-7.

Host Defense Proteins (HDPs)/Defensins

Wide Range of Therapeutic Activity Intrinsic to HDPs/Defensins Established in the Academic Literature



Excerpt: The multi-faceted nature of HDPs and their ability to influence a wide range of biological processes opens the door to expanding our understanding of other activity landscapes within the chemical space of HDPs. As our understanding of these other activity types improves, and the mechanistic details underpinning these other processes are laid bare, this will undoubtedly lead to the development of HDP based drugs that are effective against infectious diseases as well as inflammatory conditions.

Source: Haney EF et al. "Reassesing the Host Defense Peptide Landscape." *Front Chem.* 2019 Feb 4;7:43

See: http://www.ipharminc.com/new-blog/2017/7/1/the-role-of-defensins-in-innate-immunity-and-the-host-defense-response

HDPs/Defensins are Small Antimicrobial Peptides

- Expressed widely in the animal kingdom
- Produced in skin, mucosal surfaces, neutrophils

First Line of Defense Against Foreign Invasion

- Part of innate immunity
- Maintenance of epithelial barrier function
- Regulate microbiota

Primary Mechanisms of Action

- Disrupt pathogen membranes/envelopes
- Maintain/Modulate host immune response

Brilacidin has shown:

- Anti-infective properties
- Immuno/Anti-inflammatory properties
- Anti-viral properties

Brilacidin Platform

Gateway Concept—Potential Extension into Numerous Indications Given Unique Therapeutic Profile

Innate Immunity

Pathogen Defense

Bacterial

- **ABSSSI (skin)***
- **Bone and Joint**
- DFIs
- Respiratory
- Blood Stream
- STDs

Fungal

- Oral Candidiasis
- Disseminated Candidiasis
- Aspergillosis

Parasitic

- Malaria
- Sleeping Sickness
- Giardiasis

Viral

- **Coronaviruses**
- Influenza
- Herpes
- RSV

Barrier Function

GI Mucosa

- **IBD: Ulcerative Proctitis (Distal Colitis)****
- **IBD: Ulcerative Colitis**
- **Oral Mucositis**
- **IBD: Crohn's**
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- GI-Acute Radiation Sickness
- Periodontitis

Respiratory Mucosa

- **Lung-ARS**
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Asthma
- Chronic Bronchitis
- Chronic Sinusitis

Skin/Eye

- **Atopic Dermatitis**
- **Acne**
- **H. Suppurativa**
- Diabetic Ulcers
- Burns/Abrasions
- Keratitis/Otitis

***ABSSSI** gateway for antibiotic opportunities

****Ulcerative Proctitis (Distal Colitis)** gateway for anti-inflammatory opportunities

Brilacidin for COVID-19—Antiviral Properties

Brilacidin Exhibits Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Efficacy in Multiple In Vitro Tests; Peer-Review Publications Planned[1]

Ongoing Research at 2 U.S. Research Laboratories:

- Regional Biocontainment Laboratory (RBL)
- Public Health Research Institute (PHRI)
- Preliminary antiviral testing showing highly promising results

Anti-SARS-CoV-2 efficacy demonstrated in different *in vitro* assays, both human and animal cell lines, with and without pre-treatment of virus with Brilacidin prior to cell infection

- Efficacy in Vero cells demonstrated at low µM concentrations
- Efficacy in human lung epithelial cells demonstrated with similar µM concentrations
- In the respective cell lines, the tested efficacious concentrations have been shown to be non-cytotoxic
- To date, percent reduction in viral load appears higher in pre-treatment assays,
  i.e., when SARS-CoV-2 is exposed to Brilacidin ("pre-treatment") before the virus-drug mixture is introduced to cells

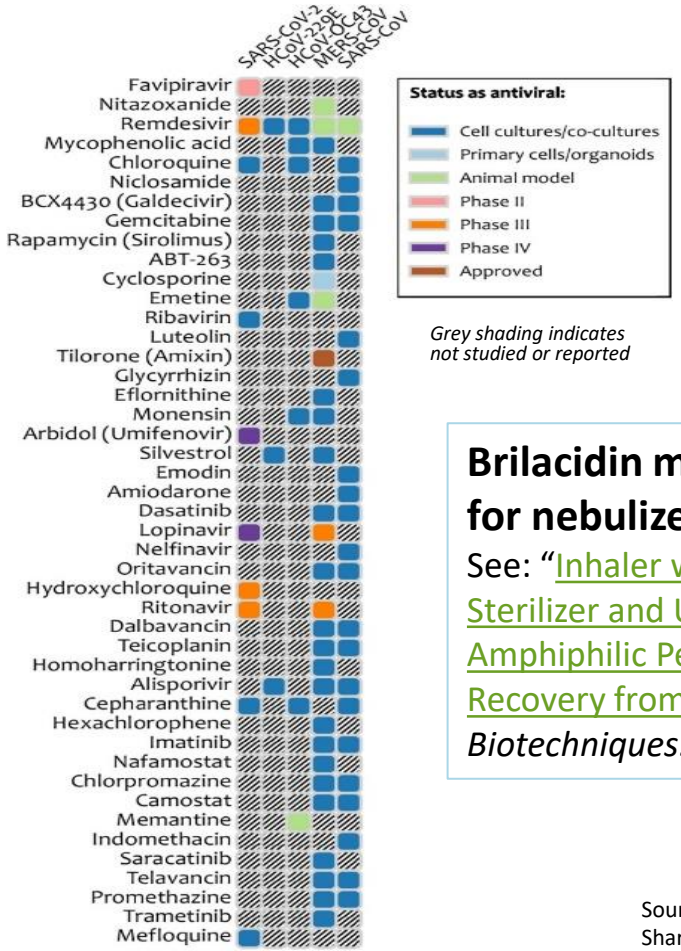
[1] **Upon completion of testing, the primary researchers at both the RBL and PHRI plan to submit detailed findings for peer-review publication**

Brilacidin for COVID-19—Antiviral Properties

Few Drugs Show Anti-Coronavirus Activity; Brilacidin a Potential Pan-Coronavirus Drug Candidate

Anti-Coronavirus Compounds

By Stage of Development



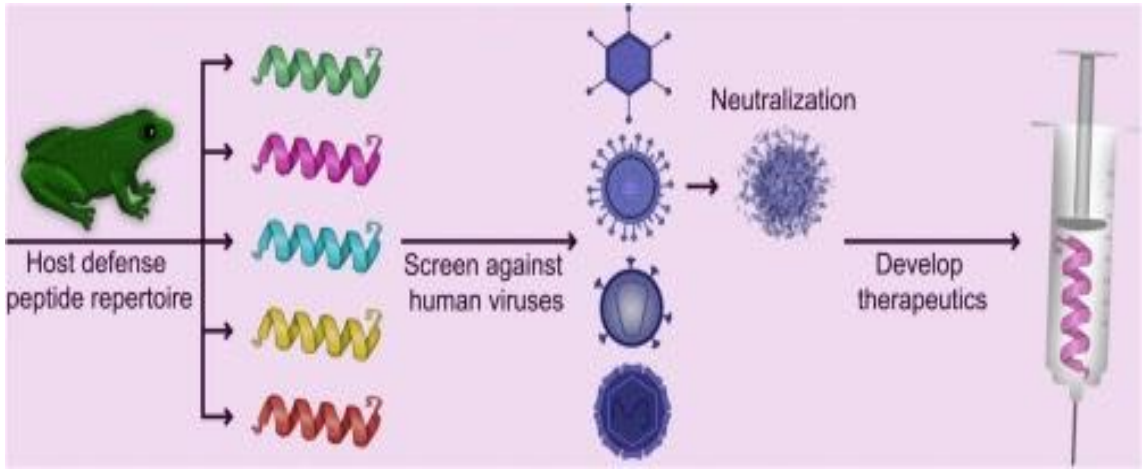
Grey shading indicates not studied or reported

Brilacidin may be well-suited for nebulized delivery

See: "Inhaler with Electrostatic Sterilizer and Use of Cationic Amphiphilic Peptides May Accelerate Recovery from COVID-19." *Biotechniques.* 2020 Jun 17.

Federal Grant Submitted in Collaboration with RBL Proposes Researching Brilacidin's Pan-Coronavirus Potential with Possible Future Extension into Other Viruses

See: Press Release



HDPs, and thus active HDP mimetics, have Broad-Spectrum Antiviral Potential

Sources: Andersen P, et al. "Discovery and Development of Safe-in-Man Broad-Spectrum Antiviral Agents." *Int J Infect Dis.* 2020 Feb 17;93:268-276; Shartouny JR and J Jacob. "Mining the Tree of Life: Host Defense Peptides as Antiviral Therapeutics." *Sem Cell Dev Biol.* 2019 Apr; 88:147-155; Memariani H, et al. "Therapeutic and Prophylactic Potential of Anti-Microbial Peptides Against Coronaviruses." *Ir J Med Sci.* 2020 Apr 18: 1–2; Epand R (Ed), et al. "Antiviral Host Defence Peptides." In: *Host Defense Peptides and Their Potential as Therapeutic Agents*. 2016 Mar 25 : 57–94.

Brilacidin for COVID-19—SARS-CoV-2 Inhibitory Potential

In Silico Molecular Screening Study of 11,552 Compounds…

…Identified Brilacidin as one of the Most Promising Potential Inhibitors of the Novel Coronavirus

Study comprised already FDA-approved drugs and those in clinical testing

Table 1: Potential inhibitors of SARS-CoV-2 M^{pro} from existing drugs and compounds undergoing clinical trials (DB, DrugBank; CH, ChEMBL).

Drug name	Drug ID	Pharmacological function
Felypressin	DB00093	Vasoconstrictor
Angiotensinamide	DB13517	Vasoconstrictor
Briladicin	CH2219413	Head and neck neoplasms
Ritonavir	DB00503	HIV-protease inhibitor
Samatasvir	CH3039519	Hepatitis C infection
Indinavir	DB00224	HIV-protease inhibitor
CR665	DB05155	κ-opioid receptor agonists
Lopinavir	CH729	HIV-protease inhibitor
	DB02747	N/A
	DB04692	N/A
	DB04722	N/A
	DB03311	N/A

SARS-CoV-2 main protease (M^{pro}) identified as binding target

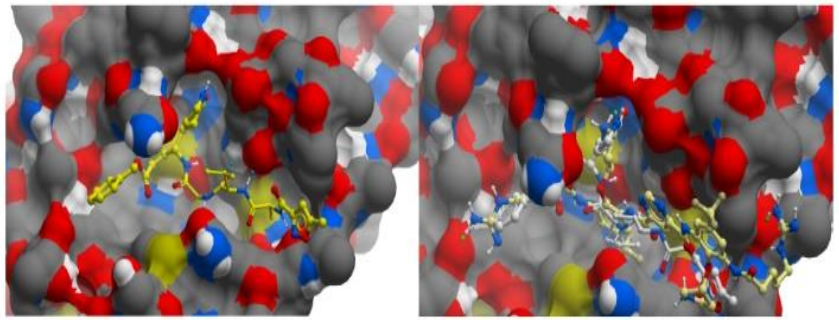


Figure 1: Ritonavir (left panel) and Brilacidin (right panel) docked within the binding site of SARS-CoV-2 M^{pro}. The receptor surface is colored as: red, oxygens; blue, nitrogen; white, polar hydrogen; grey, non-polar atoms. On the right panel, native ligand N3 (6LU7) is also displayed with white carbon atoms superimposed to Brilacidin (yellow carbons). Figure prepared with ICM (Molsoft LLC, San Diego, CA).

See: Cavasotto C, et al (2020). "In Silico Drug Repurposing for COVID-19: Targeting SARS-CoV-2 Proteins through Docking and Quantum Mechanical Scoring" (pdf). *ChemRxiv*. Preprint. Posted April 12, 2020.

"Due to the relative nonspecificity of the targets of defensins compared to those of the adaptive arm, antiviral applications of defensins are conceptually ideal for defense against different viral infections." (Park MS, et al. "Towards the Application of Human Defensins at Antivirals." *Biomol Ther* (Seoul). 2018 May 1;26(3):242-254.

Brilacidin for IBD: Phase 2 UP/UPS Study (Results)

Rectal Enema Formulation—Demonstrated Clinical Remission, Supported by Endoscopic Improvement

Clinical Remission in majority of patients at Week 6 (Day 42)

Similar across cohorts

- **60%** (3 of 5) in Cohort A, **50 mg Brilacidin**
- **67%** (4 of 6) in Cohort B, **100 mg Brilacidin**
- **75%** (3 of 4) in Cohort C, **200 mg Brilacidin**

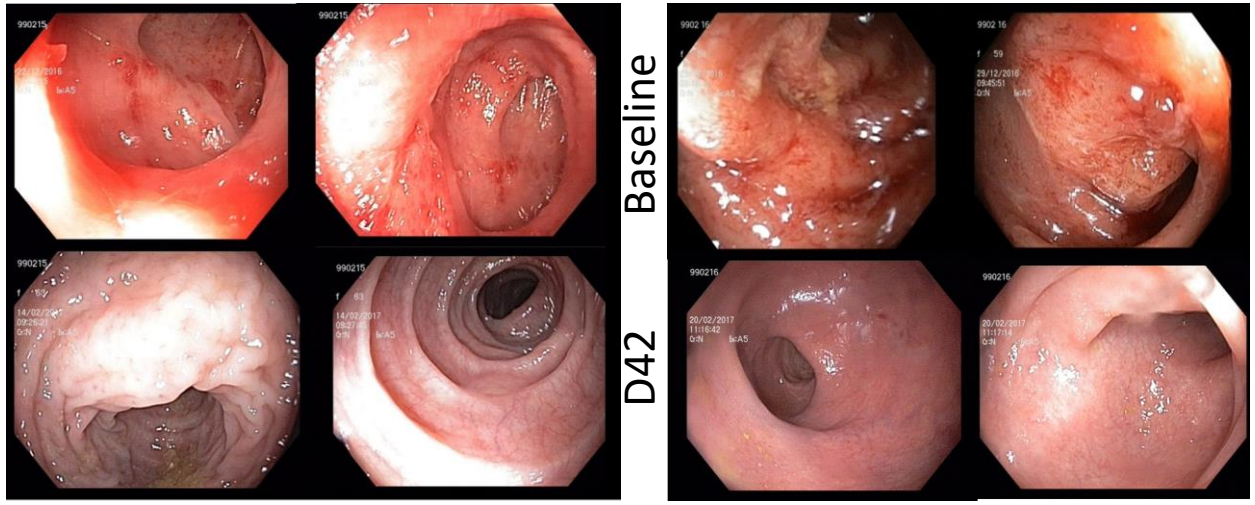
Analysis population: Includes subjects with Endoscopy, Rectal Bleeding and Stool Frequency subscores at baseline and Day 42; one patients in Cohort A and one patient in Cohort C are not included due to no Day 42 endoscopy (patients declined)

Clinical Remission defined as:

- Endoscopy subscore ≤ 1
- Rectal Bleeding subscore of 0
- Stool Frequency subscore improvement or no change from baseline

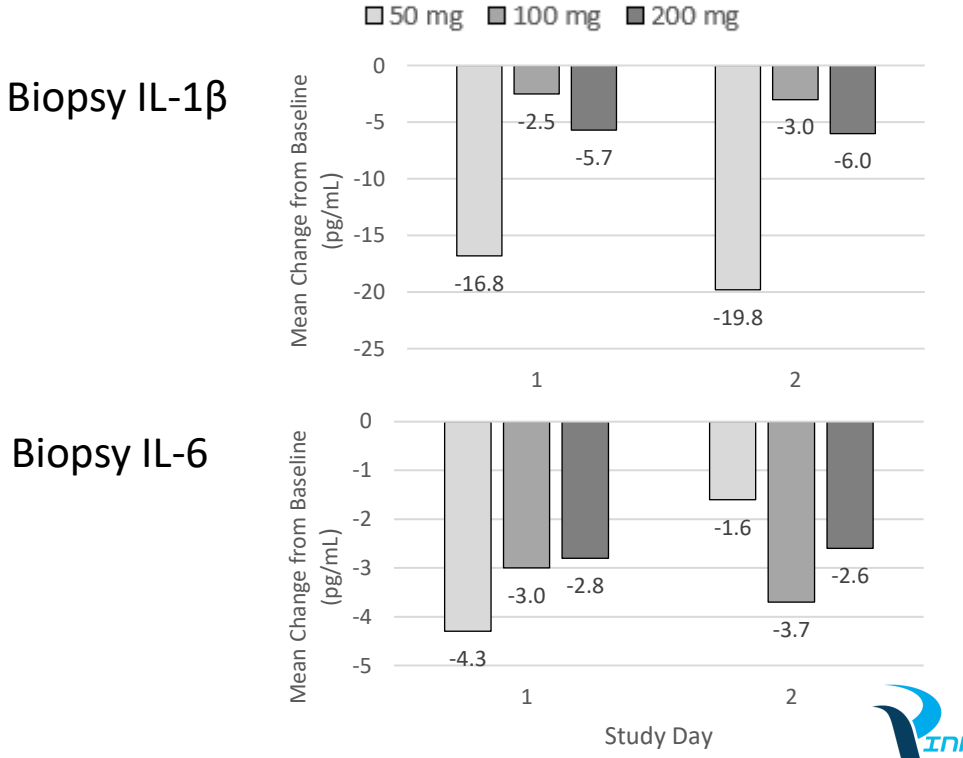
Examples Clinical Remission

Treated with 100 mg Brilacidin (Cohort B) per retention enema



Subject 990216 (rectum) Subject 990215 (rectum)

Colonic tissue biopsies at Week 6 (D42) demonstrate reduction in inflammatory biomarkers



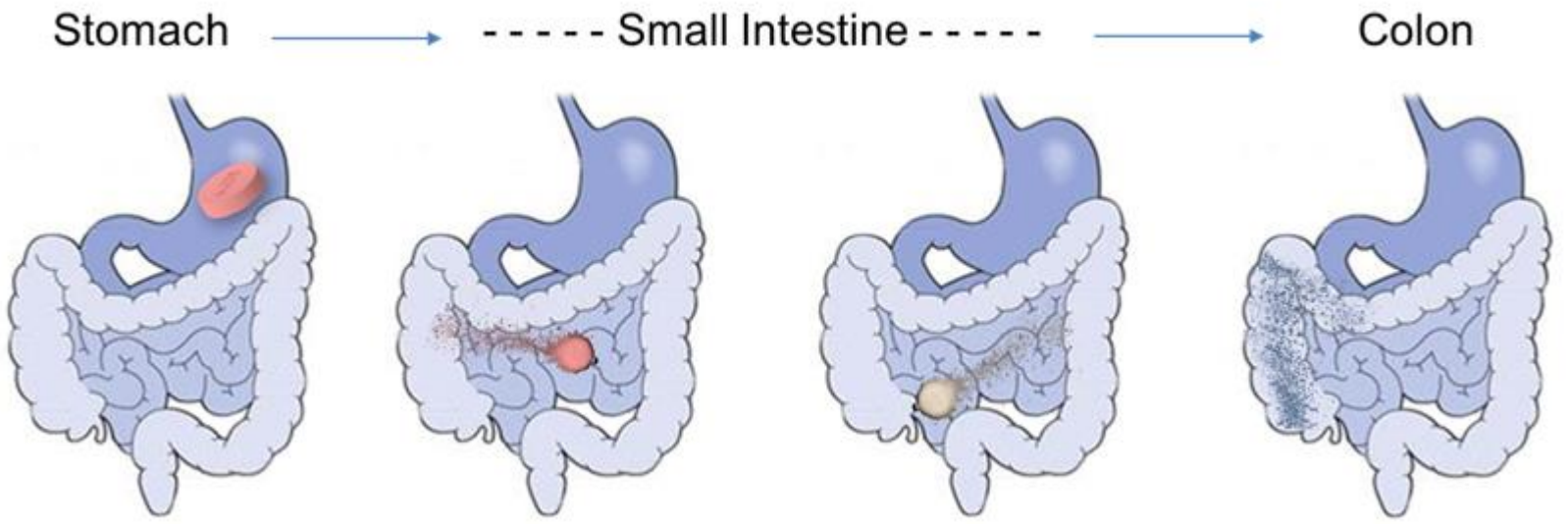
Brilacidin for IBD: Oral Formulation Work

Development of Delayed Release Tablet for Targeting Delivery to the Colon

Enteric coating

Erodible layer

Drug core



Tablet arrives in stomach where the enteric coating prevents fluid contact with the tablet contents.

Following gastric emptying, table arrives in proximal small intestine and the enteric coat dissolves.

Time-based erosion commences.

Controlled erosion continues as the tablet transits down through the small intestine.

Tablet arrival in the colon.

Erosion completes.

Core disintegrates and disperses in the colon.

Brilacidin for IBD: Oral Delivery, Phase 1 Single Dose

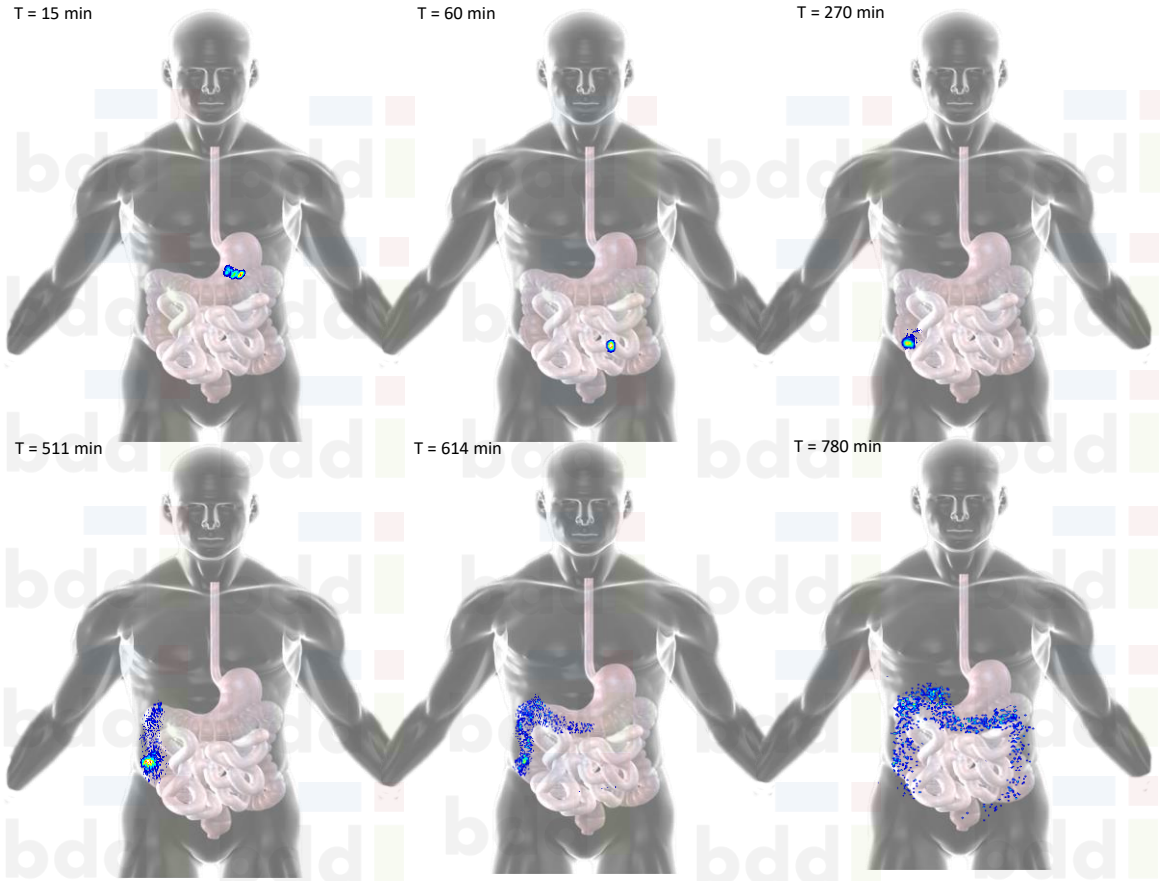
Topline Results

Delayed release tablets demonstrated selective delivery to the colon

- Radiolabelling of the timed-release formulation allowed visualisation and measurement of gastric transit and site and time of release using gamma scintigraphy
- Tablets tested – 50 mg, 100 mg, and 200 mg (as 2 x 100 mg) Brilacidin – released in either the ascending colon/ terminal ileum/ ileocecal junction
- Following release, dispersion of the radiolabel was then observed throughout the colon
- Blood level analysis, using a sensitive limit of quantitation in plasma of 1 ng/mL, demonstrated no quantifiable Brilacidin concentrations at any timepoint across treatment cohorts; shows containment of Brilacidin within the target location (the colon)
- No treatment related adverse events were reported by the 9 subjects that all successfully completed the study

Subject 003

Images showing GI transit of a radiolabelled 50mg Brilacidin tablet and dispersion through the colon



See NCT04240223

Brilacidin for IBD: Strategic Direction

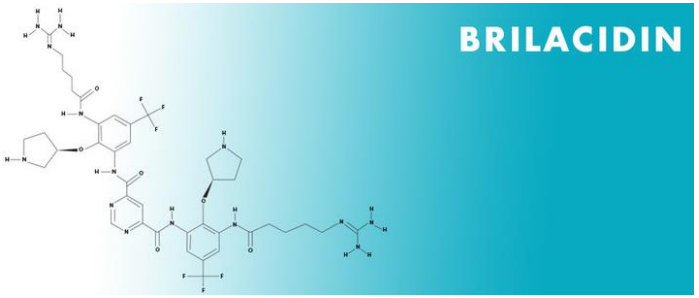
Planned Next Steps

Refine Oral Formulation/ Manufacturing Process

- Perform further R&D on delayed release tablets
- Develop tablet strengths for multiple dose testing
- Bulk manufacturing development
- Manufacture Clinical Trial Material

Proceed to Phase 2 testing of Oral Form in Ulcerative Colitis (UC)

- In patients, propose to perform an integrated design **Phase 2 multiple dose study**, with two parts:
  - **Part I**: multiple ascending dose (MAD) design; low, mid, high doses and placebo
    Primary Purpose – to determine multiple dose safety/ toleration and exposure in UC patients
  - **Part II**: parallel design; low, mid, high doses, selected from conduct of Part I; placebo-controlled
    Primary Purpose – to evaluate PoC efficacy signal in UC patients

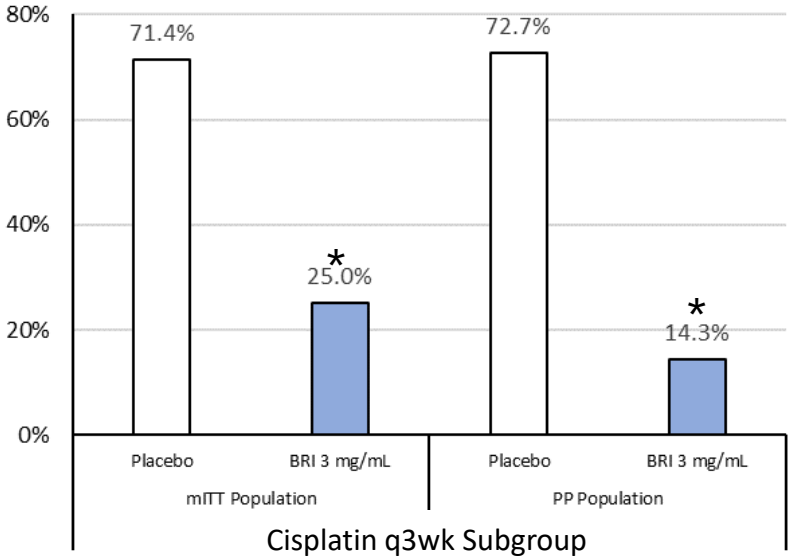


Brilacidin for OM—Phase 2 Trial Results

Reduced Incidence of Severe Oral Mucositis (SOM); Delayed Time to Onset of SOM

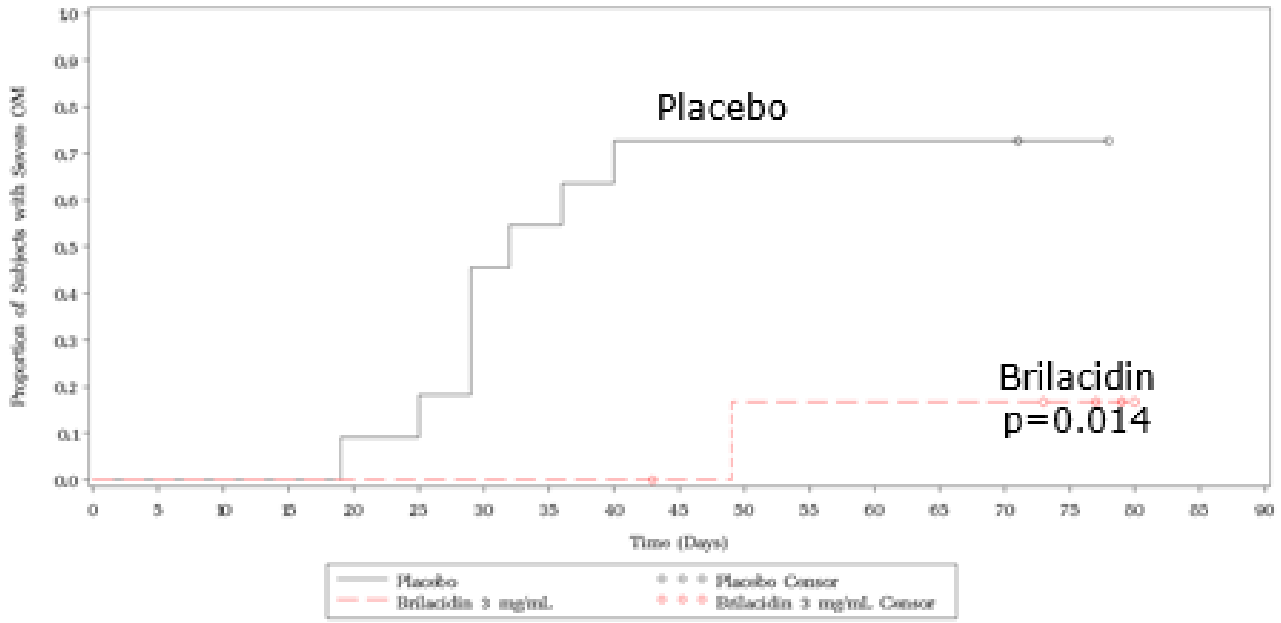
Brilacidin *oral rinse* demonstrated strongest therapeutic benefit in those Head and Neck Cancer patients on a 21-day (q3wk) cisplatin regimen

Incidence of SOM (WHO Grade ≥ 3)



* p<0.05 vs placebo

Kaplan-Meier Curves for Time to Onset of SOM, 21-day Cisplatin Schedule (PP Population)



- Minimal absorption across buccal mucosa from oral rinse ("swish and spit"), 3 mg/mL administered 3x per day for 7 weeks

Note: period from approximately **19-49 days** during which SOM incidence rises strikingly in Placebo while not in the Brilacidin group

See https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02324335

Brilacidin for OM—Competitive Landscape

Brilacidin the Only Later-Stage Oral Rinse (non-IV) OM Drug Candidate; ~$2 Billion Annual Mkt Opportunity

	Stage	Mode	Endpoint	Efficacy* (incidence of SOM) *(Cisplat q3wk; pbo/active; relative diff)*
PMX30063 (Brilacidin) [defensin-mimetic]	Phase 3 ready	oral rinse	incidence	71.4/25.0 (mITT) 65%
SGX942 (Dusquetide) [innate defense regulator]	Phase 3	intravenous	duration	82/67 (mITT) 18%
	august '19, based on interim analysis, increasing trial size by 70 patients			
GC4419 [superoxide dismutase mimic]	Phase 3	intravenous	incidence	61/37 (ITT thru MRT) 39%
	sept '18, raised $150m ($70m equity/$80m royalty) for Phase 3 program			
Valdive [clonidine lauriad HCl salt]	Phase 3 ready	buccal patch	tbd	not reported
	august '19, filed to raise $40m via an IPO			
EC18 [monoacetyl diglyceride synthetic]	Phase 2	oral capsule	incidence	not applicable

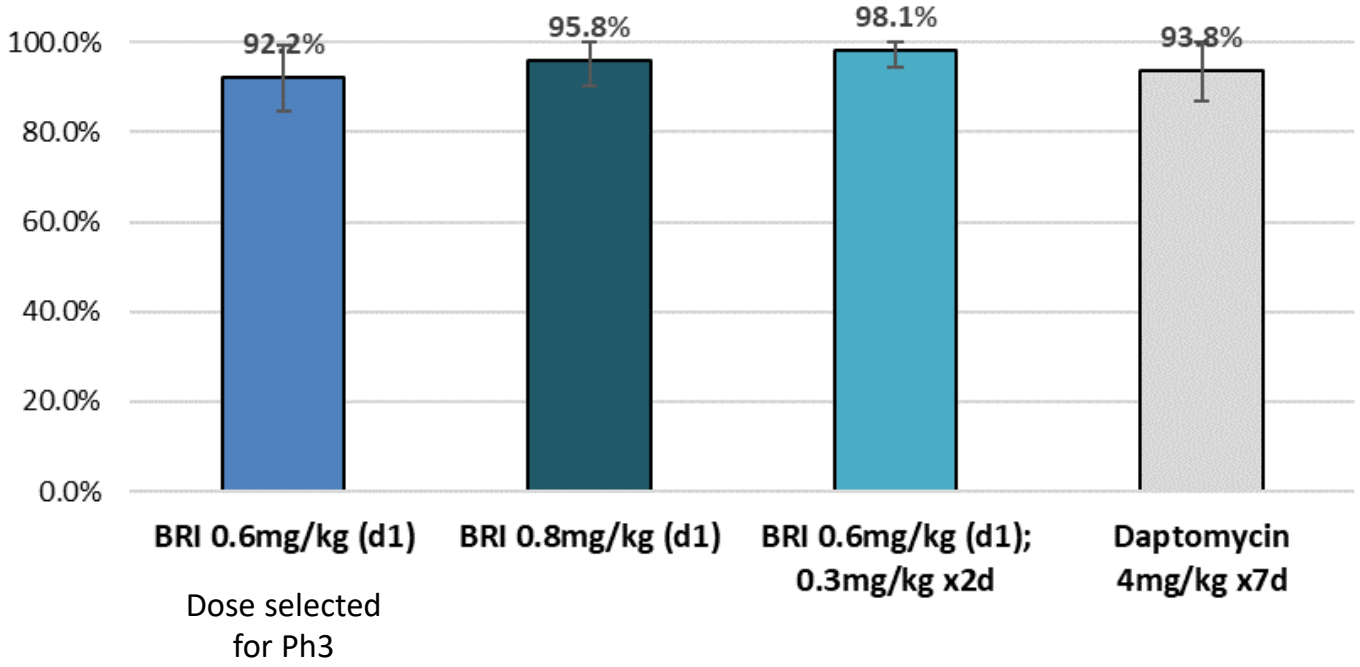
*based on publicly available data of trial results

Brilacidin for ABSSSI—Phase 2b Trial Results

Single-Dose Brilacidin Comparable to 7-Day Regimen of Daptomycin

Brilacidin *IV infusion* demonstrated efficacy comparable to active comparator in two Phase 2 studies in patients with Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections (ABSSSI)

Ph2b Study: Early Clinical Response at 48-72 hours, All Subjects



For the Phase 2b clinical trial of Brilacidin in ABSSSI, see https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02052388
Also see: Comparative Mechanistic Studies of Brilacidin, Daptomycin, and the Antimicrobial Peptide LL16

Current Perspectives

- **Safe and effective in TWO Phase 2 studies**
- **Highly active against MRSA**
- **Convenient SINGLE-DOSE regimen**
  - Pharmacoeconomic advantages
- **Efficacy comparable to 7-day regimen of robust comparator (Daptomycin x 7 days)**
- **QIDP designation (Nov 2014) under the GAIN Act**
  - Eligible for Fast Track and Priority Review
  - 5-years Market Exclusivity
- **Minimal potential for development of resistance**
  - Novel class, with no cross-resistance
  - Novel mechanism of action confers fitness disadvantage for bacterial resistance
  - Single dose removes patient non-compliance as driver of resistance
- **Phase 3 Ready**
  - Response to Special Protocol Assessment (SPA) comments from FDA

Brilacidin for ABSSSI—Significant Opportunity in Infectious Disease

Growing Consensus for Market Entry Rewards, Likely Strengthened with COVID-19 Crisis

An FDA approved Brilacidin for ABSSSI has the potential to be the market leader in a $1 Billion+ Market

	Brilacidin	Daptomycin	Tedizolid	Dalbavancin	Oritavancin	Telavancin
Company	Innovation	Merck	Merck	Pfizer	Medicines Co.	Theravance
Stage	Phase 3	Marketed	Marketed	Marketed	Marketed	Marketed
Drug Class	HDP mimic	Lipopeptide	Oxazolidinone	Lipoglycopeptide	Lipoglycopeptide	Lipoglycopeptide
Dosing	0.6 mg/kg x 1 (X mg maximum)	4 mg/kg q12h x 7 – 14d (ABSSSI)	200 mg qd x 6d (also PO)	Day 1: 1000 mg Day 7: 500 mg	1,200 mg x 1	10 mg/kg qd x 7 – 21d
Infusion Time	1 hour	2 minutes, or 30 minutes	1 hour	30 minutes	3 hours	1 hour

Daptomycin (brand name "Cubicin") was developed Cubist Pharmaceuticals and generated $1.05 billion in sales in 2014. Cubist also developed tedizolid ("Sivextro") and earned FDA approval for ABSSSI in June 2014. In December 2014, Merck & Co. acquired Cubist in a $9.5 billion deal.

Dalbavancin ("Dalvance") was developed by Durata Therapeutics and received FDA approval in May 2014 for treating ABSSSI. In October 2014, Actavis agreed to acquire Durata for about $675 million. Actavis became Allergan in March 2015, and is in the process of merging with Pfizer.

Oritavancin ("Orbactiv") was developed by The Medicines Co. and FDA approved for ABSSSI in August 2014.

Telavancin ("Vibativ") was developed by Theravance and FDA approved for ABSSSI (cSSSI) in September 2009.

Brilacidin is 1 of only 7 "qualifying" antibiotics* in development DRIVE AB** says would merit a proposed **Market Entry Reward ($1bn)** due to its ability to kill "critical" or "high priority" pathogens.

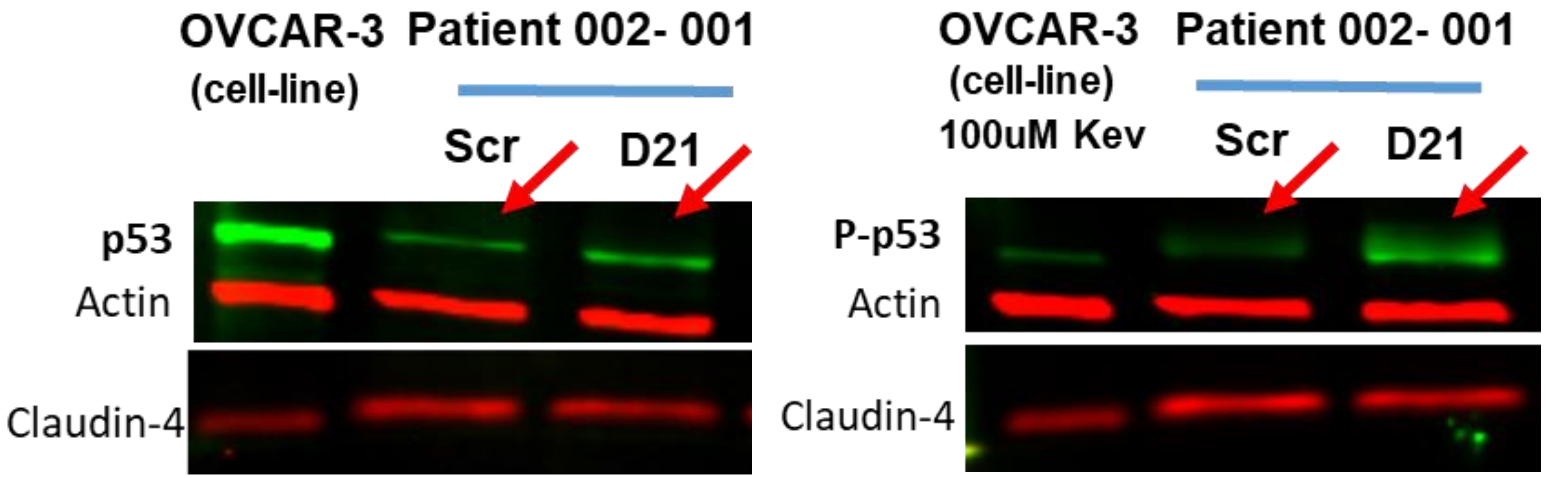
See (pg.71) (pdf): http://drive-ab.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/DRIVE-AB-Final-Report-Jan2018.pdf

**Driving Reinvestment in Research and Development and Responsible Antibiotic Use

Kevetrin for Oncology

Phase 2a Trial for Ovarian Cancer—Positive Results: p53 Modulation Demonstrated

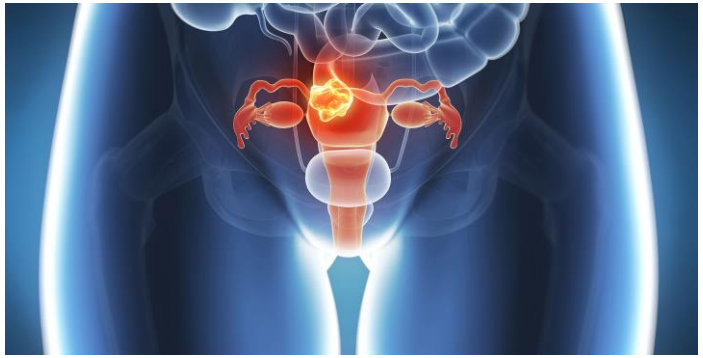
Western Blot shows modulation of p53 and Phospho-p53 proteins in patient tumor tissue in response to Kevetrin treatment



Kevetrin Treatment Regimen: 250mg/m^2 iv 3x/week for 3 weeks

Scr = before Kevetrin (screening); **D21 =** after Kevetrin (day 21)
OVCAR-3 = a reference ovarian cancer cell-line; cell lysate used in gels as a positive control to mark the bands.

In analyses, Claudin-4 and β-actin used to assess amount of tumor and total proteins loaded on each well of a gel, respectively



Source: publichealthwatch

Next Steps in Development

- Transition to Oral Delivery to maximize drug characteristics
- Complete bridging toxicology work

Proven Team With Experience

Senior Management and Key Advisors

LEO EHRLICH Co-Founder, CEO, CFO, Board Chairman	• >25 years of executive leadership experience in building and managing emerging growth companies • Multiple C-suite roles at private and public companies
JANE HARNESS, MS, MP Sr Vice-President, Clinical Sciences and Portfolio Management	• >20 years in domestic and global drug development • Extensive pharma leadership positions across entire career
Francis A Farraye, MD, MSC Scientific Advisor	• Physician in the Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center and Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at Mayo Clinic hospital in Jacksonville, Florida. His area of expertise is in the management of patients with Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease. Previously Professor of Medicine, Clinical Director, Section of Gastroenterology and Co-Director, Center for Digestive Disorders, at Boston University School of Medicine
Stephen T Sonis, DMD, DMSC Scientific Advisor	• Recognized expert in cancer-related oral mucosal toxicities • Professor of Oral Medicine at Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Senior Surgeon at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Brigham and Women's Hospital
Paul Ginsburg, PHD, JD Scientific Advisor	• Leading patent attorney in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology fields • Former leadership positions at Pfizer, Merck, Schering-Plough • PhD in Chemistry (CUNY), JD (Columbia)

Commercial Expanse and Intellectual Property

Multiple Patents, Multiple Geographies

Intellectual Property Estate

Brilacidin

- # US Patents granted
  - 12
- Countries Granted
  - Various EU
  - Japan
  - Others

Kevetrin

- # US Patents granted
  - 1
- # Patents pending
  - Others
- Countries Granted
  - Various EU
  - Japan
  - Others

Innovation Pharmaceuticals Strategic Direction

- Leverage Project Milestones to Support Partnering Opportunities
  - Ongoing interactions with Big Pharma and other Global Rx Companies
- Advance Brilacidin Formulation Work to Tailor Drug Delivery (Oral Emphasis)
  - Oral dosage form with targeted colonic delivery advancing for Brilacidin IBD program
  - Manufacturing development for this delayed release oral formulation an immediate focus
- Continue to Build Value by Addressing Areas of Unmet Medical Need for the Benefit of Patients and Shareholders
  - Brilacidin Phase 3 program in Oral Mucositis a development emphasis given alignment with FDA
  - Brilacidin for COVID-19 being advanced with preliminary antiviral testing showing highly promising results
- Anchor Each Drug Candidate in Additional Trials to Further Provide Favorable Return-On-Investment
  - Clinical trial plans advancing with Brilacidin for COVID-19 (IV administration) and for Ulcerative Colitis (delayed release oral formulation)

Innovation Pharmaceuticals

301 Edgewater Place, Ste 100
Wakefield, MA

June 2020

Ticker: IPIX