

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

Amendment No. 10
to
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	2836	46-1488089
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary standard industrial classification code number)	(I.R.S. employer identification number)

**61 Wilton Road, 3rd Floor
Westport, CT 06880
Telephone: (203) 221-7381**

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

**Lewis H. Bender
Chief Executive Officer
61 Wilton Road, 3rd Floor
Westport, CT 06880
Telephone: (203) 221-7381**

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

Copies to:

Robert H. Cohen, Esq. Daniel L. Woodard, Esq. McDermott Will & Emery LLP One Vanderbilt Avenue New York, NY 10017 Telephone: (212) 547-5400	Ivan K. Blumenthal, Esq. Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C. 666 Third Avenue New York, New York 10017 Telephone: (212) 935-3000
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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by checkmark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED NOVEMBER 2, 2022
2,222,223 Shares of Common Stock


This is our initial public offering. We are offering 2,222,223 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“Common Stock”). Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our Common Stock. The initial public offering price for our Common Stock is expected to be between \$4.00 and \$5.00 per share.

We have applied to list our Common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “INTS,” which listing is a condition to this offering. However, no assurance can be given that our application will be approved and that our Common Stock will ever be listed on Nasdaq. If our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate this offering.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to the “Company”, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

We are an “emerging growth company” as that term is used in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 and, as such, may elect to comply with certain reduced public company reporting requirements. See the section entitled “Prospectus Summary — Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company” in this prospectus.

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before buying any of our securities, you should carefully read the discussion of the material risks of investing in our securities under the heading “Risk Factors” beginning on page 9 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$	\$

(1) See “Underwriting” beginning on page 126 of this prospectus for additional information regarding the compensation and reimbursement of expenses payable to the underwriters. We have also agreed to issue to the underwriters warrants to purchase up to 7% of the shares of Common Stock sold in this offering.

The underwriters have an option to purchase up to 333,333 additional shares of Common Stock from us at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters can exercise this option at any time and from time to time within 45 days from the date of this prospectus.

Certain of our existing stockholders have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of up to \$5,000,000 of Common Stock in this offering at the initial public offering price per share of Common Stock and on the same terms as other purchasers in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, the underwriters may determine to sell more, fewer or no Common Stock in this offering to any of these stockholders, or any of these stockholders may determine to purchase more, fewer or no Common Stock in this offering. The underwriters will receive the same underwriting discount on any Common Stock purchased by these stockholders as they will on any other securities sold to the public in this offering.

Delivery of the shares of our Common Stock will be made on or about _____, 2022.

Joint Book Running Managers

Roth Capital Partners	The Benchmark Company
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The date of this Prospectus is _____, 2022.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Prospectus Summary	1
Risk Factors	9
Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	36
Use of Proceeds	37
Dividend Policy	38
Capitalization	39
Dilution	41
Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	43
Business	51
Management	100
Executive Compensation	105
Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions	112
Principal Stockholders	114
Description of Securities	116
Shares Eligible for Future Sale	119
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for Non-U.S. Holders of Common Stock	121
Underwriting	126
Legal Matters	131
Experts	131
Where You Can Find More Information	131
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-1

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus we may authorize to be delivered or made available to you. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, our securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of our securities.

For investors outside the United States: We have not, and the underwriters have not, done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of our securities and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States.

Market and Other Industry Data

Unless otherwise indicated, market data and certain industry forecasts used throughout this prospectus were obtained from various sources, including internal surveys, market research, consultant surveys, publicly available information and industry publications and surveys. Industry surveys, publications, consultant surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but that the accuracy and completeness of such information is not guaranteed. Such data and industry forecasts involve a number of assumptions and limitations and they are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and elsewhere in this prospectus. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in these publications and reports.

Trademarks and Other Intellectual Property Rights

We own or have rights to trademarks or trade names that we use in connection with the operation of our business, including our corporate names, tag-lines, logos and website names. In addition, we own or have the rights to patents, copyrights, trade secrets and other proprietary rights that protect our service offerings. Solely for convenience, some of the copyrights, trade names and trademarks referred to in this prospectus are listed without their ©, ® and ™ symbols, but we will assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights to our copyrights, trade names and trademarks.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in our securities. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, and in particular, the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the notes relating to those statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Some of the statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements. See the section entitled “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”.

We have applied to list our Common Stock on Nasdaq, which listing is a condition to this offering. However, no assurance can be given that our application will be approved and that our Common Stock will ever be listed on Nasdaq. If our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering.

Our Company

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. is a clinical stage biotechnology company passionately committed to applying scientific leadership in the field of localized cancer reduction leading to anti-cancer immune activation. Our new approach involves the direct injection into tumors of a unique product created from our DfuseRxSM discovery platform.

One challenge that we have identified with current intratumoral (IT) treatment approaches is that a tumor’s lipophilic, high fat and pressurized microenvironment does not effectively absorb water-based products. We believe that this drug delivery challenge limits the effectiveness of prior and current IT treatments that formulate their product candidates by injecting aqueous products (regardless of the mechanism or approach, i.e. the stimulation of an inflammatory response or efforts to attract immune cells into a hostile live tumor). Accordingly, there remains a continued unmet need for the development of direct IT therapies for solid tumors that provide high local killing efficacy coupled with nontoxic systemic anti-cancer effects. We believe we have created a product candidate with the necessary chemistry to overcome this local delivery challenge. Evidence shows the mechanism of tumor killing achieved by our drug candidate also leads to systemic immune activation in certain cancers.

Our platform creates patented anti-cancer product candidates comprising active anti-cancer agents and amphiphilic molecules. Amphiphilic molecules have two distinct components: one part is soluble in water and the other is soluble in fat or oils. When an amphiphilic compound is mixed with therapeutic agents, such as chemotherapies, the agents also become soluble in both fat and water. Our product candidates include novel formulations consisting of potent anti-cancer drugs mixed together with these amphiphilic agents.

Our lead product candidate, INT230-6, consists of two proven anti-cancer cytotoxic agents, cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate, mixed with the amphiphilic molecule (SHAO) — all in one vial. The anti-cancer agents, cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate, used in our product candidate are both generic. These agents are available to purchase in bulk supply commercially. The United States Food & Drug Administration (the “FDA”) has approved both drugs as intravenous agents for several types of cancers. Cisplatin was first approved in 1978 for testicular cancer. Per the product labeling, cisplatin’s approved indications include treatment of testicular, ovarian and bladder cancer. The drug is also used widely in several other cancers including pancreatic and bile duct cancer. Vinblastine sulfate was first approved in 1965. Per the product labeling, vinblastine sulfate’s approved indications include treatment of generalized Hodgkin’s disease, lymphocytic lymphoma, advanced carcinoma of the testis, and Kaposi’s sarcoma. The drug is also used in breast and lung cancer. In 2017, we initiated a Phase 1/2 dose escalation study using INT230-6 in the United States under an investigational new drug application (“IND”) authorized by the FDA and in Canada following receipt of a no objection letter from Health Canada. The study, IT-01, is exploring the safety and efficacy of INT230-6 in patients with refractory or metastatic cancers. We completed the Phase 1 dose escalation portion of this study. We completed enrollment of study IT-01 in June 2022 and are closing sites and finalizing the data to prepare the study report.

The Company has annually submitted safety data from all clinical trials to the FDA and Health Canada. Both regulatory agencies have reviewed the data and have permitted the Company to continue all clinical development programs without comment. The majority of drug related adverse events have been low grade (grade 1 or 2). As of August 24, 2022, a total of 10 patients out of 110 (9.1%) have had a grade 3 treatment related adverse event in study IT-01. The main grade 3 events have been, pain, fatigue, vomiting, dehydration and dizziness. There has been one related grade 4 event (a decrease in the number of neutrophils, the most common type of white blood cell that contributes toward the healing of damaged tissues and resolving infections) and no grade 5 treatment related adverse events reported. We are currently conducting close out activities of the trial for all cohorts.

We are also evaluating INT230-6 in a randomized Phase 2 study (the INVINCIBLE study) in Canada as a treatment prior to surgery in early stage breast cancer. As of August 24, 2022, we have enrolled 91 patients and enrollment is complete.

Based on the broad range of data that we have generated from our preclinical experiments and clinical trials, we have observed that INT230-6 disperses widely throughout injected tumors, is absorbed well, delivers the potent agents into tumor cells to kill them and activates a systemic immune response to fight the cancer. Our treatment approach utilizes intratumoral administration of INT230-6. Following injection of our product candidate, the tumors become highly necrotic, meaning that cancer cells die and become more amenable to immune cell infiltration. The tumor-killing process creates antigens, which are substances from the patient's tumor that improve the recognition of the cancer by immune cells. We have also observed in our preclinical studies and in our clinical trials that injections of INT230-6 can lead to a systemic immune response that attacks distal, uninjected tumors, a result known as an "abscopal" effect. Data generated in our trials show that our patented and patent pending drugs can extend life with less toxicity.

Between the metastatic study IT-01 and the INVINCIBLE study, we have enrolled over 200 patients as of August 24, 2022.

Our Strengths

- *Deep, Experienced Pharmaceutical Development, Finance and Accounting Management Team.*
- *Proprietary Drug Discovery platform, DfuseRxSM with Product Patent Protection in 38 Countries.*
- *Partnerships with World Leading Oncology Research Organizations and Major Pharmaceutical Companies.*
- *Clinical Data Demonstrates the Anti-cancer Activity in Humans in Multiple Cancers of Our Lead Product Candidate.*
 - *Increased Survival observed in Metastatic Disease.*
 - *Favorable safety profile observed to date of the new drug/treatment approach.*
 - *Fast Track Designation from FDA for INT230-6 in Triple Negative Breast Cancer.*
 - *The FDA designated the drug agents of INT230-6 for orphan drug status in sarcoma.*
 - *Phase 3 Programs Designed, Discussed with FDA, and Planned to Begin in 2023.*
- *A Results-Oriented Organization.*
- *A Company Focused on Reaching the Market with its Lead Product Candidate.*

Our Strategy

We seek to build a multi-product company that discovers, develops and commercializes tumor killing medicines that use novel diffusion mechanisms to penetrate cancer cells ushering in a fundamentally different methodology to treat cancer.

Key elements of our strategy include:

- *Focus our resources to aggressively pursue the research and development of our novel medicine to transform patient lives.*
- *To always remember that taking care of and benefiting the patient is the most important element to being successful.*
- *Manage costs well by outsourcing research and development to qualified, academic, private or government laboratories to leverage the expertise while always maintaining our know-how, expertise and intellectual property.*

- *Build an internal team of experienced industry veterans that can work independently and who know how to get the product development job done.*
- *Create a large body of rigorous data, publications, presentations, collaborations and training materials about the new product candidates.*
- *Continuously find better methods to communicate to the medical community and patients of the power of our new approach.*
- *Continue our commitment to precision medicine and personalized care for each and every patient.*
- *Assure that our technology is fully understood, explored, and used as designed.*

Summary of Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves significant risks. Any of the factors set forth in the section entitled “Risk Factors” may limit our ability to successfully execute our business strategy. You should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this prospectus and, in particular, you should evaluate the specific factors set forth in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in deciding whether to invest in our securities. Some of the principal risks we face include:

- The market price of our Common Stock may be highly volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.
- We are an early-stage clinical biotechnology company with a limited operating history and have not generated any revenue to date from product sales.
- Since our inception, we have incurred, and for the foreseeable future anticipate that we will continue to incur, significant operating losses.
- The report of our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2021 contains a statement with respect to substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows.
- Even if we consummate this offering, we will need to raise substantial additional funding or we will be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate some of our product-development programs or commercialization efforts.
- We are largely dependent upon the success of our new intratumoral technology, which requires additional development and may never receive regulatory approval or be successfully commercialized.
- We have not completed clinical trials on any forms of cancer.
- Our prospects for obtaining additional financing are uncertain.
- The COVID-19 pandemic may affect our ability to initiate and complete current or future preclinical studies or clinical trials, disrupt regulatory activities or have other adverse effects on our business and operations.
- We have yet to obtain regulatory approval from the FDA, and therefore we are not currently permitted to market products made using our technology in the United States.
- Delays in FDA approval could be costly to us and prevent us from commercializing our product candidates effectively.
- Even if product candidates using our technology obtain approval, we will be subject to additional ongoing regulatory obligations and oversight.
- The FDA approval process is long, expensive and uncertain.
- Our ability to market a product may be limited by the uses that are approved for that product.
- We may be unable to export or sell products in foreign markets, which will limit our sales opportunities.
- We will rely on third parties to conduct preclinical research and any clinical trials.

- Third-party payors may not reimburse for the use of our product candidates or such reimbursement may be inadequate.
- We are dependent on third parties to manufacture components of the final drug products made using our technology.
- We purchase components for our product candidates from third parties, some of which may be sole source suppliers.
- We have not entered into long term manufacturing and supply agreements with any producers.
- We have limited experience and may not be successful in commercializing products that use the Technology.
- Our plan to use collaborative arrangements with third parties to help finance and to market and sell products using our technology may not be successful.
- We will be dependent on healthcare professionals' efforts to learn about our product candidates.
- We may need to establish clinical training and centers of excellence to educate and train physicians and healthcare payors, but the key opinion thought leadership required for initial market acceptance within the healthcare arena may take time to develop.
- Rapid technological developments in treatment methods for cancer and competition with other forms of cancer treatments could affect our ability to achieve meaningful revenues or profit.
- Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents, maintain trade secret protection, operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties, and commercialize our technology prior to the expiration of our patent protection.
- We may be unable to protect our intellectual property rights because of our limited resources.
- We may be the subject of product liability claims or product recalls.
- If our listing application for our Common Stock is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate this offering.
- If you purchase our Common Stock in this offering, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of your shares.
- Participation in this offering by certain of our existing stockholders would reduce the available public float for our shares.

Corporate Information

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was incorporated on November 30, 2012, upon the conversion of its predecessor Intensity Therapeutics LLC. Our principal executive offices are located at 61 Wilton Road, 3rd Floor, Westport, CT 06880. Our telephone number at that location is (203) 221-7381. Our corporate website address is www.intensitytherapeutics.com. Information contained on, or that may be accessed through, our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and should not be considered a part of this prospectus.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company and Smaller Reporting Company

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (JOBS Act), enacted in April 2012, and we may remain an emerging growth company for up to five years following the completion of this offering. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we are permitted and intend to rely on certain exemptions from various public company reporting requirements, including not being required to have our internal control over financial reporting audited by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley Act), reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved. In particular, in this prospectus, we have provided only two years of audited financial statements and have not included all of the executive compensation-related information that would be required if we were not an emerging growth company. Accordingly, the information contained herein may be different than the information you receive from other public companies in which you hold stock.

In addition, the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This provision allows an emerging growth company to delay the adoption of some accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards, and therefore we will be subject to the same requirements to adopt new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

We would cease to be an “emerging growth company” upon the earliest to occur of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have \$1.07 billion or more in annual revenue; (ii) the date on which we first qualify as a large accelerated filer under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); (iii) the date on which we have, in any three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities; and (iv) the last day of the fiscal year ending after the fifth anniversary of this offering. We may choose to take advantage of some but not all of these reduced reporting burdens.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act). We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as our voting and non-voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$250.0 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter, or our annual revenue is less than \$100.0 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and our voting and non-voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$700.0 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter.

The Offering	
Common Stock offered by us	2,222,223 shares.
Option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock	We have granted to the underwriters the option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to 333,333 additional shares of Common Stock from us at the initial public offering price less estimated underwriting discounts and commissions.
Common Stock to be outstanding immediately after completion of this offering ⁽¹⁾	17,992,258 shares. If the underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, the total number of shares of Common Stock outstanding immediately after this offering would be 18,325,591.
Use of proceeds	<p>We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$8.1 million (or \$9.5 million if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock), based on an assumed offering price of \$4.50 per share (the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover of this prospectus). "Net Proceeds" means net of commissions and the estimated costs related to this offering.</p> <p>We anticipate that we will use the net proceeds of this offering to advance and expand our clinical and preclinical development programs and for working capital and other general corporate purposes. For a more complete description of our intended use of the proceeds from this offering, see "Use of Proceeds."</p>
Underwriter Warrants	We will issue to the underwriters, upon closing of this offering, warrants (the "Underwriter Warrants") to purchase 7% of the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock issued in this offering, including shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. See "Underwriting — Underwriter Warrants" for more information.
Lock-Up agreements	We and our directors, officers, and shareholders owning approximately 87.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock have agreed, subject to certain exceptions, not to sell, transfer or dispose of any shares of our Common Stock, or securities convertible into, exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our Common Stock for a period of one hundred eighty (180) days after the completion of this offering.
Dividend policy	We have no current plans to pay dividends on our Common Stock. See the section entitled "Dividend Policy" in this prospectus.
Trading Symbol	We have applied to list our Common Stock on Nasdaq under the symbol "INTS," which listing is a condition to this offering. However, no assurance can be given that our application will be approved and that our Common Stock will ever be listed on Nasdaq. If our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate the offering.
Risk factors	You should read carefully the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus for a discussion of factors that you should consider before deciding to invest in shares of our Common Stock.

Indications of Interest

Certain of our existing stockholders have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of up to \$5,000,000 of shares of Common Stock in this offering at the initial public offering price and on the same terms as other purchasers in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, the underwriters may determine to sell more, fewer or no shares of Common Stock in this offering to any of these stockholders, or any of these stockholders may determine to purchase more, fewer or no shares of Common Stock in this offering. The underwriters will receive the same underwriting discount on any shares of Common Stock purchased by these stockholders as they will on any other securities sold to the public in this offering.

(1) The number of shares of our Common Stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on 17,992,258 shares of Common Stock, which includes 6,820,211 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of November 2, 2022, plus 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock issued upon the conversion of our preferred stock, plus 43,893 additional shares of Series C stock and conversion into Common Stock since the proposed price of shares of Common Stock being offered hereby is less than the issuance price of Series C, and 656,212 shares of our Common Stock that would be issued on the convertible note and accrued interest as of November 2, 2022 at a conversion price of \$3.15 per share, and excludes:

- 1,702,500 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of November 2, 2022 under the 2013 Plan at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.18 per share. Of these, 1,336,250 are exercisable at November 2, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.77 per share;
- 2,797,500 shares of our Common Stock which were reserved for future issuance under the 2013 Plan; however, these shares are no longer available for issuance since the 2021 Plan became effective;
- 646,500 shares of our Common Stock reserved and available for future issuance upon exercise of the outstanding warrants, as of November 2, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.00 per share. Of these, 619,750 are exercisable at November 2, 2022 at a weighted average price of \$2.90 per share;
- 155,555 shares of Common Stock underlying the Underwriter Warrants; and
- 3,000,000 shares of our Common Stock that became available for future issuance under the 2021 Plan, which became effective November 12, 2021.

The conversion of the 8,249,719 shares of preferred stock is contingent upon the gross proceeds from this initial public offering being at least \$8.0 million in the aggregate and the price of the Common Stock offered hereby being at least \$4.00 per share. The Company does not intend to proceed with the offering unless the preferred stock is converted into Common Stock upon completion of the offering. The convertible note and accrued interest are converted upon completion of an IPO of at least \$8.0 million.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this prospectus assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock and no exercise of any other options or warrants.

Summary Financial Data

The following table sets forth a summary of our statement of comprehensive loss and summary of our balance sheet data for the periods indicated. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected in the future. We have derived the selected statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021 and the selected balance sheet data as of December 31, 2020 and 2021 from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The tables below show the selected statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022 and the selected balance sheet data as of June 30, 2021 and 2022 from our unaudited financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the following summary financial data together with our financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the information in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Statement of Operations Data: (in thousands, except share and per share information)	For the six months ended June 30,		For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2021	2020
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development costs	\$ 3,080	\$ 2,921	\$ 5,857	\$ 5,050
General and administrative costs	1,258	545	2,157	1,173
Total operating costs	4,338	3,466	8,014	6,223
Loss from operations	(4,338)	(3,466)	(8,014)	(6,223)
Other income	41	96	118	193
Net loss	\$ (4,297)	\$ (3,370)	\$ (7,896)	\$ (6,030)
Loss per share, basic and diluted common	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.88)
Weighted average number of common stock, basic and diluted	6,820,211	6,820,211	6,820,211	6,819,026

Balance Sheet Data: (in thousands)	As of June 30,		As of December 31,	
	2022	2021	2021	2020
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,722	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,539	\$ 9,316
Total current assets	1,877	7,032	4,730	9,478
Total assets	2,274	7,619	5,216	10,150
Total liabilities	4,754	2,342	3,900	1,708
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total stockholders' deficiency	\$ (12,480)	\$ (4,723)	\$ (8,684)	\$ (1,558)

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below before buying shares in Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. These are risks and uncertainties that management believes are most likely to be material and therefore are important for an investor to consider. Our business operations and results may also be adversely affected by additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or which are currently deemed immaterial, or which are similar to those faced by other companies in the pharmaceutical industry or business in general. If any of the following risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows would likely suffer. In that event, the value of our stock could decline, perhaps significantly.

Risks Related to Our Business, Financial, and Investment Conditions

The market price of our Common Stock may be highly volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The trading price of our Common Stock is likely to be volatile. Upon the consummation of this offering, we will have a relatively small public float due to the relatively small size of this offering, the ownership percentage of our executive officers and directors, and greater than 5% stockholders. As a result of our small public float, our Common Stock may be less liquid and have greater stock price volatility than the common stock of companies with broader public ownership.

Our stock price could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of other factors, which include:

- whether we achieve our anticipated corporate objectives;
- changes in financial or operational estimates or projections;
- termination of the lock-up agreement or other restrictions on the ability of our stockholders and other security holders to sell shares after this offering; and
- general economic or political conditions in the United States or elsewhere.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the stock of clinical stage biotechnology companies in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Such rapid and substantial price volatility, including any stock run-up, may be unrelated to our actual or expected operating performance and financial condition or prospects, making it difficult for prospective investors to assess the rapidly changing value of our stock. This volatility may prevent you from being able to sell your securities at or above the price you paid for your securities. If the market price of our Common Stock after this offering does not exceed the initial public offering price, you may not realize any return on your investment in us and may lose some or all of your investment.

We are a clinical-stage biotechnology company with a limited operating history and have not generated any revenue to date from product sales.

We are a clinical-stage, pre-commercial company with only a limited operating history upon which to base an evaluation of our current business and future prospects and how we will respond to competitive, financial or technological challenges. Biotechnology product development is a highly speculative undertaking and involves a substantial degree of risk. We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in November 2012. Since inception, we have focused substantially all of our efforts and financial resources on raising capital and developing our initial product candidates. We have no products approved for commercial sale and therefore have never generated any revenue from product sales, and we do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. We have not obtained regulatory approvals for any of our product candidates. Consequently, the revenue-generating potential of our business is unproven and uncertain. Even if our product candidates receive regulatory approval, we may be unable to successfully introduce and market them at prices that would permit us to operate profitably.

We have incurred significant operating losses since our inception and anticipate that we will incur continued losses for the foreseeable future.

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through an initial investment from our founder and the issuance and sale of Common Stock, our convertible preferred stock and convertible debt notes, to outside investors in private equity financings. From our inception through June 30, 2022, we raised an aggregate of \$32.1 million of

gross proceeds from such transactions. As of June 30, 2022, our cash and cash equivalents were \$1.7 million. We have incurred net losses in each year since our inception, and we had an accumulated deficit of \$35.4 million as of June 30, 2022. For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, we reported net losses of \$4.3 million, \$3.4 million, \$7.9 million, and \$6.0 million, respectively. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2021 included herein contains an explanatory paragraph indicating that there is substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows.

We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and operating losses over the next several years and for the foreseeable future. Substantially all of our operating losses have resulted from costs incurred in connection with our research and development programs and from general and administrative costs associated with our operations. We expect our research and development expenses to significantly increase in connection with the commencement and continuation of clinical trials of our product candidates. In addition, if we obtain marketing approval for our product candidates, we will incur significant sales, marketing and manufacturing expenses. Once we are a public company, we will incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. As a result, we expect to continue to incur significant and increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing biotechnology products, we are unable to predict the extent of any future losses or when we will become profitable, if at all. Even if we do become profitable, we may not be able to sustain or increase our profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Our prior losses, combined with expected future losses, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our stockholders' deficit and working capital.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or to prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our reputation and adversely impact the future trading price of our securities.

Effective internal control is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. However, because of our limited resources, there are limited controls over information processing. We have material weaknesses due to (1) a lack of segregation of duties, since we have a limited administrative staff, and (2) Information Technology matters regarding user access that aggregate to a material weakness. Our management is composed of a small number of individuals resulting in a situation where limitations on segregation of duties exist. We have focused our segregation of duties to ensure that the actual payments are performed separately from the accounting staff, and the Chief Executive Officer performs a robust review of the financial statements on a monthly basis. All accounting entries and the creation of financial statements, however, are performed by a single person. To remedy this situation, we would need to hire additional staff. In August 2021, we hired a Chief Financial Officer to add a layer of supervision and control. Currently, we are unable to hire additional staff to facilitate greater segregation of duties but will reassess its capabilities after completion of the Offering. We are also working to institute policies and procedures that would eliminate our Information Technology weaknesses related to user access. These procedures include the recent implementation of a Virtual Private Network (VPN) and Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) on all computers involved with financial transactions.

Our small size and internal control deficiencies may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operation and access to capital. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, and our business and reputation with investors may be harmed.

The report by our auditors includes a paragraph that states that substantial doubt exists about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The report of our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2021 included herein contains an explanatory paragraph indicating that there is substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows. We do not have a history of earnings and, as a result, substantial doubt exists about our ability to continue as a going concern. Further, without the proceeds of this offering, we do not have sufficient cash to continue with our business plan for the next 12 months. Also, at any time on or after May 18, 2022, the holders of at least two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock may elect to cause the Company to redeem all, but not less than all, of the shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price per share of \$2.00, or \$10,000,000 in total. Through the date of this filing, these shareholders have not exercised this option.

Our continued operations are dependent on our ability to complete equity or debt financings or generate profitable operations. Such financings may not be available or may not be available on reasonable terms. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. If we are unable to

[Table of Contents](#)

obtain adequate funding from this proposed offering or in the future, or if we are unable to generate revenue to achieve and sustain profitability, we may not be able to continue as a going concern. We believe that there is substantial doubt as to whether we can raise sufficient funding in order for us to continue operations.

Even if we consummate this offering, we will need to raise substantial additional funding. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate some or all of our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

The development of biotechnology products is capital-intensive and we expect our expenses to significantly increase in connection with our ongoing activities, particularly as we continue our ongoing clinical trials or initiate future trials and pursue the research and development of, and seek marketing approval for, our product candidates. Our future capital requirements will depend on and could increase significantly as a result of many factors, including:

- our research and product development programs, including clinical studies;
- the timing and costs of our various U.S. and foreign regulatory filings, obtaining approvals, and complying with regulations;
- the timing and costs associated with developing manufacturing operations;
- the timing of product commercialization activities, including marketing and distribution arrangements;
- the timing and costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, defending, and enforcing intellectual property rights; and
- the impact of competing technological and market developments.

We expect that the net proceeds from this offering, together with our existing cash and cash equivalents and investments will be sufficient to fund our operations and capital expenditure requirements through December 31, 2023. Accordingly, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding to continue our operations. We cannot guarantee that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Moreover, the terms of any financing may adversely affect the holdings or the rights of our stockholders and the issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by us, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of our shares to decline. The sale of additional equity or convertible securities would dilute all of our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations and we may be required to agree to certain restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, limitations on our ability to acquire, sell or license intellectual property rights and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. We could also be required to seek funds through arrangements with collaborators or otherwise at an earlier stage than otherwise would be desirable and we may be required to relinquish rights to some of our technologies or product candidates or otherwise agree to terms unfavorable to us, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and prospects. Any additional fundraising efforts may also divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our product candidates.

If we are unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate certain of our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts, and may be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired, which could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are largely dependent upon the success of our new intratumoral technology, which will require additional development before we may be able to seek regulatory approval and may never receive regulatory approval or be successfully commercialized.

The Intensity Therapeutics Technology, a platform for the creation of products to improve treatment of cancer patients, is our only technology. Our entire focus has been on developing, commercializing, and ultimately obtaining regulatory authorizations and approvals of product candidates using this technology. We have invested, and we expect to continue to invest, significant efforts and financial resources in its development. Our ability to generate meaningful revenue, which may not occur for the foreseeable future, if ever, will depend heavily on the successful development, regulatory approval and commercialization of our technology. If we are unable to develop the Intensity Therapeutics Technology, obtain regulatory approval, and sell products using the technology, we will not generate operating revenue or become profitable, and we may be forced to terminate or cease operations.

We have not completed clinical trials on any forms of cancer, and we are subject to risks and challenges that may prevent or delay the completion of our clinical trials.

We have only two clinical trials in progress. One on-going study is a multi-cohort clinical trial testing our product candidate alone or combined with Keytruda® or with Yervoy®. The other study is a randomized Phase 2 study in presurgical breast cancer. Our program is in the early stage. Approximately 200 patients have been enrolled in our clinical trials as of August 24, 2022. We have not demonstrated any survival benefit compared to an active control group in a statistically significant and meaningful manner. We have not demonstrated sufficient safety of any product candidate for FDA approval. Our largest dose on any given day so far has been 244mL containing 122 mg of cisplatin and 24.4 mg of vinblastine sulfate. We have no indication that higher doses or any dose will be safe or effective.

We intend to conduct clinical trials for multiple indications, and it may take several years to complete the testing of our product candidates and technology for the indications for which we wish to obtain approval. Failure or delay can occur at any stage of development, for many reasons, including:

- any pre-clinical or clinical test may fail to produce results satisfactory to the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities and preclude us from testing in humans;
- pre-clinical or clinical data can be interpreted in different ways, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval;
- negative or inconclusive results from a pre-clinical study or clinical trial or adverse medical events during a clinical trial could cause a pre-clinical study or clinical trial to be repeated or a program to be terminated, even if other studies or trials relating to the program are successful;
- the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities can place a clinical hold on a trial if, among other reasons, it finds that patients enrolled in the trial are or would be exposed to an unreasonable and significant risk of illness or injury;
- changes in regulatory agency policies during the period in which we are developing a system, or the period required for review of any application for regulatory agency approval;
- our clinical trials may not demonstrate the safety and efficacy of any system or result in marketable products;
- the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities may request additional clinical trials, including more than one Phase 3 trial, relating to any potential NDA submissions;
- the FDA or foreign regulatory authorities may change their approval policies or adopt new regulations that may negatively affect or delay our ability to bring a system to market or require additional clinical trials; and
- a system may not be approved for all the requested indications.

We face significant competition from other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, and our operating results will suffer if we fail to compete effectively.

The biopharmaceutical industry is characterized by intense competition and rapid innovation. We face competition from major pharmaceutical, specialty pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies among others with respect to INT230-6 and will face similar competition with respect to any product candidates that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. We compete in pharmaceutical, biotechnology and other related markets that develop immune-oncology therapies for the treatment of cancer. There are other companies working to develop new drugs, immunotherapies and other approaches for the treatment of cancer including divisions of large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies of various sizes. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and other resources, such as larger research and development staff and experienced marketing and manufacturing organizations and well-established sales forces. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly as they develop novel approaches to treating disease indications that our product candidates are also focused on treating. Established pharmaceutical companies may also invest heavily to accelerate discovery and development of novel therapeutics or to in-license novel therapeutics that could make the product candidates that we develop obsolete. Mergers and acquisitions in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries may result in even more resources being concentrated in our

competitors. Competition may increase further as a result of advances in the commercial applicability of technologies and greater availability of capital for investment in these industries. Our competitors, either alone or with collaborative partners, may succeed in developing, acquiring or licensing on an exclusive basis drug or biologic products that are more effective, safer, more easily commercialized or less costly than our product candidates or may develop proprietary technologies or secure patent protection that we may need for the development of our technologies and products. We believe the key competitive factors that will affect the development and commercial success of our product candidates are efficacy, safety, tolerability, reliability, convenience of use, price and reimbursement.

There are a number of companies trying to develop intratumoral therapies. However, most of our competitors are currently focused on intratumoral treatment approaches that stimulate immune cells to achieve inflammation rather than directly killing a tumor. This shift to a pure immune-oncology (IO) treatment has reopened the investigations into intratumoral approaches focusing on activating local immune response. Amgen markets a novel genetically modified oncolytic viral-based immunotherapeutic, talimogene laherparepvec (T-Vec), that has been approved for IT use in cutaneous melanoma. While T-Vec is approved solely for local treatment of localized cutaneous melanoma, the drug has not been shown to improve overall survival or have any effect on distal metastases, which will be a critical factor to broader use. Another viral based system is being developed by Replimune. RP1 is Replimune's genetically modified herpes simplex type 1 virus that is designed to directly destroy tumors and to generate an anti-tumor immune response. This product is being evaluated in a Phase 1/2, open label, multicenter, dose escalation and expansion, first-in-human (FIH) clinical study to evaluate the safety and tolerability, biodistribution, shedding, and preliminary efficacy of RP1 alone and in combination with nivolumab in adult subjects with advanced and/or refractory solid tumors. The IGNYTE Study, which started in 2017, includes a dose escalation phase for single agent RP1, an expansion phase with a combination of RP1 and nivolumab and a Phase 2 portion in specified tumor types for the combination therapy. Dose escalation of RP1 by intratumoral injection in superficial tumors and in visceral tumors. The objective of this viral approach is to transfect the granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor gene into the tumor microenvironment to recruit a local inflammatory response that would promote a systemic immune response.

Oncosec Immunotherapies Inc. is developing cytokine-based intratumoral immunotherapies to stimulate the body's immune system to target and attack cancer. The Company built a clinical pipeline utilizing their primary technology, TAVO™ (tavokinogene telseplasmid), as a potential treatment for multiple cancer indications either as a monotherapy or in combination with leading checkpoint inhibitors. TAVO is DNA-based interleukin-12 (IL-12), a naturally occurring protein in the body with immune-stimulating functions. TAVO is administered directly into the tumor using the Company's proprietary electroporation (EP) gene delivery system, which employs a series of momentary energy pulses. Those pulses are designed to increase the permeability of the cell membrane and facilitate uptake of IL-12 coded DNA into cells.

Other local treatment approaches being explored by companies such as Merck also attempt to recruit the immune system cells into the local tumor microenvironment with intratumoral delivery of other agents. Data on several other intratumorally-delivered agents such as STING agonists, RIG-1, and TLR9 have been presented at major cancer conferences.

Our belief is that our competitors have formulated their products without consideration of the inability of water-based products to be well absorbed into a tumor's lipophilic, high-pressure microenvironment. Attempts at the stimulation of an inflammatory response or efforts to attract immune cells into a hostile live, rapidly growing tumor still pose a number of challenges. Accordingly, there remains a continued unmet need for the development of direct IT therapies for solid tumors that provide high local killing efficacy coupled with nontoxic systemic anti-cancer effects. We believe we have created a product candidate having the necessary physical and chemical properties to overcome the local delivery challenges. Evidence shows the mechanism of tumor killing achieved by our drug candidate also leads to systemic immune activation in certain cancers.

We anticipate competing with other companies that are focused on treating disease indications that our product candidates are also focused on treating. A competitor may develop technologies focused on the same disease pathway as our technology or may focus on treating the targeted disease in a completely different manner. To the extent a new drug is developed that is more efficacious than any product candidate developed by us, this could reduce or negate the need for our product candidate. In addition, while we believe our product candidates may be used in conjunction with existing or emerging standard of care (SOC) in certain disease indications, as companies continue to improve upon existing standard of care, more efficacious drug therapies could become available, reducing or completely negating the benefit of our product candidates. Our competitors may also include companies that are or will be developing therapies for the same therapeutic areas that we are targeting within our early pipeline.

Even if we are successful in achieving regulatory approval to commercialize a product candidate ahead of our competitors, our future pharmaceutical products may face direct competition from generic and other follow-on drug products. Any of our product candidates that may achieve regulatory approval in the future may face competition from generic products earlier or more aggressively than anticipated, depending upon how well such approved products perform in the U.S. prescription drug market. Our ability to compete also may be affected in many cases by insurers or other third-party payors seeking to encourage the use of generic products. Generic products are expected to become available over the coming years. Even if our product candidates achieve marketing approval, they may be priced at a significant premium over competitive generic products, if any have been approved by then.

In addition to creating the 505(b)(2) NDA pathway, the Hatch-Waxman Amendments to the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) authorized the FDA to approve generic drugs that are the same as drugs previously approved for marketing under the NDA provisions of the statute pursuant to ANDAs. An ANDA relies on the preclinical and clinical testing conducted for a previously approved reference listed drug (“RLD”), and must demonstrate to the FDA that the generic drug product is identical to the RLD with respect to the active ingredients, the route of administration, the dosage form, and the strength of the drug and also that it is “bioequivalent” to the RLD. The FDA is prohibited by statute from approving an ANDA when certain marketing or data exclusivity protections apply to the RLD. If any such competitor or third party is able to demonstrate bioequivalence without infringing our patents, then this competitor or third party may then be able to introduce a competing generic product onto the market.

We cannot predict the interest of potential follow-on competitors or how quickly others may seek to come to market with competing products, whether approved as a direct ANDA competitor or as a 505(b)(2) NDA referencing one of our future drug products. If the FDA approves generic versions of our drug candidates in the future, should they be approved for commercial marketing, such competitive products may be able to immediately compete with us in each indication for which our product candidates may have received approval, which could negatively impact our future revenue, profitability and cash flows and substantially limit our ability to obtain a return on our investments in those product candidates.

Even if we obtain regulatory approval of our product candidates, the availability and price of our competitors’ products could limit the demand and the price we are able to charge for our product candidates. We may not be able to implement our business plan if the acceptance of our product candidates is inhibited by price competition or the reluctance of physicians to switch from existing methods of treatment to our product candidates, or if physicians switch to other new drug or biologic products or choose to reserve our product candidates for use in limited circumstances. For additional information regarding our competition, see “Business — Competition.”

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread worldwide and may affect our ability to initiate and complete current or future preclinical studies or clinical trials, disrupt regulatory activities or have other adverse effects on our business and operations. In addition, this pandemic has caused substantial disruption in the financial markets and may adversely impact economies worldwide, both of which could result in adverse effects on our business and operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in December 2019 and has spread worldwide, has caused many governments to implement measures to slow the spread of the outbreak through quarantines, travel restrictions, heightened border scrutiny, and other measures. The outbreak and government measures taken in response have also had a significant impact, both direct and indirect, on businesses and commerce, as worker shortages have occurred; supply chains have been disrupted; facilities and production have been suspended; and demand for certain goods and services, such as medical services and supplies, has spiked, while demand for other goods and services, such as travel, has fallen. The future progression of the outbreak and its effects on our business and operations are uncertain. We and our contract manufacturing organizations or clinical sites, or CMOs, and contract research organizations, or CROs, may face disruptions that may affect our ability to initiate and complete preclinical studies or clinical trials or raise capital to finance our business.

Our prospects for obtaining additional financing, as needed, are uncertain and our failure to obtain needed financing could affect our ability to pursue future growth.

Even if this offering is successful, we will need to raise additional funds in the future to develop or enhance our product candidates, to fund expansion, to conduct additional clinical trials and to fund general operating expenses. For example, with regard to our Phase 3 sarcoma study (IT-03) and Phase 2/3 early-stage breast cancer study (IT-04), we expect that the proceeds from this offering will be sufficient to allow us to obtain regulatory authorizations to proceed for these trials. However, the proceeds from this offering will be insufficient to enable us to finish these trials, and we will need to raise additional funding in order to complete these trials. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders would be reduced, and these securities might

have rights, preferences, or privileges senior to those of our current stockholders. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to fund our expansion, take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop or enhance services or products, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures would be significantly limited.

Inadequate funding for the FDA, the SEC and other government agencies could hinder their ability to hire and retain key leadership and other personnel, prevent new products and services from being developed or commercialized in a timely manner or otherwise prevent those agencies from performing normal business functions on which the operation of our business may rely, which could negatively impact our business.

The ability of the FDA to review and approve new products can be affected by a variety of factors, including government budget and funding levels, ability to hire and retain key personnel and accept the payment of user fees, and statutory, regulatory, and policy changes. Average review times at the agency have fluctuated in recent years as a result. In addition, government funding of the SEC and other government agencies on which our operations may rely, including those that fund research and development activities, is subject to the political process, which is inherently fluid and unpredictable.

Disruptions at the FDA and other agencies may also slow the time necessary for new products to be reviewed and/or approved by necessary government agencies, which would adversely affect our business. For example, over the last several years, the U.S. government has shut down several times and certain regulatory agencies, such as the FDA and the SEC, have had to furlough critical employees and stop critical activities.

Separately, the FDA has announced its commitment to achieving timely reviews of applications for medical products during the COVID-19 pandemic in line with its user fee performance goals; however, the FDA may not be able to continue its current pace and review timelines could be extended, including where a pre-approval inspection or an inspection of clinical sites is required and due to the COVID-19 pandemic and travel restrictions FDA is unable to complete such required inspections during the review period. On March 10, 2020, the FDA announced its intention to postpone most inspections of foreign manufacturing facilities, and on March 18, 2020, the FDA temporarily postponed routine surveillance inspections of domestic manufacturing facilities. Subsequently, on July 10, 2020, the FDA announced its intention to resume certain on-site inspections of domestic manufacturing facilities subject to a risk-based prioritization system. The FDA intends to use this risk-based assessment system to identify the categories of regulatory activity that can occur within a given geographic area, ranging from mission critical inspections to resumption of all regulatory activities. Additionally, on April 15, 2021, the FDA issued a guidance document in which the FDA described its plans to conduct voluntary remote interactive evaluations of certain drug manufacturing facilities and clinical research sites. According to the guidance, the FDA intends to request such remote interactive evaluations in situations where an in-person inspection would not be prioritized or deemed mission-critical, or where direct inspection is otherwise limited by travel restrictions, but where the FDA determines that remote evaluation would still be appropriate. Regulatory authorities outside the U.S. may adopt similar restrictions or other policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and may experience delays in their regulatory activities. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, or if global health concerns continue to prevent the FDA or other regulatory authorities from conducting their regular inspections, reviews, or other regulatory activities, it could significantly impact the ability of the FDA to timely review and process our regulatory submissions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, upon completion of this offering and in our operations as a public company, future government shutdowns could impact our ability to access the public markets and obtain necessary capital in order to properly capitalize and continue our operations.

Risks Related to FDA and Foreign Regulatory Approval

Clinical development involves a lengthy, complex and expensive process, with an uncertain outcome, and the results of preclinical studies and early-stage clinical trials of our product candidates may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials.

The development and approval process in the United States may take many years, require substantial resources, and may never lead to the approval of any of our product candidates by the FDA for use in the United States. To obtain the requisite regulatory approvals to commercialize any product candidates, we must demonstrate through extensive preclinical studies and clinical trials that our product candidates are safe and effective in humans. Clinical testing is expensive and can take many years to complete, and its outcome is inherently uncertain. In particular, the general approach for FDA approval of a new drug is dispositive data from one or two adequate and well-controlled, Phase 3 clinical trials of the relevant drug in the relevant patient population. Phase 3 clinical trials typically involve hundreds of patients, have significant costs and take years to complete. A product candidate can fail at any stage of testing, even after observing promising signals of activity in earlier preclinical studies or clinical trials. The results of preclinical studies and early clinical trials of our product

[Table of Contents](#)

candidates may not be predictive of the results of later-stage clinical trials. In addition, initial success in clinical trials may not be indicative of results obtained when such trials are completed. There is typically an extremely high rate of attrition from the failure of product candidates proceeding through clinical trials. Product candidates in later stages of clinical trials may fail to show the desired safety and efficacy profile despite having progressed through preclinical studies and initial clinical trials. A number of companies in the biotechnology and biopharmaceutical industries have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials due to lack of efficacy or unacceptable safety issues, notwithstanding promising results in earlier trials. Most product candidates that commence clinical trials are never approved as therapeutic products, and there can be no assurance that any of our future clinical trials will ultimately be successful or support further clinical development of INT230-6 or any of our other product candidates. Product candidates that appear promising in the early phases of development may fail to reach the market for several reasons, including:

- preclinical studies or clinical trials may show the product candidates to be less effective than expected (e.g., a clinical trial could fail to meet its primary endpoint(s)) or to have unacceptable side effects or toxicities;
- failure to establish clinical endpoints that applicable regulatory authorities would consider clinically meaningful;
- failure to receive the necessary regulatory approvals;
- manufacturing costs, formulation issues, pricing or reimbursement issues, or other factors that make a product candidate uneconomical; and
- the proprietary rights of others and their competing products and technologies that may prevent one of our product candidates from being commercialized.

In addition, differences in trial design between early-stage clinical trials and later-stage clinical trials make it difficult to extrapolate the results of earlier clinical trials to later clinical trials. Moreover, clinical data are often susceptible to varying interpretations and analyses, and many companies that have believed their product candidates performed satisfactorily in clinical trials have nonetheless failed to obtain marketing approval of their products.

Additionally, we expect that some of our trials will be open-label studies, where both the patient and investigator know whether the patient is receiving the investigational product candidate as a monotherapy or in combination with an existing approved drug. Most typically, open-label clinical trials test only the investigational product candidate and sometimes do so at different dose levels. Open-label clinical trials are subject to various limitations that may exaggerate any therapeutic effect as patients in open-label clinical trials are aware when they are receiving treatment. In addition, open-label clinical trials may be subject to an “investigator bias” where those assessing and reviewing the physiological outcomes of the clinical trials are aware of which patients have received treatment and may interpret the information of the treated group more favorably given this knowledge. Therefore, it is possible that positive results observed in open-label trials will not be replicated in later placebo-controlled trials.

In addition, the standards that the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities use when regulating our product candidates require judgment and can change, which makes it difficult to predict with certainty how they will be applied. Although we are initially focusing our efforts on development of small-molecule drug products, we may in the future pursue development of biological products, which could make us subject to additional regulatory requirements. Any analysis we perform of data from preclinical and clinical activities is subject to confirmation and interpretation by regulatory authorities, which could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval. We may also encounter unexpected delays or increased costs due to new government regulations. Examples of such regulations include future legislation or administrative action, or changes in FDA policy during the period of product development and FDA regulatory review. We cannot predict whether legislative changes will be enacted, or whether FDA or foreign regulations, guidance or interpretations will be changed, or what the impact of such changes, if any, may be. The FDA may also require a panel of experts, referred to as an Advisory Committee, to deliberate on the adequacy of the safety and efficacy data to support approval. The opinion of the Advisory Committee, although not binding, may have a significant impact on our ability to obtain approval of any product candidates that we develop.

We may seek to conduct clinical trials in foreign countries, as well as in the United States. If we continue to seek to conduct clinical trials in foreign countries or pursue marketing approvals in foreign jurisdictions, we must comply with numerous foreign regulatory requirements governing, among other things, the conduct of clinical trials, manufacturing and marketing authorization, pricing and third-party reimbursement. The foreign regulatory approval process varies among countries and may include all of the risks associated with FDA approval described above as

well as risks attributable to the satisfaction of local regulations in foreign jurisdictions. Moreover, the time required to obtain approval from foreign regulatory agencies may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities outside the United States and vice versa.

Successful completion of clinical trials is a prerequisite to submitting a marketing application to the FDA and similar marketing applications to comparable foreign regulatory authorities, for each product candidate and, consequently, the ultimate approval and commercial marketing of any product candidates. We may experience negative or inconclusive results, which may result in our deciding, or our being required by regulators, to conduct additional clinical studies or trials or abandon some or all of our product development programs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will likely need separate regulatory approvals for every therapeutic agent or combination of compounds that we intend to develop and market using our technology.

Although many drugs have been approved by the FDA for use as therapeutic agents, regulatory approval is likely required in the United States for the combined enhancer component with the drug component(s) and the specific indication, dose, and route of administration of the therapeutic agent or agents used in our system.

We will likely need to obtain separate regulatory approvals for products using our technology with every therapeutic agent or combination of compounds used with our system that we intend to market. All the manufacturing facilities used to manufacture components or assemble our system must be inspected and meet legal requirements. Securing regulatory approval requires the submission of extensive pre-clinical and clinical data and other supporting information for each proposed therapeutic indication to establish to the FDA's satisfaction the product's safety, efficacy, potency, and purity for each intended use. The pre-clinical testing and clinical trials of any products using our technology with any therapeutic agent or compound we use must comply with the regulations of the FDA and other federal, state, and local government authorities in the United States. Clinical development is a long, expensive, and uncertain process and is subject to delays. We may encounter delays or rejections for various reasons, including our inability to enroll enough patients to complete our clinical trials. Moreover, approval policies or regulations may change. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our system and our use of therapeutic agents, our results of operations will be harmed.

Failure to obtain, or delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals would likely have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

During its development, our product candidates and technology will be subject to extensive and rigorous government regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and possibly other foreign regulatory agencies. The FDA regulates the research, development, pre-clinical and clinical testing, manufacture, safety, effectiveness, record keeping, reporting, labeling, storage, approval, advertising, promotion, sale, distribution, import, and export of pharmaceutical and medical device products. Failure to comply with FDA and other applicable regulatory requirements, either before or after product approval, may subject us to administrative or judicially imposed sanctions.

We are not permitted to market products made using our technology in the United States unless and until we obtain regulatory approval from the FDA.

To market the product candidate in the United States, we must submit to the FDA and obtain FDA approval of a New Drug Application (NDA). An investigational new drug (IND) application is the first step in the regulatory process. Under an IND, a Company develops a drug in the hopes of someday submitting to FDA the NDA to permit marketing of the drug. An NDA must be supported by extensive clinical and preclinical data, as well as extensive information regarding chemistry, manufacturing, and controls (CMC) to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the applicable product candidate. Regulatory approval of an NDA is not guaranteed. The number and types of preclinical studies and clinical trials that will be required varies depending on the product candidate, the disease or condition that the product candidate is designed to target, and the regulations applicable to any product candidate. Despite the time and expense associated with preclinical and clinical studies, failure can occur at any stage and we could encounter problems that cause us to repeat or perform additional preclinical studies, CMC studies or clinical trials. The FDA and similar foreign authorities could delay, limit or deny approval of a product candidate for many reasons, including because they:

- may not deem a product candidate to be adequately safe and effective;
- may not find the data from preclinical studies, CMC studies, and clinical trials to be sufficient to support a claim of safety and efficacy;

[Table of Contents](#)

- may interpret data from preclinical studies, CMC studies, and clinical trials significantly differently than we do;
- may not approve the manufacturing processes or facilities associated with our product candidates;
- may change approval policies (including with respect to our product candidates' class of drugs) or adopt new regulations; or
- may not accept a submission due to, among other reasons, the content or formatting of the submission.

Delays in FDA approval could be costly to us and prevent us from commercializing our product candidates effectively.

The regulatory review and approval process is lengthy, expensive, and inherently uncertain. As part of the U.S. Prescription Drug User Fee Act, the FDA has a goal to review and act on a percentage of all submissions in a given time frame. The general review goal for a drug application is ten to twelve months for a standard application and six months for a priority review application. The FDA's review goals are subject to change and it is unknown whether the review of an NDA filing for any of our product candidates will be completed within the FDA's review goals or will be delayed. Moreover, the duration of the FDA's review may depend on the number and types of other NDAs that are submitted to the FDA around the same time. The development and approval process may take many years, require substantial resources, and may never lead to the approval of a product. Failure to obtain or delays in obtaining regulatory approvals may:

- adversely affect the commercialization of our current technology or any products that we develop in the future;
- impose additional costs on us;
- diminish any competitive advantages that may be attained; and
- adversely affect our ability to generate revenues.

We have received one Fast Track Designation, and may continue to seek Breakthrough Therapy Designations or other Fast Track Designations from the FDA, for certain of our product candidates in certain indications, but receipt of either such designation may not actually lead to a faster development or regulatory review or approval process.

In 2018, we received Fast Track Designation by the FDA to use INT230-6 in metastatic triple negative breast cancer for patients whose cancer has progressed following one or two prior drug treatments. We may continue to seek Breakthrough Therapy Designation or Fast Track Designation for our product candidates or for other indications.

A breakthrough therapy is defined as a product that is intended, alone or in combination with one or more other products, to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the product may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. For products that have been designated as breakthrough therapies, interaction and communication between the FDA and the sponsor of the trial can help to identify the most efficient path for clinical development while minimizing the number of patients placed in ineffective control regimens. Products designated as breakthrough therapies by the FDA can also be eligible for accelerated approval.

Designation as a breakthrough therapy is within the discretion of the FDA. Accordingly, even if we believe one of our product candidates meets the criteria for designation as a breakthrough therapy, the FDA may disagree and instead determine not to make such designation. In any event, the receipt of a Breakthrough Therapy Designation for a product candidate may not result in a faster development process, review or approval compared to products considered for approval under conventional FDA procedures and does not assure ultimate approval by the FDA. In addition, even if one or more of our product candidates qualify as breakthrough therapies, the FDA may later decide that the products no longer meet the conditions for qualification and rescind the breakthrough designation.

If a product is intended for the treatment of a serious or life-threatening condition and the product demonstrates the potential to address unmet medical needs for this condition, the product sponsor may apply for Fast Track Designation. The FDA has broad discretion whether or not to grant this designation, so even if we believe a particular product candidate is eligible for this designation, we cannot assure you that the FDA would decide to grant it. Even

[Table of Contents](#)

though we have received Fast Track Designation to use INT2306 in certain indications, or if we receive Fast Track Designation for other drug products or indications, we may not experience a faster development process, review or approval compared to conventional FDA procedures. The FDA may withdraw Fast Track Designation if it believes that the designation is no longer supported by data from our clinical development program.

If we encounter difficulties enrolling patients in our clinical trials, our clinical development activities could be delayed or otherwise adversely affected.

We may experience difficulties in patient enrollment in our clinical trials for a variety of reasons. The timely completion of clinical trials in accordance with their protocols depends, among other things, on our ability to enroll a sufficient number of patients who remain in the trial until its conclusion. The enrollment of patients depends on many factors, including:

- the patient eligibility and exclusion criteria defined in the protocol;
- the size of the patient population required for analysis of the trial's primary endpoints;
- the proximity of patients to trial sites;
- the design of the trial;
- our ability to recruit clinical trial investigators with the appropriate competencies and experience;
- our ability to obtain and maintain patient consents; and
- the risk that patients enrolled in clinical trials will drop out of the trials before completion.

In addition, our clinical trials will compete with other clinical trials for product candidates that are in the same therapeutic areas as our product candidates, and this competition will reduce the number and types of patients available to us, because some patients who might have opted to enroll in our trials may instead opt to enroll in a trial being conducted by one of our competitors. Since the number of qualified clinical investigators is limited, we expect to conduct some of our clinical trials at the same clinical trial sites that some of our competitors use, which will reduce the number of patients who are available for our clinical trials in such clinical trial site.

Delays in patient enrollment may result in increased costs or may affect the timing or outcome of our future clinical trials, which could prevent completion of these trials and adversely affect our ability to advance the development of our product candidates.

We will rely on third parties to conduct certain of the preclinical research and any clinical trials for products using our technology, and if those third parties perform in an unsatisfactory manner, it may harm our business.

We do not currently have the ability to independently conduct any clinical trials. We intend to rely on CROs and clinical trial sites to ensure the proper and timely conduct of our preclinical studies and clinical trials, and we expect to have limited influence over their actual performance. We rely upon CROs to monitor and manage data for our clinical programs, as well as the execution of future preclinical studies. We expect to control only certain aspects of our CROs' activities. Nevertheless, we will be responsible for ensuring that each of our preclinical studies and clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the applicable protocol, legal, regulatory and scientific standards, and our reliance on the CROs does not relieve us of our regulatory responsibilities.

We and our CROs are required to comply with the good laboratory practices, or GLPs, and GCPs, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities in the form of International Conference on Harmonization guidelines for any of our product candidates that are in preclinical and clinical development. The regulatory authorities enforce GCPs through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, principal investigators and clinical trial sites. Although we rely on CROs to conduct GCP-compliant clinical trials, we remain responsible for ensuring that each of our GLP preclinical studies and clinical trials is conducted in accordance with its investigational plan and protocol and applicable laws and regulations. If we or our CROs fail to comply with GCPs, the clinical data generated in our clinical trials may be deemed unreliable, and the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities may require us to perform additional clinical trials before approving our marketing applications. Accordingly, if our CROs fail to comply with these regulations or fail to recruit a sufficient number of subjects, we may be required to repeat clinical trials, which would delay the regulatory approval process.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our reliance on third parties to conduct clinical trials will result in less direct control over the management of data developed through clinical trials than would be the case if we were relying entirely upon our own staff. Communicating with CROs and other third parties can be challenging, potentially leading to mistakes as well as difficulties in coordinating activities. Such parties may:

- have staffing difficulties;
- fail to comply with contractual obligations;
- experience regulatory compliance issues; or
- undergo changes in priorities or become financially distressed.

These factors may adversely affect the willingness or ability of third parties to conduct our clinical trials and may subject us to unexpected cost increases that are beyond our control. If our CROs do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or obligations, fail to meet expected deadlines, or fail to comply with regulatory requirements, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical protocols or regulatory requirements or for any other reasons, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated, and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for, or successfully commercialize, any product candidate that we develop. As a result, our financial results and the commercial prospects for any product candidate that we develop would be harmed, our costs could increase, and our ability to generate revenue could be delayed. While we will have agreements governing their activities, our CROs will not be our employees, and we will not control whether or not they devote sufficient time and resources to our future clinical and preclinical programs. These CROs may also have relationships with other commercial entities, including our competitors, for whom they may also be conducting clinical trials, or other drug development activities which could harm our business. We face the risk of potential unauthorized disclosure or misappropriation of our intellectual property by CROs, which may reduce our trade secret protection and allow our potential competitors to access and exploit our proprietary technology.

If our relationship with any of these CROs terminates, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with alternative CROs or do so on commercially reasonable terms. Switching or adding additional CROs involves substantial cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, there is a natural transition period when a new CRO commences work. As a result, delays occur, which can negatively impact our ability to meet our desired clinical development timelines. While we intend to carefully manage our relationships with our CROs, there can be no assurance that we will not encounter challenges or delays in the future or that these delays or challenges will not have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, principal investigators for our clinical trials may serve as scientific advisors or consultants to us from time to time and receive compensation in connection with such services. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to report some of these relationships to the FDA. The FDA may conclude that a financial relationship between us and a principal investigator has created a conflict of interest or otherwise affected interpretation of the trial. The FDA may therefore question the integrity of the data generated at the applicable clinical trial site and the utility of the clinical trial itself may be jeopardized. This could result in a delay in approval, or rejection, of our marketing applications by the FDA and may ultimately lead to the denial of marketing approval of our product candidates.

Even if products using our technology are approved by the FDA or any other regulatory agency, we will be subject to additional ongoing regulatory obligations and oversight in the U.S. and other countries where we obtain approval.

For example, we may be subject to limitations on the approved indicated uses for which the product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including Phase 4 clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product candidate. In addition, if the FDA approves a product candidate, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion, and recordkeeping for the product will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, and continued compliance with FDA Current Good Manufacturing Processes (CGMPs), good clinical practices (GCPs), and good laboratory practices, which are regulations and guidelines enforced by the FDA for all products in clinical development and for any clinical trials that we conduct post-approval. In addition, post-marketing requirements for our product candidates may include implementation of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) to ensure that the benefits of the product outweigh its risks. A REMS may include a Medication Guide, a patient package insert, a communication plan to healthcare professionals, and/or other elements

to assure safe use of the product. Compliance with all these requirements, and any other requirements imposed upon us by U.S. or overseas regulators, could be costly to us, and failure to comply with these requirements could cause us to lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained, subject us to sanctions and jeopardize our ability to commercialize our product candidates.

Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with any third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

- refusals or delays in the approval of applications or supplements to approved applications;
- refusal of a regulatory authority to review pending market approval applications or supplements to approved applications;
- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market or voluntary or mandatory product recalls or seizures;
- fines, warning letters, or holds on clinical trials;
- import or export restrictions;
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties;
- restrictions on product administration, requirements for additional clinical trials, or changes to product labeling, or REMS programs; or
- recommendations by regulatory authorities against entering into governmental contracts with us.

Even if we obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates using our technology in the United States, our ability to market a product would be limited to those uses that are approved for that product.

The FDA closely regulates the post-approval marketing and promotion of drugs, including standards and regulations for direct-to-consumer advertising, dissemination of off-label information, industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities, and promotional activities involving the Internet. Drugs may be marketed only for the approved indications and in accordance with the provisions of the approved label. In the United States, we intend to seek approval for products for various types of cancer. If the FDA approves any drug application, our ability to market and promote a product would be limited to the indication tested for a specific disease, so even with FDA approval, products using our technology may only be promoted in this limited market. Physicians may prescribe legally available drugs for uses that are not described in the product's labeling, and that differ from those tested by us and approved by the FDA. Such off-label uses are common across medical specialties, including oncology. Physicians may believe that such off-label uses are the best treatment for many patients in varied circumstances. The FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. The FDA does, however, impose stringent restrictions on manufacturers' communications regarding promotion of approved drug products for off-label use, and FDA approval may otherwise limit our sales practices and our ability to promote, sell, and distribute a product. Thus, we may only market products using our technology, if approved by the FDA, for its approved indication and we could be subject to enforcement action for off-label marketing.

Further, if there are any modifications to an approved product, including changes in indications, labeling, or manufacturing processes or facilities, we may be required to submit and obtain FDA approval of a new or supplemental NDA, which may require us to develop additional data or conduct additional preclinical studies and clinical trials. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in regulatory enforcement actions and adverse publicity.

If future clinical trials are unsuccessful, significantly delayed or not completed, we may not be able to market products for other indications or our technology.

If we do not obtain required approvals in other countries in which we aim to market our product candidates, we will not be able to export or sell the products in those markets, which will limit our sales opportunities.

Obtaining and maintaining regulatory approval of our product candidates in one jurisdiction does not guarantee that we will be able to obtain or maintain regulatory approval in any other jurisdiction, while a failure or delay in obtaining regulatory approval in one jurisdiction may have a negative effect on the regulatory approval process in others. For example, even if the FDA grants marketing approval of a product candidate, similar foreign regulatory authorities must also approve the manufacturing, marketing and promotion of the product candidate in those countries.

[Table of Contents](#)

Approval and licensure procedures vary among jurisdictions and can involve requirements and administrative review periods different from, and greater than, those in the United States, including additional preclinical studies or clinical trials as clinical trials conducted in one jurisdiction may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions.

Our lack of experience conducting clinical trials outside the United States and Canada may negatively impact the approval process in foreign countries where we intend to seek approval for the products using our technology. We have not previously conducted multi-national clinical trials.

If we are unable to obtain and maintain required approval from one or more foreign jurisdictions where we would like to sell products using our technology, we will be unable to market products as intended, our international market opportunity will be limited, and our results of operations will be harmed.

If no product candidates using our technology are approved by the FDA or other regulatory body, third-party payors in the United States or anywhere will not reimburse the use of our product candidates. Even if approval is obtained, inadequate reimbursement may harm results of operations.

Following regulatory approval, we intend to seek reimbursement by third-party payors for the products created by our technology. There are no assurances that third-party payors in the United States or other countries will agree to cover the cost of products using our technology at all or at rates that are adequate to cover actual costs. Further, third-party payors may deny reimbursement if they determine that our product candidates are not used in accordance with established payor protocols regarding cost effective treatment methods or are used outside their approved indication or for forms of cancer not specifically approved by the FDA or other foreign regulatory bodies in the future. Without reimbursement, physicians, hospitals, and other healthcare providers may be less likely to prescribe our product candidates thereby harming our results of operations. Without adequate reimbursement, we may not be able to successfully commercialize systems.

Risks Related to Manufacturing, Commercialization, and Market Acceptance of Products made using our Technology

We intend to rely on third parties to produce clinical and commercial supplies of our product candidates.

We do not own or operate facilities for drug manufacturing, storage and distribution, or testing. We are dependent on third parties to manufacture the clinical supplies of our current and any future product candidates. The facilities used by our contract manufacturers to manufacture our product candidates must be approved by the FDA pursuant to inspections that will be conducted after we submit our NDA to the FDA. We do not control the manufacturing process of, and are completely dependent on, our contract manufacturing partners for compliance with the cGMP requirements, for manufacture of both active drug substance and finished drug product. If our contract manufacturers cannot successfully manufacture material that conforms to our specifications and the strict regulatory requirements of the FDA or others, we will not be able to secure and/or maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates. In addition, we have no control over the ability of our contract manufacturers to maintain adequate quality control, quality assurance and qualified personnel. If the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority does not approve these facilities for the manufacture of our product candidates or if it withdraws any such approval in the future, we may need to find alternative manufacturing facilities, which would significantly impact our ability to develop, obtain regulatory approval for or market our product candidates, if approved. Any significant delay in the supply of a product candidate, or the raw material components thereof, for an ongoing clinical trial due to the need to replace a third-party manufacturer could considerably delay completion of our clinical trials, product testing and potential regulatory approval of our product candidates.

We also intend to rely on third-party manufacturers to supply us with sufficient quantities of our product candidates to be used, if approved, for commercialization. We do not yet have a commercial supply agreement for commercial quantities of drug substance or drug product. If we are not able to meet market demand for any approved product, it would negatively impact our ability to generate revenue, harm our reputation, and could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Further, our reliance on third-party manufacturers entails risks to which we would not be subject if we manufactured product candidates ourselves, including:

- inability to meet our product specifications and quality requirements consistently;
- delay or inability to procure or expand sufficient manufacturing capacity;
- issues related to scale-up of manufacturing;

[Table of Contents](#)

- costs and validation of new equipment and facilities required for scale-up;
- our third-party manufacturers may not be able to execute our manufacturing procedures and other logistical support requirements appropriately;
- our third-party manufacturers may fail to comply with cGMP requirements and other inspections by the FDA or other comparable regulatory authorities;
- our inability to negotiate manufacturing agreements with third parties under commercially reasonable terms, if at all;
- breach, termination or nonrenewal of manufacturing agreements with third parties in a manner or at a time that is costly or damaging to us;
- reliance on single sources for drug components;
- lack of qualified backup suppliers for those components that are currently purchased from a sole or single-source supplier;
- our third-party manufacturers may not devote sufficient resources to our product candidates;
- we may not own, or may have to share, the intellectual property rights to any improvements made by our third-party manufacturers in the manufacturing process for our product candidates;
- operations of our third-party manufacturers or suppliers could be disrupted by conditions unrelated to our business or operations, including the bankruptcy of the manufacturer or supplier; and
- carrier disruptions or increased costs that are beyond our control.

In addition, if we enter into a strategic collaboration with a third party for the commercialization of our current or any future product candidates, we will not be able to control the amount of time or resources that they devote to such efforts. If any strategic collaborator does not commit adequate resources to the marketing and distribution of our product candidates, it could limit our potential revenues.

Any of these events could lead to clinical trial delays or failure to obtain regulatory approval, or impact our ability to successfully commercialize our current or any future product candidates once approved. Some of these events could be the basis for FDA action, including injunction, request for recall, seizure, or total or partial suspension of production.

We purchase components for our product candidates from third parties, some of which may be sole-source suppliers.

Our product candidate is comprised of three key ingredients, the excipient (referred to as SHAO) and two active, commercially available pharmaceutical ingredients cisplatin and vinblastine sulphate. Currently each of the three ingredients and our product candidate are single sourced. While we are aware of other suppliers for the two active ingredients, those suppliers have not been qualified as yet. We also have identified other producers of both the SHAO excipient and the product candidate. We manufacture SHAO using Curia in Albany, New York and INT230-6 at Curia in Glasgow, Scotland. We have only qualified Curia to produce SHAO and INT230-6 at this time. We control the manufacturing processes for SHAO and INT230-6, and we have all information on the production of the molecule and product candidate; however, it would take several months to qualify a new supplier or suppliers. We purchase the cisplatin from Johnson Matthey in West Deptford, New Jersey. Johnson Matthey is the developer of cisplatin and one of the world's largest producer of cisplatin. We have only qualified Johnson Matthey. We purchase vinblastine sulphate from Minakem located in Mont-Saint-Guibert, Belgium. We have only qualified Minakem as a supplier of our vinblastine sulphate. It would take several months to qualify new vendors for cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate.

We rely and expect to continue to rely completely on third parties to manufacture key components of our preclinical, clinical trial and commercial product candidate supplies. The development and commercialization of any of our product candidates could be stopped, delayed or made less profitable if those third parties fail to provide us with sufficient quantities of such product supplies or fail to do so at acceptable quality levels, including in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or contractual obligations, and our operations could be harmed as a result. The components of our product candidates, including enhancers, drugs, and excipients, must be manufactured and assembled in accordance with approved manufacturing and predetermined performance specifications and must meet cGMP and quality systems requirements. Some states also have similar regulations. Many of the other components of our product candidates may

be manufactured by sole-source suppliers that may have proprietary manufacturing processes. If we need to find a new source of supply, we may face long interruptions in obtaining necessary components for our product candidates, in obtaining FDA or foreign regulatory agency approval of these components and in establishing the manufacturing process, which could jeopardize our ability to supply products using our technology to the market.

We have not entered into long term manufacturing and supply agreements with any producers.

We intend to pursue agreements with contract manufacturers to produce the components and drug products that we will use in the future for the commercialization of products that make use of our technology, as well as for labeling and finishing services. We may not be able to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all. Components of our product candidates are currently manufactured for us in small quantities for use in our preclinical and clinical studies. We will require significantly greater quantities to commercialize any given product. We may not be able to find alternate sources of comparable components. If we are unable to obtain adequate supplies of components from our existing suppliers or need to switch to an alternate supplier and obtain FDA or other regulatory agency approval of that supplier, commercialization of our product candidates may be delayed. If we are unable to obtain sufficient components and labeling services on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our current and future suppliers or if our current and future suppliers of each component do not comply with applicable regulations for the manufacturing and production of drugs, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

If we cannot successfully purchase or produce the drugs used in the manufacture of our product candidates, our ability to develop and commercialize products using our technology would be impaired.

To manufacture the therapeutic agents on our own, we would first have to develop a manufacturing facility that complies with FDA requirements and regulations to produce each therapeutic agent we choose to manufacture. Developing these resources would be an expensive and lengthy process and would have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability. We have no manufacturing history and we may not be able to scale up or demonstrate manufacture of commercial quantities, in a cost-effective manner, or in compliance with the regulatory requirements applicable to such manufacturing. Additionally, we may have difficulty obtaining other components for the system from our third-party suppliers in a timely manner or at all which may adversely affect our ability to conduct timely clinical trials in the United States and elsewhere to obtain regulatory approval, and our ability to deliver our product candidates to purchasers.

Our current and future relationships with investigators, health care professionals, consultants, third-party payors, and customers will be subject to applicable healthcare regulatory laws, which could expose us to penalties.

Our business operations and current and future arrangements with investigators, healthcare professionals, consultants, third-party payors, patient support, charitable organizations and customers may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations. These laws regulate the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we conduct our operations, including how we research, market, sell, and distribute our product candidates for which we obtain marketing approval. Such laws include, among others: the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, the federal false claims laws, including the False Claims Act, the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, and their implementing regulations, the federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, federal consumer protection and unfair competition laws and analogous state and foreign laws and regulations, such as state antikickback and false claims laws, which may apply to our business practices. For additional information regarding the regulatory regime under which we operate, see “Business — Government Regulation.”

Efforts to ensure that our current and future business arrangements with third parties will comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will involve substantial costs. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations, agency guidance or case law involving applicable healthcare laws. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of these or any other health regulatory laws that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant penalties, including the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs or similar programs in other countries or jurisdictions, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting requirements and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or similar agreement and curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our

business and our results of operations. Even the mere issuance of a subpoena or the fact of an investigation alone, regardless of the merit, may result in negative publicity, a drop in our share price and other harm to our business, financial condition and results of operations. Defending against any such actions can be costly, time-consuming and may require significant financial and personnel resources. Therefore, even if we are successful in defending against any such actions that may be brought against us, our business may be impaired.

If we or any contract manufacturers and suppliers we engage fail to comply with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, we could become subject to fines or penalties or incur costs that could have a material adverse effect on the success of our business.

We are subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures and the handling, use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. Our research and development activities involve the use of biological and hazardous materials and produce hazardous waste products. We generally contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and wastes. We cannot eliminate the risk of contamination or injury from these materials, which could cause an interruption of our commercialization efforts, research and development efforts and business operations, environmental damage resulting in costly clean-up and liabilities under applicable laws and regulations governing the use, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and specified waste products. Although we believe that the safety procedures utilized by our third-party manufacturers for handling and disposing of these materials generally comply with the standards prescribed by these laws and regulations, we cannot guarantee that this is the case or eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials. In such an event, we may be held liable for any resulting damages and such liability could exceed our resources and state or federal or other applicable authorities may curtail our use of certain materials and/or interrupt our business operations. Furthermore, environmental laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent. We cannot predict the impact of such changes and cannot be certain of our future compliance. In addition, we may incur substantial costs in order to comply with current or future environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. These current or future laws and regulations may impair our research, development or production efforts. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations also may result in substantial fines, penalties or other sanctions.

Although we maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees resulting from the use of hazardous materials or other work-related injuries, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. We do not carry specific biological waste or hazardous waste insurance coverage, workers compensation or property and casualty and general liability insurance policies that include coverage for damages and fines arising from biological or hazardous waste exposure or contamination.

We have limited experience in marketing and commercializing products and, as a result, we may not be successful in commercializing products made using our technology.

If we are unable to find a development or marketing partner, we may have to directly and indirectly market our product candidates. To pursue a direct marketing strategy in any country may require the engagement of a contract sales organization to provide medical science liaisons to educate the medical oncologists, and we may need to utilize a direct sales force to sell our product candidates to interventional radiologists and hospitals. However, we have not previously sold, marketed, or distributed any products and have limited experience in building a sales and marketing organization and in entering and managing relationships with third-party distributors. To pursue such a potential strategy, we must acquire or internally develop a sales, marketing, and distribution infrastructure and/or enter into strategic alliances to perform these services. The development of sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure is difficult and time consuming and would require substantial financial and other resources. If we cannot successfully partner the products for marketing or develop the infrastructure to market and commercialize the products ourselves, our ability to generate revenues may be harmed, and we may be required to enter strategic alliances to have such activities carried out on our behalf, which may not be on favorable terms.

Even if we are successful in commercializing products using our technology in the United States, we may not be successful in other foreign countries.

Each country requires a different commercialization strategy, so our U.S. strategy may not translate to other markets. Without a successful commercialization strategy tailored for each market, our efforts to promote and market the products in each of our target markets may fail in any or all those markets.

Our plan to use collaborative arrangements with third parties to help finance and to market and sell products using our technology may not be successful.

Our efforts may never result in the successful development or commercialization of products using our technology. The success of any development program will depend upon our ability to perform our obligations under any agreements as well as factors beyond our control, such as the commitment of our vendor collaborators and the timely performance of their obligations. The terms of any such collaboration may permit our collaborators to abandon the alliance at any time for any reason or prevent us from terminating arrangements with vendors or collaborators who do not perform in accordance with our expectations or our collaborators may breach their agreements with us. In addition, any third parties with which we collaborate may have significant control over important aspects of the development and commercialization of our product candidates, including research and development, market identification, marketing methods, pricing, composition of sales force, and promotional activities. We are not able to control or influence the amount and timing of resources that any vendor or collaborator may devote to our research and development programs or the commercialization, marketing, or distribution of our product candidates. We may not be able to prevent any collaborators from pursuing alternative technologies or products that could result in the development of products that compete with our technology or the withdrawal of their support for our product candidates. The failure of any such collaboration could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will be dependent on healthcare professionals' efforts to learn about our product candidates.

As a result, the products being developed may not gain significant market acceptance among physicians, hospitals, patients and healthcare payors until healthcare professionals are properly educated about the procedures involved in using the products. Market acceptance of our product candidates and technology will depend upon a variety of factors including:

- whether our future clinical trials demonstrate significantly improved patient outcomes;
- our ability to educate and train physicians to perform the image guided injection procedures and drive acceptance of the use of products;
- our ability to convince healthcare payors that use of the technology results in reduced treatment costs and improved outcomes for patients;
- whether our system replaces and/or complements treatment methods in which many hospitals have made a significant investment; and
- whether doctors and hospitals are willing to replace their existing technology with a new medical technology until the new technology's value has been demonstrated.

We may need to establish clinical training and centers of excellence to educate and train physicians and healthcare payors, but the key opinion thought leadership required for initial market acceptance within the healthcare arena may take time to develop.

Without effort from key opinion healthcare professionals to become educated about our product candidates, and guide physicians, the market may not accept our approach and our efforts to commercialize our product candidates may be unsuccessful. Similar considerations apply in any other market where we receive approval. Successful commercialization of the methodology in many markets will depend on market acceptance by thought leading healthcare professionals.

Healthcare legislative reform measures may have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

In the United States and some foreign jurisdictions, there have been, and likely will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes regarding the healthcare system directed at broadening the availability of healthcare, improving the quality of healthcare, and containing or lowering the cost of healthcare. For example, in March 2010, the United States Congress enacted the ACA, which, among other things, includes changes to the coverage and payment for products under government health care programs. And since its enactment, there have been numerous judicial, administrative, executive, and legislative challenges to certain aspects of the ACA.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the Affordable Care Act was enacted. In August 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, included aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year, which went into effect in April 2013 and, due to subsequent

legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2029 unless additional Congressional action is taken. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, or CARES Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020, designed to provide financial support and resources to individuals and businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, suspended these reductions from May 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, and extended the sequester by one year, through 2030. In addition, in January 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which, among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. Additionally, on March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 into law, which eliminates the statutory Medicaid drug rebate cap, currently set at 100% of a drug's average manufacturer price, for single-source and innovator multiple-source drugs, beginning January 1, 2024. These laws may result in additional reductions in Medicare, Medicaid and other healthcare funding.

Moreover, payment methodologies may be subject to changes in healthcare legislation and regulatory initiatives. For example, CMS may develop new payment and delivery models, such as bundled payment models. In addition, recently there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their commercial products, which has resulted in several Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted state and federal legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for pharmaceutical products. For example, on July 24, 2020 and September 13, 2020, the Trump administration announced several executive orders related to prescription drug pricing and importation. As a result, the FDA also released a final rule in September 2020, effective November 30, 2020, providing guidance for states to build and submit importation plans for drugs from Canada. Further, in November 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, finalized a regulation removing safe harbor protection for price reductions from pharmaceutical manufacturers to plan sponsors under Part D, either directly or through pharmacy benefit managers, unless the price reduction is required by law. The implementation of the rule has been delayed by the Biden administration from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023 in response to ongoing litigation. The rule also creates a new safe harbor for price reductions reflected at the point-of-sale, as well as a safe harbor for certain fixed fee arrangements between pharmacy benefit managers and manufacturers, the implementation of which have also been delayed by the Biden administration until January 1, 2023. The CMS also issued an interim final rule that establishes a Most Favored Nation, or MFN, Model for Medicare Part B drug payments. This regulation would substantially change the reimbursement landscape as it bases Medicare Part B payment for 50 selected drugs on prices in foreign countries instead of average sales prices (ASP) and establishes a fixed add-on payment in place of the current 6 percent (4.3 percent after sequestration) of ASP. The MFN drug payment amount is expected to be lower than the current ASP-based limit because U.S. drug prices are generally the highest in the world. On December 28, 2020, the U.S. District Court in Northern California issued a nationwide preliminary injunction against implementation of the interim final rule. On January 13, 2021, in a separate lawsuit brought by industry groups in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, the government defendants entered a joint motion to stay litigation on the condition that the government would not appeal the preliminary injunction granted in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and that performance for any final regulation stemming from the MFN Model interim final rule shall not commence earlier than sixty (60) days after publication of that regulation in the Federal Register. In December 2020, CMS issued a final rule implementing significant manufacturer price reporting changes under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, including regulations that affect manufacturer-sponsored patient assistance programs subject to pharmacy benefit manager accumulator programs and Best Price reporting related to certain value-based purchasing arrangements. On May 21, 2021, an industry group sued CMS, claiming that the change to the Best Price rule exceeds CMS's statutory authority and is contrary to the Medicaid Rebate statute. This litigation is ongoing. It is unclear to what extent these new regulations will be implemented and to what extent these regulations or any future legislation or regulations by the Biden administration will have on our business, including our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability.

Outside the United States, ensuring coverage and adequate payment for a product also involves challenges. Pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to government control in many countries. Pricing negotiations with government authorities can extend well beyond the receipt of regulatory approval for a product and may require a clinical trial that compares the cost-effectiveness of a product to other available therapies. The conduct of such a clinical trial could be expensive and result in delays in commercialization.

In the European Union, pricing and reimbursement schemes vary widely from country to country. Some countries provide that products may be marketed only after a reimbursement price has been agreed. Some countries may require the completion of additional studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of a particular product candidate to currently available therapies or so-called health technology assessments, in order to obtain reimbursement or pricing approval. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of products for which their

[Table of Contents](#)

national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. European Union member states may approve a specific price for a product or they may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on our profitability for placing the product on the market. Other member states allow companies to fix their own prices for products, but monitor and control prescription volumes and issue guidance to physicians to limit prescriptions. Recently, many countries in the European Union have increased the amount of discounts required on pharmaceuticals and these efforts could continue as countries attempt to manage healthcare expenditures, especially in light of the severe fiscal and debt crises experienced by many countries in the European Union.

We expect that these and other healthcare reform measures that may be adopted in the future may result in more rigorous coverage criteria and in additional downward pressure on the price that we receive for any approved drug, which could have an adverse effect on demand for our product candidates. Any reduction in reimbursement from Medicare or other government programs may result in a similar reduction in payments from private payors. The implementation of cost containment measures or other healthcare reforms may prevent us from being able to generate revenue, attain profitability or commercialize our product candidates. For additional information on healthcare reform, see “Business — Government Regulation — Healthcare reform.”

Rapid technological developments in treatment methods for cancer and competition with other forms of cancer treatments could affect our ability to achieve meaningful revenues or profit.

Competition in the cancer treatment industry is intense. Products made using our technology will compete with all forms of cancer treatments that are alternatives to the “gold standard” treatment of surgical resection. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources and considerable experience in conducting clinical trials and obtaining regulatory approvals. If these competitors develop more effective, more affordable products, or if treatment methods achieve earlier product development, our revenues or profitability will be substantially reduced.

The loss of key personnel could adversely affect our business.

The loss of any of our key members could delay our ability to develop the technology, conduct preclinical research, conduct clinical research, obtain FDA approval, or introduce products using our technology commercially and, ultimately, our ability to generate revenues and profits. Competition for experienced personnel is intense. If we cannot retain our current personnel or attract additional experienced personnel, our ability to compete could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on the services of our Chief Executive Officer, Lewis H. Bender, for the future success of our business. The loss of the services of Mr. Bender could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If that should occur, until we find another person to act as our chief executive officer, our operations could be suspended. In that event it is possible you could lose your entire investment.

Two of our Executive Officers are engaged in other business activities and have a conflict in determining how much time to devote to our affairs. Their failure to devote sufficient time to our business could have a negative impact on our operations.

Two of our executive officers, Rebecca Drain, our Vice President of Regulatory Affairs and Quality, and Dr. Ian B. Walters, our Vice President and Chief Medical Officer, had their employment agreements terminated during fiscal year 2022. Ms. Drain signed a consulting agreement, pursuant to which she is obligated to spend no more than four hours per week working for us. We are currently negotiating a services agreement pursuant to which we anticipate Dr. Walters will continue to dedicate 25% of his time per week to providing services to the Company. Neither Ms. Drain nor Dr. Walters are required to, and will not, commit full time to our affairs.

Ms. Drain and Dr. Walters are engaged in several other business endeavors. These other engagements result in a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and the other businesses in which they are engaged. Their failure to devote time to our business could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. It is possible that the demands on Ms. Drain and Dr. Walters from other obligations could increase with the result that they would no longer be able to devote sufficient time to the management of our business. In addition, Ms. Drain and Dr. Walters may not be able to allocate sufficient time for conducting our business if the demands of managing our business increase substantially beyond current levels. In addition, Ms. Drain’s and Dr. Walters’ engagements may result in other conflicts of interest between their obligations to the Company and our shareholders and their other obligations. Should such conflicts arise, there can be no assurance that Ms. Drain or Dr. Walters would act in the best interest of the Company, or that any of these conflicts would be resolved in a manner favorable to the Company and our shareholders

Risks Related to Patents, Trade Secrets, and Proprietary Rights

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents, maintain trade secret protection, operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties, and commercialize our technology prior to the expiration of our patent protection.

We have three U.S. patents and one pending U.S. patent application. We have 12 foreign patents, including one European patent, validated in 27 countries. We have four pending foreign patent applications. We have registered trademarks and know-how. While we have patents and filed patent applications covering composition of matter, use and methods, only 15 patents have issued. Due to the uncertainty of the patent prosecution process, there are no guarantees that our pending patent applications or any future applications will result in the issuance of a patent. Even if we are successful in obtaining more U.S. patents and new patents in other countries, there is no assurance that our patents will be upheld if later challenged or will provide significant protection or commercial advantage. For example, given the uncertain situation in Eastern Europe, we cannot assure that our Russian patent will not be lost, given that payments necessary to maintain the patent may be unavailable in future years without the risk of international sanctions. Because of the length of time and expense associated with bringing new medical drugs and devices to the market, the healthcare industry has traditionally placed considerable emphasis on patent and trade secret protection for significant new technologies. Other parties may challenge our patents, patent claims or patent applications licensed or issued to us or may design around technologies we have patented, licensed or developed.

Patent terms may be inadequate to protect our competitive position on our product candidates for an adequate amount of time.

Patents have a limited lifespan. In the United States, if all maintenance fees are timely paid, the natural expiration of a patent is generally 20 years from its earliest U.S. non-provisional filing date. Various extensions such as patent term adjustments and/or extensions, may be available, but the life of a patent, and the protection it affords, is limited. Even if patents covering our product candidates are obtained, once the patent life has expired, we may be open to competition from competitive products, including biosimilars. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such candidates might expire before or shortly after such candidates are commercialized. As a result, our owned and licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours.

If we do not obtain patent term extension and data exclusivity for any product candidates we may develop, our business may be materially harmed.

Depending upon the timing, duration and specifics of any FDA marketing approval of any product candidates we may develop, one or more of our U.S. patents may be eligible for limited patent term extension under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Action of 1984 Hatch-Waxman Amendments. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit a patent extension term of up to five years as compensation for patent term lost during the FDA regulatory review process. A patent term extension cannot extend the remaining term of a patent beyond a total of 14 years from the date of product approval, only one patent may be extended and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it, or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. However, we may not be granted an extension because of, for example, failing to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, failing to apply within applicable deadlines, failing to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents, or otherwise failing to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the applicable time period or the scope of patent protection afforded could be less than we request. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or term of any such extension is less than we request, our competitors may obtain approval of competing products following our patent expiration, and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially harmed.

Companies in the medical drug/device industry may use intellectual property infringement litigation to gain a competitive advantage.

In the United States, patent applications filed in recent years are confidential for 18 months, while older applications are not publicly available until the patent issues. As a result, even after the products using our technology are introduced to the market, there is no guarantee that we will be able to avoid patent infringement claims, whether such claims are ultimately held to have merit. Litigation may be necessary to enforce any patents issued or assigned

[Table of Contents](#)

to us or to determine the scope and validity of third-party proprietary rights. Litigation could be costly and could divert our attention from our business. There are no guarantees that we will receive a favorable outcome in any such litigation. If a third-party claims that we infringed its patents, any of the following may occur:

- we may become liable for substantial damages for past infringement if a court decides that our product candidates infringe upon a competitor's patent;
- a court may prohibit us from selling or licensing our product candidates without a license from the patent holder, which may not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all, or which may require us to pay substantial royalties or grant cross-licenses to our patents; and
- we may have to redesign our product candidate so that it does not infringe upon others' patent rights, which may not be possible or could require substantial funds or time.

If a third party violates our intellectual property rights, we may be unable to enforce our rights because of our limited resources.

Use of our limited funds to enforce or to defend our intellectual property rights or to defend against legal proceedings alleging infringement of third party proprietary rights may also affect our financial condition adversely. If others file patent applications with respect to inventions for which we already have applications pending, we may be forced to participate in interference proceedings declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to determine priority of invention, which could also be costly and could divert our attention from our business. Because of the extensive time required for development, testing and regulatory review of a potential product, it is possible that, before the any product can be commercialized, any related patent may expire or remain in force for only a short period following commercialization, thereby reducing any advantages of the patent. Not all our U.S. patent rights will have corresponding patent rights effective in Europe or other foreign jurisdictions.

Similar considerations will apply in any other country where we may prosecute patent applications, may be issued patents, or may decide not to pursue patent protection relating to our technology. The laws of foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do laws of the United States.

We protect our trade secrets and proprietary knowledge in part through confidentiality agreements with employees, consultants, and other parties. However, certain consultants, advisors and third parties with whom we have business relationships, and to whom in some cases we have disclosed or will disclose trade secrets and other proprietary knowledge, may also provide services to other parties in the medical device industry, including companies, universities, and research organizations that are developing competing products.

In addition, some employees may eventually seek employment with, and become employed by, our competitors. We cannot be assured that consultants, employees, and other third parties with whom we have entered into confidentiality agreements will not breach the terms of such agreements by improperly using or disclosing our trade secrets or other proprietary knowledge or that we will have adequate remedies for any such breach.

Trade secret protection does not prevent independent discovery of the technology or proprietary information or use of the same.

Competitors may independently duplicate or exceed our technology in whole or in part. If we are not successful in maintaining the confidentiality of our technology, the loss of trade secret protection or know-how relating to our technology will significantly impair our ability to commercialize our product candidates, and our value and results of operations will be harmed. Similar considerations apply in any other foreign country where we receive approval. Since we do not yet have valid issued patents for the products using our technology in some countries, our ability to successfully commercialize our technology in those countries may be harmed.

Risks Related to Products Liability

We may be the subject of product liability claims or product recalls, and we may be unable to maintain insurance adequate to cover potential liabilities.

Our business exposes us or may in the future expose us to potential liability risks that may arise from the testing, manufacture, marketing, sale and use of products using our technology. In addition, because certain products using the new technology are intended for use in patients with cancer, there is an increased risk of death among the patients treated with our system which may increase the risk of product liability lawsuits. We may be subject to claims

against us even if the injury is due to the actions of others. For example, if the medical personnel that use our product candidates on patients are not properly trained or are negligent in the use of our product candidates, the patient may be injured through the use of our product candidates, which may subject us to claims. Were such a claim asserted we would likely incur substantial legal and related expenses even if we prevail on the merits. Claims for damages, whether or not successful, could cause delays in clinical trials and result in the loss of physician endorsement, adverse publicity and/or limit our ability to market and sell the system, resulting in loss of revenue. In addition, it may be necessary for us to recall products that do not meet approved specifications, which would also result in adverse publicity, as well as resulting in costs connected to the recall and loss of revenue. A successful products liability claim, or product recall would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We currently carry product liability and clinical trial insurance coverage, but it may be insufficient to cover one or more large claims.

Risks Related to Our Securities and This Offering

If our listing application for our Common Stock is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate this offering.

We have applied to have our Common Stock listed on Nasdaq under the symbol “INTS,” which listing is a condition to this offering. No assurance can be given that our application will be approved and that our Common Stock will ever be listed on Nasdaq. If our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate this offering. Failure to have our Common Stock listed on Nasdaq would make it more difficult for our stockholders to dispose of our Common Stock and more difficult to obtain accurate price quotations on our Common Stock. Our ability to issue additional securities for financing or other purposes, or otherwise to arrange for any financing we may need in the future, may also be materially and adversely affected if our Common Stock is not traded on a national securities exchange.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined in the JOBS Act and a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and will be able to avail ourselves of reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies, which could make our securities less attractive to investors and adversely affect the market price of our securities.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.07 billion or more; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the completion of this offering; (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which means the market value of our Common Stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we are permitted and intend to rely on exemptions from certain disclosure requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. These exemptions include:

- not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404;
- not being required to comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements;
- providing only two years of audited financial statements in addition to any required unaudited interim financial statements and a correspondingly reduced “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” disclosure;
- reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation; and
- exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and shareholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. In this prospectus, we have not included all of the executive compensation-related information that would be required if we were not an emerging growth company.

We may choose to take advantage of some, but not all, of the available exemptions. We have taken advantage of reduced reporting burdens in this prospectus. In particular, we have provided only two years of audited financial statements and have not included all of the executive compensation information that would be required if we were not

[Table of Contents](#)

an emerging growth company. We cannot predict whether investors will find our securities less attractive if we rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our securities and the price of our securities may be more volatile.

In addition, the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of an extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This allows an emerging growth company to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to use the extended transition period for new or revised accounting standards during the period in which we remain an emerging growth company; however, we may adopt certain new or revised accounting standards early.

We are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Exchange Act. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies until the fiscal year following the determination that our voting and non-voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates is more than \$250 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter, or our annual revenues are more than \$100 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and our voting and non-voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates is more than \$700 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter.

So long as we qualify as an “emerging growth company” or a “smaller reporting company,” we may elect not to provide you with certain information, including certain financial information and certain information regarding compensation of our executive officers, that we would otherwise have been required to provide in filings we make with the SEC, which may make it more difficult for investors and securities analysts to evaluate our company. Further, as mentioned above, so long as we qualify as an “emerging growth company” our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, which may increase the risk that material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting go undetected. We cannot predict if investors will find our securities less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our securities less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our securities, and the price of our securities may be more volatile and may decline.

Substantial influence will remain with our management and major stockholder, which could delay or prevent a change of control or cause us to take actions in conflict with the intent of our stockholders.

Immediately following the completion of this offering, and disregarding any shares of Common Stock that they purchase in this offering, the existing holdings of our executive officers, directors, principal stockholders and their affiliates will represent beneficial ownership, in the aggregate, of up to approximately 65% of our outstanding Common Stock. We anticipate that our President and CEO will be our largest overall shareholder following the completion of this offering, beneficially owning up to approximately 24% of our outstanding Common Stock. These stockholders, if they act together, will be able to influence our management and affairs and the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. These stockholders acquired their shares of Common Stock for substantially less than the price of the shares of Common Stock being acquired in this offering, and these stockholders may have interests with respect to their Common Stock that are different from those of investors in this offering. The concentration of voting power among these stockholders may have an adverse effect on the price of our Common Stock.

An active trading market for our securities may not develop, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for shares of our Common Stock. Although we anticipate that our Common Stock will be approved for listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market, or Nasdaq, an active trading market for our shares may never develop or be sustained following this offering. The initial public offering price of our Common Stock will be determined through negotiations between us and the underwriters. This initial public offering price may not be indicative of the market price of our Common Stock after this offering. In the absence of an active trading market for our Common Stock, investors may not be able to sell their Common Stock at or above the initial public offering price or at the time that they would like to sell.

The price of our Common Stock may be volatile and fluctuate substantially, which could result in substantial losses for purchasers of our Common Stock in this offering.

Our stock price is likely to be volatile. The stock market in general and the market for biotechnology companies in particular have experienced extreme volatility. Due to our history of losses as well as a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may be difficult to predict, our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate

[Table of Contents](#)

significantly in the future. This variability and unpredictability could also result in our failing to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of analysts or investors or below any forecasts we may provide to the market, or if the forecasts we provide to the market are below the expectations of analysts or investors, the price of our Common Stock could decline substantially.

Further, investors in our Common Stock may experience a decrease, which could be substantial, in the value of their stock for reasons unrelated to our operating performance or prospects, and could lose part or all of their investment. The price of our Common Stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a number of factors, including those described elsewhere in this prospectus and others such as:

- variations in our operating performance and the performance of our competitors;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- publication of research reports by securities analysts about us or our competitors or our industry;
- announcements by us, our competitors or our vendors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint marketing relationships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- our failure or the failure of our competitors to meet analysts' projections or guidance that we or our competitors may give to the market;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestitures, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
- the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments affecting us or our industry;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- changes in accounting principles;
- terrorist acts, acts of war or periods of widespread civil unrest;
- natural disasters and other calamities; and
- changes in general market and economic conditions.

As a result of this volatility, you may not be able to sell your Common Stock at or above the initial public offering price.

If you purchase our Common Stock in this offering, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of your shares.

You will suffer immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the Common Stock you purchase in this offering. Based on the initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share, purchasers of Common Stock in this offering will experience immediate dilution of \$4.04 per share in net tangible book value of the Common Stock, assuming the conversion of all preferred shares. In addition, investors purchasing Common Stock in this offering will contribute 23.7% of the total amount invested by stockholders since inception but will only own 12.4% of the shares of Common Stock outstanding. In the past, we issued options and other securities to acquire Common Stock at prices significantly below the initial public offering price. To the extent these outstanding securities are ultimately exercised, investors purchasing Common Stock in this offering will sustain further dilution. See "Dilution" for a more detailed description of the dilution to new investors in the offering.

Participation in this offering by certain of our existing stockholders would reduce the available public float for our shares.

Certain of our existing stockholders have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of up to \$5,000,000 of shares of Common Stock in this offering at the initial public offering price and on the same terms as other purchasers in this offering. If certain of our existing stockholders are allocated all or a portion of the shares in which they have indicated an interest in this offering and purchase any such shares, such purchases would reduce the available public float for our shares because such stockholders would be restricted from selling the shares by a lock-up agreement entered into with us or our underwriters and/or by restrictions under applicable securities laws. As a result, any purchase of shares by such stockholders in this offering may reduce the liquidity of our Common Stock relative to what it would have been had these shares been purchased by investors that were not previously associated with us.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock by our existing stockholders in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

Upon the closing of this offering and conversion of preferred shares, we will have outstanding a total of 17,992,258 shares of Common Stock (or 18,325,591 shares if the underwriters exercise in full their over-allotment option with respect to the Common Stock). All the Common Stock sold in this offering will be freely transferable, except for any shares held by our “affiliates,” as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). In addition, each of our directors, officers and shareholders owning approximately 87.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock have entered into a lock-up agreement with Roth Capital Partners, LLC as representative on behalf of the underwriters, which regulates their sales of our Common Stock for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions and automatic extensions in certain circumstances. See the section entitled “Shares Eligible for Future Sale — Lock-Up Agreements” in this prospectus.

If our existing stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market after the lockup and other legal restrictions on resale discussed in this prospectus lapse, the trading price of our Common Stock could decline.

Our management will have broad discretion in using the proceeds of this offering and may not use these proceeds effectively, which could affect our results of operations and cause our stock price to decline.

We will have considerable discretion in the application of the net proceeds of this offering. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to fund discovery and clinical development efforts as well as to further expand our manufacturing platform and capabilities, to grow our infrastructure to support our pipeline, and to fund new and ongoing research activities, working capital and other general corporate purposes, which may include funding for the hiring of additional personnel, capital expenditures and the costs of operating as a public company. As a result, investors will be relying upon management’s judgment with only limited information about our specific intentions for the use of the balance of the net proceeds of this offering. We may use the net proceeds for purposes that do not yield a significant return or any return at all for our stockholders. In addition, pending their use, we may invest the net proceeds from this offering in a manner that does not produce income or that loses value.

We do not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

We do not anticipate paying dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. Therefore, in the absence of an acquisition transaction, the only way to realize a return on investment might be for investors to sell the stock, but it is unknown when, if ever, investors will be able to do so.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may deter takeover efforts that could be beneficial to stockholder value.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and Delaware law contain provisions that could make it harder for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so might be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include a classified board of directors and limitations on actions by our stockholders. In addition, our board of directors has the right to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval that could be used to dilute a potential hostile acquiror. Our certificate of incorporation also imposes some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15.0% or more of our outstanding Common Stock. As a result, you may lose your ability to sell your stock for a price in excess of the prevailing market price due to these protective measures, and efforts by stockholders to change our direction or management may be unsuccessful. See the section entitled “Description of Securities” in this prospectus.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation that will be in effect at the closing of this offering will provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the exclusive forum for certain disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation that will be in effect immediately prior to the closing of this offering will provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law:

- any derivative claim or cause of action brought on our behalf;
- any claim or cause of action for a breach of fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders;

[Table of Contents](#)

- any claim or cause of action against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees arising out of or pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our bylaws (as each may be amended from time to time);
- any claim or cause of action seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (as each may be amended from time to time, including any right, obligation or remedy thereunder);
- any claim or cause of action as to which the Delaware General Corporation Law confers jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; and
- any claim or cause of action against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees governed by the internal-affairs doctrine.

This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the U.S. federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. In addition, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause or causes of action arising under the Securities Act, including all causes of action asserted against any defendant to such complaint.

For the avoidance of doubt, this provision is intended to benefit and may be enforced by us, our officers and directors, the underwriters to any offering giving rise to such complaint, and any other professional entity whose profession gives authority to a statement made by that person or entity and who has prepared or certified any part of the documents underlying the offering. However, these choice of forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees. Further, these choice of forum provisions may increase the costs for a stockholder to bring such a claim and may discourage them from doing so.

While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions. For example, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware recently determined that the exclusive forum provisions of federal district courts of the United States of America for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act is not enforceable. We note that investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Our board of directors could issue additional shares of Common Stock or a new class of preferred stock and dilute the equity positions of current stockholders without consent of the investors.

We are issuing new shares of preferred stock as part of this offering. In the future, we expect to need additional funding, which it may obtain through the authorization and issuance of additional common or preferred equity securities. The authorization of additional shares of stock under our certificate of incorporation may be made without the affirmative vote of all the investors in this offering. Any issuance of additional shares of stock could dilute the equity position of our current stockholders. A future issuance of shares of preferred stock will result in the shares of our Common Stock being subject to certain preferential rights of such preferred stock, including a right to participate in the proceeds of any sale or liquidation of the Company ahead of the shares of Common Stock.

THE SELECTED LIST OF RISK FACTORS ABOVE DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL MATERIAL RISKS INHERENT WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THIS OFFERING. WE URGE YOU TO CAREFULLY CONSIDER THESE RISKS AS WELL AS OTHERS COMMON TO EARLY STAGE VENTURES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS OF SIMILAR NATURE.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, contained in this prospectus, including statements regarding our strategy, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected costs, prospects, plans, objectives of management and expected market growth are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “predict,” “will,” “project,” “would” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements about:

- the initiation, timing, progress and results of future preclinical studies and clinical trials, and our research and development programs;
- our need to raise additional funding before we can expect to generate any revenues from product sales;
- our plans to develop and commercialize our product candidates;
- the timing or likelihood of regulatory filings and approvals;
- the ability of our research to generate and advance additional product candidates;
- the implementation of our business model, strategic plans for our business, product candidates and technology;
- our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of our system;
- our competitive position;
- our intellectual property position;
- developments and projections relating to our competitors and our industry;
- our ability to maintain and establish collaborations or obtain additional funding;
- our expectations related to the use of proceeds from this offering; and
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing.

We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements. Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations disclosed in the forward-looking statements we make. We have included important factors in the cautionary statements included in this prospectus, particularly in the “Risk Factors” section, that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements that we make. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures or investments that we may make. You should read this prospectus completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

You should read this prospectus and the documents that we have filed with the SEC as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from the sale of our Common Stock in this offering will be approximately \$8.1 million, based upon an assumed initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of our Common Stock is exercised in full, we estimate that the net proceeds from the offering will be approximately \$9.5 million.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for the following purposes:

- approximately 15% toward initiating/conducting a Phase 3 sarcoma study (IT-03);
- approximately 10% toward initiating/conducting a Phase 2/3 early-stage breast cancer studies (IT-04);
- approximately 35% toward our current clinical trials and related operations, including costs associated with the manufacturing of SHAO and INT230-6 for our clinical trials, conducting/completing our existing clinical programs, and maintaining our IND with the FDA, CTA with Health Canada as well as other regulatory filings with other countries;
- approximately 5% toward development of our second product candidate, INT33X; and
- approximately 35% toward general corporate purposes and working capital.

With regard to our Phase 3 sarcoma study (IT-03) and Phase 2/3 early-stage breast cancer study (IT-04), we expect that the proceeds from this offering will be sufficient to allow us to obtain regulatory authorizations to proceed for these trials. However, the proceeds from this offering will be insufficient to enable us to finish these trials, and we will need to raise additional funding in order to complete these trials. Based on our current plans, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with the anticipated net proceeds to us from this offering, will enable us to fund our operations and capital expenditure requirements through December 31, 2023.

We will have broad discretion over how to use the net proceeds we receive from this offering. The expected uses of net proceeds from this offering represents our intentions based upon our current plans and business conditions, which could change in the future as our plans and business conditions evolve. The amounts and timing of our actual expenditures may vary significantly depending on numerous factors, including the progress of our development, the status of and results from preclinical and clinical trials, and any unforeseen cash needs.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock since our inception. In the near term we intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends to holders of Common Stock in the foreseeable future.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and consolidated capitalization as of June 30, 2022:

- on an actual basis;
- on a pro forma basis to give effect to:
 - the automatic conversion of 8,249,719 outstanding shares of our preferred stock into an aggregate of 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock upon the closing of this offering. The Series A, Series B, and Series C shareholders have consented to the conversion of the preferred shares into common shares following an IPO raising gross proceeds of at least \$8.0 million in the aggregate at a price of at least \$4.00 per share of Common Stock offered. The Company does not intend to proceed with the offering unless the preferred stock is converted into Common Stock upon completion of the offering;
 - 43,644 additional shares of Series C Preferred Stock that are issued as a result of the proposed offering price of shares of Common Stock being offered hereby being below the \$5.75 issuance price of the Series C Preferred Stock. These shares will be converted into 43,644 shares of our Common Stock upon the closing of this offering;
 - the conversion of a convertible note into an aggregate of 649,689 shares of our Common Stock upon the closing of this offering, which is based on unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest as of June 30, 2022 at a conversion price of \$3.15 per share; and
 - the filing and effectiveness of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, which will occur immediately prior to the consummation of this offering; and
- and on a pro forma as adjusted basis, giving effect to our issuance and sale of shares of Common Stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, and the application of the proceeds as described under the section entitled “Use of Proceeds”.

This table should be read in conjunction with the other information contained in this prospectus, including “Use of Proceeds,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	At June 30, 2022		
	ACTUAL	PRO FORMA	PRO FORMA AS ADJUSTED
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,722	\$ 10,376
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.0001, 5,000,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	10,000	—	—
Stockholders’ equity (Deficit)			
Series B convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.0001, 1,449,113 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	—	—	—
Series C convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.0001, 1,800,606 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted.	—	—	—
Common Stock, par value \$0.0001, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 6,820,211 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 135,000,000 shares authorized, 15,763,263 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma; 135,000,000 shares authorized, 17,985,486 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted.	1	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	22,887	34,933	43,587
Accumulated deficit	(35,368)	(35,368)	(35,368)
Total stockholders’ equity (deficit)	(12,480)	(433)	8,221
Total capitalization	\$ (2,480)	\$ (433)	\$ 8,221

[Table of Contents](#)

The information set forth in the table excludes:

- 1,822,500 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2022 under our 2013 Stock and Option Plan, or the 2013 Plan, at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.28 per share; of these, 1,173,500 were exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.52 per share;
- 2,677,500 shares of our Common Stock were reserved for future issuance under the 2013 Plan; however, these shares are no longer available for issuance since the 2021 Plan became effective;
- 646,500 shares of our Common Stock reserved and available for future issuance upon exercise of the Company's outstanding warrants, as of June 30, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.00 per share; of these 588,100 were exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.75 per share;
- 155,555 shares of Common Stock underlying the Underwriter Warrants; and
- 3,000,000 shares of our Common Stock that became available for future issuance under the 2021 Plan, which became effective November 12, 2021.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this prospectus assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares and no exercise of any other options or warrants.

DILUTION

If you invest in our Common Stock in this offering, your ownership interest will be diluted immediately to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our Common Stock and the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our Common Stock after this offering.

Our historical net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2022 was (\$12.5 million), or (\$1.83) per share of our Common Stock. Our historical net tangible book value (deficit) is the amount of our total tangible assets less our total liabilities and preferred stock, which is not included within our stockholders' (deficit) equity. Historical net tangible book value per share represents historical net tangible book value (deficit) divided by the 6,820,211 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of June 30, 2022. This calculation of historical net tangible book value (deficit) includes \$2.0 million in convertible notes and \$10.0 million in Series A preferred stock, both of which convert into Common Stock following an initial public offering (IPO) with gross proceeds of at least \$8.0 million. The Series A, Series B, and Series C shareholders have consented to convert their preferred shares into common shares following an IPO with gross proceeds of at least \$8.0 million in the aggregate and a price of at least \$4.00 per share of Common Stock offered. The Company does not intend to proceed with the offering unless the preferred stock is converted into Common Stock upon completion of the offering.

The pro forma data in the table below is derived from our balance sheet as of June 30, 2022 and is presented on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the conversion of our preferred stock into 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock, the issuance and conversion to shares of Common Stock of 43,644 additional shares of Series C Preferred Stock as a result of the proposed offering price of shares of Common Stock being offered hereby being below the \$5.75 issuance price of Series C Preferred Stock and the issuance of 649,689 shares of our Common Stock upon the conversion of a convertible note and accrued interest as of June 30, 2022 at a conversion price of \$3.15 per share, each of which is expected to occur at the closing of this offering. Our pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) as of June 30, 2022 was \$(0.4) million, or \$(0.03) per share of our Common Stock. Our pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) is the amount of our total tangible assets less our total liabilities. Pro forma net tangible book value per share represents pro forma net tangible book value (deficit) divided by the 15,763,263 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of June 30, 2022 after giving effect to these pro forma adjustments.

After giving effect to the receipt of the estimated net proceeds from our sale of Common Stock in this offering, assuming an initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share (the mid-point of the offering range shown on the cover of this prospectus), after deducting the underwriting discount and other estimated offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2022 would have been approximately \$8.2 million, or \$0.46 per share. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share of \$0.49 to existing stockholders and immediate dilution to new investors in this offering of \$4.04 per share. The following table illustrates this dilution per share. Dilution represents the difference between the amount per share paid by investors in this offering and the pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value per share of our Common Stock immediately after this offering.

Assumed initial public offering price per share	\$	4.50
Historical net tangible book value (deficit) per share as of June 30, 2022	\$	(1.83)
Increase per share attributable to the pro forma adjustment described above		1.80
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of June 30, 2022		(0.03)
Increase in net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors in this offering		0.49
Pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering		0.46
Dilution per share to new investors	\$	4.04

If the underwriters fully exercise their option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock, pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value after this offering would increase by approximately \$0.08 per share, and there would be an immediate dilution of approximately \$3.98 per share to new investors based on the assumed initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share, and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If any shares are issued upon exercise of outstanding options or warrants, you will experience further dilution.

The dilution information discussed above is illustrative only and will change based on the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing. A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$4.50 per share of Common Stock, would decrease (increase) our pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value after giving effect to the offering by \$2.067 million, assuming no change to the number of shares of our Common Stock offered by us as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us.

Each increase of 200,000 in the number of shares offered by us would increase our pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value by \$0.8 million, increase the pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering by \$0.05 and decrease the dilution per share to new investors by \$0.05, assuming the assumed public offering

[Table of Contents](#)

price remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us. Each decrease of 200,000 in the number of shares offered by us would decrease our pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value by \$0.8 million, decrease the pro forma as-adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering by \$0.05 and increase the dilution per share to new investors by \$0.05, assuming the assumed public offering price remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated expenses payable by us.

The following table presents, on a pro forma as-adjusted basis, as described above, the differences between the existing stockholders on a pro forma basis and the purchasers of shares of Common Stock in this offering with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock purchased from us, the total consideration paid, and the average price paid per share at an assumed public offering price of \$4.50 per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus):

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Existing stockholders	15,763,263	87.6%	\$ 32,166,448	76.3%	\$ 2.04
New investors	2,222,223	12.4%	10,000,004	23.7%	4.50
Total	17,985,486	100.0%	42,166,452	100.0%	2.34

* Certain of our existing stockholders have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of up to \$5,000,000 of shares of Common Stock in this offering at the initial public offering price and on the same terms as other purchasers in this offering. The presentation in this table regarding ownership by existing stockholders does not give effect to any purchases in this offering by such stockholders.

The table above assumes no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares in this offering. If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full with respect to the Common Stock, the number of shares of our Common Stock held by existing stockholders would be reduced to 86.0% of the total number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding after this offering, and the number of shares of Common Stock held by new investors participating in this offering would be increased to 14.0% of the total number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding after this offering.

The number of shares of our Common Stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on 15,770,035 shares of Common Stock, which includes 6,820,211 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of November 2, 2022, plus 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock issued upon the conversion of our preferred stock, plus 43,893 additional shares of Series C Preferred Stock issued and converted into common stock as a result of the proposed offering price of shares of Common Stock being offered hereby being below the \$5.75 issuance price of Series C Preferred Stock and 656,212 shares of our Common Stock that would be issued on the convertible note and accrued interest as of November 2, 2022 at a conversion price of \$3.15 per share and excludes:

- 1,702,500 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of November 2, 2022 under the 2013 Plan at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.18 per share. Of these, 1,336,250 are exercisable at November 2, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.77 per share;
- 2,797,500 shares of our Common Stock were reserved for future issuance under the 2013 Plan; however, these shares are no longer available for issuance since the 2021 Plan became effective;
- 646,500 shares of our Common Stock reserved and available for future issuance upon exercise of the outstanding warrants, as of November 2, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$3.00 per share. Of these, 619,750 are exercisable at November 2, 2022 at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.90 per share;
- 155,555 shares of Common Stock underlying the Underwriter Warrants; and
- 3,000,000 shares of our Common Stock that became available for future issuance under the 2021 Plan, effective November 12, 2021.

Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this prospectus assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares and no exercise of any other options or warrants.

To the extent that outstanding options are exercised or shares are issued under our 2021 Plan, you will experience further dilution. In addition, we may choose to raise additional capital due to market conditions or strategic considerations, even if we believe that we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities may result in further dilution to our stockholders.

The conversion of the 8,249,719 shares of preferred stock and the conversion of the convertible note into 656,212 shares is contingent upon this IPO being at least \$8.0 million in aggregate and at least \$4.00 per share of common stock offered. The Company does not intend to proceed with the offering unless the preferred stock and convertible note is converted into Common Stock upon completion of this offering.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our financial statements and related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risk, uncertainties and assumptions. See the section entitled "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this prospectus. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those discussed in "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to the "Company", "we", "us" and "our" refer to Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

Overview

We are a clinical-stage biotechnology company whose treatment approach addresses both the regional and systemic nature of a patient's cancer. We are currently conducting Phase 2 clinical trials with one study using our lead product candidate in late-stage disease and another study in early stage breast cancer. Our first clinical trial has dosed 110 patients through August 24, 2022. This clinical trial uses our lead product candidate INT2306 alone; in combination with Merck's Keytruda (pembrolizumab) for patients with advanced solid malignancies including pancreatic, bile duct, squamous cell, and non-MSI high colon cancers; and in combination study with Bristol Myers Squibb's Yervoy (ipilimumab) for patients with breast cancer, liver cancer, and advanced sarcoma.

Our second clinical trial (the INVINCIBLE Study or IT02) is testing INT230-6 in early stage breast cancer for patients not suitable for presurgical chemotherapy. The study enrolled 91 subjects; enrollment is now complete. This clinical trial is a Phase 2 randomized, window of opportunity for patients who are ineligible or chose not to have presurgical chemotherapy. The primary endpoint is to understand whether INT230-6 can reduce the patient's cancer by measuring the proportion of patients who achieve a complete cell cycle arrest compared to no treatment (the current standard of care) or a saline injection. Reduction of cancer is defined as a lowering of the proportion of cells staining positive for Ki67, a widely used marker of cancer cell proliferation. Another endpoint will be to understand the percentage of necrosis that can be achieved in tumors ranging from 1.5 to 5 cm in longest diameter following treatment with one dose of INT230-6, which set by the tumor's diameter.

Since our inception in 2012, our operations have included business planning, hiring personnel, raising capital, building our intellectual property portfolio, and performing both research and development on our product candidates. We currently have incurred net losses since inception and expect to incur net losses in the future as we continue our research and development activities. To date, we have funded our operations primarily through approximately \$32.1 million of sales of our common, preferred stock and convertible notes. As of June 30, 2022, we have approximately \$1.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. Since our inception we have incurred significant operating losses. We incurred net losses of \$7.9 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and net losses of \$4.3 million and \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021, June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$35.4million, \$31.1 million, \$26.5 million and \$23.2 million, respectively. We expect to incur significant expenses and operating losses for the next several years. See "Funding Requirements" below.

We expect our expenses to increase as we continue to:

- Initiate Phase 3 programs in sarcoma and/or breast cancer;
- Complete our current Phase 2 programs;
- Advance our preclinical research and bring new product into clinical development;
- Incur manufacturing costs for additional GMP batches of our product candidates and enhancer molecules;
- Seek regulatory approvals for any of our product candidates that successfully complete clinical trials;
- Hire additional personnel;
- Expand our operational, financial, and management systems;

Table of Contents

- Invest in measures to protect our existing and new intellectual property;
- Establish a sales, marketing, medical affairs, and distribution infrastructure to commercialize any product candidates for which we may obtain marketing approval and intend to commercialize; and
- Operate as a public company.

Due to numerous risks and uncertainties associated with biopharmaceutical product development and the economic and developmental uncertainty arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, we may be unable to accurately predict the timing or magnitude of all expenses. Our ability to ultimately generate revenue to achieve profitability will depend heavily on the development, approval, and subsequent commercialization of our product candidates. If we fail to become profitable or are unable to sustain profitability on a continuing basis, then we may be unable to continue our operations at planned levels and be forced to reduce or terminate our operations.

As a result, we will need substantial additional funding to support our continuing operations and pursue our growth strategy. Until such time as we can generate significant revenue from product sales, if ever, we expect to finance our operations through the sale of equity, debt financing, or other capital sources, which may include collaborations with other companies or other strategic transactions. We may not be able to raise additional funds or enter into such other agreements or arrangements when needed on favorable terms, or at all. If we fail to raise capital or enter into such agreements as and when needed, we would have to significantly delay, reduce, or eliminate the development and commercialization of one or more of our product candidates.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

To date, we have not generated any revenue from product sales and we do not expect any revenue from the sale of product in the foreseeable future. If our development efforts for any of our product candidates are successful and result in regulatory approval, then we may generate revenue in the future from product sales. We cannot predict if, when, or to what extent we will generate revenue from the commercialization and sale of any of our product candidates. We may never succeed in obtaining regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

Research and Development Costs

Salaries and Payroll Taxes

Salaries and payroll taxes include Company employees involved in our pre-clinical research and clinical trials. This includes medical officers, project management, manufacturing staff and research scientists. The payroll taxes include all government required payments such as social security and unemployment taxes.

Fringe Benefits

We offer a partially funded health insurance and dental insurance plan. We maintain a defined contribution plan for all employees age 21 and older who have completed one year of service. This 401K plan makes a matching contribution equal to 100% of an employee's contribution, up to 3% of an employee's eligible earnings.

Research Costs

Research costs include:

- Pre-clinical research
- Manufacture of new enhancer compounds,
- Manufacture and labelling of GMP product candidate
- Product candidate stability testing of GMP batches
- Costs due to clinical trial sites for patient care
- Other clinical trial costs such as shipping, storage, and analytical testing

[Table of Contents](#)

Scientific Consulting

Scientific consulting are costs related to non-employees involved in research. This category includes: statistical analysis, clinical trial operations, development of product manufacturing techniques, and internet research related to oncology and chemistry issues that may impact our preclinical or clinical research.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is the expense related to stock options granted to our employees and warrants granted to our independent consultants who work in the research aspects.

General and Administrative Costs

Salaries and Payroll Taxes

Salaries and payroll taxes includes Company employees who are involved in fund raising, management, and our financial administration. The payroll taxes include all government required payments such as social security and unemployment taxes.

Fringe Benefits

We offer a partially funded health insurance and dental insurance plan. We maintain a defined contribution plan for all employees age 21 and older who have completed one year of service. This 401K plan makes a matching contribution equal to 100% of an employee's contribution, up to 3% of an employee's eligible earnings.

Legal

Legal costs relate primarily to our corporate administration. All legal costs relate to expenses for our outside corporate law firm.

Patent and Trademark

Patent and Trademark are the legal costs and filing costs to establish and maintain patents in 37 countries.

Insurance

Insurance includes: directors and officers insurance, workers compensation insurance, product liability insurance, business insurance, employee and cyber liability insurance.

Facilities and Rent

Facilities and rent is the cost of maintaining our office facility in Westport, Connecticut.

Investor Relations

Investor relations are costs paid to outside consultants to develop the materials to present to prospective investors, and to arrange meetings with potential investors.

Accounting Services

Accounting services include the cost of our independent auditors for our annual audit, quarterly reviews, and services related to the filing of our registration statement on Form S-1. This category also includes costs related to the preparation of income tax returns, and the cost of maintain our accounting system.

Other

Other general and administrative costs include such items as office supplies, computer related costs, bank fees, public relations costs, recruiting costs and conferences.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is the expense related to stock options granted to our employees and warrants granted to our independent consultants who work in the general and administrative aspects.

Other income

We earned interest income on our cash balances. All investments are in U.S. Treasury bills and bank certificates of deposit.

We received a refundable Connecticut Research and Development tax credit and a Federal Research and Development tax credit that is recoverable through a refund of Social Security taxes paid by us.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	Increase (Decrease)	2022	2021	
Operating expenses:						
Research and development costs	\$ 5,857	\$ 5,050	\$ 807	\$ 3,080	\$ 2,921	\$ 159
General and administrative costs	2,157	1,173	984	1,258	545	713
Total operating costs	8,014	6,223	1,791	4,338	3,466	872
Loss from operations	(8,014)	(6,223)	(1,791)	(4,338)	(3,466)	(872)
Other income	118	193	(75)	41	96	(55)
Net loss	\$ (7,896)	\$ (6,030)	\$ (1,866)	\$ (4,297)	\$ (3,370)	\$ (927)
Loss per share, basic and diluted common	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.88)		\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.49)	
Weighted average number of common stock, basic and diluted	6,820,211	6,819,026		6,820,211	6,820,211	

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	Increase (Decrease)	2022	2021	
Research and development costs by project:						
Drug manufacturing and testing	\$ 106	\$ 170	\$ (64)	\$ 164	\$ 12	\$ 152
Preclinical research	214	281	(67)	88	67	21
Study IT-01	4,012	4,594	(582)	1,587	2,028	(441)
Study IT-02	892	—	892	825	543	282
Study IT-03	633	5	628	416	271	145
	\$ 5,857	\$ 5,050	\$ 807	\$ 3,080	\$ 2,921	\$ 159
Research and development costs by expense type:						
Salaries and payroll taxes	\$ 1,507	\$ 1,101	\$ 406	\$ 668	\$ 719	\$ (51)
Benefits	239	212	27	105	123	(18)
Stock based compensation	464	439	25	314	175	139
Clinical trial site costs	1,607	1,119	488	615	874	(259)
Other costs from subcontractors and suppliers	2,040	2,179	(139)	1,378	1,030	348
	\$ 5,857	\$ 5,050	\$ 807	\$ 3,080	\$ 2,921	\$ 159

	Year Ended December 31,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2021	2020	Increase/ Decrease	2022	2021	Increase/ Decrease
General and administrative costs:						
Salaries and payroll taxes	\$ 270	\$ 234	\$ 36	\$ 157	\$ 118	\$ 39
Fringe benefits	19	18	1	11	9	2
Legal	520	74	446	259	9	250
Patent and trademark	62	167	(105)	25	39	(14)
Insurance	71	59	12	41	40	1
Facilities and rent	153	104	49	72	77	(5)
Investor relations	238	133	105	100	125	(25)
Accounting services	232	33	199	176	27	149
Consulting services	54	33	21	121	10	111
Other	282	202	80	109	61	48
Stock-based compensation	256	116	140	187	30	157
	<u>\$ 2,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,173</u>	<u>\$ 984</u>	<u>\$ 1,258</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 713</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2021 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2020

Research and Development expenses increased by 16.0%. Salaries and wages were higher in 2021 primarily because we hired our Senior Vice President of Clinical Development in October 2020. Research costs increased because our IT-02 study was conceived and implemented in 2020, including patient enrollment. Our IT-03 Phase 3 study began to be designed in late 2020 and continued forward in 2021. Our IT01 study continued to generate data, but with enrollment restricted by COVID restrictions at our clinical trial sites.

General and Administrative expenses increased from approximately \$1.2 million to approximately \$2.2 million primarily due to our preparation for an IPO. The increase in General and Administrative Legal and Accounting services in particular, increased due to the preparation for an IPO. Other cost includes Nasdaq fees and printing costs related to our registration statements.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

Research and Development expense increased by 5.5%. Study IT-01 costs decreased by 22% as enrollment in this multi-year study was concluded in the second quarter of 2022. This decrease in IT01 was offset by increases in the other studies.

General and Administrative expenses increased from approximately \$0.5 million to \$1.3 million primarily due legal and accounting expenses incurred related to Company's proposed IPO. The increase in consulting services mostly relates to the Chief Financial Officer position which began in August 2021.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our financial statements have been prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred losses from operations and negative cash flows that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Since our inception, we have not generated any revenue from product sales and have incurred significant operating losses. We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and operating losses for the foreseeable future as we advance the clinical development of our product candidates. We expect that our research and development and general and administrative costs will continue to increase significantly, including in connection with conducting clinical trials for our product candidates, developing our manufacturing capabilities and building and qualifying our manufacturing facility to support clinical trials and commercialization and providing general and administrative support for our operations, including the cost associated with operating as a public company. As a result, we will need additional capital to fund our operations, which we may obtain from additional equity or debt financings, collaborations, licensing arrangements or other sources.

[Table of Contents](#)

We do not currently have any approved products and have never generated any revenue from product sales. We have financed our operations primarily through an initial investment from our founder and the issuance and sale of convertible debt notes, Common Stock and our convertible preferred stock to outside investors in private equity financings. From our inception through June 30, 2022, we raised an aggregate of approximately \$32.1 million of gross proceeds from such transactions. As of June 30, 2022, our cash and cash equivalents were \$1.7 million.

The following table summarizes the net cash provided by (used for) operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2022	2021
Net cash (used in) operating activities	\$ (6,827)	\$ (5,370)	\$ (2,817)	\$ (2,460)
Net cash provided by investing activities	—	4,564	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,050	6,293	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (4,777)	\$ 5,487	\$ (2,817)	\$ (2,460)

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$6,826,863, primarily consisting of a net loss of \$7,895,600 as we incurred expenses associated with our clinical programs. In addition, we had non-cash charges of \$719,822 for stock-based compensation of options and warrants granted to employees and consultants. Net cash used in operating activities as also impacted by expenses related to our preparation for an IPO.

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$5,370,192, primarily consisting of a net loss of \$6,030,480 as we incurred expenses associated with our clinical programs. In addition, we had non-cash charges of \$555,488 for stock-based compensation of options and warrants granted to employees and consultants. Net cash used in operating activities was also impacted by the increase in accrued patient care costs as enrollment expanded.

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$2,816,990 and \$2,459,820, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the net loss of \$4,296,689 was offset primarily by \$500,622 in the non-cash charge for stock-based compensation expense and a \$914,330 increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the net loss of \$3,369,810 was offset primarily by the \$205,598 in the non-cash charge for stock-based compensation expense and a \$717,595 increase in accrued expenses.

Investing Activities

There was no cash provided by investing activities in 2021 or the first six months of 2022 and 2021 since all funds were in cash accounts, not investments.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$4,564,813, which was attributable to maturities of short term investments exceeding the purchase of short term investments.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$2,000,000 from the issuance of a convertible note plus \$50,000 payment of the receivable related to a prior year Common Stock purchase.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$6,292,633 consisting primarily from the sale of Series C preferred stock.

There were no financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC rules.

Seasonality

Our business experiences limited seasonality.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Contingencies

The following table provides our significant commitments and contractual obligations as of June 30, 2022:

(\$ in thousands)	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Office Lease	\$ 241,958	\$ 193,357	\$ 48,601	\$ —	\$ —

JOBS Act Accounting Election

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act. Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards issued subsequent to the enactment of the JOBS Act until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, will be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, if, as an “emerging growth company”, we choose to rely on such exemptions we may not be required to, among other things, (i) provide an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404, (ii) provide all of the compensation disclosure that may be required of non-emerging growth public companies under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, (iii) comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the PCAOB regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis), and (iv) disclose certain executive compensation related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the CEO’s compensation to median employee compensation. These exemptions will apply for a period of five years following the completion of our initial public offering or until we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” whichever is earlier.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The preparation of our financial statements and related disclosures requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, costs and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in our financial statements. These items are monitored and analyzed by us for changes in facts and circumstances, and material changes in these estimates could occur in the future. We base our estimates on historical experience, known trends and events, and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may materially differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we believe that the following accounting policies are those most significant to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Accrued Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. We record the estimated patient care costs as services are provided but not yet invoiced and include these costs in the accrued expenses in the balance sheet and within research other expense in the statement of operations.

Equity-Based Compensation

We recognize compensation costs related to stock option grants to employees and board members and warrant grants to nonemployees based on the estimated fair value of the awards on the date of grant. We estimate the grant date fair value and the resulting stock-based compensation expense using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The grant date fair value of the stock-based awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods, which are generally the vesting period of the respective awards. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

We historically have been a private company and lack company-specific historical and implied volatility information for our shares. Therefore, we estimate our expected share price volatility based on the historical volatility of publicly traded peer companies and expect to continue to do so until such time as we have adequate historical data regarding the volatility of our own traded share price.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include interest rate sensitivities. Our interest-earning assets consist of cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities such as US Treasury bills, which are denominated in U.S. dollars. We had cash, cash equivalents of \$1,722,239, or 76% of our total assets, as of June 30, 2022. Interest, dividend, and investment income earned on these assets was \$856 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and \$2,609 for the year ended December 31, 2021. Our interest income is sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates, primarily U.S. interest rates. Such interest-earning instruments carry a degree of interest rate risk; however, a change by 10% in interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations during the six months ended June 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021.

We are not currently exposed to significant market risk related to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Inflation generally affects us by increasing our costs. We do not believe that inflation had a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations during the six months ended June 30, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021.

Controls and Procedures

Historically, as a privately held company, we have maintained internal controls over financial reporting but we have a material weakness due to a lack of segregation of duties since we have a limited administrative staff. However, these internal controls have not been subject to the testing required under the standards of publicly traded companies by Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley. We are not currently required to comply with SEC rules that implement Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and are therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. However, at such time as Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is applicable to us, we will be required to evaluate our internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, recognizes that any set of controls and procedures, no matter how well-designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, with us have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of controls. For these reasons, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. This lack of segregation of duties from a limited number of administrative employees is a material weakness in internal controls. In August 2021, the Company established a Chief Financial Officer position in order to add an additional layer of oversight on the financial reporting process and to reduce this material weakness.

BUSINESS

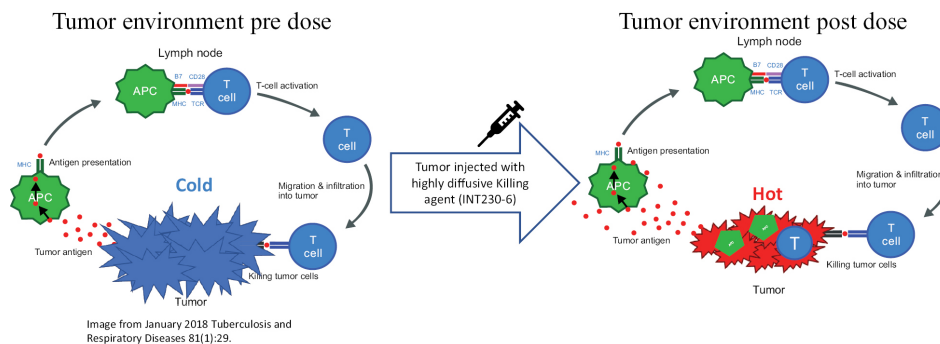
BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. is a clinical stage biotechnology company passionately committed to applying scientific leadership in the field of localized cancer reduction leading to anti-cancer immune activation. Our new approach involves the direct injection into tumors of a unique product created from our DfuseRxSM discovery platform. Our technology and products are distinct from all other cancer treatments — essentially a new weapon in the war on cancer.

Intratumoral (IT) treatment approaches are not new; however, current and past IT methods fail to address the key fact that a tumor's lipophilic, high fat and pressurized microenvironment does not effectively absorb water-based products. Prior and current IT treatments formulated their product candidates as aqueous products (regardless of the mechanism or approach), current competitor IT efforts attempt to stimulate an inflammatory response or to attract immune cells into a hostile live tumor. However, the fundamental challenge of IT treatment is drug delivery.

Accordingly, there remains a continued unmet need for the development of direct IT therapies for solid tumors that provide high local killing efficacy coupled with nontoxic systemic anti-cancer effects. We believe we have created such a product candidate — one with the necessary physical and chemical properties to overcome the local delivery challenge. Our data also shows the mechanism of tumor killing achieved by our drug candidate also leads to systemic immune activation in certain cancers. The tumor is unfavorable to treatments for systemic products especially in metastatic disease. Systemic chemotherapy delivers low cytotoxic agent concentrations and drugs do not reach hypoxic areas. Immunotherapy is hindered by the tumor's ability to exclude immune cells. Cytokines produced by live cancer cells prevent Antigen Presenting Cell (APC) recognition. However, using our delivery science following direct injection the tumor is saturated with killing agents — the cancer cells die — including cells in areas away from blood vessels (hypoxic zones). The cell membranes remain intact, quality antigen is released, and the tumor is now favorable to entry by APCs and T-cells. This process is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 Mechanism of tumor killing and immune activation



*Tumors have poor vascularization and can prevent immune cells from entering. Following injection of our highly diffusive and cell penetrating product candidate, the tumor's cancer cells die but their membranes remain intact. Antigen is created and APCs as well as T-cells can infiltrate the tumor (image from January 2018 *Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases* 81(1):29.*

Our platform creates patented anti-cancer product candidates comprising active anti-cancer agents and amphiphilic molecules. Amphiphilic means multi-loving, and these molecules have two distinct structural components: one part of the molecule is soluble in water and the other is soluble in fat or oils. Certain amphiphilic compounds when mixed with medicinal agents allow those compounds to also become soluble in both fat and water.

Our lead product candidate, INT230-6, consists of two proven anti-cancer cytotoxic agents, cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate, mixed in water with the amphiphilic molecule 8-((2-hydroxybenzoyl)amino)octanoate (referred to as SHAO). The product is packaged in a single vial. The anti-cancer agents, cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate, used in our product candidate are both generic versions of the compounds. These agents are available to purchase in bulk supply

[Table of Contents](#)

commercially. The United States Food & Drug Administration (the “FDA”) previously approved both drugs as intravenous agents for several types of cancers. Cisplatin was first approved in 1978 for testicular cancer. Per the product labeling, cisplatin’s approved indications include treatment of testicular, ovarian and bladder cancer. The drug is also used widely in several other cancers including pancreatic and bile duct cancer. Vinblastine sulfate was approved in 1965. Per the product labeling, vinblastine sulfate’s approved indications include treatment of generalized Hodgkin’s disease, lymphocytic lymphoma, advanced carcinoma of the testis, and Kaposi’s sarcoma. The drug is also used in breast and lung cancer. In 2017, we initiated a Phase 1/2 dose escalation study with INT230-6 in the United States under an investigational new drug application (“IND”) authorized by the FDA and in Canada following receipt of a no objection letter from Health Canada. The study, IT-01, is exploring the safety and efficacy of INT230-6 in patients with refractory or metastatic cancers. We completed the Phase 1 dose escalation portion of this study and completed enrollment of the phase 2 portion in June 2022. We are currently finishing the close-out and data analysis of the trial, which consists of several different cohorts. One arm of the trial tests our drug candidate in a variety of cancers. Another arm of the trial combined our product candidate with Merck’s Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) in 4 cancer types and final cohort tested our drug candidate with Bristol-Myers Squibb’s drug Yervoy® (ipilimumab) in 3 cancer types. We are also evaluating INT230-6 in another Phase 2 study (the INVINCIBLE study) in Canada as a treatment for early-stage breast cancer prior to surgery. A Phase 3 study in sarcoma (INVINCIBLE 3) is in process of initiating and a follow-on phase 2/3 registration studies in early stage breast cancer is also being planned.

We believe that our drug candidate has achieved clinical proof-of-concept (POC). This means that there is sufficient availability of human clinical data confirming that the concept of a direct intratumoral injection in certain tumor types is feasible and that further investigation is reasonably likely to lead to drug approval and commercialization. We believe clinical POC has been achieved based on the broad range of data that we have generated from our preclinical experiments and clinical trials. Data shows that INT230-6 disperses widely throughout injected tumors, is absorbed well, penetrates and delivers the potent agents into tumor cells to kill them and activates a systemic immune response to fight the cancer. Our treatment approach utilizes intratumoral administration of INT230-6 to selectively induce tumor cell death and elicit an innate and adaptive anti-tumor immune response. Following injection of our product candidate, the tumors become highly necrotic, meaning that cancer cells die. After injection of INT230-6, tumors also become more amenable to immune cell infiltration. The tumor-killing process creates antigens, which are substances from the patient’s tumor that improve the recognition of the cancer by immune cells. While our product candidate is administered directly into the tumor, we have also observed in our preclinical studies and in our clinical trials that injections of INT230-6 can lead to a systemic immune response that attacks distal, uninjected tumors, a result known as an “abscopal” effect. Data generated in our trials show that our patented and patent pending drugs can extend life with less toxicity than is observed when these drugs are used by their normal route of administration, intravenously (IV).

Between the metastatic study IT-01 and the INVINCIBLE study we have enrolled over 200 patients as of August 24, 2022.

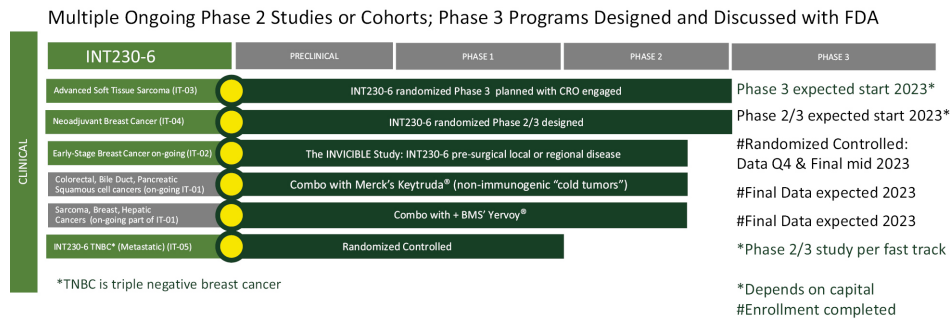
Our Pipeline

Our pipeline shown below is focused on realizing the full potential of INT2306 in metastatic and local disease settings to help cancer patients with major unmet medical need. Together with our collaboration partners Merck and Bristol-Myers Squibb, we are exploring the use of our product candidate across multiple cancer types (including those types that do not normally respond to immunotherapy) and “hot” tumors (cancer types that are more likely to respond to immunotherapy). Within study IT-01 we are testing INT230-6 with Keytruda as treatment for pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, bile duct cancer and squamous cell cancer. Also, within IT -01 we are testing INT230-6 in combination with Yervoy for the treatment of sarcoma, breast cancer and liver cancer. In the Phase 2 randomized INVINCIBLE study, a collaboration with the Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, INT230-6 alone is also being used as treatment in early-stage breast cancer.

Based on survival data generated to date in sarcoma subjects, we have also designed a Phase 3 program to test our drug candidate in soft tissue sarcoma and are designing phase 2/3 registration studies in early-stage breast cancer. Further, in 2018, we received Fast Track Designation by the FDA to use INT230 -6 in metastatic triple negative breast cancer for patients whose cancer has progressed following one or two prior drug treatments. The FDA has reviewed our Phase 2/3 development plan for the sarcoma indication. We plan to use the proceeds from this offering to initiate our Phase 2/3 and 3 programs.

We also continue to research and test new formulations for improved immune activating properties. Preclinical testing is in process, and we conducted a number of animal experiments and identified promising product candidates such as INT33X.

Figure 2 Pipeline



In addition, we plan to continue to research and test new product candidates with improved immune activating properties. Through research studies conducted in animals, we have identified a promising product candidate currently designated as INT33X. We believe that the INT33X product candidate development program will most likely lead to the creation of new patents and other intellectual property. As disclosed in the Use of Proceeds section of this prospectus, we anticipate spending a portion of the proceeds that we receive from this offering to conduct preclinical experiment work and fund the drafting of the new patents related to INT33X. As part of our development program for INT33X, we will first conclude our on-going research studies in mice, after which we will finalize the exact product candidate composition before proceeding with clinical development. We expect that we will be able to complete the discover portion of this work in 2022.

Our Strengths

- Experienced Oncology Pharmaceutical Development Management Team.** Our CEO, Lewis H. Bender, has over 29 years of experience in the development of drugs using novel delivery technologies. While at Emisphere (a company purchased for \$1.8 billion by Novo Nordisk in 2020), where he held many positions including CEO, Mr. Bender developed expertise in cGMP manufacturing, preclinical and clinical testing, biotech financing, quality assurance and drug development. He has taken products from research to Phase 3 testing and helped to create the commercial drug semaglutide branded as Rybelsus for type 2 diabetes that uses amphiphilic molecules to enhance diffusion of peptides across the gut. Mr. Bender also worked in manufacturing at Roche. Our Chief Medical Officer, Ian B. Walters, MD, has more than 20 years of clinical development experience and helped to test over 30 clinical compounds helped five products gain FDA approval including the multi-billion dollar drugs Opdivo® and Yervoy® (trademarks of Bristol-Myers Squibb). He is a clinical and translational scientist with research experience at the Rockefeller University, Bristol-Myers Squibb and Millennium. Our Chief Financial Officer, James M. Ahlers, has over 25 years working building life science businesses. He has been CFO of Intarcia Pharmaceuticals and has raised capital through equity, debt and complex structured instruments, including initial public offerings. Our Executive Responsible for Clinical Development, Brian Schwartz MD, has significant experience in drug development in both the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. Dr. Schwartz most recently served as Chief Medical Officer and head of Research and Development of ArQule, Inc. where he served as a key member of the management team and spearheaded a number of preclinical and clinical drug development programs in oncology and rare diseases. Dr. Schwartz received his medical degree from the University of Pretoria, South Africa, practiced medicine, and worked at the University of Toronto prior to his career in the biopharmaceutical industry. Dr Schwartz currently serves as a board member a number of biotech companies. Our Vice President of Project Management, Steve Innaimo, has over 20 years of experience from Bristol Myers Squibb, with expertise in all aspects of logistics and project management software. Our Principal Accounting Officer and Controller, John Wesolowski CPA has experience in public accounting at KPMG, with over 30 years of private and public controller experience including 18 years in the controller office at Yale University.
- Proprietary Drug Discovery platform, DfuseRxSM with Product Patent Protection in 38 Countries.** Since our inception, we have conducted research using our discovery platform. Our technology platform allows us to identify novel product formulations and test the products' activity in animal or test tube models of cancer. Using our platform technology, we have evaluated several formulations comprising various

amphiphilic molecules that act as cancer cell penetration enhancers. We have tested formulations using our technology with many potent, anti-cancer drugs (with different mechanisms of action) in various combinations under several conditions to discover our lead product candidate. Our product candidates have a robust intellectual property position with 15 issued patents (3 issued in the US) and the ability to enforce our claims in 38 countries including the U.S. and all external major pharmaceutical markets. Four foreign patent applications are pending.

- ***Partnerships with World Leading Oncology Research Organizations and Major Pharmaceutical Companies***
 - The National Cancer Institute (NCI) Research Agreement. In May 2014, we were awarded a Collaboration Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) by the National Institute of Health's National Cancer Institute. The CRADA was with the Vaccine Branch under the leadership of Dr. Jay Berzofsky. The research sought to understand the mechanism of action of INT230-6 and test the drug in several models in the NCI's laboratories. The program resulted in a peer-reviewed publication titled *Intratumorally delivered formulation, INT230-6, containing potent anti-cancer agents induces protective T-cell immunity and memory*, which appeared in the journal *OncoImmunology* 2019 Vol 8 No 10; 15 and that was jointly authored by us and the NCI. The data for the paper was generated entirely by the NCI in their laboratories and reported the critical role of T-cells in promoting complete tumor regression using our drug candidate and that INT230-6 was synergistic with anti-PD-1 (programmed death receptor 1) and anti-Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 4 (CTLA-4) antibodies.
 - Merck Partnership. In June 2019, we entered into an agreement with Merck to evaluate the combination of INT230-6 and KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), Merck's anti-PD-1 therapy, in patients with advanced solid malignancies, including pancreatic, bile duct, squamous cell and non-MSI high colon cancers. We dosed our first patient in this combination study in October 2019 and, through June 30, 2022, 30 patients in total have been dosed. After nearly two years of dosing a combination of Keytruda and INT230-6 we see comparable safety to INT230-6 monotherapy. In addition, there have been only a few low grade immune-related adverse events reported in the combination.
 - Bristol Myers Squibb Partnership. In April 2020, we entered into a clinical trial collaboration agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our product candidate INT230-6 with BMJ's CTLA-4 immune checkpoint inhibitor Yervoy® (ipilimumab). This combination is being evaluated in patients with breast cancer, liver cancer, and advanced sarcoma. Through June 30, 2022, we have dosed 18 patients in this combination arm. There have been low incidences of immune-related adverse events reported in the combination.
 - Clinical Collaborations with World Leading Academic Hospitals in the US and Canada. To conduct our Phase 1/2 trial we have partnered with experienced clinicians at leading academic institutions in the US and Canada to test the safety and efficacy of our lead product candidate. The hospitals include Johns Hopkins Sydney Kimmel Cancer Center, Temple University's Fox Chase Cancer Center, UMASS Memorial Hospital, The University of Southern California's Norris & HOAG Hospitals, Columbia Presbyterian, the University of Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital and Houston Methodist.
 - The INVINCIBLE study, with Canadian Centers of Cancer Research: the Ottawa Hospital Research Institute and the Ontario Institute of Cancer Research (OICR). In March 2021, we began this Phase 2 Randomized, Window of Opportunity trial evaluating clinical and biological effects of intratumoral INT230-6 against no treatment (the standard of care) in early-stage breast cancer awaiting surgery. The primary endpoint is the proportion of patients who achieve a complete cell cycle arrest, defined as a reduction in the proportion of cells staining positive for Ki67, a widely used marker of cancer cell proliferation.
- ***Clinical Data Demonstrates the Anti-Cancer Activity in Humans in Multiple Cancers of Our Lead Product Candidate.*** INT230-6 has already generated solid evidence of activity as a single agent in clinical studies. Localized and abscopal effects have been observed in several patients. Tumor regressions with killing of the cancer cells is widely observed in injected lesions. Many patients who had exhausted all approved treatments for their type of cancer benefited from our product candidate. Our clinicians have reported tumor stabilization,

tumor shrinkage, long periods without new tumors forming, a size reduction of un-injected tumors and a reduction in disease symptoms. These results are observed in combination with low toxicity over a period of several months and even well after our treatment has completed.

- Increased Survival Observed in Metastatic Disease. Preliminary data presented at the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) 2022 indicates patients receiving INT230-6 appear to live longer compared to historical data for subjects in Phase 1 basket studies as reported in the literature.
- Acceptable Safety Profile of the New Drug/Treatment Approach to Date. As of June 30, 2022, there have been 820 injections of INT230-6 into 238 tumors, including 502 injections into visceral tumors deep in the body. Injection locations include the pancreas, liver, lung, and lymph nodes. No maximum tolerated dose has been reached. In our study IT-01 in metastatic patients most adverse events are minor grade 1 or 2; approximately 9.1% of patients have had a grade 3 event. There was one grade 4 adverse event (<1%) and no grade 5 adverse events up to our recommended maximum doses. We believe the safety profile consists of mainly low grade related adverse events because the drug primarily stays in the tumor and the potent agents do not disperse throughout the body. Measurement of the amount of the drugs seen in the blood (pharmacokinetics or PK) indicates that more than 95% of the drug that is dosed remains in the tumor.
- Fast Track Designation from FDA for INT230-6 in Triple Negative Breast Cancer. On April 17, 2019, we announced that the FDA granted Fast Track Designation to our development program evaluating INT230-6 for the treatment of patients with relapsed or metastatic triple negative breast cancer (mTNBC) who have failed at least two prior lines of therapy. This important regulatory designation is based on the promising data observed to date from use of INT230-6 in our breast cancer research. This Fast-Track Designation (FTD) allows us to work more closely with the FDA to develop our new cancer treatment approach most effectively and efficiently for the indication reviewed by the FDA. The FTD may help us determine other potential indications or uses to pursue for INT230-6 in breast cancer.
- Phase 3 Program Sarcoma Study Designed and Discussed with FDA. Given the positive preliminary data on survival seen in our metastatic study in sarcoma patients, in August 2021 we requested a meeting with the FDA to discuss our Phase 3 program. The FDA granted us a meeting date and we met with FDA on October 14, 2021. We presented our existing sarcoma data and discussed our protocol synopsis. At the conclusion of that meeting, we believe there was alignment with FDA on the Phase 3 patient population, control groups and overall statistical design. We initiated drafting of the Phase 3 protocol based on that meeting. We have contacted contract research organizations to help manage the trial. The Phase 3 trial can only begin after final review and approval of the protocol and other IND documents by FDA. Depending on funding, we anticipate that the study could begin (assuming an acceptable FDA review and no disruptions) in 2023.
- ***A Results-Oriented Organization.*** We are committed to reporting data generated from our clinical trials and presenting such data at medical conferences. Data presentations made in the fourth quarter of 2021 at the annual Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC) in 2021 (one presentation of INT230-6 alone or in combination with Keytruda and one presentation in combination with Yervoy in sarcoma), results in a highly refractory sarcoma patients at the Connective Tissue Oncology Society (CTOS) (selected for oral podium presentation) and results in metastatic breast cancer at the San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium (SABCS). We were selected for three poster and two discussion sessions at ASCO 2022, which was held in June 2022. At ASCO 2022, Dr. Angel Arnaout from the Ottawa Hospital presented our first results from the INVINCIBLE study. Dr. Jacob Thomas from USC presented the latest data from our clinical trial testing INT230-6 alone or the combination of INT230-6 and Keytruda. Finally, Dr. Matthew Ingham presented the latest sarcoma results for our drug alone as well as the combination with Yervoy. We anticipate initiation of our Phase 3 programs as well as the selection of a next generation product candidate in 2023 (pending funding). Clinical manuscripts containing results from our on-going studies are in draft.

- ***A Company Focused on Reaching the Market with its Lead Product Candidate.*** We are focused. To reach the market our product candidate requires a significant amount of work including animal safety studies, toxicology studies, communication with regulatory authorities, manufacturing development, quality testing, assay development, manufacturing scale up, production, and stability testing all of which has been conducted. We are now preparing for the last portion of development — Phase 3 clinical trial testing. We have navigated to this point by being nimble and allocating resources properly with the objective of generating the data necessary to advance our product candidate and technology platform forward under the best circumstances possible.

Our Strategy

We believe our approach may overcome some of the inherent problems of treating cancer with less toxicity. We intend to apply our deep understanding of novel drug delivery to create a range of new direct killing and immune-activating products candidates while focusing on our lead clinical program. If successful, we hope to fundamentally change the way cancer is treated for multiple cancer types in both the metastatic and presurgical disease settings.

We seek to build a company that develops and commercializes a new medicine and treatment methodology. By applying a disciplined focus on product development, we seek to transform the lives of cancer patients and change the very essence of cancer treatment.

Our objective is for patients to overcome their cancer without harm, to live a long life with high quality and to eliminate the fear of disease recurrence. We maintain a culture of high integrity that embraces the patient and their caregivers. A simple strategy: taking care of the patient will benefit all stakeholders.

Key elements of our strategy include:

- Focus our resources to aggressively pursue the research and development of our novel medicine to transform patient lives.
- To always remember that taking care of and benefiting the patient is the most important element to being successful.
- Manage costs well by outsourcing research and development to qualified, academic, private or government laboratories or hospitals to leverage outside expertise while always maintaining our know-how, skill sets and intellectual property.
- Build an internal team of experienced industry veterans that can work independently and who know how to get the product development job done.
- Create a large body of rigorous data, publications, presentations, collaborations and training materials.
- Continuously find better methods to communicate to the medical community and patients of the power of our new approach.
- Continue our commitment to precision medicine and personalized care for each and every patient.
- Assure that our technology is fully understood, explored, and used as designed.

Market Opportunities for Our Product Candidates

The development of a tumor is a complex biological process involving uncontrolled cellular division and growth. Cancer arises from mutations in our own cells. When such cellular alterations happen the immune system often cannot distinguish between cancer and healthy cells. Cancer cells adapt to evade and thwart immune cells in several ways and can thus grow unchecked.

According to the American Cancer Society, in 2022 there will be an estimated 1.9 million new cancer cases diagnosed and 609,360 cancer deaths in the United States. Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S. after heart disease. According to the American Society of Clinical Oncology's journal, the ASCO Post, the national cost of cancer care in the United States is expected to rise to \$246 billion by 2030. As healthcare costs in general continue to escalate, expenses due to cancer are a major contributing factor.

Metastatic Disease

The overwhelming, unmet medical need is better treatment of solid tumors; 90% of cancer patient deaths are due to solid tumors. Unfortunately, even with the best new therapeutic agents, the long-term survival rates for inoperable or metastatic cancer are extremely low (often single digits) and toxicity (the collateral damage to the patient’s health) is debilitating.

Five-year Survival Percentage Rates for Metastatic, Late Stage Cancers

Cancer type	5 Year Survival (%)*	Cancer type	5 Year Survival (%)*
Breast	29	Ovarian	30
Colon/rectal	15	Pancreas	3
Esophagus	5	Prostate	30
Kidney	14	Sarcoma	16
Larynx	34	Testis	95
Liver	3	Thyroid	53
Lung/Bronchus	6	Urinary bladder	6
Melanoma (skin)	30	Uterine cervix	18
Oral cavity	40	Uterine corpus	16

* For cancers that have moved to distal sites

From data sources: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results National Cancer Institute, SEER 5-Year Relative Survival Rates, 2011–2017

In late stage, metastatic disease, tumors often become resistant to all therapies, even after the agents have provided some efficacy benefit. The reality today for many cancer types is that if the disease is detected late, most treatments are highly toxic and few approaches provide patients with much hope of long term survival. Even with good outcomes, whether by surgical, chemical, radiative or ablation methods, the treatment is invasive, has severe side effects, damages the body and is mentally demanding on patients and their families.

Local Disease

Today, the annual number of interventional oncology procedures in the U.S. alone are estimated in the millions. For example, the majority of breast cancer tumors identified are local to the breast or are regional. As a result, there are 170,000 lumpectomies performed in the U.S. each year. Dr. Roshni Rao, Chief, Breast surgery program, at New York-Presbyterian/Columbia University Medical Center wrote in the Cancer Letter that “although lumpectomy is the best option for many breast cancer patients, with 170,000 procedures performed annually, it is not perfect. All too often, a post-operative pathology report shows that while the surgeon may have removed the entire tumor, a second surgical procedure is needed to clean up lingering cancer cells. Known as re-excision, it occurs in roughly 20% to 25% of cases, on average. It is critical for surgeons and their patients to have access to the latest innovations, once demonstrated effective by clinical research, be used wherever and whenever possible.” Our drug candidate’s potential to kill cancer quickly prior to surgery and engage an anti-cancer immune response may provide a higher percentage of patients a greater five year event-free survival for a number of tumor types.

Breast Cancer

About 1 in 8 U.S. women (about 13%) will develop invasive breast cancer over the course of her lifetime. An estimated 287,850 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women in the U.S. during 2022, along with 51,400 new cases of non-invasive (in situ) breast cancer. Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among American women. In 2022, it was estimated that about 30% of newly diagnosed cancers in women would be breast cancers. Breast cancer became the most common cancer globally as of 2021, accounting for 12% of all new annual cancer cases worldwide, according to the World Health Organization.

Approximately 11-17% of breast cancers test negative for estrogen receptors (ER), progesterone receptors (PR), and excess human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2) protein, qualifying them as triple negative. TNBC is considered to be more aggressive and have a poorer prognosis than other types of breast cancer, mainly because there

are fewer available targeted medicines. Patients typically receive chemotherapy. According to a study published in the Journal of Clinical Oncology, patients who fail two lines of therapy for TNBC typically progress within nine weeks. Those who have failed three lines progress within four weeks.

Sarcoma

Soft tissue sarcoma is a broad term for cancers that start in soft tissues (muscle, tendons, fat, lymph and blood vessels, and nerves). These cancers can develop anywhere in the body but are found mostly in the arms, legs, chest, and abdomen. There are many types of soft tissue tumors, and not all of them are cancerous.

There are many types of sarcoma; however, the three most common are bone sarcoma (referred to as osteosarcoma), leiomyosarcoma and liposarcoma. Leiomyosarcoma is a type of sarcoma that grows in the smooth muscles. The smooth muscles are also in the hollow organs of the body, including the intestines, stomach, bladder, and blood vessels. In females, there is also smooth muscle in the uterus. When sarcoma is metastatic prognosis is poor; even with chemotherapy, half of people diagnosed with metastatic disease die within 15 months. Each year, 12,000 people in the U.S. are diagnosed with soft tissue sarcomas. About 3,000 patients have bone sarcomas.

Cancer Treatment

There is a high unmet medical need for improved cancer treatments. Currently, early detection coupled with surgery and systemic chemotherapy is the most effective treatment against most cancers. For metastatic disease, systemic chemotherapy represents the backbone of treatment for many cancers. However, chemotherapeutic resistance often results in therapeutic failure and eventually death. Not only is chemotherapy often ineffective for cancers that exhibit such resistance, but this approach is also highly toxic for many patients (Cancer Cell Int. 2015; 15:71). Almost all of the current anti-cancer drug therapies load drug throughout the entire body including classic chemotherapy before surgery (neoadjuvant), after surgery (adjuvant), targeted therapy, antibodies or antibody drug conjugates, liposomal or nanoparticle delivered drugs. Many cancer cells in tumors are located away from blood vessels (referred to have hypoxic regions) and systemic administration is ineffective at delivering the needed amounts of the medicine to all parts of the tumor. Thus, a significant limitation of the current anti-cancer treatments is proper drug delivery. Another challenge for systemic approaches is poor absorption or cellular mechanisms in the cancer cell to remove the drugs.

Immunotherapy

There has been much media and news reporting about the promise of immunotherapy in treating cancer. These novel product candidates are designed mobilize an immune system to attack the cancer. The field of cancer immunotherapy has become the primary focus of treatment for many tumor types. There is significant interest from pharmaceutical companies, physicians and patients in advancing new, immune-based treatment concepts. For the first time, some patients having a variety of formerly fatal cancers are experiencing long term survival benefit. Immunotherapy has shown promise against the most mutated cancers such as melanoma, renal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinomas and a subset of lung cancers. Often these new immune stimulating drugs work in patients having high levels of specific markers, such as the percentage of a protein on the surface of the cancer cell known as PD-L1 or the number of genetic mutations that may have caused the cancer referred to as a tumor's mutational burden.

Unfortunately, immunotherapy has not worked well for the majority of solid tumor types, including the deadliest cancers such as sarcoma, pancreatic cancer, of the majority of colon cancers, triple negative breast cancer and brain cancer. Sometimes when using immunotherapies, the immune system has trouble distinguishing cancer from normal tissue and attacks healthy cells. Thus, the immune therapies induce side effects. To enable more patients to benefit from immunotherapy, new technologies that are able to improve recognition of the cancer by the immune system, or disrupt the tumor's ability to evade immune cells, are critical and strongly needed.

Challenges Facing Current Treatments

We believe that an effective cancer treatment must overcome three major problems.

1. **The diverse nature of the disease:** In most patients, there are two populations of the cancer with different physical properties. The local component is comprised of the well-defined, visual large tumors, seen in x-ray or imaging scans, that invade organs and tissue. The systemic aspect is comprised of cells circulating or implanted throughout the body. Essentially cancer is often simultaneously both microscopic (unseen) and macroscopic (seen).

2. Unreachable parts of tumors: Current methods of delivering cancer drugs either orally or intravenously (IV) do not reach many portions of tumors due to a lack of blood supply. These areas are referred to as hypoxic (low oxygen) regions. These areas of the tumor can also impede the influx of immune cells. IV or system dosing of cytotoxic agents suppresses the systemic immune system (Mathios et al, STM 2016) and reduces the potential of immunotherapies.
3. Lack of immune cell recognition and activation by tumor processes to evade Immune cells have difficulty recognizing/distinguishing cancer cells from normal cells. Cancer also can cloak itself from the immune cells and create barriers to reduce their influx into the tumor.

Our Treatment Approach

Our treatment concept pioneers a new approach to treating cancer — kill tumors in the body (*in situ*) to create from the patient's own cancer a recognizable, high-quality material (referred to as antigen) for better immune cell engagement against the cancer (immunological cell kill).

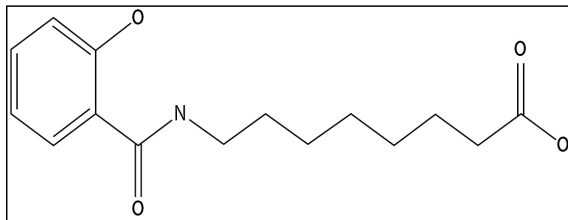
Our new treatment concept is to diffuse potent drugs throughout the tumor to saturate the tumor with strong killing agents. The active agents themselves used in our product candidate also have properties that improve immune recognition of the cancer. At the right dose our product candidates can completely saturate an injected tumor delivering high concentrations of drug into the cancer cells and killing the tumor. This process removes the cancer's cloaking system, decreases the barriers to immune influx and activates a body-wide anti-cancer immune response to attack the uninjected tumors and unseen metastases. Our clinical data suggests that not all tumors need be injected for long term disease control.

Through our novel, drug treatment technology, we hope to transform the lives of patients with cancer. Our objectives are to increase patient longevity, reduce side effects, remove the fear of treatment, empower the patient, and minimize the risk of disease recurrence.

INT230-6, Our Lead Product Candidate

Our product candidate, INT230-6, consists of two proven anti-cancer cytotoxic agents mixed with a penetration enhancing amphiphilic molecule (SHAO), the chemical structure of which is shown in figure 3 below. When injected into tumors, INT230-6 can kill the tumors. Our safety studies show that if the drug is (accidentally) injected into healthy tissue there is no observation of damage. The drug agents enter the blood stream at low doses. The unique amphiphilic SHAO compound formulated product candidate increases the dispersion of the drug throughout the tumor following intratumoral injection. Our technology is novel and unique. For those familiar with drug delivery technologies in cancer, it is important to note that our product candidate is not a liposome, not a nanoparticle nor an emulsion. INT230-6 is a 100% water-based formulation with tissue dispersion properties that do not destroy cancer cell membranes. We are not aware of any previous anti-cancer drug or prior intratumoral preparation with similar characteristics.

Figure 3 chemical structure of SHAO



The SHAO molecule facilitates drug dispersion throughout the tumor. The molecule allows the tumor to absorb the killing agents and facilitates their diffusion into the cancer cells. Once in the cancer cell one drug cisplatin binds the DNA and causes the cell apoptosis (death) whereas the other agent, vinblastine sulfate, destroys the cell's tubulin to shut down replication. Data in humans suggests that when administered at the proper drug dose to tumor volume ratio, a significant portion of the injected tumor can be killed on a single dose. In addition, there is evidence (in both animals and humans) that for certain cancers there is an activation of the immune system.

Our intratumoral (IT) technology is different than other IT approaches in four important ways:

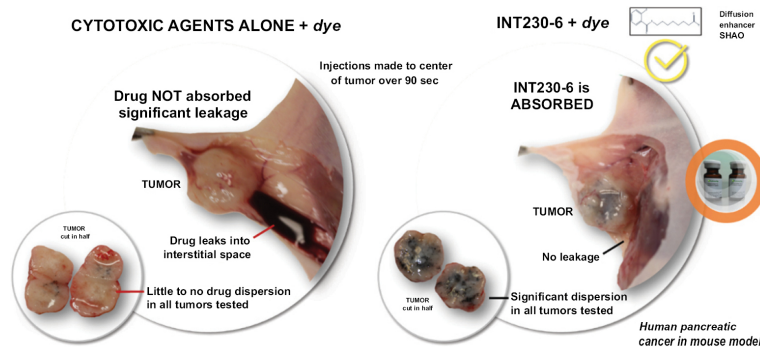
- 1) We recognized that the composition of a tumor is highly unfavorable to direct injection of water based products because the tumor has a high fat content and is under surrounding pressure. To be effective, an IT drug must disperse, be absorbed by the tumor and enter the cancer cell. Without our unique formulation chemistry water soluble drugs are not readily dispersed or absorbed by a tumor.
- 2) Our delivery technology is based on a proven science that uses amphiphilic molecules to transport drugs through tissue. The active drug agents in our lead product candidate (cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate) are established, commercial, potent killing agents with immune stimulating properties that as of now are only sold as IV products. Both cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate have dual direct killing and immune activating mechanisms of action. Cisplatin binds to DNA to cause apoptotic cell death and also attracts and binds T-cells via TL9 receptors. Vinblastine sulfate destroys tubulin to stop replication and also induces dendritic cell maturation.
- 3) Unlike other IT products, our product candidates have multiple opportunities well beyond skin tumors, such as melanoma. Our lead product candidate, INT230-6, has shown the ability to kill tumors deep in the body such as in the liver, lung, and peritoneum. The product candidate has also demonstrated ability to kill tumors from several cancer types with abscopal effects and increased overall survival.
- 4) Our product candidate has potential to kill tumors quickly and could be used before surgery immediately after diagnosis or for treatment of cancers where there are no therapeutic agents or suitable local treatments available.

INT230-6 in Animals

Our first research studies in mice were conducted with organizations that provide services under contract, referred to as contract research organizations (CROs). Our Company collaborated with the Vaccine Branch of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in Bethesda, MD. The research with the NCI was established after the National Institutes of Health awarded our Company a cooperative research and development agreement (CRADA). The program was quite successful and culminated with the publication of a paper in July 2019 that we jointly authored with the NCI. In that publication we reported that INT230-6 treatment resulted in regression from baseline in 100% of the tumors and complete response in up to 90%. Experiments showed a critical role of T-cells in promoting complete tumor regression. Mice with complete response were protected from subcutaneous and intravenous re-challenge of cancer cells. Thus, immunological T-cell memory was induced by INT230-6.

As part of our own research, we formulated cisplatin in water without the SHAO and added a noncolloidal dye. When injected into a human pancreatic tumor grown in a mouse model, we observed that the water formulation of the drug without the SHAO was not absorbed in the tumor. The liquid mostly leaked from the tumor. However, the formulation that incorporated SHAO was readily and rapidly absorbed by the tumor in a dose dependent manner as shown in figure 4 below.

Figure 4 Comparison of drug dispersion/absorption in tumors with and without our DfuseRx technology.



Dense human pancreatic cancer BXP-3 tumors were grown in severe combined immunodeficiency mice. Injections using a metered pump of the cisplatin with dye in water were compared to INT230-6 with dye. Fourteen mice were treated. INT230-6 is well absorbed and distributed throughout tumors (right side images) compared to the drug alone in water which leaks out (left side images). Data published in the International Journal of Molecular Sciences June 2020 doi.org/10.3390/ijms21124493.

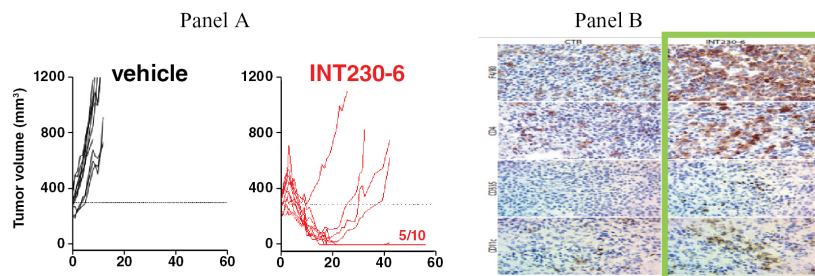
In addition to formulation experiments we conducted growth inhibition experiments using large tumors (>300 mm³) and treated with low drug doses. Typically, research conducted by other companies developing cancer products use small tumors (25 to 100 mm³). Such companies also often use large drug doses in their studies with drug amounts that are five to fifty-fold above our dose amounts. Our product candidate can completely eradicate murine tumors, an effect that is termed a complete response (CR). Most competitors show only a slowing down of the tumor's growth rate over time.

INT230-6 regresses tumors over time as shown in figure 5 panel A and extends animal life compared to the drugs given alone intratumorally at the same dose without our technology. In addition, our drug candidate shows superior efficacy given intratumorally compared to dosing the drugs intravenously. Often animals with a CR are permanently protected against the cancer. This means upon re-inoculation with the same cancer new tumors do not grow. The protective effect happens whether the cancer cells are reinoculated under the skin or administered intravenously indicating a broad systemic immune protection.

Through our research collaboration with the NCI, we generated data regarding the mechanism of action for our lead product candidate. INT230-6 shows direct tumor killing and immune cell activation. The direct tumor cell death is caused by action of the two potent agents (cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate). Data generated to date indicates infiltration of dendritic cells into the tumor which can present antigen to activate CD8 and CD4 immune T-cells against the cancer. Survival and tumor eradication are mostly driven by CD8+ T-cells. Thus, our product candidate generates high quality, vaccine-like antigen from the attenuated tumors to promote the immune activation. The Company also published data showing increases in dendritic cells, macrophage, T-cells and Natural Killer (NK) cells 10 days after intratumoral treatment in mouse colon tumors. Selective immune depletion of CD4 and CD8 abrogates the therapeutic effect. Figure 5 panel B that shows the influx of various immune cell into the tumor microenvironment.

The scope of the NCI studies was to assess growth inhibition, survival and immune activation. Naïve mice were SC challenged with 1×10^6 C26 cells into the right flank. Vehicle or INT230-6 (0.5 mg/ml cisplatin, 0.1 mg/ml vinblastine sulfate, 10 mg/ml IT-006 cell penetration enhancer) were intratumorally (IT) administered into 300 mm³ (approx. 8.5 mm in diameter, 100 μ l/400 mm³ C26 tumor) SC tumors (n = 10/group) for 5 sequential days (day 0 to 4) and tumor growth was monitored. The fraction 5/10 indicates the number of complete responders. The log rank test indicates a significant difference between the groups (p<0.0001).

Figure 5 Mouse data showing tumor reduction and immune activation



In Panel A on the left, 100% of animals receiving INT230-6 treatment for 5 days have a slight increase followed by a decrease from baseline, with 50% of animals having a complete response compared to no treatment controls with no decrease or complete responders (data generated by the NCI see *Oncol Immunology* 2019 Vol 8 No 10; 15). Panel B cell staining shows an increase in the immune infiltrates. Data from *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2020, 21, 4493.

INT230-6 is Synergistic with Checkpoint Blockade

Nature has created checkpoints on the immune system to regulate the activity of the immune cells. These pathways are crucial for self-tolerance to prevent the immune system from attacking healthy cells indiscriminately. Large pharmaceutical companies such as Merck, Roche, AstraZeneca, Pfizer and Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) have developed new types of anti-cancer anti-body drugs with the ability to modify and block the checkpoints on the immune system.

Our results show strong benefit in regressing tumors with the combination of INT2306 and checkpoint inhibitors which leads to improve survival. The data showed the combination of our product candidate with either anti-PD-1 or CTLA-4 antibodies in a dual tumor (metastatic) cancer mouse resulted in additive benefit. The data was generated by our partners at the National Cancer Institute and under our CRADA and published (OncoImmunology 2019 Vol 8 No 10; 15).

Preclinical Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) Safety of INT230-6

During a pre-meeting in 2014 with FDA we reached agreement on an accelerated safety and manufacturing program. We successfully completed the needed tasks to begin clinical testing that included conducting pharmacology studies (showing activity of the drug), toxicology studies in two animal species, analytical methods development, manufacturing scale up, and regulatory submissions. All these steps were completed by 2015. The data showed that the use of SHAO did not change or increase the toxicity of cisplatin or vinblastine sulfate. Analytical results showed the two drugs remain unchanged chemically when INT230-6 is stored properly, which is in a standard freezer at -20°C.

Pre-Clinical Regulatory Interactions

In the United States, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates drug and device products under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and its implementing regulations. The primary mode of action for our product candidate is expected to be attributable to the two drug components. Since our product candidate consists of small molecules, the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research has primary jurisdiction over our product candidate's pre-market development and review. Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" for a description of some of the uncertainties regarding the timing or outcome of the regulatory approval process relating to our technology. We have been working closely with the Division of Oncology 1 (DO1), which is responsible for breast, gynecologic, and genitourinary cancers. We are working with the Division of Oncology 3 (DO3) to conduct a Phase 3 clinical trial of INT230-6 in patients with sarcomas.

As noted above, we met formally with the FDA (DO1) in a pre-investigational new drug application (pre-IND (as defined below)) Type B meeting in August 2014 and then completed the agreed upon preclinical safety program on INT230-6. We filed our investigational new drug application ("IND") application and held a meeting with senior FDA officials in November 2016. In December 2016 FDA provided us a "Study May Proceed" letter.

We also met formally with the Canadian regulatory agency Health Canada (HC) in a preclinical trial application (CTA) meeting in 2016. We filed the CTA and held meetings with senior HC officials. Health Canada provided us a "No Objection" letter in early 2017. As we have progressed our study, we filed several amendments since 2017 and have received "No Objection Letters" each time from Health Canada. We have been treating patients continuously under both our IND and CTA since May 2017.

The regulatory agencies agreed to permit setting the drug dose based on tumor volumes rather than using alternatives such as dose based on a patient's height and weight. Our belief is that using the patients' total tumor burden instead of body size is a more personalized and precise approach to ensure that patients receive an appropriate dose for their unique cancer burden. Better dosing could lead to maximized efficacy with minimized side effects. In our clinical trial, tumor volume is calculated from radiographic imaging on target tumors at baseline. Dose for a given tumor is set based on its size.

IT-01 Phase 1/2 Clinical Trials

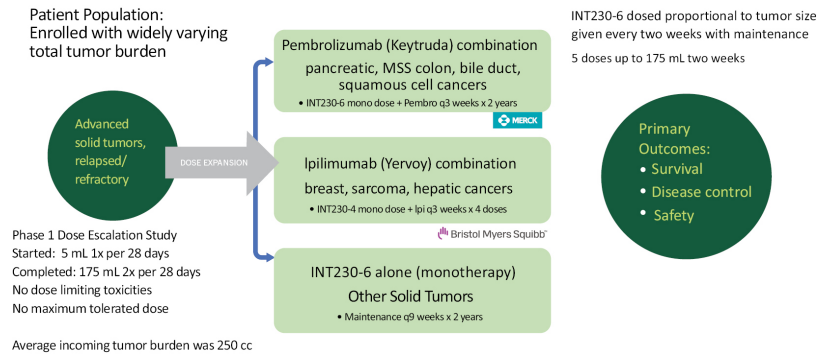
Our first study (IT-01), which began in 2017, is entitled "A Phase 1/2 Safety Study of Intratumorally Administered INT230-6 in Adult Subjects with Advanced Refractory Cancers". The study design permits our product candidate to be tested in several different cancer patient populations with dosing into both superficial e.g. squamous cell, thyroid, breast, head and neck, lymphoma, melanoma and deep body tumors such as those found in pancreatic, liver, colon, bile duct, sarcoma, and chordoma cancers. The clinical trial seeks to determine the safety and potential efficacy of dosing INT230-6 directly into several types of cancers. We have tested our product candidate in 19 different tumor types. The Phase 1 portion of the study completed in July 2020 and the phase 2 enrollment completed in June 2022.

[Table of Contents](#)

Study, IT-01, is listed on clinicaltrials.gov; NCT03058289. The hospitals that enrolled patients in the United States are: the Sydney Kimmel Cancer Center at Johns Hopkins, The Fox Chase Cancer Center at Temple University, the Norris Cancer Center, LA County and HOAG Presbyterian Hospitals of the University of Southern California medical system, the UMASS Memorial in Worcester Massachusetts, Columbia Presbyterian in New York, the Princess Margaret Hospital which is part of the University Health Network in Toronto, and the Houston Methodist.

Since the initial regulatory submissions, we have made six amendments to the IT01 protocol. The most recent amendment simplified setting dose and eliminated blood collection for pharmacokinetic evaluation as dose escalation was completed and focus is now on the Phase 2 expansion cohorts including 4 cohorts with Merck's Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) and 3 cohorts with Bristol Myers Squibb's Yervoy® (ipilimumab). A schematic of the Phase 2 study's three final dosing cohorts is shown in figure 6 below.

Figure 6 Schema of the 3 final dosing groups for the metastatic study IT-01.



Clinical Collaborations

Merck Partnership

On June 25, 2019, we announced entering into an agreement with Merck Sharpe and Dohme to evaluate the combination of our lead product candidate INT230-6 and KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), Merck's anti-PD-1 (programmed death receptor-1) therapy, in patients with advanced solid malignancies including pancreatic, bile duct, squamous cell and non-MSI high colon cancers. Keytruda annual sales in 2020 are tracking to exceed over \$12 billion. INT230-6 is highly synergistic with anti-PD-1 antibodies in mice. Survival and tumor response are significantly increased using the combination. One squamous cell carcinoma patient in our monotherapy study, who was recommend for arm and shoulder amputation prior to beginning INT230-6, received 4 doses of INT230-6 from March to July of 2018. That patient had a following treatment with pembrolizumab, (outside of our study) and subsequently had a complete response.

On October 31, 2019, we announced that the first patient has been dosed with a combination of INT230-6, and Keytruda. The combination is being studied in a series of cohorts within our ongoing Phase 1/2 international clinical study (NCT03058289). On March 30, 2020, we announced successful completion of the safety lead in portion of the IT-01 KEYNOTE A10 study arm (NCT03058289) that is testing the combination for safety. The cohort treated seven patients with different types of advanced cancers that were amenable to superficial injections including triple negative breast cancer (n=3) Merkel cell carcinoma, chordoma, desmoid tumor, and soft tissue sarcoma. Patients' tumors were treated every two weeks for 5 doses with INT230-6 in combination with 200 mg of Keytruda every three weeks. All seven patients completed the 28-day dose limiting toxicity (DLT) evaluation period with no DLTs or drug-related serious adverse events. The safety profile appears to be similar to INT230-6 monotherapy. Following completion of the dosing of INT230-6, patients continued Keytruda monotherapy for up to 2 years. Scans were collected regularly on patients to evaluate the efficacy of the combination. In the study cohort dosing INT230-6 with Keytruda as of February 9, 2022, there was a total of four treatment related adverse immune events reported in three patients, all low grade immune related adverse events were attributed to Keytruda. There was one episode of a gamma glutamyltransferase increase, one rash and two hypothyroidism events. All patients recovered.

[Table of Contents](#)

The study steering committee, which is comprised of the principal investigators, reviewed the safety data and approved dosing into deep tumors and authorized initiation of the Phase 2 studies. The KEYNOTE A10 Phase 2 studies are enrolling patients with pancreatic cancer, microsatellite stable colorectal cancer and cholangiocarcinoma. These cancers are typically immunologically cold and historically non-responsive to immunotherapies. We also plan to test the combination in squamous cell carcinoma patients who have already failed a PD1/PDL1 agent.

Pursuant to our agreement with Merck, we are the sponsor of the clinical trial and are responsible for the costs of conducting it, and Merck will supply KEYTRUDA® for use in the clinical trial at no charge to us. The agreement does not provide for any milestone payments, royalties or other compensation to be paid to either party. The agreement provides for joint ownership of any inventions, clinical data and results solely generated in the combination portion of the clinical trial that relate to the combined use of the two drugs. Merck will solely own any inventions generated in the clinical trial that relate solely to KEYTRUDA® and all data resulting from testing performed by third parties engaged by and on behalf of Merck for some samples collected during the clinical trial. We will solely own any inventions generated in the clinical trial that relate solely to INT230-6, clinical data resulting from the use of INT230-6 as a monotherapy, and from all data resulting from testing performed by or on behalf of us on samples collected during the clinical trial. The term of the agreement will continue until delivery of the final report for the clinical trial, provided that either party may terminate the agreement due to the other party's uncured material breach, a violation of anti-corruption obligations, patient safety concerns, regulatory action that prevents supply of such party's compound, or such party's termination of its compound's development or withdrawal of its compound's regulatory approval. Merck may also terminate the agreement if we fail to make any changes to the clinical trial protocol regarding the use of KEYTRUDA® that are requested by Merck in good faith to address any concern raised by Merck that KEYTRUDA® is being used in the clinical trial in an unsafe manner.

Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) Partnership

On April 14, 2020, we announced that we had entered into a clinical trial collaboration agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb Company. The program evaluates the safety and efficacy of our lead product INT230-6, in combination with Bristol Myers Squibb's Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 4 (CTLA-4) immune checkpoint inhibitor Yervoy® (ipilimumab). The combination is being evaluated in patients with breast cancer, liver cancer and advanced sarcoma in Phase 2 cohorts within IT-01, our ongoing Phase 1/2 clinical trial. We sponsor and conduct the clinical trial and Bristol Myers Squibb supplies Yervoy for use in the study. Yervoy is an immunotherapy approved in melanoma and in combination with nivolumab in other indications as well. The most common severe immune-mediated adverse reactions from Yervoy (ipilimumab) are enterocolitis, hepatitis, dermatitis (including toxic epidermal necrolysis), neuropathy, and endocrinopathy. The majority of these immune-mediated reactions initially manifested during treatment; however, a minority occurred weeks to months after discontinuation of Yervoy.

Yervoy sold nearly \$1.040 billion in the first six months of 2022 and primarily treats melanoma or kidney cancer. In 2018, Dr. James Allison won the Nobel Prize for recognizing that a protein on immune cells named CTLA-4 stopped immune cells from fighting cancer. Dr. Allison helped develop Yervoy to block CTLA-4 and unleash immune cells against cancer. Yervoy is quite potent, but has a relatively high percentage of severe side effects. We believe that improved recognition of cancer by the immune system, which our product candidate enables, may reduce the toxicities of the immune regulating agents and boost efficacy.

In the Yervoy combination arm of our trial, INT230-6 injections are given every 2 weeks for 5 sessions at fixed maximal dose into superficial or deep tumors, unlimited number of tumors to be treated per session with retreatment once every 9 weeks for two years. Yervoy (ipilimumab) is dosed concurrently starting at Day 1 every 3 weeks for four treatments for selected cancer types breast, liver and sarcoma. The types of cancers being evaluated in the combination arm of our study with Yervoy are sarcoma, liver and breast cancers. We are comparing our drug candidate alone to the combination in each of the cancer types. As of December 31, 2021, there have been 8 Yervoy related immune adverse events in the combination in a total of 6 patients. The events were colitis (1), hepatitis (1), and 3 episodes of rash maculo-papular in 3 different patients.

Pursuant to our agreement with BMS, we will sponsor, conduct and fund the Phase 1/2 trial, and BMS is obligated to supply Yervoy to us for no cost. The agreement does not provide for any milestone payments, royalties or other compensation to be paid to either party. The agreement provides for joint ownership of any inventions, clinical data and results solely generated in the combination portion of the clinical trial that relate to the combined use of the two drugs. BMS will solely own any inventions generated in the clinical trial that relate solely to Yervoy and all data resulting from testing performed by third parties engaged by and on behalf of BMS for some samples collected during the clinical trial. We will solely own any inventions generated in the clinical trial that relate solely to INT230-6, clinical

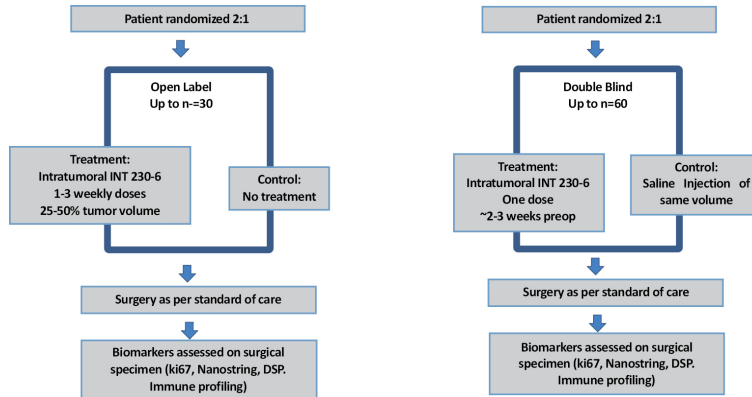
data resulting from the use of INT230-6 as a monotherapy, and from all data resulting from testing performed by or on behalf of us on samples collected during the clinical trial. After the completion of the Phase 1/2 trial, we are obligated to provide BMS with a final report of the data resulting from the trial. Our agreement with BMS will terminate upon the completion of the Phase 1/2 trial, the delivery of a final report containing the data resulting from the combination cohort of Yervoy and INT230-6. Either party may terminate the agreement upon a material breach by the other party that remains uncured following written notice of such breach or upon certain bankruptcy events. In addition, either party may terminate the agreement immediately upon written notice if such party reasonably deems it necessary in order to protect the safety, health or welfare of subjects enrolled in the Phase 1/2 trial, or if a clinical issue arises with respect to INT230-6 or Yervoy that adversely impacts the ability to conduct the Phase 1/2 trial.

IT-02 (The INVINCIBLE Study)

In March 2021, we began this Phase II Randomized, Window of Opportunity trial evaluating clinical and biological effects of intratumoral INT230-6 against no treatment (the standard of care) in early stage breast cancer patients awaiting surgery. The primary endpoint is the proportion of patients who achieve a complete cell cycle arrest, defined as a reduction in the proportion of cells staining positive for Ki67, a widely used marker of cancer cell proliferation. The study design is shown in the figure 7 below. According to our estimates using the National Cancer Database (NCBD), approximately 39% of diagnosed with breast cancer nearly 100,000 patients have no therapeutic treatment following diagnosis. Women undergoing surgery typically wait 3 to 5 weeks to have the procedure.

The trial is a two-part Phase II, randomized, open label, multi-center study and has completed enrollment of 91 patients with early-stage breast cancer. In part 1 twenty-nine patients were randomized 2:1 to treatment or no treatment. Those in treatment, received either up to three doses of INT230-6 on days 1, 8 and 15 post diagnosis or no treatment, the current standard of care (SOC) prior to resection. Part 2 of the study randomized patients 2:1 to either INT230-6 or saline injections. The Study is being conducted under the direction and supervision of Principal Investigator, Dr. Angel Arnout. Dr. Arnout is performing all those responsibilities assigned to principal investigators for personal performance by applicable Health Canada (HC) regulations. The study is evaluating the various responses in the tumors compared to the standard of care. The primary endpoint is the proportion of patients who achieve a complete cell cycle arrest, defined as a reduction in the proportion of cells staining positive for Ki67, a widely used marker of cancer cell proliferation, as assessed by immunohistochemistry. The Ottawa Hospital will conduct subject enrollment and treatment and evaluate clinical responses, OICR will analyze subject immune responses and conduct biomarker analyses and Ozmosis will manage the data and study in Canada. Intensity will fund the trial and provide INT230-6 supply. Our agreement with OICR, the Ottawa Hospital Research Institute and Dr. Arnout does not provide for any milestone payments, royalties or other compensation to be paid to any party. The agreement provides that each party will solely own any inventions generated in the clinical trial that relate solely to intellectual property owned by that party. Any party may terminate the agreement upon notification that the trial has completed, any party has committed a material breach of the agreement or upon certain bankruptcy events.

Figure 7: Schema for the INVINCIBLE Study in Ontario, Canada



Left panel is design of part 1, right panel is design for part 2.

Results from IT-01 Phase 1/2 Clinical Trial

Safety

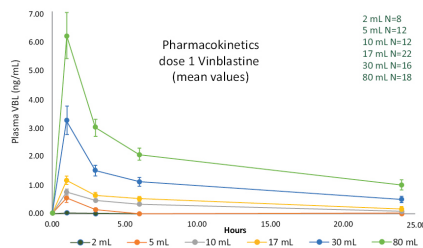
The Phase 1/2 study has been treating refractory patients, who have failed multiple lines of therapy since May of 2017. Sixty-seven (67) subjects were treated in the Phase 1 escalation portion of study IT-01, which is now complete. The results of the escalation portion, which included up to 175 mL per session every two weeks, indicated a favorable safety profile of INT230-6, with only 8 patients experiencing grade 3 related adverse events in Phase 1. The most frequent related adverse events include localized tumor related pain. The Company has annually submitted safety data from all clinical trials to the FDA and Health Canada. Both regulatory agencies have reviewed the data and have permitted the Company to continue all clinical development programs without comment on safety. The majority of treatment related adverse events have been low grade (grade 1 or 2). As of August 24, 2022, a total of 10 patients out of 110 (9.1%) have had at least one grade 3 related adverse event in study IT-01. The primary grade 3 events have been pain, anemia, rash, fatigue vomiting, dehydration and dizziness. There has been one grade 4 adverse event, a decrease in the number of neutrophils, the most common type of white blood cell that contributes toward the healing of damaged tissues and resolving infections. There have been no grade 5 treatment related adverse events reported.

Even though our product candidate is dosed directly into the tumor, a key element of safety is to observe how much drug enters the bloodstream. Toxicities are linked to the circulating levels of the active agents in the blood. We measure circulating concentrations of the three main ingredients, SHAO, cisplatin (as platinum metal) and vinblastine sulfate, in the blood. This type of data is referred to as pharmacokinetics or PK. Data that measured the circulating levels of the key ingredients has been generated from the ongoing study in metastatic patients. The amount of vinblastine sulfate seen in plasma of patients is much lower than a lesser dose given IV. Cisplatin is reduced to metal rapidly and is challenging to measure in blood even for IV dosing. A measurement of vinblastine sulfate provides a better understanding of the PK.

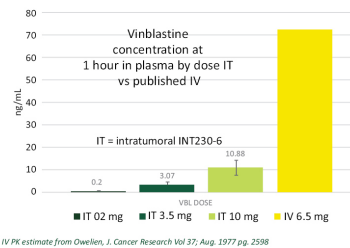
In our study vinblastine plasma concentrations increase proportional to the amount of drug administered. In essence the concentration of vinblastine seen in the blood increase proportional to the dose given intratumorally. See figure 8 panel A. This effect is independent of the cancer type and highly reproducible. As would be expected the amount of the vinblastine seen in the plasma when given intratumorally is less than 5% of the blood concentrations had the drug been given intravenously. Dosing 80 mL of our drug candidate intratumorally contains 8 mg of vinblastine sulfate and results in ~6.8 nanograms of vinblastine in blood plasma at one hour post dose at 6 hours the amount has dropped to about 2.2 ng/mL. Publications show the plasma concentration of a standard dose of vinblastine sulfate (6.5mg for an averaged sized person) can be estimated to be 72 nanograms per mL (ng/mL) at 1 hour (Owelian J. Cancer Res 8/1977). See figure 8 panel B. We estimate from other studies 240 ng/mL at 6 hours for an IV dose of 5.1 mg (Links, M., Cancer Investigation Volume 17, 1999 -issue 7479-485). The blood plasma concentration profile for of vinblastine at various doses indicates that >95% and perhaps 99% of the drug remains or degrades in the tumor post injection. This drug retention in the tumor spares the patient the side effects of circulating drug. Indeed, the low observed plasma levels of the potent agents following INT230-6 dosing correlates with the low grade of side effects observed. Thus, INT230-6 compares favorably to the toxicities normally associated with cisplatin and vinblastine sulfate when given intravenously at comparable doses.

Figure 8 Free vinblastine (VIN) levels in blood plasma over time for intratumorally (IT) administered INT230-6 compared to IV dosing.

Panel A: Drug plasma levels show dose response



Panel B: VIN plasma levels from IT INT230-6 to IV dosing of VIN alone from literature



Cytotoxic components in INT230-6 have minimal systemic exposure and short half-life. Most of the active drug remains in the tumor as a result INT230-6 appears to have favorable safety data to date.

RECIST

A standard way to measure how well a cancer patient responds to a treatment is based on whether tumors shrink, stay the same, or get bigger. Efficacy assessments for evaluating changes in tumor size in clinical trials are typically conducted with standardized oncology response criteria, for example, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors known as RECIST or a newer version 1.1 (RECIST 1.1). There are additional guidelines for immunotherapeutic trials (iRECIST). These criteria measure the change in longest diameter of tumors to assess drug response. An increase in longest diameter of > 20% is considered progressive disease. The rationale behind this is that tumors should generally become smaller. The main benefit of iRECIST is to afford physicians the opportunity to confirm progression with a follow up scan of the tumors 1 to 2 months later. However, both RECIST 1.1 and iRECIST criteria were designed only to assess response to systemic therapies.

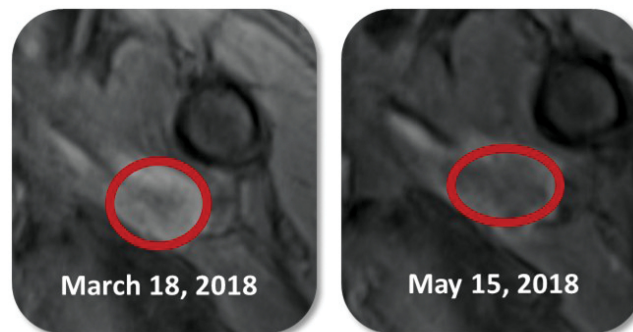
Our study initially employed RECIST 1.1, and subsequently, iRECIST methods for determining the efficacy of INT230-6. INT230-6 induced tumor regression in both injected and non-injected lesions in several patients. We have reported data at major medical conferences (ASCO 2021) to indicate that RECIST methodology may not be a good measure of clinical benefit for intratumoral INT230-6.

RECIST 1.1 and iRECIST are not ideal for use with our intratumoral immune based therapy for several reasons. First, the evaluation of injected tumors is complicated by the amount of INT230-6 repeatedly injected and retained in the tumor. Prior to the first efficacy scan, during the first two months (after 5 sessions) of INT230-6 treatment, patients would have received depending on the cohort a dose volume of drug injected into the tumor equivalent to 25% to 250% of the tumor's volume. As noted above, our data shows a significant percentage of INT230-6 is retained in the tumor, which can increase the tumor size. Second, there is the possibility for immune infiltration. The influx of immune cells also increases tumor size.

Tumor Death (Necrosis)

Investigators report significant necrosis (reduced contrast uptake in the CT image) in many injected tumors including adrenocortical, breast, chordoma, colon, head and neck (H&N), lung, sarcoma and squamous cell. Figure 9 below is an example of a squamous cell tumor that became necrotic by the 2 month scan. The darker contrast of the tumors indicated that significant necrosis of the tumor occurred following treatment.

Figure 9 showing that INT230-6 induces tumor necrosis (death) in the injected tumors.

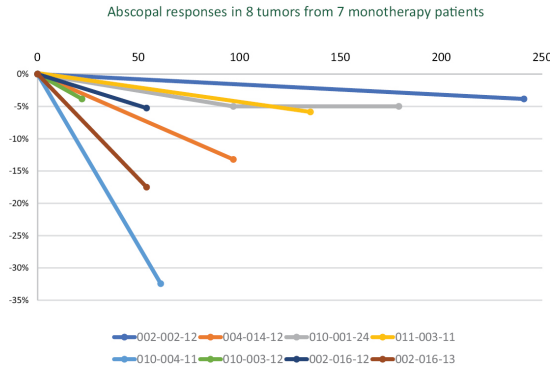


The patient in these images had a squamous cell carcinoma. His cancer continued to progress after 2 surgeries, radiation, and chemotherapy. The patient enrolled in our study in January 2018 with two 10 cm³ deep tumor nodules in his upper arm muscle. The hospital recommended total arm and shoulder amputation. This subject received 4 intratumoral injections equal to 100% of his 2 tumors' volume. The drug was dosed at ratio of 1 mL per 4 cc of tumor. In the red circle in the left panel there is bright contrast indicating active cancer. At the first scan on May 15, 2018, there was an increase in tumor size, significant necrosis (lack of contrast) and inflammation observed (right panel). The patient received a few doses of Keytruda treatment and had a complete response. This patient has retained his arm and shoulder and is alive as of the last follow up visit in 2021.

Abscopal Effects

In the metastatic study several subjects showed tumor size reduction of non-injected lesions in lymph nodes, liver, lung, perineum, and retroperitoneal areas (i.e. abscopal effects to visceral lesions). The apparent abscopal effect was seen primarily in patients that received a dose greater than 40% of their total tumor burden. Abscopal effect rates may be even higher than known. No tumors under 1 cm in diameter were reported. In addition, many tumors above 1 cm were not followed or reported. We are capturing images from all subjects to be able to determine the true abscopal effect in all subjects at a future time. Figure 10 below shows uninjected tumor diameter changes over time of patients with confirmed reports of abscopal effects.

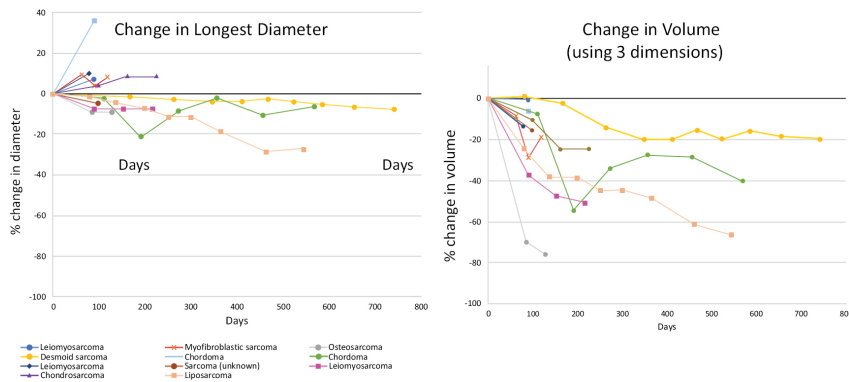
Figure 10 Change in longest diameter of uninjected tumors over time (abscopal effects).



Tumor Diameter and Corresponding Volume

For injected tumors, changes in longest diameter often do not correlate with changes in volume. Dosing is completed just prior to their first scan when the increase in tumor diameter is most likely to be highest. As noted above, RECIST measurements of whether a patient’s cancer is stable, decreasing or progressing are based on the changes in the tumor’s longest diameter. An increase in longest diameter above a threshold would indicate progression. In figure 11, the graph on the left shows the change in individual tumors’ longest diameter over time. The graph on the right shows the same tumor’s volume over time. Tumors in many patients treated with INT230-6 can show an increase or no change in longest diameter with a decrease of the corresponding tumor’s volume. There is also a much greater volume decrease than expected for the slight decrease in longest diameter. In some cases, tumors can become cystic, which on imaging looks like a large increase as was the case with subject 004-002. The increase in size was seen on scans until the cystic tumor was drained. These data provide further evidence that RECIST may not be a good indication of efficacy for INT230-6.

Figure 11 Using INT230-6 may increase tumor’s longest diameter while decreasing the tumor’s volume.

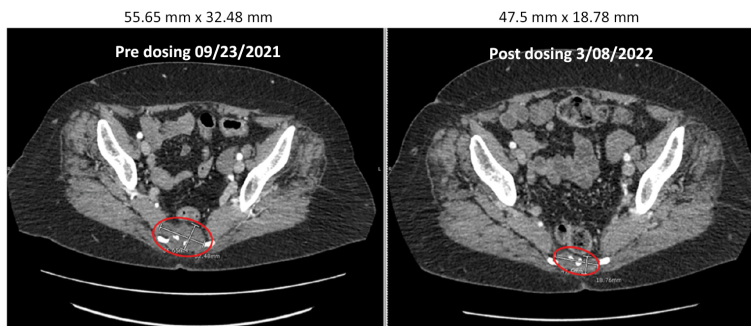


In the left figure each color represents the change in diameters of an individual patient’s group of tumors. In the right figure the same color represents that same patient’s change in tumor volumes.

[Table of Contents](#)

Visualizing a change in 3 dimensions also shows the limitations of using RECIST methods for determining efficacy for intratumoral INT230-6. Figure 12 shows the scan of a sarcoma patient's tumor pre- and post-dosing. The longest diameter declines by 15%, while the second longest diameter declines 42%. Using RECIST criteria, this patient would have been classified as having stable disease, whereas the World Health Organization, which uses the two longest diameters, would classify this patient as having had a partial response, which is a better outcome.

Figure 12 Change in two longest diameters of an injected sarcoma tumor at the base of the spine.



We do not believe that RECIST measurements (longest diameter) effectively capture efficacy.

Data below supports a hypothesis that INT230-6 increases survival in refractory cancer patients. As a result, given the issues with RECIST criteria noted above we believe survival, the FDA's gold standard efficacy endpoint, is a better measure of our drug candidate's performance than RECIST methods.

Survival — Phase 1 Basket Studies

The primary objectives of Phase 1 trials are to define the safety or toxicity profile of a new drug and to determine the dose for further evaluation in Phase 2 trials. Patients enrolled in Phase 1 are therefore placed at risk of toxicity, in exchange for an undefined and limited clinical benefit. Furthermore, patients who are considered for Phase 1 trials may be regarded as vulnerable because their physical condition may be deteriorating due to advanced cancer malignancy for which no further standard treatment options exist. Efficacy is not usually the primary objective. Most patients in Phase 1 studies have low survival expectations that ranges from 3 to 8 months depending on the type of cancer and patient's incoming health. (see Chau, N., BMC Cancer volume 11, Article number: 426 2011).

Over the past two decades the development of a prognostic score to predict survival of patients treated in Phase 1 studies has been completed and validated by the Royal Marsden Hospital (RMH) in the United Kingdom. The score, which ranges from 0 to 3, is highly correlated of overall survival (OS) outcomes. A score of 0 suggests longest potential survival and a 3 worst. Many studies show that subjects enrolled in Phase 1 have survival of under 6 months when RMH scores greater than or equal to 1.

In our study IT-01 patients were enrolled whose cancer progressed following treatment using all approved and some experimental therapies suitable for their specific disease. Forty-three (43%) of patients had previous had an IV form of a platinum-based drug including cisplatin. Forty-four percent (44%) had previously received an anti-PD-1 antibody. Efficacy data from 64 patients enrolled in IT-01 through June 17, 2022 is available from patients receiving INT230-6 alone (referred to as monotherapy). Efficacy data from 30 patients receiving INT230-6 in combination with Keytruda are also available through June 17, 2022. The median number of prior therapies in this population was 4 with a range of 0 to 10 treatments (not including surgery or radiation). As of June 17, 2022, there have been over 820 different tumor injections conducted over the course of the trial with over 502 being into visceral deep tumors.

Study IT-01 is a phase 1/2 dose escalation (i.e. the phase 1 basket portion) and phase 2 (expansion of specified cancer types). These types of studies are primarily testing safety in the phase 1 and determining whether there is an efficacy signal in the expansion compared to historical data. There is no control arm in IT-01 and no randomization. Therefore, there is no comparator to determine the significance of any given endpoint. Patients receiving a dose above

[Table of Contents](#)

a certain percentage of their total tumor burden (TTB) (more than 40%) had a statistically significantly longer survival than patients who received less than 40%. The subjects receiving a dose >40% of their total incoming tumor burden also lived much longer than would be expected for patients in a phase 1/2 basket study. This indicates a potentially active drug. Given the small size of the population, the heterogeneity of the cancers and variability of the incoming tumor burdens, the high and low dose groups may have been different in a way that we could not measure. We observed a strong signal in just sarcoma patients; however, this Phase 2 population size was also too small to properly assess effectiveness of INT230-6. As a result, we have determined that overall survival, an endpoint that is generally acceptable to FDA for cancer clinical trials for drug development to treat metastatic disease, is the most appropriate metric to prove efficacy of our drug candidate. Study IT-01 also indicates that soft tissue sarcoma, at tumor type with high unmet medical need, would be a suitable disease for a large Phase 3 trial.

In our metastatic study survival appears to be impacted by the total dose a patient received relative to number and size of their tumors. Patients receiving a higher percentage of drug (mL) relative to their total tumor burden (cm³) (TTB) remained on study longer regardless of the cancer type. A patient's total tumor burden is calculated by adding up the volumes of all reported tumors. Simply stated, the more drug given to more tumors, the more likely a subject would be alive longer, though not all tumors need be treated. Killing more of a patient's cancer is beneficial.

The probability of survival for a given population can be plotted. Figure 13 below illustrates the survival for all monotherapy INT230-6 subjects with total tumor burdens between 2 cm³ and 700 cm³. See Table below for the patient population.

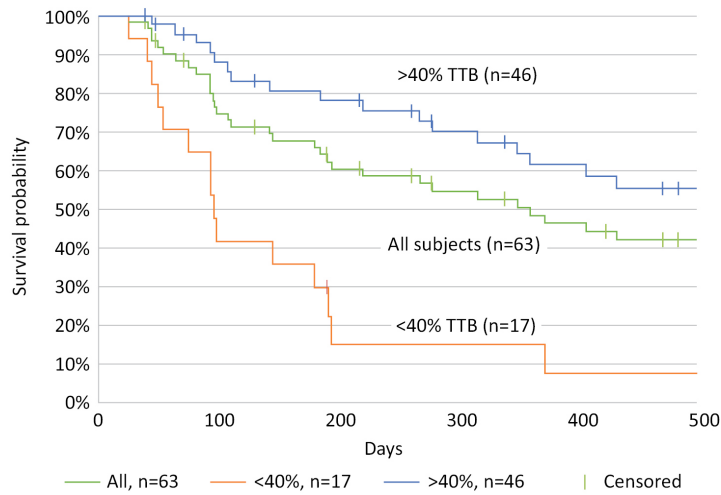
INT230-6 monotherapy population (n=64) in Study IT-01 (as of June 17, 2022)

Type of Cancer	Number of Patients	Percent of Population
Sarcoma	15	23%
10 Other ^a <4% each	13	20%
Melanoma	6	9%
Squamous cell carcinoma	6	9%
Colorectal	5	8%
Breast	4	6%
Head and neck	4	6%
Ovarian	4	6%
Pancreatic	4	6%
Cholangiocarcinoma	3	5%

a Others include: Adrenocortical carcinoma, Anal, Bladder, Cervical, Eccrine, Lung, Metastatic Cancer of Unknown Primary, Pseudomyxoma peritonei, Renal, and Thyroid.

Treating only with our drug candidate, approximately 50% of patients would be expected to be alive at one year (blue curve) with a median overall survival (mOS) expected of 361 days. Subjects dosed an amount of INT230-6 that was less than 40% of their total tumor burden (TTB) had a mOS of 96 days. This result is shown in the purple curve and is comparable to survival expected in historical Phase 1 basket studies (See Chau, N., BMC Cancer volume 11, Article number: 426 2011). Patients that received a dose of INT230-6 to greater than 40% of their total tumor burden had a ~63% chance of being alive at 1 year and the median overall survival has not been reached. The Hazard Ratio of the green to orange curves was 0.088 with a Confidence Interval (0.035, 0.226). These results indicate that survival improves for those dosed to >40% of their total tumor burden compared to those receiving under 40%. While there were no differences statistically in the two populations with regards to incoming tumor burden; the sample size is small and the average values for the blue curve was lower. More data from larger randomized controlled in a specific cancer population is required to understand efficacy.

Figure 13 Kaplan Meier Estimates of Survival Dosing INT230-6 alone as of June 17, 2022



* Exploratory analysis of dose relative to total tumor burden (TTB or TB) was conducted. Many tumors, including all under 1 cm in diameter, were not reported and so total tumor burden is likely underestimated.

The survival of the combination of INT230-6 and Keytruda tested in a different cancer patient population (see table below) indicates the median overall survival has not been reached for enrolled patients meeting the inclusion criteria (n=24) following 173 days of median overall follow-up. The combination data also compare favorably to history data from basket studies of patients with these types of refractory cancers who have failed multiple lines of therapy; however, the data is still immature and the sample size small at the time of the data cut-off.

Patient Population:

Total enrolled patients dosed at least once INT230-6 with Keytruda (n=30) (June 17, 2022)

Type of Cancer	Number of Subjects	Percent of Population
Colorectal	11	37%
Pancreatic	6	20%
Bile duct	4	13%
Breast (3 TNBC)	4	13%
Squamous cell	2	7%
Sarcoma	2	7%
Merckel cell	1	3%

Biomarker Analysis

A cancer cell’s surface expresses a unique set of proteins specific to the patient and their cancer type. Certain immune cells can “read” the cell surface to create a patient-specific immune response. However, as noted above, live cancer cells can send signals that can block the immune cells from entering the tumor. There is a constant “cat and mouse” battle between the cancer cell and the immune system.

Other local treatments such as radiation or ablation destroy the cell surface. Our technology disperses potent killing agents throughout tumors and enables the potent killing agents to diffuse into the cancer cell without damage to the cell membrane. When the tumor’s cancer cells are no longer alive, the ability of the immune system to identify the cancer and mount a response can be increased.

[Table of Contents](#)

We collect tumor tissue before and after dosing of our drug candidate from patients injected tumors. We analyze for live and dead cancer cells (referred to as necrotic cells). Our data shows that our drug candidate can kill cancer cells quickly and activate an immune response. We have observed these effects in multiple cancers.

Methods used

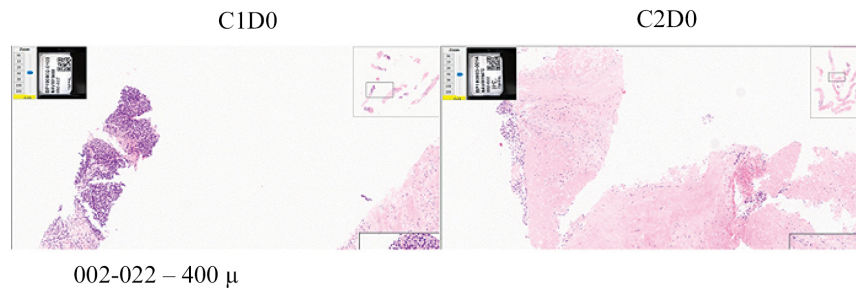
Pre-clinical experiments showed that to kill substantial amounts of the tumor would require a dose into the tumor of at least 1 mL of our drug candidate per 4 cubic centimeters of tumor volume with 1 mL for 2 or 3 cc being preferred. INT230-6 injections were conducted on the first treatment cycle's first day (referred to as C1D0) and on the fourteenth day (C1D14). Pre and post-dose biopsies from the same injected tumor were obtained on C1D0 and again 28 days later just prior to the 3rd dose on the first day of the second treatment cycle (C2D0). To determine the percentage of viable tumor cells and necrotic (dead) cancer cells pre and post two treatments, we conducted analysis on the collected tissue following haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining. H&E tissue analysis helps identify different types of cells and provides important information about the pattern, shape, and structure of cells in a tissue sample.

For many patients, we observed substantial reductions of cancer following the two injections of INT230-6 alone. Below are data on cell killing and immune activation from the two cancer types, breast cancer and sarcoma, for which we are planning Phase 3 programs. We also use immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining to help assess cancer and various immune cell populations, as well as the degree of cancer cell proliferation in the treated tumors.

Results from Breast Cancer Tissue

Several patients with breast cancer have been enrolled throughout the metastatic study. In figure 14, which shows tissue taken from a breast cancer patient (002-022) below, the pre-dose (C1D0) samples stained positive (dark purple) for significant amounts of cancer throughout the sample. However, 28 days later (C2D0), there was almost no cancer observed in the collected tissue. Magnification is 400 μ .

Figure 14 Images from match pair biopsied tissue samples pre and post two INT230-6 injections:



Markers of Cancer Cell Proliferation

There are different rates at which cancer can grow. Highly aggressive cancers have high levels of certain proliferation markers. One such marker is Ki67, a protein found on highly proliferative cells. From the same collected biopsy samples staining was conducted to assess Ki67 in each sample using a validated commercial in vitro diagnostic (IVD) that identifies proliferating cells in all active phases of the cancer's cell cycle. Both a manual assessment by a pathologist and an automatic image analyzer were used to report values. Results of Ki-67 assessments are shown in the table below.

Summary of H&E, tissue analysis and injected tumor volumes in matched pair biopsy samples from 3 triple negative metastatic breast cancer subjects from study IT-01

Subject	% Change in H&E assessment of viable tumor cells	Ki67 Values by Image Analysis Pre/Post Treatment	%Change in Ki67 of tumor cells by Image Analysis	%Change in Ki67 of tumor cells by Manual Analysis	Injected tumor volume in cm ³ and dose (mL)
001-008	-86%	72%/5%	-93%	-97%	4.91 (1.62)
001-009	-50%	78%/33%	-58%	-64%	46.83 (15.45)
002-022	-72%	98%/93%	-5%	-5%	51.71 (17.2)
Average change	-69%		-52%	-55%	

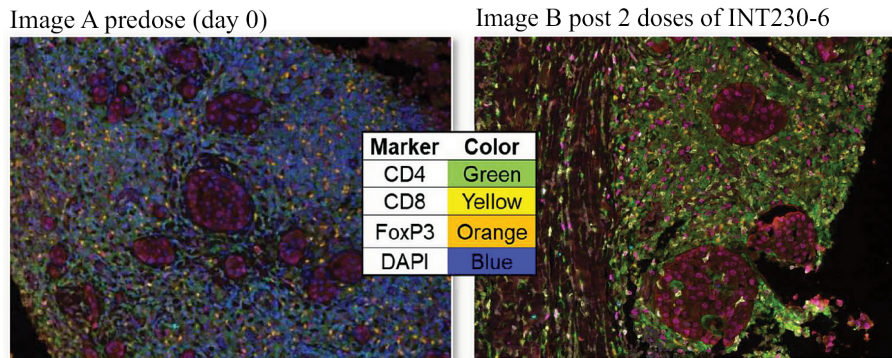
In addition to the substantial reduction of viable cancer cells observed, Ki 67 was reduced significantly. This means the residual cancer is replicating more slowly.

While there are several publications on Ki67 as a predictor of clinical benefit in presurgical settings, the reduction of proliferation markers such as Ki67 is not yet an FDA-recognized approvable endpoint for a drug. However, the percentage of change in pathological complete response (pCR or the absence of cancer in a tumor prior to resection) has been recognized by FDA as a surrogate endpoint to support accelerated approval for neoadjuvant treatment of high-risk, early-stage breast cancer. The INVINCIBLE study will help us to determine whether the addition of INT230-6 to an existing or modified neoadjuvant (presurgical) treatment regimen may increase pCR and reduce toxicities in neoadjuvant triple negative breast cancer subjects.

Immune Response in Breast Cancer Tissue

In preclinical studies, we have shown that our technology reduces the tumor and causes the influx of immune cells (in theory by creating antigen from the dying or dead cancer cells). The below images from a breast cancer patient confirm that this effect also occurs in humans. Applying a special set of stains to the biopsied tissue enables the measurement of immune cells inside the tumor. We observe infiltrating immune cells in the tumor. In figure 15 (below) the first panel (Image A) there is extensive cancer as the blue color seen is for 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, a blue-fluorescent DNA stain (DAPI) and the marker of live and proliferating cancer. The green and yellow colored cells are of immune cells. The second panel (Image B) shows that at 28 days after the first dose there is a markedly reduced amount of live cancer (no blue stain) indicating significant cancer cell death has occurred. These results are consistent with the H&E results shown above. In addition, the green/yellow stained cells, representing CD4 and CD8 anti-cancer T-cells, are increased dramatically throughout the entire tissue. The dead cancer can no longer prevent the immune cells from infiltrating the entire tissue.

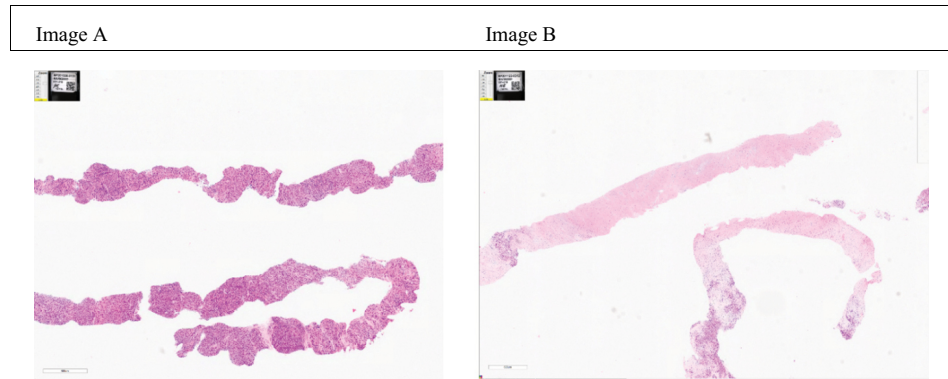
Figure 15 IHC Staining of breast cancer tissue for immune cell infiltration pre and post dosing of INT230-6



Results from Sarcoma Tissue

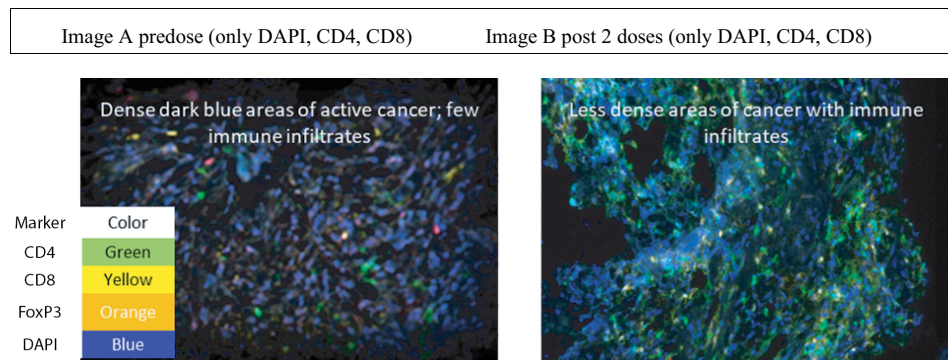
Several patients with metastatic soft tissue sarcomas have been enrolled in the study. As was seen with breast cancer and multiple other tumor types, there were substantial reductions of cancer in sarcoma patients. An example of this type of result is shown in figure 16. Image A is the stained tissue sample (pre-dose) that shows significant cancer (dark purple cells) throughout the tissue sample. Image B is the stained tissue sample taken on day 28 after two doses of INT230-6 (day 0 and day 14) that shows significant reduction in the cancer (Magnification 3.7x).

Figure 16 Images from match pair biopsied soft tissue sarcoma subject 010-001 pre and post two INT230-6 injections



To confirm the H&E results, we measured DAPI and activated T-cells from a sarcoma tumor. The results again confirm that for this tumor type this is also a substantial reduction of tumor cells as shown by the decrease in the blue DAPI marker post INT230-6 treatment. As was seen in other tumor types, figure 17 shows the influx for sarcoma patients into the tumor of CD4 and CD8 T-cells at 28 following the first dose as seen in Images A and B.

Figure 17 Staining of biopsied sarcoma tumor tissue pre and post dosing of INT230-6



Results of the H&E analysis as well as the multiplex IHC staining show substantial cancer cell reduction, decreases in proliferation, and increased immune infiltration after INT230-6 dosing. The totality of the data indicate the drug has the ability to kill cancer and increase the immune response in multiple cancer types.

INT230-6 Efficacy in Soft Tissue Sarcoma

Sarcomas are a rare and heterogeneous group of solid tumors derived from mesenchymal origin. Although single agent or combination anthracycline-based chemotherapy provides some benefit for the treatment of advanced sarcomas, prognosis is still unfavorable with median overall survival of 12 – 16 months and there is significant unmet medical need. By the time subjects fail approved therapies and enter Phase 1 studies patients' median overall survival is typically 3 – 8 months (see Subbiah, V Scientific Reports | 6:35448 | DOI: 10.1038/srep35448) depending on certain risk factors such those found in the RMHI score.

As of June 17, 2022, 29 patients with sarcoma were treated in study IT01. Enrolled subjects receiving INT230-6 had a median of 3 (0, 8) prior therapies, median age of 64 and 13% were ECOG0, 80% ECOG 1. Those receiving the combination with ipilimumab had a median of 4 (0, 9) prior therapies, median age of 64 and 38% were ECOG 0, with 62% ECOG 1.

The sarcoma types was Leiomyosarcoma, Liposarcoma, pleomorphic sarcomas, chondrosarcoma, chordoma, spindle cell sarcoma, fibrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, myofibroblastic sarcoma, desmoid type, and Kaposi sarcoma. The INT230-6 dose delivered at a single visit was up to 242 mL (112 mg of cisplatin, 24.2 mg of vinblastine sulfate) into one or more tumors. The VIN given exceeded the typical 5.1 mg starting IV dose for an average size person. The CIS given was equivalent to a typical IV dose. Safety in sarcoma population remained favorable. The most common treatment-related adverse events (TRAEs) in evaluable monotherapy subjects were localized pain, fatigue, decreased appetite, nausea, most of which were low grade.

We compared our phase 1/2 basket study survival data in soft tissue sarcoma (“STS”) to overall survival data generated from three published clinical phase 1/2 basket trials in sarcoma. In our trial, IT-01, fifteen (15) STS patients received only INT230-6 monotherapy and 11 have received the combination with ipilimumab. The 3 studies used were:

- Jones Cancer Chemother Pharmacol (2011) 68:423–429, Clinical benefit of early phase clinical trial participation for advanced sarcoma patients.
- Cassier et. al., Annals of Oncology 25: 1222–1228, 2014 Outcome of patients with sarcoma and other mesenchymal tumours participating in phase I trials: a subset analysis of a European Phase I database.
- Subbiah et. al., Scientific Reports | 6:35448 2016, Evaluation of Novel Targeted Therapies in Aggressive Biology Sarcoma Patients after progression from US FDA approved Therapies.

Each of these publications report use of the Royal Marsden Hospital index (RMHI). As noted above the RMHI is validated score predictive of overall survival for cancer patients in basket studies. A subject obtains 1 point depending on their number of metastatic sites, pre-dose plasma lactate dehydrogenase level and albumin concentrations. Each of the 3 studies report the median overall survival results for subjects for various RMHI values as shown in the table below.

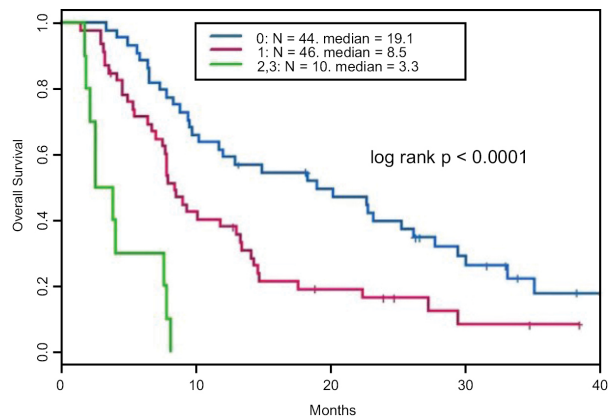
Median OS in Phase 1 Basket studies

Study	Jones	Cassier	Subbiah
Median OS	7.6 months	9.1 months	9.6 months
	CI (4.8-10.4)	CI (6.3-11.8)	(CI (8.1-14.2))*

* 44% of Subbiah study subjects had a RMHI score of 0 versus 26% in Sponsor’s study IT-01

Though the sarcoma subtype mix between the 3 literature study populations is not matched exactly, mOS from the Jones, Cassier and Subbiah studies are similar. Subbiah reports the overall survival of sarcoma patients for a given RMHI score (Figure 18 below) from the publication shows the strong correlation between RMHI score and overall survival.

Figure 18 Overall Survival based on RMHI in soft tissue sarcoma (Subbiah data)



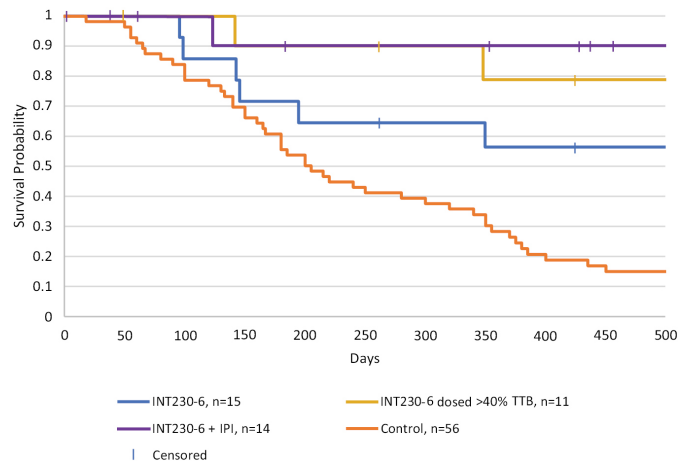
We were able to estimate the RMHI score in our study for each patient receiving only INT2306. Subjects in our study primarily had a RMHI score of 1 (33%) or 2 (40%). To be more confident that we are matching the population when comparing our drug to the Subbiah population, we created a synthetic Kaplan-Meier (KM) curve from the Subbiah dataset that approximated our patients' RMHI score distribution (Figure 19 below). We chose Subbiah as the dataset since this study reported the longest survival of the 3 Sarcoma studies and would be the most conservative historical control data.

Our drug is dosed based on a patient's total measured volumetric tumor burden. From our mouse studies we found that a dose volume to tumor volume ratio of 1 to 4 could nearly saturate a tumor. The average total tumor burden of patients entering the trial was 200cc. However, when our study was initiated, the dose was limited to 5 mL per month to establish the maximum tolerated dose and generate safety data. This early dose proved to be inadequate to treat most tumors. As a result, most early patients were under treated and the survival seen early in the study was typical of survival rates normally seen in phase 1 basket trials. As we moved through the dose escalation phase of our trial and generated favorable safety data, the dose amount frequency and loading into the tumor was escalated.

No maximum tolerated dose was established. Empirically, we have determined that if a drug volume equal to 40% of the total reported tumor burden was administered over 5 sessions every two weeks, patients showed evidence of clinical efficacy as overall survival increased. Survival at one year for sarcoma patients in a phase 1/2 (Subbiah n=56) is 28%. For all INT230-6 patients receiving only INT230-6 in our phase 1/2 (n=15) survival at 1 year is 56%. However, for INT230-6 only patients having more than 40% of their total tumor burden treated survival at 1 year is 79%. For the combination (n=14) with ipilimumab the survival increases at 1 year to 90% and the median overall survival has not been reached with a median follow up is 287 days. For the INT230-6 monotherapy STS patients (N=15) our median OS is 21.4 months with a confidence interval of 6.4 to 42.0 months (this dataset includes those subjects underdosed with considerably less than 40% of their total tumor burden). In those subjects receiving a dose greater than or equal to 40% of their total tumor burden (N=11), the OS is 23.6 months, and the confidence interval is 21.4 to 42.0 months.

We plotted the KM control derived from the Subbiah basket trial matched to our RMHI scores for all INT230-6 monotherapy patients and for those receiving a dose equal to 40% of their total tumor burden. Compared to the control the Hazard Ratio (HR) for all STS patients administered solely INT230-6 through 500 days is 0.507 and the Confidence Interval (CI) is (0.273, 0.942). The p-value is 0.0318. For STS patients administered INT230-6 monotherapy at >40% of total tumor burden, the HR is 0.363 with CI (0.187 to 0.705). The p-value is 0.0028. See figure 19.

Figure 19: Survival of INT230-6 monotherapy vs. historical control in comparable population of RMHI scored basket study sarcoma patients



Estimates of sarcoma subject survival using INT230-6 based on dose per total tumor burden (TTB) from study IT-01

Efficacy Results from IT-02 (The INVINCIBLE Study)

Tissue taken via biopsy from tumor in our metastatic study IT-01 shows that viable cancer cells are significantly reduced. However, in our INVINCIBLE study, surgeons also removed the entire breast cancer tumor following INT 230-6 injection. In the INVINCIBLE study when dosed at a ratio proportionate to the tumor’s volume, we showed that greater than 95% of an entire tumor can be killed on a single dose. This result is seen in figure 20 panel A. An ER+PR+HER2+ 3.9 cm grade 3 invasive ductal breast cancer tumor was treated on day 1 with 7.4 cc of INT230-6. Seven days later with another 14.8 cc. The tumor was then resected another seven days later. In panel B, a ER+PR+Her2- 4.4 cm diameter invasive lobular breast cancer tumor was treated with one dose of 21.3 mL of INT230-6, then resected 20 days later. The INT230-6 was able to kill 85% of the ductal tumor. However, in the second panel, the drug was able to diffuse throughout the entire tumor. The boundary of the tumor is shown by the black dotted lines and the red dotted lines show the extent of the necrosis. Pathology conducted on the excised tumor showed that there was only a small percentage of viable cancer cells in one area of the 4.4 cm tumor after a single dose of INT230-6 of 21.4 mL. More than 95% of the tumor was necrotic (dead) or ghost cells (cells without nucleus). These images show that diffusion distance is proportional to the amount given on a single dose.

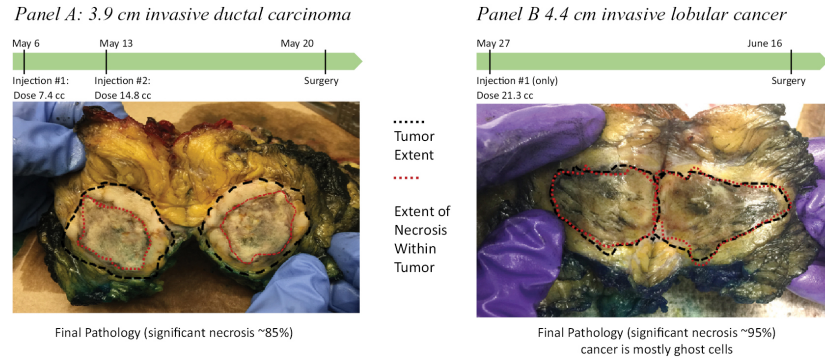
Through August 24, 2022, we have enrolled 91 patients. Nine patients in part 1 of the study were untreated. The first part enrolled 30 patients (one consented patient failed screening). Part 1 evaluated safety and dose. The second part enrolled an additional 61 patients. We shall compare tissue taken from a biopsy at the time of diagnosis with tissue taken after surgery on the entire tumor to conduct efficacy and immunological evaluations. We will evaluate: (A) the percentage of residual cancer as compared to subjects that receive no treatment or a saline injection, (part 1 showed a significant reduction of cancer in several patients) (B) the change complete cell cycle arrest as measured by Ki67 - a proliferation marker (part 2 only), (C) Surgical outcomes (part 1 showed no delay to surgery), (D) immune response including T cell repertoire (analysis ongoing from part 1), changes in pathology, e.g. necrosis levels, and (E) patient reported outcomes.

Enrollment has been rapid. Patients are highly interested in a product that can potentially destroy the majority of their tumor rapidly while waiting for their surgery and with the possibility to induce an anti-cancer immune response. Surgery has not been delayed or made more difficult by the INT230-6 IT treatment. Adverse events are minimal — mainly transient, low-grade pain at the injection site. Large amounts of necrosis can be induced across multiple breast cancer subtypes with 1 or 2 doses.

[Table of Contents](#)

The INVINCIBLE study will provide data to help the design of pivotal studies in the neoadjuvant or pre surgical settings. In addition, INVINCIBLE results should help to set dosing regimens based on tumor diameter in our Phase 3 metastatic studies.

Figure 20 Showing the extent of the entire tumor and the area of dead cancer for various doses of drug; greater than 95% of the total tumor volume was killed by a single 21.3 cc injection of INT230-6.

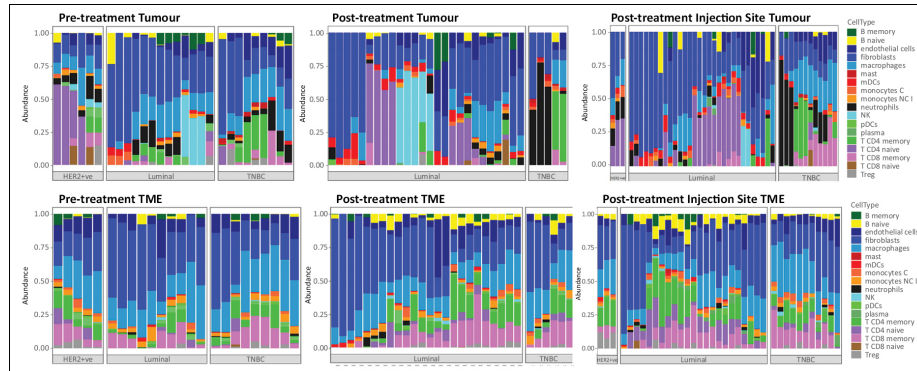


In the above figure the entire breast tumor has been removed. The black dotted line shows the extent of the tumor, and red dotted line shows the extent of the necrotic (dead cancer) after treatment with INT230-6. For a given tumor diffusion distance and thus tumor killing is proportional to the amount of drug dosed. Both tumors shown with high grade (3) proliferative tumors.

Evidence of Efficacy and Immune activation

An analysis of differential gene expression comparing pre-and post-treated samples in the control group compared to the drug treated group showed that over 200 more immune related genes were activated pre- and post-treatment compared to the controls. As shown in Figure 21 below within the tumor there was a relative increase in abundance of CD4 T naïve and B and NK cells post treatment. Within the tumor microenvironment compartment (the space between cancer cells) there was a relative increase in abundance of CD8 memory T, CD4 naïve and B cells post-treatment. Further analysis with immune profiling of blood is pending.

Figure 21 Relative abundance levels of immune cells present in the breast cancer tumor compared to current standard of care (no treatment controls).



Each bar demonstrates the immune cell abundance in a patient separated by cancer subtype

Part 1 demonstrated feasibility, safety and tolerability of presurgical IT injections in breast cancer patients. Preliminary data show histologic evidence of up to 95% tumor necrosis in varying biologic subtypes including lobular carcinoma. Further analysis with Ki67 and residual cancer burden scoring is pending.

Planned Phase 3 Trials

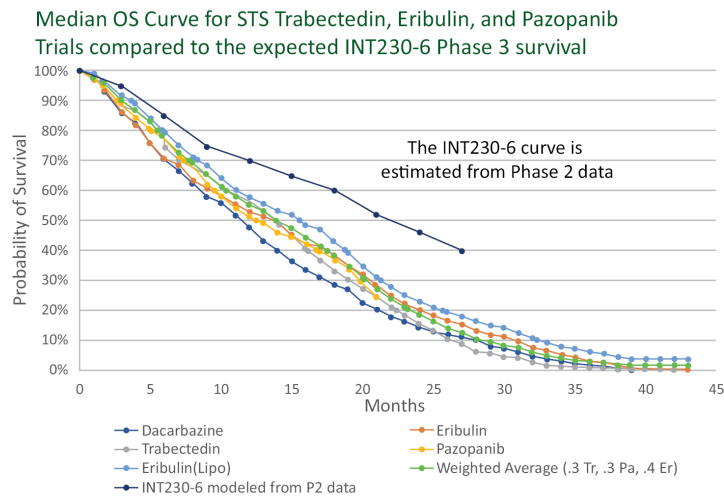
Metastatic Sarcoma

Given the positive data on survival seen in our metastatic study in sarcoma patients, we plan to conduct a single Phase 3 study in 2nd/3rd line treatment for locally advanced, recurrent, inoperable, or metastatic non-diffuse soft tissue sarcoma with overall survival as the primary endpoint. The current Phase 3 study design plans to enroll subjects who will be randomized 2 to 1 to either INT230-6 for 5 doses Q2 weeks with maintenance dosing every 9 weeks for 2 years or the standard of care. The three drugs most used for soft tissue sarcoma will be the control SOC at the investigator's choice depending on the type of sarcoma. Our Phase 3 study is designed to be 90% powered to detect a difference Hazard Value of 0.65 in overall survival between the INT230-6 treatment group and the control group with 331 patients enrolled (2:1 randomization to either INT230-6 treatment or control therapy). The study will have 2 interim data reviews to determine efficacy. The first interim analysis is planned when 50% of the required events (deaths) for the final analysis has occurred and the second analysis will be at 75%. Futility will also be tested as part of the interim analysis. A protocol synopsis was developed and submitted to the FDA. On October 14, 2021, we met with FDA to discuss the Phase 3 protocol and reached alignment on the Phase 3 study design, patient population and statistical approach.

Figure 22 shows the survival curves from five recent Phase 3 studies using now approved standard of care drugs for sarcoma. The figure also shows the expected Phase 3 survival for 1) the blended control based on the likely mix of sarcoma types (green curve) and 2) the expected INT230-6 Phase 3 survival curve that was generated based on our clinical results in sarcoma (navy blue curve). The references showing the Phase 3 data for the standard of care controls are; for trabectedin: Patel S, et. Cancer. 2019 Aug 1;125(15):2610-2620; for eribulin: Schöffski et. al. Lancet. 2016 Apr 16;387(10028):1629-37; and for pazopanib: van der Graaf et. al. Lancet. 2012 May 19;379(9829):1879-86.

It is notable that despite different regimens and sarcoma subtype distributions, the overall survival is consistent for the current standard of care drugs. Our Phase 2 program enrolled sarcoma patients with mixed subtypes whose cancer progressed despite a median of 3 prior treatments. We plan to enroll a similar mix of sarcoma patients; in Phase 3, however, no patient will have progressed on more than 2 treatments. Thus, patients in our planned Phase 3 study will be healthier than those treated in our Phase 2 study. Over 25% of patients in our Phase 2 study were underdosed. In the planned Phase 3 study such a high percentage of underdosed patient is unlikely. Patients in the planned Phase 3 program will also receive long term maintenance treatment of INT230-6 every 9 weeks, which mostly did not occur in our Phase 2 program.

Figure 22 the expected Phase 3 INT230-6 survival curve compared to the approved standard of care drugs



The current Phase 3 design reviewed together with FDA proposes an endpoint of overall survival in all advanced soft tissue sarcoma patients. In addition, we proposed 2 interim analyses; the first at 50% and the second at 75% of total events (266 deaths) needed for the final analysis. We plan to enroll 2 subjects in the INT230-6 group per one subject of any of the three used drugs for each patient's type of advanced soft tissue sarcoma. INT230-6 will be dosed every 2 weeks for 5 doses with maintenance every 12 weeks. The SOC drugs will be dosed at their approved regimens.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer

- In 2021, over 270,000 patients were expected to be diagnosed with breast cancer;
- Of these, ~11-17% of tumors found in breast cancer patients will not test positive for any of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2), estrogen receptor (ER), or progesterone receptor (PR) proteins, and thus will be classified as triple negative tumors;
- TNBC is commonly found in younger patients (<50), African American and Hispanic women, and patients with a BRCA1 mutation (~70% of BRCA patients are triple negative); and
- TNBC tends to be more aggressive, i.e., higher grade, relative to other forms of breast cancer with limited treatment options, highlighting a high degree of unmet need in this patient population.

Pre-surgical (Neoadjuvant) Triple Negative Breast

In November 2020, we met with FDA to discuss use of our drug prior to surgery for breast cancer patients at high risk of disease recurrence such as those with triple negative breast cancer for potential accelerated approval.

The FDA instituted its Accelerated Approval Program to allow for earlier approval of drugs that treat serious conditions, and that fill an unmet medical need based on a surrogate endpoint. A surrogate endpoint is a marker, such as a laboratory measurement, radiographic image, physical sign or other measure that is thought to predict clinical benefit but is not itself a measure of clinical benefit. The use of a surrogate endpoint can considerably shorten the time required prior to receiving FDA approval. The surrogate endpoint we discussed with pathological complete response.

Preoperative or neoadjuvant systemic chemotherapy, once reserved for patients with locally advanced breast cancer in whom the goal was to render large breast cancers operable, has become increasingly common. There are several potential reasons to consider neoadjuvant treatment for early-stage breast cancer. Giving chemotherapy preoperatively permits breast conservation in some patients who would otherwise require mastectomy and may improve cosmesis,

[Table of Contents](#)

or the preservation or restoration of physical appearance, in existing candidates for breast conservation. Preoperative therapy also provides a real-time evaluation of tumor response to permit discontinuation of ineffective therapy. Finally, the neoadjuvant setting offers investigators the unique opportunity to examine modulation of tissue, imaging, and other biomarkers from the time of biopsy to the time of definitive breast surgery following preoperative systemic therapy.

Pathological complete response (pCR) is an accepted FDA criteria for triple negative breast cancer. pCR is defined as the absence of residual invasive and in situ cancer on hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) evaluation of the complete resected breast specimen and all sampled regional lymph nodes following completion of neoadjuvant systemic therapy.

On July 26, 2021, the FDA approved pembrolizumab (brand name Keytruda) for high-risk, early-stage, triple-negative breast cancer in combination with chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment, and then continued as a single agent as adjuvant treatment after surgery. FDA granted accelerated approval to pembrolizumab for this indication in November 2020.

The efficacy of pembrolizumab in combination with neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery and continued adjuvant treatment with pembrolizumab as a single agent was investigated in KEYNOTE-522, a randomized, multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial conducted in patients with newly diagnosed previously untreated high-risk early-stage triple-negative breast cancer. Patients were enrolled regardless of tumor PD-L1 expression. Patients were randomized (2:1) to pembrolizumab in combination with chemotherapy or placebo in combination with chemotherapy. The main efficacy outcome measures were pathological complete response rate and event free survival. The pathological complete response rate was only 63% for patients who received pembrolizumab in combination with chemotherapy compared with 56% for patients who received chemotherapy alone. However, that was good enough for approval. At the same time, in Keynote 522 eighty percent (80%) of patients had a grade 3 or higher adverse event and 0.6% of patients died from the treatment.

As shown in Figure 20 above from the INVINCIBLE study INT2306 can cause >95% of a large tumor to become necrotic on a single dose without toxicity other than minor pain at the injection site. Combining one or two doses upfront of INT230-6 with the standard of care neoadjuvant therapy (pembrolizumab with anthracycline, cyclophosphamide and taxane) could potentially increase the pCR rate significantly to allow for accelerated approval. Further use of INT230-6 may allow for the elimination of the anthracycline or cyclophosphamide and could reduce the toxicity of current chemotherapy regimen while obtaining an increase in pCR. The data on percent tumor necrosis from the INVINCIBLE study will indicate how much necrosis can be induced upfront. Follow receipt of the data from the INVINCIBLE study we plan to request another meeting with FDA to review a phase 3 trial in neoadjuvant breast cancer with pCR as the endpoint.

Metastatic Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

The FDA designation of INT230-6 for Fast Track was made in 2018 as response to our proposed development program evaluating INT230-6 for the treatment of patients with relapsed or metastatic triple negative breast cancer.

Metastatic TNBC patients have a poor prognosis, with a median overall survival of 13.3 months with treatment first line. Recently approved treatments including Lynparza (PARP inhibitor) and Tecentriq (PD-L1 inhibitor). Those treatments target a specific subset of patients, with BRCA1/2 and PD-L1 positive markers, respectively. Our target population would be more inclusive.

Continuing chemotherapy treatment until disease progression is currently the standard of care for patients with metastatic TNBC, with no preferred chemotherapy regimens established at this time. Gilead presented data at the 2021 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting (Abstract #1080) for second line use of sacituzumab (Trodelvy). Sacituzumab extended median overall survival to 10.9 months versus 4.9 months with chemotherapy (HR: 0.51; 95% CI: 0.28-0.91).

With a small sample size in study IT-01 INT230-6 either as monotherapy or with pembrolizumab has shown in refractory metastatic breast cancer (all types) a median overall survival of 12 months (n=9), and in subset of just m TNBC subjects, a median overall survival of approximately 12.5 months.

INT230-6 Phase 2/3 study design would consist of metastatic TNBC patients whose cancer has progressed following 1 to 2 lines of prior therapy. The Phase 2 study would be approximately 60 patients with INT230-6 arm and a control arm cohort design of patients using investigators choice of therapy. The endpoints would be median

overall survival. Patients would receive 5 doses of INT230-6 every two weeks delivered IT with a maintenance dosing. The protocol will be designed to allow us to determine, within 12 months following completion of enrollment, whether INT230-6 has the potential to offer clinical benefit. A combination of INT230-6 with a checkpoint antibody (e.g. pembrolizumab or ipilimumab) within the randomized Phase 2 may be considered. From the results of the ongoing Phase 2, the company would make a strategic decision to use either monotherapy or combination with a checkpoint and size the final study accordingly. Phase 3 would be randomized 2 to 1 against investigators choice of treatment. Additional subjects could be added to the Phase 2 portion to complete the Phase 3 program. A clinical phase 2/3 program in metastatic breast will be initiated post-initiation of the sarcoma phase 3 study.

Government Regulation

The FDA and other regulatory authorities at federal, state and local levels, as well as in foreign countries, extensively regulate, among other things, the research, development, testing, manufacture, quality control, import, export, safety, effectiveness, labeling, packaging, storage, distribution, record keeping, approval, advertising, promotion, marketing, post-approval monitoring and post-approval reporting of drugs such as those we are developing. We, along with our vendors, collaboration partners, CROs and contract manufacturers, will be required to navigate the various preclinical, clinical, manufacturing and commercial approval requirements of the governing regulatory agencies of the countries in which we wish to conduct studies or seek approval of our product candidate. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals of drugs and ensuring subsequent compliance with appropriate federal, state, local and foreign statutes and regulations requires the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources.

In the United States, where we are initially focusing our product development, the FDA regulates drugs under the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) and its implementing regulations. Drug products are also subject to other federal, state and local statutes and regulations. Our product candidate is early-stage and has not been approved by the FDA for marketing in the United States.

The process required by the FDA before our product candidate is approved for therapeutic indications and may be marketed in the United States generally involves the following:

- completion of extensive preclinical studies in accordance with applicable regulations, including studies conducted in accordance with Good Laboratory Practice, or GLP, requirements;
- submission to the FDA of an IND, which must become effective before clinical trials may begin and must be updated annually or when significant changes are made;
- approval by an Institutional Review Board, or IRB, or independent ethics committee at each clinical trial site before each trial may be initiated;
- performance of adequate and well-controlled clinical trials in accordance with Good Clinical Practice, or GCP requirements and other clinical trial-related regulations to establish the safety and efficacy of the proposed drug product candidate for its intended purpose;
- preparation and submission to the FDA of a New Drug Application (NDA) after completion of all pivotal trials;
- a determination by the FDA of its receipt of an NDA, to file the application for review;
- satisfactory completion of one or more FDA pre-approval inspections of the manufacturing facility or facilities where the product will be produced to assess compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practice requirements, or CGMPs, to assure that the facilities, methods and controls are adequate to assure the drug product's identity, strength, quality and purity;
- potential FDA audit of the clinical trial sites that generated the data in support of the NDA;
- payment of user fees for FDA review of the NDA; and
- FDA review and approval of the NDA, including consideration of the views of any FDA advisory committee, prior to any commercial marketing or sale of the drug product in the United States.

Preclinical and clinical trials for drug products

Before testing any drug in humans, the product candidate must undergo rigorous preclinical testing. Preclinical studies include laboratory evaluations of chemistry, formulation and stability, as well as *in vitro* and animal studies to assess safety and in some cases to establish the rationale for therapeutic use. The conduct of preclinical studies is subject to federal and state regulations and requirements, including GLP requirements for safety and toxicology studies. The results of the preclinical studies, together with manufacturing information and analytical data must be submitted to the FDA as part of an IND. An IND is a request for authorization from the FDA to administer an investigational product to humans, and must become effective before clinical trials may begin. The central focus of an IND submission is on the general investigational plan and the protocol(s) for clinical studies. The IND also includes results of animal and *in vitro* studies assessing the toxicology, pharmacokinetics, pharmacology, and pharmacodynamic characteristics of the product; chemistry, manufacturing, and controls information; and any available human data or literature to support the use of the investigational product. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA, within the 30-day time period, raises concerns or questions about the conduct of the clinical trial, including concerns that human research subjects will be exposed to unreasonable health risks, and imposes a clinical hold. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before the clinical trial can begin. Some long-term preclinical testing may continue after the IND is submitted. Accordingly, submission of an IND may or may not result in FDA authorization to begin a trial. A separate submission to an existing IND must also be made for each successive clinical trial conducted during product development of a product candidate, and the FDA must grant permission, either explicitly or implicitly by not objecting, before each clinical trial can begin.

The clinical stage of development involves the administration of the product candidate to healthy volunteers or patients under the supervision of qualified investigators, generally physicians not employed by or under the trial sponsor's control, in accordance with GCP requirements, which include the requirements that all research subjects provide their informed consent for their participation in any clinical trial. For cancer patients, the Phase I usually involves patients whose cancer has progressed following all approved therapies for that particular cancer.

Clinical trials are conducted under protocols detailing, among other things, the objectives of the clinical trial, dosing procedures, subject selection and exclusion criteria and the parameters and criteria to be used in monitoring safety and evaluating effectiveness. Each protocol, and any subsequent amendments to the protocol, must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND. Furthermore, each clinical trial must be reviewed and approved by an IRB for each institution at which the clinical trial will be conducted to ensure that the risks to individuals participating in the clinical trials are minimized and are reasonable related to the anticipated benefits. The IRB also approves the informed consent form that must be provided to each clinical trial subject or his or her legal representative, and must monitor the clinical trial until completed. The FDA, the IRB, or the sponsor may suspend or discontinue a clinical trial at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the subjects are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Some studies also include oversight by an independent group of qualified experts organized by the clinical study sponsor, known as a data safety monitoring board, which provides authorization for whether or not a study may move forward at designated check points based on access to certain data from the study and may halt the clinical trial if it determines that there is an unacceptable safety risk for subjects or other grounds, such as no demonstration of efficacy. There also are requirements governing the reporting of ongoing clinical trials and completed clinical trials to public registries. Information about applicable clinical trials, including clinical trials results, must be submitted within specific timeframes for publication on the www.clinicaltrials.gov website. Disclosure of the results of such trials can be delayed in some cases for up to two years after the date of completion of the trial. Failure to timely register a covered clinical trial or to submit trial results as provided for in the law can give rise to civil monetary penalties and also prevent the non-compliant party from receiving future grant funds from the federal government. The NIH's Final Rule on ClinicalTrials.gov registration and reporting requirements became effective in 2017, and both NIH and FDA have signaled the government's willingness to begin enforcing those requirements against non-compliant clinical trial sponsors.

We have conducted our trials in Canada under a Clinical Trial Agreement with Health Canada, the regulatory authority in Canada. While we plan to conduct any international clinical trials under appropriate country filings in the future, a sponsor who wishes to conduct a clinical trial outside of the United States may, but need not, obtain FDA authorization to conduct the clinical trial under an IND. The FDA will accept a well-designed and well-conducted foreign clinical study not conducted under an IND if the study was conducted in accordance with GCP requirements, and the FDA is able to validate the data through an onsite inspection if deemed necessary.

Clinical trials to evaluate therapeutic indications to support NDAs for marketing approval are typically conducted in three sequential phases, which may overlap.

- *Phase 1* — Phase 1 clinical trials involve initial introduction of the investigational product into healthy human volunteers or patients with the target disease or condition. These studies are typically designed to test the safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism and distribution of the investigational product in humans, evaluate the side effects associated with increasing doses, and, if possible, to gain early evidence of effectiveness. As noted above for new cancer treatments such as ours, the Phase 1 involves patients whose cancer has progressed following all approved therapies for that particular cancer not healthy volunteers.
- *Phase 2* — Phase 2 clinical trials typically involve administration of the investigational product to a limited patient population with a specified disease or condition to evaluate the preliminary efficacy, optimal dosages and dosing schedule and to identify possible adverse side effects and safety risks. Multiple Phase 2 clinical trials may be conducted to obtain information prior to beginning larger and more expensive Phase 3 clinical trials.
- *Phase 3* — Phase 3 clinical trials typically involve administration of the investigational product to an expanded patient population to further evaluate dosage, to provide statistically significant evidence of clinical efficacy and to further test for safety, generally at multiple geographically dispersed clinical trial sites. These clinical trials are intended to establish the overall risk/benefit ratio of the investigational product and to provide an adequate basis for product approval. Generally, one or two adequate and well-controlled Phase 3 clinical trials are required by the FDA for approval of an NDA.

Post-approval trials, sometimes referred to as Phase 4 clinical trials, may be conducted after initial marketing approval. These trials are used to gain additional experience from the treatment of patients in the intended therapeutic indication and are commonly intended to generate additional safety data regarding use of the product in a clinical setting. In certain instances, the FDA may mandate the performance of Phase 4 clinical trials as a condition of approval of an NDA.

Progress reports detailing the results of the clinical trials, among other information, must be submitted at least annually to the FDA and written IND safety reports must be submitted to the FDA and the investigators fifteen days after the trial sponsor determines the information qualifies for reporting for serious and unexpected suspected adverse events, findings from other studies or animal or *in vitro* testing that suggest a significant risk for human participants exposed to the investigational product and any clinically important increase in the rate of a serious suspected adverse reaction over that listed in the protocol or investigator brochure. The sponsor must also notify the FDA of any unexpected fatal or life-threatening suspected adverse reaction as soon as possible but in no case later than seven calendar days after the sponsor's initial receipt of the information.

Concurrent with clinical trials, companies usually complete additional animal studies and must also develop additional information about the drug characteristics of the product candidate and finalize a process for manufacturing the drug product in commercial quantities in accordance with CGMP requirements. The manufacturing process must be capable of consistently producing quality batches of the product candidate and manufacturers must develop, among other things, methods for testing the identity, strength, quality and purity of the final drug product. Additionally, appropriate packaging must be selected and tested, and stability studies must be conducted to demonstrate that the product candidate does not undergo unacceptable deterioration over its shelf life and to identify appropriate storage conditions for the product candidate.

New Drug Applications (NDA) Submission and Review by the FDA

We intend to seek data exclusivity or market exclusivity for INT2306. Assuming successful completion of the required clinical testing, the results of the preclinical studies and clinical trials, together with detailed information relating to the product's chemistry, manufacture, controls and proposed labeling, among other things, are submitted to the FDA as part of an NDA requesting approval to market the product for one or more indications. An NDA is a request for approval to market a new drug for one or more specified indications. The NDA must include all relevant data available from pertinent pre-clinical and clinical studies, including negative or ambiguous results as well as positive findings, together with detailed information relating to the product's chemistry, manufacturing, controls, and proposed labeling, among other things. Data may come from company-sponsored clinical trials intended to test the safety and efficacy of a product's use or from a number of alternative sources, including studies initiated by investigators. To support marketing approval, the data submitted must be sufficient in quality and quantity to establish the safety and efficacy of the investigational product to the satisfaction of the FDA. FDA approval of an NDA must be obtained before a chemical drug may be marketed in the United States.

In addition, under the Pediatric Research Equity Act, or PREA, an NDA or supplement to an NDA must contain data to assess the safety and effectiveness of the drug product candidate for the claimed indications in all relevant pediatric subpopulations and to support dosing and administration for each pediatric subpopulation for which the product is safe and effective. The Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act requires that a sponsor who is planning to submit a marketing application for a drug product that includes a new clinically active component, new indication, new dosage form, new dosing regimen or new route of administration submit an initial Pediatric Study Plan (PSP) within sixty days after an end-of-Phase 2 meeting or as may be agreed between the sponsor and FDA. The FDA may grant deferrals for submission of pediatric data or full or partial waivers. Unless otherwise required by regulation, PREA does not apply to any drug product for an indication for which orphan designation has been granted.

The FDA reviews all submitted NDAs before it accepts them for filing, and may request additional information rather than accepting the NDA for filing. The FDA must make a decision on accepting an NDA for filing within 60 days of receipt, and such decision could include a refusal to file by the FDA. Once the submission is accepted for filing, the FDA begins an in-depth substantive review of the NDA. The FDA reviews an NDA to determine, among other things, whether the product is safe and effective and whether the facility in which it is manufactured, processed, packaged or held meets standards designed to assure the product's continued identity, strength, quality and purity. Under the goals and policies agreed to by the FDA under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act, or PDUFA, the FDA targets ten months, from the filing date, in which to complete its initial review of an original NDA and respond to the applicant, and six months from the filing date of an original NDA filed for priority review. The FDA does not always meet its PDUFA goal dates for standard or priority NDAs, and the review process is often extended by FDA requests for additional information or clarification.

Further, under PDUFA, as amended, each NDA must be accompanied by a substantial user fee, and the sponsor of an approved NDA is also subject to an annual program fee for each approved drug product. FDA adjusts the PDUFA user fees on an annual basis. Fee waivers or reductions may be available in certain circumstances, including a waiver of the application fee for the first application filed by a small business. Additionally, no user fees are assessed on NDAs for products designated as orphan drugs, unless the product also includes a non-orphan indication.

The FDA may refer an application for a new drug product to an advisory committee. An advisory committee is a panel of independent experts, including clinicians and other scientific experts, which reviews, evaluates and provides a recommendation as to whether the application should be approved and under what conditions. The FDA is not bound by the recommendations of an advisory committee, but it considers such recommendations carefully when making decisions.

Before approving an NDA, the FDA typically will inspect the facility or facilities where the product is manufactured. The FDA will not approve an application unless it determines that the manufacturing processes and facilities are in compliance with cGMP requirements and adequate to assure consistent production of the product within required specifications. Additionally, before approving an NDA, the FDA may inspect one or more clinical trial sites to assure compliance with GCP and other requirements and the integrity of the clinical data submitted to the FDA.

The FDA also may require submission of a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy, or REMS, as a condition for approving the NDA to ensure that the benefits of the product outweigh its risks. The REMS could include medication guides, physician communication plans, assessment plans, and/or elements to assure safe use, such as restricted distribution methods, patient registries, or other risk-minimization tools.

After evaluating the NDA and all related information, including the advisory committee recommendation, if any, and inspection reports regarding the manufacturing facilities and clinical trial sites, the FDA may issue an approval letter or a Complete Response Letter. A Complete Response Letter indicates that the review cycle of the application is complete and the application is not ready for approval. A Complete Response Letter will usually describe all of the deficiencies that the FDA has identified in the NDA, except that where the FDA determines that the data supporting the application are inadequate to support approval, the FDA may issue the Complete Response Letter without first conducting required inspections, testing submitted product lots, and/or reviewing proposed labeling. In issuing the Complete Response Letter, the FDA may recommend actions that the applicant might take to place the NDA in condition for approval, including requests for additional information or clarification. Even with submission of this additional information, the FDA ultimately may decide that the application does not satisfy the regulatory criteria for approval. If and when those conditions have been met to the FDA's satisfaction, the FDA will typically issue an approval letter. An approval letter authorizes commercial marketing of the product with specific prescribing information for specific indications.

Even if the FDA approves a product, depending on the specific risk(s) to be addressed, the FDA may limit the approved indications for use of the product, require that contraindications, warnings or precautions be included in the product labeling, require that post-approval studies, including Phase 4 clinical trials, be conducted to further assess a product's safety after approval, require testing and surveillance programs to monitor the product after commercialization, or impose other conditions, including distribution and use restrictions or other risk management mechanisms under a REMS, which can materially affect the potential market and profitability of the product. The FDA may prevent or limit further marketing of a product based on the results of post-marketing studies or surveillance programs. After approval, some types of changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications, manufacturing changes, and additional labeling claims, are subject to further testing requirements and FDA review and approval.

Expedited development and review programs for drugs

The FDA maintains several programs intended to facilitate and expedite development and review of new drugs to address unmet medical needs in the treatment of serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions. These programs include Fast Track Designation, Breakthrough Therapy designation, priority review and Accelerated Approval.

A new drug product is eligible for Fast Track Designation if it is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and demonstrates the potential to address unmet medical needs for such disease or condition. Fast Track Designation applies to the combination of the product and the specific indication for which it is being studied. Fast Track Designation provides increased opportunities for sponsor interactions with the FDA during preclinical and clinical development, in addition to the potential for rolling review once a marketing application is filed, meaning that the FDA may consider for review sections of the NDA on a rolling basis before the complete application is submitted, if the sponsor provides a schedule for the submission of the sections of the NDA, the FDA agrees to accept sections of the NDA and determines that the schedule is acceptable, and the sponsor pays any required user fees upon submission of the first section of the NDA.

In addition, a new drug product may be eligible for Breakthrough Therapy designation if it is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug, alone or in combination with one or more other drugs or biologics, may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints, such as substantial treatment effects observed early in clinical development. Breakthrough Therapy designation provides all the features of Fast Track Designation in addition to intensive guidance on an efficient development program beginning as early as Phase 1, and FDA organizational commitment to expedited development, including involvement of senior managers and experienced review staff in a cross-disciplinary review, where appropriate.

Any product submitted to the FDA for approval, including a product with Fast Track or Breakthrough Therapy designation, may also be eligible for additional FDA programs intended to expedite the review and approval process, including priority review and Accelerated Approval. A product is eligible for priority review if it is intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, and if approved, would provide a significant improvement in safety or effectiveness. For original NDAs, priority review designation means the FDA's goal is to take action on the marketing application within six months of the 60-day filing date (compared with ten months under standard review).

A product intended to treat serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions may receive Accelerated Approval upon a determination that the product has an effect on a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit, or on a clinical endpoint that can be measured earlier than on irreversible morbidity or mortality which is reasonably likely to predict an effect on irreversible morbidity or mortality or other clinical benefit, taking into account the severity, rarity, or prevalence of the condition and the availability or lack of alternative treatments.

Accelerated Approval is usually contingent on a sponsor's agreement to conduct additional post-approval studies to verify and describe the product's clinical benefit. The FDA may withdraw approval of a drug approved under Accelerated Approval if, for example, the sponsor fails to conduct the confirmatory trials in a timely manner or the confirmatory trial fails to verify the predicted clinical benefit of the product. In addition, unless otherwise informed by the FDA, the FDA currently requires, as a condition for Accelerated Approval, that all advertising and promotional materials that are intended for dissemination or publication within 120 days following marketing approval be submitted to the agency for review during the pre-approval review period, and that after 120 days following marketing approval, all advertising and promotional materials must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the intended time of initial dissemination or publication.

Fast Track Designation, Breakthrough Therapy designation, priority review and Accelerated Approval do not change the scientific or medical standards for approval or the quality of evidence necessary to support approval but may expedite the development or review process.

U.S. post-approval requirements for drugs

Drugs manufactured or distributed pursuant to FDA approvals are subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA, including, among other things, requirements relating to recordkeeping, periodic reporting, product sampling and distribution, reporting of adverse experiences with the product, complying with promotion and advertising requirements, which include restrictions on promoting products for unapproved uses or patient populations (known as “off-label use”) and limitations on industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities. Although physicians may prescribe approved products for off-label uses, manufacturers may not market or promote such uses. The FDA and other agencies actively enforce the laws and regulations prohibiting the promotion of off-label uses, including not only by our employees but also by agents of us or those speaking on our behalf, and a company that is found to have improperly promoted off-label uses may be subject to significant liability. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in, among other things, adverse publicity, warning letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties, including liabilities under the False Claims Act where products carry reimbursement under federal health care programs. Promotional materials for approved drugs must be submitted to the FDA in conjunction with their first use or first publication. Further, if there are any modifications to the product, including changes in indications, labeling or manufacturing processes or facilities, the applicant may be required to submit and obtain FDA approval of a new NDA or NDA supplement, which may require the development of additional data or preclinical studies and clinical trials.

The FDA may impose a number of post-approval requirements as a condition of approval of an NDA. For example, the FDA may require post-market testing, including Phase 4 clinical trials, and surveillance to further assess and monitor the product’s safety and effectiveness after commercialization.

In addition, drug manufacturers and their subcontractors involved in the manufacture and distribution of approved products are required to register their establishments with the FDA and certain state agencies and are subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies for compliance with ongoing regulatory requirements, including cGMP, which impose certain procedural and documentation requirements upon us and our contract manufacturers. Changes to the manufacturing process are strictly regulated, and, depending on the significance of the change, may require prior FDA approval before being implemented. FDA regulations also require investigation and correction of any deviations from CGMP and impose reporting requirements upon us and any third-party manufacturers that we may decide to use. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain compliance with cGMP and other aspects of regulatory compliance. Failure to comply with statutory and regulatory requirements can subject a manufacturer to possible legal or regulatory action, such as warning letters, suspension of manufacturing, product seizures, injunctions, civil penalties or criminal prosecution. There is also a continuing, annual program fee for any marketed product.

The FDA may withdraw approval if compliance with regulatory requirements and standards is not maintained or if problems occur after the product reaches the market. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with a product, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in revisions to the approved labeling to add new safety information, requirements for post-market studies or clinical trials to assess new safety risks, or imposition of distribution or other restrictions under a REMS. Other potential consequences include, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, complete withdrawal of the product from the market or product recalls;
- safety alerts, Dear Healthcare Provider letters, press releases or other communications containing warnings or other safety information about the product;
- mandated modification of promotional materials and labeling and issuance of corrective information;
- fines, warning letters, or untitled letters;
- holds on clinical trials;

[Table of Contents](#)

- refusal of the FDA to approve applications or supplements to approved applications, or suspension or revocation of product approvals;
- product seizure or detention, or refusal to permit the import or export of products;
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties; and
- consent decrees, corporate integrity agreements, debarment or exclusion from federal healthcare programs.

Orphan Designation and Exclusivity

Under the Orphan Drug Act, the FDA may grant orphan drug designation, or ODD, to a drug or biologic intended to treat a rare disease or condition, defined as a disease or condition with either a patient population of fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States, or a patient population greater of than 200,000 individuals in the United States when there is no reasonable expectation that the cost of developing and making available the drug or biologic in the United States will be recovered from sales in the United States of that drug or biologic. ODD must be requested before submitting an NDA. After the FDA grants ODD, the generic identity of the therapeutic agent and its potential orphan use are disclosed publicly by the FDA.

If a product that has received ODD and subsequently receives the first FDA approval for a particular clinically active component for the disease for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to orphan product exclusivity, which means that the FDA may not approve any other applications, including a full NDA, to market the same biologic for the same indication for seven years from the approval of the NDA, except in limited circumstances, such as a showing of clinical superiority to the product with orphan drug exclusivity or if the FDA finds that the holder of the orphan drug exclusivity has not shown that it can assure the availability of sufficient quantities of the orphan drug to meet the needs of patients with the disease or condition for which the drug was designated. Orphan drug exclusivity does not prevent the FDA from approving a different drug or biologic for the same disease or condition, or the same drug or biologic for a different disease or condition. Among the other benefits of ODD are tax credits for certain research and a waiver of the NDA application user fee.

A designated orphan drug may not receive orphan drug exclusivity if it is approved for a use that is broader than the indication for which it received ODD. In addition, orphan drug exclusive marketing rights in the United States may be lost if the FDA later determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantities of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition.

A drug product can also obtain pediatric market exclusivity in the United States. Pediatric exclusivity, if granted, adds six months to existing exclusivity periods and patent terms. This six-month exclusivity, which runs from the end of other exclusivity protection or patent term, may be granted based on the voluntary completion of a pediatric study in accordance with an FDA-issued “Written Request” for such a study. The data from such study do not need to show the product to be effective in the pediatric population studied; rather, if the clinical trial is deemed to fairly respond to the FDA’s request, the additional protection is granted. Although this is not a patent term extension, it effectively extends the regulatory period during which the FDA cannot approve another application. We filed for orphan drug status with the FDA in December 2021, responded to clarifications from the FDA in March 2022, and received orphan drug designation for all three components of INT230-6 SHAO, cisplatin and vinblastine, for soft tissue sarcoma in June 2022. This designation grants the company seven years of marketing exclusivity following approval in the soft tissue sarcoma for any of our products containing any one of these three ingredients.

The Hatch-Waxman Act and Marketing Exclusivity

Under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, otherwise known as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments to the FDCA, Congress authorized the FDA to approve generic drugs that are the same as drugs previously approved by the FDA under the NDA provisions of the statute and also enacted Section 505(b)(2) of the FDCA. To obtain approval of a generic drug, an applicant must submit an abbreviated new drug application, or ANDA, to the agency. In support of such applications, a generic manufacturer may rely on the preclinical and clinical testing conducted for a drug product previously approved under an NDA, known as the reference listed drug (RLD). Specifically, in order for an ANDA to be approved, the FDA must find that the generic version is identical to the RLD with respect to the active ingredients, the route of administration, the dosage form, and the strength of the drug. In contrast, Section 505(b)(2) permits the filing of an NDA where at least some of the information required for approval comes from studies not conducted by or for the applicant and for which the applicant has not obtained a right of reference. A Section 505(b)(2) applicant may eliminate the need to

conduct certain preclinical or clinical studies, if it can establish that reliance on studies conducted for a previously approved product is scientifically appropriate. Unlike the ANDA pathway used by developers of bioequivalent versions of innovator drugs, which does not allow applicants to submit new clinical data other than bioavailability or bioequivalence data, the 505(b)(2) regulatory pathway does not preclude the possibility that a follow-on applicant would need to conduct additional clinical trials or nonclinical studies; for example, they may be seeking approval to market a previously approved drug for new indications or for a new patient population that would require new clinical data to demonstrate safety or effectiveness. The FDA may then approve the new product for all or some of the label indications for which the RLD has been approved, or for any new indication sought by the Section 505(b)(2) applicant, as applicable.

In seeking approval of an NDA or a supplement thereto, the NDA sponsor is required to list with the FDA each patent with claims that cover the sponsor's product or an approved method of using the product. Upon approval of an NDA, each of the patents listed in the application for the drug is published in the FDA publication Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations, commonly known as the Orange Book. When an ANDA applicant submits its application to the FDA, the applicant is required to certify to the FDA concerning any patents listed in the Orange Book for the RLD, except for patents covering methods of use for which the follow-on applicant is not seeking approval. To the extent a Section 505(b)(2) applicant is relying on studies conducted for an already approved product, such an applicant is also required to certify to the FDA concerning any patents listed for the approved product in the Orange Book to the same extent that an ANDA applicant would.

Specifically, any applicant who subsequently files an ANDA or 505(b)(2) NDA that references the drug listed in the Orange Book must certify to the FDA that with respect to each published patent, (i) the required patent information has not been filed by the original applicant of the RLD; (ii) the listed patent already has expired; (iii) the listed patent has not expired, but will expire on a specified date and approval is sought after patent expiration; or (iv) the listed patent is invalid, unenforceable or will not be infringed by the manufacture, use or sale of the new product. These are known as Paragraph I, II, III, and IV certifications, respectively.

If a Paragraph I or II certification is filed, the FDA may make approval of the application effective immediately upon completion of its review. If a Paragraph III certification is filed, the approval may be made effective on the patent expiration date specified in the application, although a tentative approval may be issued before that time. If an application contains a Paragraph IV certification, a series of events will be triggered, the outcome of which will determine the effective date of approval of the ANDA or 505(b)(2) application.

A certification that the new product will not infringe the RLD's listed patents or that such patents are invalid is called a Paragraph IV certification. If the follow-on applicant has provided a Paragraph IV certification to the FDA, the applicant must also send notice of the Paragraph IV certification to the NDA and patent holders for the RLD once the applicant's NDA has been accepted for filing by the FDA. The NDA and patent holders may then initiate a legal challenge to the Paragraph IV certification. The filing of a patent infringement lawsuit within 45 days of their receipt of a Paragraph IV certification automatically prevents the FDA from approving the ANDA or 505(b)(2) NDA until the earlier of 30 months after the receipt of the Paragraph IV notice, expiration of the patent or a decision in the infringement case that is favorable to the ANDA or 505(b)(2) applicant. Alternatively, if the listed patent holder does not file a patent infringement lawsuit within the required 45-day period, the follow-on applicant's ANDA or 505(b)(2) NDA will not be subject to the 30-month stay.

In addition, under the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, the FDA may not approve an ANDA or 505(b)(2) NDA until any applicable period of non-patent exclusivity for the referenced RLD has expired. These market exclusivity provisions under the FDCA also can delay the submission or the approval of certain applications. The FDCA provides a five-year period of non-patent marketing exclusivity within the United States to the first applicant to gain approval of an NDA for a drug containing a new chemical entity. A drug is a new chemical entity if the FDA has not previously approved any other new drug containing the same active moiety, which is the molecule or ion responsible for the action of the drug substance. During the exclusivity period, the FDA may not accept for review an ANDA or a 505(b)(2) NDA submitted by another company for another version of such drug where the applicant does not own or have a legal right of reference to all the data required for approval. However, an application may be submitted after four years if it contains a certification of patent invalidity or non-infringement.

The FDCA also provides three years of marketing exclusivity for an NDA, 505(b)(2) NDA or supplement to an existing NDA if new clinical investigations, other than bioavailability studies, that were conducted or sponsored by the applicant are deemed by the FDA to be essential to the approval of the application, for example, new indications, dosages or strengths of an existing drug. This three-year exclusivity covers only the conditions of use associated

with the new clinical investigations and does not prohibit the FDA from approving follow-on applications for drugs containing the original active agent. Five-year and three-year exclusivity also will not delay the submission or approval of a traditional NDA filed under Section 505(b)(1) of the FDCA. However, an applicant submitting a traditional NDA would be required to either conduct or obtain a right of reference to all of the preclinical studies and adequate and well-controlled clinical trials necessary to demonstrate safety and effectiveness.

Patent Term Extension

After NDA approval, owners of relevant drug patents may apply for up to a five-year patent term extension. The allowable patent term extension is calculated as half of the drug's testing phase — the time between when the IND becomes effective and NDA submission — and all of the review phase — the time between NDA submission and approval, up to a maximum of five years. The time can be shortened if FDA determines that the applicant did not pursue approval with due diligence. The total patent term after the extension may not exceed 14 years. For patents that might expire during the application phase, the patent owner may request an interim patent extension. An interim patent extension increases the patent term by one year and may be renewed up to four times. For each interim patent extension granted, the post-approval patent extension is reduced by one year. The director of the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) must determine that approval of the drug covered by the patent for which a patent extension is being sought is likely. Interim patent extensions are not available for a drug for which an NDA has not been submitted.

Other regulatory matters

Manufacturing, sales, promotion and other activities of drug products following approval, where applicable, or commercialization are also subject to regulation by numerous regulatory authorities in the United States in addition to the FDA, which may include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, other divisions of the Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and state and local governments and governmental agencies.

Other healthcare laws

Healthcare providers, physicians, and third-party payors will play a primary role in the recommendation and prescription of any products for which we obtain marketing approval. Our business operations and any current or future arrangements with third-party payors, healthcare providers and physicians may expose us to broadly applicable fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain the business or financial arrangements and relationships through which we develop, market, sell and distribute any drugs for which we obtain marketing approval. In the United States, these laws include, without limitation, state and federal anti-kickback, false claims, physician transparency, and patient data privacy and security laws and regulations, including but not limited to those described below.

- The federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, persons and entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, paying, receiving or providing any remuneration (including any kickback, bribe, or certain rebate), directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward, or in return for, either the referral of an individual for, or the purchase, order or recommendation of, any good or service, for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program such as Medicare and Medicaid; a person or entity need not have actual knowledge of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. Violations are subject to civil and criminal fines and penalties for each violation, plus up to three times the remuneration involved, imprisonment, and exclusion from government healthcare programs;
- The federal civil and criminal false claims laws, including the civil False Claims Act, or FCA, which prohibit individuals or entities from, among other things, knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, to the federal government, claims for payment or approval that are false, fictitious or fraudulent; knowingly making, using, or causing to be made or used, a false statement or record material to a false or fraudulent claim or obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the federal government; or knowingly concealing or knowingly and improperly avoiding or decreasing an obligation to pay money to the federal government. Manufacturers can be held liable under the FCA even when they do not submit claims directly to government payors if they are deemed to "cause" the submission of false or fraudulent claims. In addition, the government may assert that a claim that includes items or services resulting from

a violation of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the civil False Claims Act. The FCA also permits a private individual acting as a “whistleblower” to bring actions on behalf of the federal government alleging violations of the FCA and to share in any monetary recovery. When an entity is determined to have violated the federal civil False Claims Act, the government may impose civil fines and penalties for each false claim, plus treble damages, and exclude the entity from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs;

- The federal civil monetary penalties laws, which impose civil fines for, among other things, the offering or transfer or remuneration to a Medicare or state healthcare program beneficiary if the person knows or should know it is likely to influence the beneficiary’s selection of a particular provider, practitioner, or supplier of services reimbursable by Medicare or a state health care program, unless an exception applies;
- The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, imposes criminal and civil liability for knowingly and willfully executing a scheme, or attempting to execute a scheme, to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private payors, knowingly and willfully embezzling or stealing from a healthcare benefit program, willfully obstructing a criminal investigation of a healthcare offense, or falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false statements in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. Similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute, a person or entity need not have actual knowledge of the statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation;
- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009, or HITECH, and their respective implementing regulations, imposes, among other things, specified requirements on covered entities and their business associates relating to the privacy and security of individually identifiable health information including mandatory contractual terms and required implementation of technical safeguards of such information. HITECH also created new tiers of civil monetary penalties, amended HIPAA to make civil and criminal penalties directly applicable to business associates in some cases, and gave state attorneys general new authority to file civil actions for damages or injunctions in federal courts to enforce the federal HIPAA laws and seek attorneys’ fees and costs associated with pursuing federal civil actions;
- The Physician Payments Sunshine Act, enacted as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or collectively, the ACA, imposed new annual reporting requirements for certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics, and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid, or the Children’s Health Insurance Program, for certain payments and “transfers of value” provided to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors) and teaching hospitals, as well as ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members. In addition, many states also require reporting of payments or other transfers of value, many of which differ from each other in significant ways, are often not pre-empted, and may have a more prohibitive effect than the Sunshine Act, thus further complicating compliance efforts. Effective January 1, 2022, these reporting obligations will extend to include transfers of value made in the previous year to certain non-physician providers such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners;
- Federal consumer protection and unfair competition laws, which broadly regulate marketplace activities and activities that potentially harm consumers; and
- Analogous state and foreign laws and regulations, such as state anti-kickback and false claims laws, which may apply to sales or marketing arrangements and claims involving healthcare items or services reimbursed by non-governmental third party-payors, including private insurers, and may be broader in scope than their federal equivalents; state and foreign laws require pharmaceutical companies to comply with the pharmaceutical industry’s voluntary compliance guidelines and the relevant compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers; state and foreign laws that require drug manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers, and restrict marketing practices or require disclosure of marketing expenditures and pricing information; state and foreign laws that govern the privacy and security of health information in some circumstances. These data privacy and security laws may differ from each other in significant ways and often are not pre-empted by HIPAA, which may complicate compliance efforts.

The distribution of drug products is subject to additional requirements and regulations, including extensive record-keeping, licensing, storage and security requirements intended to prevent the unauthorized sale of pharmaceutical products.

The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform, especially in light of the lack of applicable precedent and regulations. Federal and state enforcement bodies have recently increased their scrutiny of interactions between healthcare companies and healthcare providers, which has led to a number of investigations, prosecutions, convictions and settlements in the healthcare industry. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of these laws or any other related governmental regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, imprisonment, disgorgement, exclusion from government funded healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, reputational harm, additional oversight and reporting obligations if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or similar settlement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations. If any of the physicians or other healthcare providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found to be not in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to similar actions, penalties and sanctions. Ensuring business arrangements comply with applicable healthcare laws, as well as responding to possible investigations by government authorities, can be time- and resource-consuming and can divert a company's attention from its business.

Coverage and Reimbursement

In the United States and markets in other countries, patients who are prescribed treatments for their conditions and providers performing the prescribed services generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the associated healthcare costs. Thus, even if a product candidate is approved, sales of the product will depend, in part, on the extent to which third-party payors, including government health programs in the United States such as Medicare and Medicaid, commercial health insurers and managed care organizations, provide coverage, and establish adequate reimbursement levels for, the product. In the United States, no uniform policy of coverage and reimbursement for drug products exists among third-party payors. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement for drug products can differ significantly from payor to payor. The process for determining whether a third-party payor will provide coverage for a product may be separate from the process for setting the price or reimbursement rate that the payor will pay for the product once coverage is approved. Third-party payors are increasingly challenging the prices charged, examining the medical necessity, and reviewing the cost-effectiveness of medical products and services and imposing controls to manage costs. Third-party payors may limit coverage to specific products on an approved list, also known as a formulary, which might not include all of the approved products for a particular indication.

In order to secure coverage and reimbursement for any product that might be approved for sale, a company may need to conduct expensive pharmacoeconomic studies in order to demonstrate the medical necessity and cost-effectiveness of the product, in addition to the costs required to obtain FDA or other comparable regulatory approvals. Additionally, companies may also need to provide discounts to purchasers, private health plans or government healthcare programs. Nonetheless, product candidates may not be considered medically necessary or cost effective. A decision by a third-party payor not to cover a product could reduce physician utilization once the product is approved and have a material adverse effect on sales, our operations and financial condition. Additionally, a third-party payor's decision to provide coverage for a product does not imply that an adequate reimbursement rate will be approved. Further, one payor's determination to provide coverage for a product does not assure that other payors will also provide coverage and reimbursement for the product, and the level of coverage and reimbursement can differ significantly from payor to payor.

The containment of healthcare costs has become a priority of federal, state and foreign governments, and the prices of products have been a focus in this effort. Governments have shown significant interest in implementing cost-containment programs, including price controls, restrictions on reimbursement and requirements for substitution of generic products. Adoption of price controls and cost-containment measures, and adoption of more restrictive policies in jurisdictions with existing controls and measures, could further limit a company's revenue generated from the sale of any approved products. Coverage policies and third-party payor reimbursement rates may change at any time. Even if favorable coverage and reimbursement status is attained for one or more products for which a company or its collaborators receive regulatory approval, less favorable coverage policies and reimbursement rates may be implemented in the future.

Healthcare reform

In the United States and some foreign jurisdictions, there have been, and likely will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory changes and proposed changes regarding the healthcare system directed at broadening the availability of healthcare, improving the quality of healthcare, and containing or lowering the cost of healthcare. For example, in March 2010, the United States Congress enacted the ACA, which, among other things, includes changes to the coverage and payment for products under government health care programs. The ACA includes provisions of importance to our potential product candidate that:

- created an annual, nondeductible fee on any entity that manufactures or imports specified branded prescription drugs and biologic products, apportioned among these entities according to their market share in certain government healthcare programs;
- expanded eligibility criteria for Medicaid programs by, among other things, allowing states to offer Medicaid coverage to certain individuals with income at or below 133% of the federal poverty level, thereby potentially increasing a manufacturer's Medicaid rebate liability;
- expanded manufacturers' rebate liability under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program by increasing the minimum rebate for both branded and generic drugs and revising the definition of "average manufacturer price," or AMP, for calculating and reporting Medicaid drug rebates on outpatient prescription drug prices;
- addressed a new methodology by which rebates owed by manufacturers under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program are calculated for drugs that are inhaled, infused, instilled, implanted or injected;
- expanded the types of entities eligible for the 340B drug discount program;
- established the Medicare Part D coverage gap discount program by requiring manufacturers to provide point-of-sale-discounts off the negotiated price of applicable brand drugs to eligible beneficiaries during their coverage gap period as a condition for the manufacturers' outpatient drugs to be covered under Medicare Part D; and
- created a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee, identify priorities in, and conduct comparative clinical effectiveness research, along with funding for such research.

Since its enactment, there have been numerous judicial, administrative, executive, and legislative challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. For example, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the Tax Act) was enacted, which includes a provision repealing, effective January 1, 2019, the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health coverage for all or part of a year that is commonly referred to as the "individual mandate." On December 14, 2018, a U.S. District Court Judge in the Northern District of Texas ruled that the individual mandate is a critical and inseparable feature of the ACA, and therefore, because it was repealed as part of the Tax Act, the remaining provisions of the ACA are invalid as well. Additionally, on December 18, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit ruled that the individual mandate was unconstitutional and remanded the case back to the District Court to determine whether the remaining provisions of the ACA are invalid as well. The U.S. Supreme Court held in a 7-2 opinion that the states and individuals that brought the lawsuit challenging the ACA's individual mandate do not have standing to challenge the law. The Supreme Court did not reach the merits of the challenge, but the decision ends the case. It is also unclear how the Supreme Court ruling, other such litigation, and the healthcare reform measures of the Biden administration will impact the ACA or our business.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted in the United States since the Affordable Care Act was enacted. In August 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, included aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year, which went into effect in April 2013 and, due to subsequent legislative amendments to the statute, will remain in effect through 2029 unless additional Congressional action is taken. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, or CARES Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020, designed to provide financial support and resources to individuals and businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, suspended these reductions from May 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, and extended the sequester by one year, through 2030. In addition, in January 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law, which, among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. Additionally, on March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 into law, which eliminates the statutory Medicaid drug rebate cap, currently set at 100% of a drug's average manufacturer price, for single-source and innovator multiple-source drugs, beginning January 1, 2024. These laws may result in additional reductions in Medicare, Medicaid and other healthcare funding.

Moreover, payment methodologies may be subject to changes in healthcare legislation and regulatory initiatives. For example, CMS may develop new payment and delivery models, such as bundled payment models. In addition, recently there has been heightened governmental scrutiny over the manner in which manufacturers set prices for their commercial products, which has resulted in several Congressional inquiries and proposed and enacted state and federal legislation designed to, among other things, bring more transparency to product pricing, review the relationship between pricing and manufacturer patient programs, and reform government program reimbursement methodologies for pharmaceutical products. For example, on July 24, 2020 and September 13, 2020, the Trump administration announced several executive orders related to prescription drug pricing and importation. As a result, the FDA also released a final rule in September 2020, effective November 30, 2020, providing guidance for states to build and submit importation plans for drugs from Canada. Further, in November 2020, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, finalized a regulation removing safe harbor protection for price reductions from pharmaceutical manufacturers to plan sponsors under Part D, either directly or through pharmacy benefit managers, unless the price reduction is required by law. The implementation of the rule has been delayed by the Biden administration from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023 in response to ongoing litigation. The rule also creates a new safe harbor for price reductions reflected at the point-of-sale, as well as a safe harbor for certain fixed fee arrangements between pharmacy benefit managers and manufacturers, the implementation of which have also been delayed by the Biden administration until January 1, 2023. The CMS also issued an interim final rule that establishes a Most Favored Nation, or MFN, Model for Medicare Part B drug payments. This regulation would substantially change the reimbursement landscape as it bases Medicare Part B payment for 50 selected drugs on prices in foreign countries instead of average sales prices (ASP) and establishes a fixed add-on payment in place of the current 6 percent (4.3 percent after sequestration) of ASP. The MFN drug payment amount is expected to be lower than the current ASP-based limit because U.S. drug prices are generally the highest in the world. On December 28, 2020, the U.S. District Court in Northern California issued a nationwide preliminary injunction against implementation of the interim final rule. On January 13, 2021, in a separate lawsuit brought by industry groups in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, the government defendants entered a joint motion to stay litigation on the condition that the government would not appeal the preliminary injunction granted in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and that performance for any final regulation stemming from the MFN Model interim final rule shall not commence earlier than sixty (60) days after publication of that regulation in the Federal Register. In December 2020, CMS issued a final rule implementing significant manufacturer price reporting changes under the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program, including regulations that affect manufacturer-sponsored patient assistance programs subject to pharmacy benefit manager accumulator programs and Best Price reporting related to certain value-based purchasing arrangements. On May 21, 2021, an industry group sued CMS, claiming that the change to the Best Price rule exceeds CMS's statutory authority and is contrary to the Medicaid Rebate statute. This litigation is ongoing. It is unclear to what extent these new regulations will be implemented and to what extent these regulations or any future legislation or regulations by the Biden administration will have on our business, including our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability.

On May 30, 2018, the Right to Try Act was signed into law. The law, among other things, provides a federal framework for certain patients to access certain investigational new drug products that have completed a Phase 1 clinical trial and that are undergoing investigation for FDA approval. Under certain circumstances, eligible patients can seek treatment without enrolling in clinical trials and without obtaining FDA permission under the FDA expanded access program. There is no obligation for a drug manufacturer to make its drug products available to eligible patients as a result of the Right to Try Act, but the manufacturer must develop an internal policy and respond to patient requests according to that policy.

Outside the United States, ensuring coverage and adequate payment for a product also involves challenges. Pricing of prescription pharmaceuticals is subject to government control in many countries. Pricing negotiations with government authorities can extend well beyond the receipt of regulatory approval for a product and may require a clinical trial that compares the cost-effectiveness of a product to other available therapies. The conduct of such a clinical trial could be expensive and result in delays in commercialization.

In the European Union, pricing and reimbursement schemes vary widely from country to country. Some countries provide that products may be marketed only after a reimbursement price has been agreed. Some countries may require the completion of additional studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of a particular product candidate

to currently available therapies or so-called health technology assessments, in order to obtain reimbursement or pricing approval. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. European Union member states may approve a specific price for a product or they may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on our profitability for placing the product on the market. Other member states allow companies to fix their own prices for products, but monitor and control prescription volumes and issue guidance to physicians to limit prescriptions. Recently, many countries in the European Union have increased the amount of discounts required on pharmaceuticals and these efforts could continue as countries attempt to manage healthcare expenditures, especially in light of the severe fiscal and debt crises experienced by many countries in the European Union. The downward pressure on healthcare costs in general, particularly prescription products, has become intense. As a result, increasingly high barriers are being erected to the entry of new products. Political, economic and regulatory developments may further complicate pricing negotiations, and pricing negotiations may continue after reimbursement has been obtained. Reference pricing used by various European Union member states, and parallel trade, i.e., arbitrage between low-priced and high-priced member states, can further reduce prices. There can be no assurance that any country that has price controls or reimbursement limitations for pharmaceutical products will allow favorable reimbursement and pricing arrangements for any products, if approved in those countries.

Compliance with other federal and state laws or requirements; changing legal requirements

If any products that we may develop are made available to authorized users of the Federal Supply Schedule of the General Services Administration, additional laws and requirements apply. Products must meet applicable child-resistant packaging requirements under the U.S. Poison Prevention Packaging Act. Manufacturing, labeling, packaging, distribution, sales, promotion and other activities also are potentially subject to federal and state consumer protection and unfair competition laws, among other requirements to we may be subject.

The distribution of pharmaceutical products is subject to additional requirements and regulations, including extensive record-keeping, licensing, storage and security requirements intended to prevent the unauthorized sale of pharmaceutical products.

The failure to comply with any of these laws or regulatory requirements subjects firms to possible legal or regulatory action. Depending on the circumstances, failure to meet applicable regulatory requirements can result in criminal prosecution, fines or other penalties, injunctions, exclusion from federal healthcare programs, requests for recall, seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, denial or withdrawal of product approvals, relabeling or repackaging, or refusal to allow a firm to enter into supply contracts, including government contracts. Any claim or action against us for violation of these laws, even if we successfully defend against it, could cause us to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. Prohibitions or restrictions on marketing, sales or withdrawal of future products marketed by us could materially affect our business in an adverse way.

Changes in regulations, statutes or the interpretation of existing regulations could impact our business in the future by requiring, for example: (i) changes to our manufacturing arrangements; (ii) additions or modifications to product labeling or packaging; (iii) the recall or discontinuation of our product candidates; or (iv) additional record-keeping requirements. If any such changes were to be imposed, they could adversely affect the operation of our business.

Other U.S. environmental, health and safety laws and regulations

We may be subject to numerous environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing laboratory procedures and the handling, use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. From time to time and in the future, our operations may involve the use of hazardous and flammable materials, including chemicals and drug materials, and may also produce hazardous waste products. Even if we contract with third parties for the disposal of these materials and waste products, we cannot completely eliminate the risk of contamination or injury resulting from these materials. In the event of contamination or injury resulting from the use or disposal of our hazardous materials, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, and any liability could exceed our resources. We also could incur significant costs associated with civil or criminal fines and penalties for failure to comply with such laws and regulations.

We maintain workers' compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees, but this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. However, we do not maintain insurance for environmental liability or toxic tort claims that may be asserted against us.

In addition, we may incur substantial costs in order to comply with current or future environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Current or future environmental laws and regulations may impair our research, development or production efforts. In addition, failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in substantial fines, penalties or other sanctions.

Government regulation of drugs outside of the United States

To market any product outside of the United States, we would need to comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of other countries regarding safety and efficacy and governing, among other things, clinical trials, marketing authorization or identification of an alternate regulatory pathway, manufacturing, commercial sales and distribution of our product candidates. For instance, in the European Economic Area, or the EEA (comprised of the 26 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, with the UK having left the EU in January of 2020), medicinal products must be authorized for marketing by using either the centralized authorization procedure or national authorization procedures.

- *Centralized procedure* — If pursuing marketing authorization of a product candidate for a therapeutic indication under the centralized procedure, following the opening of the EMA's Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, or, CHMP, the European Commission issues a single marketing authorization valid across the EEA. The centralized procedure is compulsory for human medicines derived from biotechnology processes or advanced therapy medicinal products (such as gene therapy, somatic cell therapy and tissue engineered products), products that contain a new active substance indicated for the treatment of certain diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes, autoimmune diseases and other immune dysfunctions, viral diseases, and officially designated orphan medicines. For medicines that do not fall within these categories, an applicant has the option of submitting an application for a centralized marketing authorization to the EMA, as long as the medicine concerned contains a new active substance not yet authorized in the EEA, is a significant therapeutic, scientific or technical innovation, or if its authorization would be in the interest of public health in the EEA. Under the centralized procedure the maximum timeframe for the evaluation of an MAA by the EMA is 210 days, excluding clock stops, when additional written or oral information is to be provided by the applicant in response to questions asked by the CHMP. Accelerated assessment might be granted by the CHMP in exceptional cases, when a medicinal product is expected to be of a major public health interest, particularly from the point of view of therapeutic innovation. The timeframe for the evaluation of an MAA under the accelerated assessment procedure is 150 days, excluding clock stops.
- *National authorization procedures* — There are also two other possible routes to authorize products for therapeutic indications in several countries, which are available for products that fall outside the scope of the centralized procedure:
- *Decentralized procedure* — Using the decentralized procedure, an applicant may apply for simultaneous authorization in more than one EU country of medicinal products that have not yet been authorized in any EU country and that do not fall within the mandatory scope of the centralized procedure.
- *Mutual recognition procedure* — In the mutual recognition procedure, a medicine is first authorized in one EU Member State, in accordance with the national procedures of that country. Following this, additional marketing authorizations can be sought from other EU countries in a procedure whereby the countries concerned recognize the validity of the original, national marketing authorization.

In the EEA, new products for therapeutic indications that are authorized for marketing (i.e., reference products) qualify for eight years of data exclusivity and an additional two years of market exclusivity upon marketing authorization. The data exclusivity period prevents generic or biosimilar applicants from relying on the preclinical and clinical trial data contained in the dossier of the reference product when applying for a generic or biosimilar marketing authorization in the EU during a period of eight years from the date on which the reference product was first authorized in the EU. The market exclusivity period prevents a successful generic or biosimilar applicant from commercializing its product in the EU until ten years have elapsed from the initial authorization of the reference product in the EU. The ten-year market exclusivity period can be extended to a maximum of eleven years if, during the first eight years of those ten years, the marketing authorization holder obtains an authorization for one or more new therapeutic indications which, during the scientific evaluation prior to their authorization, are held to bring a significant clinical benefit in comparison with existing therapies.

Similar to the United States, the various phases of non-clinical and clinical research in the European Union are subject to significant regulatory controls.

The Clinical Trials Directive 2001/20/EC, the Directive 2005/28/EC on GCP and the related national implementing provisions of the individual EU Member States govern the system for the approval of clinical trials in the European Union. Under this system, an applicant must obtain prior approval from the competent national authority of the EU Member States in which the clinical trial is to be conducted. Furthermore, the applicant may only start a clinical trial at a specific study site after the competent ethics committee has issued a favorable opinion. The clinical trial application must be accompanied by, among other documents, an investigational medicinal product dossier (the Common Technical Document) with supporting information prescribed by Directive 2001/20/EC, Directive 2005/28/EC, where relevant the implementing national provisions of the individual EU Member States and further detailed in applicable guidance documents.

In April 2014, the new Clinical Trials Regulation, (EU) No 536/2014 (Clinical Trials Regulation) was adopted. The Clinical Trials Regulation will be directly applicable in all the EU Member States, repealing the current Clinical Trials Directive 2001/20/EC. Conduct of all clinical trials performed in the European Union will continue to be bound by currently applicable provisions until the new Clinical Trials Regulation becomes applicable. The extent to which ongoing clinical trials will be governed by the Clinical Trials Regulation will depend on when the Clinical Trials Regulation becomes applicable and on the duration of the individual clinical trial. If a clinical trial continues for more than three years from the day on which the Clinical Trials Regulation becomes applicable the Clinical Trials Regulation will at that time begin to apply to the clinical trial. The new Clinical Trials Regulation aims to simplify and streamline the approval of clinical trials in the European Union. The main characteristics of the regulation include: a streamlined application procedure via a single-entry point, the Clinical Trials Information System, or CTIS, a single set of documents to be prepared and submitted for the application as well as simplified reporting procedures for clinical trial sponsors; and a harmonized procedure for the assessment of applications for clinical trials, which is divided in two parts. Part 1 is assessed by the competent authorities of all EU Member States in which an application for authorization of a clinical trial has been submitted (Member States concerned). Part 2 is assessed separately by each Member State concerned. Strict deadlines have been established for the assessment of clinical trial applications. The role of the relevant ethics committees in the assessment procedure will continue to be governed by the national law of the concerned EU Member State. However, overall related timelines will be defined by the Clinical Trials Regulation. On the basis of the results of an independent audit of the CTIS, on April 21, 2021, the EMA Management Board confirmed to the European Commission that the CTIS is fully functional. Based on this, January 31, 2022 was fixed as the date of applicability of the Clinical Trials Regulation (EU) No 536/2014.

The collection and use of personal health data in the European Union, previously governed by the provisions of the Data Protection Directive, is now governed by the General Data Protection Regulation, or the GDPR, which became effective on May 25, 2018. While the Data Protection Directive did not apply to organizations based outside the EU, the GDPR has expanded its reach to include any business, regardless of its location, that provides goods or services to residents in the EU. This expansion would incorporate any clinical trial activities in EU member states. The GDPR imposes strict requirements on controllers and processors of personal data, including special protections for “sensitive information” which includes health and genetic information of data subjects residing in the EU. GDPR grants individuals the opportunity to object to the processing of their personal information, allows them to request deletion of personal information in certain circumstances, and provides the individual with an express right to seek legal remedies in the event the individual believes his or her rights have been violated. Further, the GDPR imposes strict rules on the transfer of personal data out of the European Union to the United States or other regions that have not been deemed to offer “adequate” privacy protections. Failure to comply with the requirements of the GDPR and the related national data protection laws of the European Union Member States, which may deviate slightly from the GDPR, may result in fines of up to 4% of global revenues, or €20,000,000, whichever is greater. As a result of the implementation of the GDPR, we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms ensuring compliance with the new data protection rules.

There is significant uncertainty related to the manner in which data protection authorities will seek to enforce compliance with GDPR. For example, it is not clear if the authorities will conduct random audits of companies doing business in the EU, or if the authorities will wait for complaints to be filed by individuals who claim their rights have been violated. Enforcement uncertainty and the costs associated with ensuring GDPR compliance are onerous and may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

[Table of Contents](#)

Should we utilize third party distributors, compliance with such foreign governmental regulations would generally be the responsibility of such distributors, who may be independent contractors over whom we have limited control.

Facilities

We lease a facility containing of approximately 4100 square feet of office space for our principal office, which is located at 61 Wilton Road on both the 3rd and 1st Floors, Westport CT, 06896. In September 2020 we signed a new 3 year lease for these private offices from a Landlord with an option to renew. We also sublease a portion of our space to a related party investor Portage Biotech. We believe that our facilities are adequate to meet our current needs and that suitable additional or substitute space at commercially reasonable terms will be available as needed to accommodate any future expansion of our operations.

Commercialization

We intend to pursue the complete development to our product candidates and, if marketing approval is obtained, to commercialize our product candidates on our own, or potentially with a partner, in the United States and other regions. We currently have no sales, marketing or commercial product distribution capabilities and have no experience as a company commercializing products. However, if necessary, we intend to hire appropriately to build the necessary infrastructure and capabilities over time for the United States, and potentially other regions, following further advancement of our product candidates. Clinical data, the size of the addressable patient population, the size of the commercial infrastructure and manufacturing needs may all influence or alter our commercialization plans.

Manufacturing

We have established an operations leadership team with extensive experience in manufacturing drugs based on amphiphilic agents, and in the construction, validation, approval and operation of facilities designed to manufacture these products. We have established an operations leadership team with extensive experience in manufacturing of the SHAO and INT230-6 product candidate. Our team has developed a reproducible manufacturing process for SHAO and our product candidates. In 2016 we produced our first batch of INT230-6 under FDA regulated current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) and have scaled up the product successfully. We generated and continue to generate stability data showing that INT230-6 had acceptable stability through 36 months using validated analytical methods.

Competition

The development and commercialization of new product candidates is highly competitive. We face competition from major pharmaceutical, specialty pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies among others with respect to INT230-6 and will face similar competition with respect to any product candidates that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. We compete in pharmaceutical, biotechnology and other related markets that develop immune-oncology therapies for the treatment of cancer. There are other companies working to develop new drugs, immunotherapies and other approaches for the treatment of cancer including divisions of large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies of various sizes. The large pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies that have commercialized and/or are developing immune-based treatments for cancer include AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Gilead Sciences, Inc., Merck & Co., Novartis, Pfizer and Genentech, Inc. In addition, other companies have oncology divisions including large companies such as Eli Lilly and GlaxoSmithKline or and several smaller midsize organizations.

Some of the products and therapies developed by our competitors are based on scientific approaches that are the similar to our approach, including with respect to the use of intratumoral delivery or activation of the immune system. Other competitive products and therapies are based on entirely different approaches. We are aware that Oncorus, Inc., Replimune Group, Inc., Amgen Inc., ImmVira Co., Ltd., IconOVir Bio, Inc., and FerGene, Inc., among others, are developing immunotherapies that may have utility for the treatment of indications that we are targeting. Potential competitors also include academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private research organizations that conduct research, seek patent protection and establish collaborative arrangements for research, development, manufacturing and commercialization.

Many of the companies we compete against or may compete against in the future have significantly greater financial resources and expertise in research and development, manufacturing, preclinical testing, conducting clinical trials, obtaining regulatory approvals and marketing approved drugs than we do. Mergers and acquisitions in the

[Table of Contents](#)

pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries may result in concentration of even more resources among a smaller number of our competitors. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and management personnel, in establishing clinical trial sites and enrolling subjects for our clinical trials and in acquiring technologies complementary to, or necessary for, our programs.

We could see a reduction or elimination of our commercial opportunity if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are safer, more effective, have fewer or less severe side effects, or are more convenient or are less expensive than any products that we or our collaborators may develop. Our competitors also may obtain FDA or foreign regulatory approval for their products more rapidly than we may obtain approval for ours, which could result in our competitors establishing a strong market position before we are able to enter the market. The key competitive factors affecting the success of all our product candidates, if approved, are likely to be their efficacy, safety, convenience and price, if required, the level of biosimilar or generic competition and the availability of reimbursement from government and other third-party payors.

Intellectual Property

We are working to establish an intellectual property portfolio of both general know-how, issued patents and filed patent applications. We currently have three United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) issued patents; US Patent Number 9,351,997 is directed to a method of treating cancer, with a registration date of May 31, 2016 and an expiration date of December 6, 2033. US Patent Number 9,636,406 is directed to a method of treating cancer, with a registration date of May 2, 2017 and an expiration date of September 15, 2033. US Patent Number 10,888,618 is directed to a method of treating cancer, with a registration date of January 12, 2021 and an expiration date of September 15, 2033. One U.S. patent application is pending. US Patent Application Number 17/108,099 is directed to a method of treating cancer, with a filing date of December 1, 2020. We are prosecuting patents in every major market and have been granted patents in Australia, Canada, China, the 27 European Union countries (national phase filings were made for Austria, Belgium, Cypress, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom), Israel, Japan, Macau, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, and South Korea. Patent applications are pending in Brazil, Chile, Mexico and India.

Each application and issued patent has multiple claims directed to technology, methods, formulations and our lead product candidates. Together with trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation, we believe that our IP position is thorough, novel, non-obvious and has been reduced to practice. The technology underlying the pending patent application directed to our lead product candidates has been developed by us and not acquired from in-licensing from any third party.

Employees and Human Capital Resources

As of August 24, 2022, we had 16 employees and contractors, including four with M.D. and/or Ph.D. degrees, consisting of four full-time employees, and twelve contractors. We have never had a work stoppage, and none of our employees is represented by a labor organization or under any collective-bargaining arrangements. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Our human capital resources objectives include, as applicable, identifying, recruiting, retaining, incentivizing and integrating our existing and new employees, advisors and consultants. The principal purposes of our equity and cash incentive plans are to attract, retain and reward personnel through the granting of stock-based and cash-based compensation awards, in order to increase stockholder value and our success by motivating such individuals to perform to the best of their abilities and achieve our objectives.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in litigation or other legal proceedings. We are not currently nor have we ever been a party to any litigation or legal proceedings that, in the opinion of our management, are probable to have a material adverse effect on our business. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth the name, age (as of November 2, 2022) and position of individuals who currently serve as our directors and executive officers. The following also includes certain information regarding our directors' and officers' individual experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, and brief statements of those aspects of our directors' backgrounds that led us to conclude that they should serve as directors.

Name	Age	Position
Lewis H. Bender	63	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Dr. Ian B. Walters	54	Vice President and Chief Medical Officer
James M. Ahlers	58	Chief Financial Officer
John Wesolowski	63	Principal Accounting Officer and Controller
Dr. Declan Doogan	70	Director
Dr. Emer Leahy	56	Director
Dr. Mark A. Goldberg	62	Director

Executive Officers

Lewis H. Bender is our founder and has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since April 2012. Prior to our founding, Mr. Bender was the CEO of publicly traded (AMEX & OTC) Interleukin Genetics, Inc. from 2008 until 2012. Interleukin was a personalized medicine company. Mr. Bender was successful in raising capital for us via a direct placement with institutional investors and partnered with the insurance industry for development of an IG product. Prior to joining Interleukin Genetics, Mr. Bender held numerous positions at Emisphere Technologies, Inc. at the time a publicly traded (Nasdaq) drug delivery company specializing in the development of oral delivery of poorly absorbed molecules. While at Emisphere from 1993 to December 2007, Mr. Bender held positions including Interim President & CEO, Chief Technology Officer, Senior Vice President of Business Development, and Vice President of Manufacturing and Process Development. Mr. Bender has over 26 years of biotech and pharmaceutical executive management experience. He has led development teams taking products from discovery to Phase 3 for compounds using novel drug delivery techniques. Mr. Bender has a both a BS and MS in Chemical Engineering from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), an MBA from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, and an MA in International Studies also from the University of Pennsylvania. He is fluent in French and German. We believe that Mr. Bender's immense experience in the biomedical and pharmaceutical industries, including at several publicly traded companies, qualifies him to serve on our Board.

Dr. Ian B. Walters has served as our Vice President and Chief Medical Officer since August 2014. Dr. Walters brings over 15 years of oncology/immunology drug development experience to our team. Dr. Walters has clinical development experience with 30+ compounds, and has been a consultant to biotech, pharma and investment companies specializing in the evaluation, prioritization, and development of innovative technologies in the treatment of severe diseases. He has worked in multiple biotech companies on corporate development, translational medicine, clinical development and medical affairs including BMS, Millennium, PDL and the Rockefeller University. Dr. Walters spent seven years at Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS), where he led clinical research and matrix development teams. During his tenure there he contributed to the development of multiple immuno-oncology products, Yervoy® (ipilimumab) and Opdivo (nivolumab, an anti-PD-1 drug), as well as the licensing and partnering strategy for other immuno-oncologic agents. Before entering the private sector, Dr. Walters was a lead investigator at the Rockefeller University and initiated cutting edge immunology research to understand the mechanism of action of several compounds. Dr. Walters received his MD from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and an MBA from the Wharton School of The University of Pennsylvania.

James M. Ahlers has served as Chief Financial Officer since January 2022 through a consulting agreement with Mr. Ahlers' employer, Danforth Advisors LLC, a company that provides strategic and operational finance and accounting services to life science companies. From February 2002 to November 2019 Mr. Ahlers served as Chief Financial Officer of Intarcia Therapeutics, Inc. Mr. Ahlers is an accomplished finance leader with 25 years of experience building life science businesses. During his career, he has managed capital raising transactions, including initial public offerings, that have raised in excess of \$2 billion. In addition, he has developed and implemented international operations and global tax strategies. Mr. Ahlers holds a B.S. in accounting from the University of San Francisco. Mr. Ahlers replaces Greg Wade, who left Danforth at the end of 2021 to pursue a full time position in business development at a third party biotech firm.

John Wesolowski has served as our Principal Accounting Officer and Controller since March 2017. Prior to joining Intensity Therapeutics, from 1998 to 2016 Mr. Wesolowski was Director of Costing in the Yale University Controller's office. In that role Mr. Wesolowski conducted financial reporting, property tax management, was responsible for calculations of overhead and benefit rates, and was involved in numerous special projects related to accounting process and controls. Also, at Yale, he was involved in financial reporting and the accounting matters related to clinical trials and other organized research. Prior to joining Yale Mr. Wesolowski was the Vice President and Controller for Automatic Fastener Corporation in Branford, CT from 1988 to 1998. In this role, Mr. Wesolowski oversaw all accounting, purchasing and human resource functions. John also has 5 years of experience in public accounting and auditing from working at KMG Main Hurdman, now KPMG. Mr. Wesolowski received a Bachelor of Science in Finance from The Pennsylvania State University (Penn State at University Park) and an MBA from the University of Connecticut in Management Science. He is a Certified Public Accountant since 1983.

Non-Employee Directors

Dr. Declan Doogan, M.D. has served as a member of our board of directors since June 2016. Dr. Doogan is a seasoned drug development executive and life sciences investor with more than 30 years' experience in the global pharmaceutical industry in both major pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Since November 2019 he has served as Chief Medical Officer at Juvenescence Ltd. Since February 2021, he has served as a director of Tenax Therapeutics, Inc. (NASDAQ:TENX). Since June 2013, Dr. Doogan has served as a director of Portage Biotech, Inc. (NASDAQ:PRTG), where he also served as chief executive officer from June 2013 through May 2019. He is a co-founder of Biohaven Pharmaceuticals (NYSE:BHVN), has served as a member of its board of directors since its inception in September 2013 and currently serves as its chairman. He was a director of Sosei Group Corporation from June 2007 to June 2019. Starting in 2007, Dr. Doogan also held executive roles at Amarin (AMRN: Nasdaq), where he initially served as Head of Research and Development and then, from 2009 until 2010, as Interim Chief Executive Officer and then as Chief Medical Officer until 2012. He joined Pfizer in 1982, where he held a number of senior positions in R&D in the USA, UK and Japan, laterally as the Senior Vice President and Head of Worldwide Development until leaving in 2007. Beyond his executive career, Dr. Doogan is an investor in emerging biotechnology companies, and is a partner at Mediquventures. Dr. Doogan has also held professorships at Harvard School of Public Health, Glasgow University Medical School and Kitasato University (Tokyo). He received his medical degree from Glasgow University in 1975. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and the Faculty Pharmaceutical Medicine and holds a Doctorate of Science at the University of Kent in the UK. We believe that Dr. Doogan's extensive operational experience in the pharmaceutical and biotech industries qualifies him to serve as a member of our Board.

Dr. Emer Leahy has served on our board of directors since June 2016. Dr. Leahy received her Ph.D. in Neuropharmacology from University College Dublin, Ireland, and her MBA from Columbia University. Since 2000, she has served as CEO of PsychoGenics Inc., a profitable preclinical CNS service company. She is also CEO of PGI Drug Discovery LLC, a company engaged in psychiatric drug discovery with five partnered clinical programs including one in Phase 3. Further, she holds an Adjunct Associate Professor of Neuroscience position at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Dr. Leahy has more than 30 years of experience in drug discovery, clinical development and business development for pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, including extensive knowledge of technology assessment, licensing, mergers and acquisitions, and strategic planning. Dr. Leahy served on the Emerging Companies Section Governing Board for the Board of Directors of the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO), the Business Review Board for the Alzheimer's Drug Discovery Foundation, and the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Rett Syndrome Foundation. She also currently serves on the Board of Directors of PsychoGenics Inc., Bright Minds Biosciences, Pasithea Therapeutics, and on the Board of Trustees of BIONJ. We believe that Dr. Leahy's extensive experience in the biopharmaceutical industry, including as a CEO of several companies, allows her to make valuable contributions to the Board.

Dr. Mark A. Goldberg has served as a member of our board of directors since May 2018. Dr. Mark A. Goldberg recently served as President and COO of PAREXEL International, one of the world's largest global biopharmaceutical service providers, with consolidated service revenue of approximately \$2.1 billion, over 18,000 employees, and 86 locations in 51 countries. He was responsible for overseeing all revenue generating business segments including Clinical Research Services, PAREXEL Informatics, and PAREXEL Consulting as well as sales, marketing, corporate

quality, and information technology. Dr. Goldberg helped to pioneer PAREXEL's strategic partnering approach with some of the world's leading pharmaceutical companies and to build out the company's global infrastructure, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, through both organic growth and acquisitions. Earlier in his PAREXEL career, he founded the company's Medical Imaging business and helped establish its technology subsidiary, Perceptive Informatics (now PAREXEL Informatics). Dr. Goldberg holds a BS degree in computer science from MIT and an MD from the University of Massachusetts Medical School. He completed residency training in Radiology at Massachusetts General Hospital, where he also served as Chief Resident and a staff physician with academic appointments at Harvard Medical School. We believe that Dr. Goldberg's medical background and public company board experience allows him to make valuable contributions to our Board.

Board Composition and Election of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of our board of directors. The primary responsibilities of our board of directors are to provide oversight, strategic guidance, counseling and direction to our management. Our board of directors meets on a regular basis and additionally as required.

The number of directors will be fixed by our board of directors, subject to the terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws that will become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering. Our board of directors consists of four (4) directors, three (3) of whom will qualify as "independent" under Nasdaq listing standards.

Directors will (except for the filling of vacancies and newly created directorships) be elected by the holders of a plurality of the votes cast by the holders of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of such directors. In accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws, which will become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering, immediately after the completion of this offering our board of directors will be divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms. Only one class of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of our stockholders, with the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective three-year terms. Our directors will be divided among the three classes as follows:

- the Class I director will be Dr. Declan Doogan, and his term will expire at the first annual meeting of stockholders after the completion of this offering; however, he has indicated his desire to retire sooner;
- the Class II director will be Dr. Mark A. Goldberg, and his term will expire at the second annual meeting of stockholders after the completion of this offering; and
- the Class III directors will be Dr. Emer Leahy and Lewis H. Bender, and their terms will expire at the third annual meeting of stockholders after the completion of this offering.

Each director's term will continue until the election and qualification of his or her successor, or his or her earlier death, resignation or removal. Any increase or decrease in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of the directors. This classification of our board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control of our company.

Director Independence

Our board of directors has undertaken a review of the independence of each director. Based on information provided by each director concerning his or her background, employment and affiliations, our board of directors has determined that Dr. Declan Doogan, Dr. Emer Leahy and Dr. Mark A. Goldberg do not have a relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director and that each of these directors is "independent" as that term is defined under the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of Nasdaq. In making these determinations, our board of directors considered the current and prior relationships that each non-employee director has with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including the beneficial ownership of our capital stock by each non-employee director, and the transactions involving them described in the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has established an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating and corporate governance committee. The composition and responsibilities of each of the committees of our board of directors is described below. Members will serve on these committees until their resignation or until as otherwise determined by our board of directors.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Dr. Declan Doogan, Dr. Emer Leahy and Dr. Mark A. Goldberg, with Dr. Emer Leahy serving as Chairperson. The composition of our audit committee meets the requirements for independence under current Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. Each member of our audit committee meets the financial literacy requirements of Nasdaq listing standards. In addition, our board of directors has determined that Dr. Emer Leahy is an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of Item 407(d) of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act of 1933. Our audit committee will, among other things:

- review our consolidated financial statements and our critical accounting policies and practices;
- select a qualified firm to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit our consolidated financial statements;
- help to ensure the independence and performance of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- discuss the scope and results of the audit with the independent registered public accounting firm and review, with management and the independent registered public accounting firm, our interim and year-end results of operations;
- pre-approve all audit and all permissible non-audit services to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm;
- oversee the performance of our internal audit function when established;
- review the adequacy of our internal controls;
- develop procedures for employees to submit concerns anonymously about questionable accounting or audit matters;
- review our policies on risk assessment and risk management; and
- review related party transactions.

Our audit committee operates under a written charter, to be effective prior to the completion of this offering, that satisfies the applicable rules of the SEC and the listing standards of Nasdaq.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Dr. Declan Doogan, Dr. Emer Leahy and Dr. Mark A. Goldberg, with Dr. Declan Doogan serving as Chairperson. The composition of our compensation committee meets the requirements for independence under Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. Each member of the compensation committee is also a non-employee director, as defined pursuant to Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. The purpose of our compensation committee is to discharge the responsibilities of our board of directors relating to compensation of our executive officers. Our compensation committee will, among other things:

- review, approve and determine, or make recommendations to our board of directors regarding, the compensation of our executive officers;
- administer our stock and equity incentive plans;

[Table of Contents](#)

- review and approve, or make recommendations to our board of directors regarding, incentive compensation and equity plans; and
- establish and review general policies relating to compensation and benefits of our employees.

Our compensation committee will operate under a written charter, to be effective prior to the completion of this offering, that satisfies the applicable rules of the SEC and the listing standards of Nasdaq.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Immediately following the completion of this offering, our nominating and corporate governance committee will consist of Dr. Declan Doogan and Dr. Mark A. Goldberg, with Dr. Mark A. Goldberg serving as Chairperson. The composition of our corporate governance committee meets the requirements for independence under Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. Our nominating and corporate governance committee will, among other things:

- identify, evaluate and select, or make recommendations to our board of directors regarding, nominees for election to our board of directors and its committees;
- evaluate the performance of our board of directors and of individual directors;
- consider and make recommendations to our board of directors regarding the composition of our board of directors and its committees;
- review developments in corporate governance practices;
- oversee environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters;
- evaluate the adequacy of our corporate governance practices and reporting; and
- develop and make recommendations to our board of directors regarding corporate governance guidelines and matters.

The nominating and corporate governance committee will operate under a written charter, to be effective prior to the completion of this offering, that satisfies the applicable listing requirements and rules of Nasdaq.

Role of Board of Directors in Risk Oversight Process

Our board of directors has responsibility for the oversight of our risk management processes and, either as a whole or through its committees, regularly discusses with management our major risk exposures, their potential impact on our business and the steps we take to manage them. The risk oversight process includes receiving regular reports from board committees and members of senior management to enable our board of directors to understand our risk identification, risk management and risk mitigation strategies with respect to areas of potential material risk, including operations, finance, legal, regulatory, cybersecurity, strategic and reputational risk.

Code of Business Conduct

Upon completion of this offering, our board of directors will establish a Code of Conduct applicable to our directors, officers and employees. The Code of Conduct will be accessible on our website at www.intensitytherapeutics.com. If we make any substantive amendments to the Code of Conduct or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code of Conduct to our officers, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on that website or in a report on Form 8-K.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

All compensation and related matters are reviewed by our compensation committee. Our compensation committee consists of Dr. Declan Doogan, Dr. Emer Leahy and Dr. Mark A. Goldberg, with Dr. Declan Doogan serving as Chairperson. None of the members of our compensation committee is or has at any time during the past year been an officer or employee of ours. None of our executive officers currently serves or in the past year has served as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our board of directors or

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Our named executive officers, or NEOs, for the year ended December 31, 2021, which consist of each person who served as our principal executive officer during 2021 and the next three most highly compensated executive officers, are:

- Lewis H. Bender, President and Chief Executive Officer
- Rebecca Drain, former Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality
- Dr. Ian B. Walters, Vice President and Chief Medical Officer

Executive Compensation Overview

To date, the compensation of our NEOs has primarily consisted of a combination of base salary and long term incentive compensation in the form of stock options. Our NEOs, like all fulltime employees, are eligible to participate in our health and dental benefit plans and 401(k) plan matching program. As we transition from a private company to a publicly traded company, we intend to evaluate our compensation values and philosophy and compensation plans and arrangements as circumstances require. At a minimum, we expect to review executive compensation annually with input from a compensation consultant. As part of this review process, we expect the board of directors and the compensation committee to apply our values and philosophy, while considering the compensation levels needed to ensure our executive compensation program remains competitive. We will also review whether we are meeting our retention objectives and the potential cost of replacing a key employee.

2021 Summary Compensation Table

The following table presents all of the compensation awarded to or earned by our named executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Name and Principal Position	YEAR	NON-EQUITY						TOTAL (\$)
		SALARY (\$)	BONUS (\$)	STOCK AWARDS (\$)	OPTION AWARDS (\$) ⁽¹⁾	INCENTIVE PLAN COMPENSATION (\$)	ALL OTHER COMPENSATION (\$) ⁽²⁾	
Lewis H. Bender <i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2021	434,255	—	—	581,349	—	62,412	1,078,016
Rebecca Drain <i>Former Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Quality</i>	2021	226,923	—	—	96,892	—	55,106	378,921
Dr. Ian B. Walters <i>Vice President and Chief Medical Officer</i>	2021	113,397	40,073	—	193,783	—	50,179	397,432

- (1) In accordance with SEC rules, these columns reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of the option awards and stock awards granted during 2021 computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Board ASC Topic 718 for stock-based compensation transactions, or ASC 718. Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are exercise price of \$5.75, expected term of 4 years, risk free interest rate of 1.04%, and expected volatility of 96.84%. These amounts do not reflect the actual economic value that will be realized by the named executive officer upon the vesting of stock options, the exercise of stock options or the sale of shares of our Common Stock. During 2021, Mr. Bender, Ms. Drain and Dr. Walters were granted options to purchase 150,000, 25,000 and 50,000 shares of Common Stock, respectively.
- (2) The following table provides information regarding the compensation disclosed in the All Other Compensation column. This information includes identification and quantification of each perquisite and personal benefit received by each NEO, regardless of amount.

	Medical and Dental Insurance (\$) ⁽¹⁾	401K (\$) ⁽²⁾	Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits (\$) ⁽³⁾	Total (\$)
Lewis H. Bender	51,099	8,700	2,613	62,412
Rebecca Drain	48,298	6,808	—	55,106
Dr. Ian B. Walters	46,777	3,402	—	50,179

- (1) Represents company-paid portion of health and dental insurance.
- (2) Represents matching 401(k) Plan contributions of up to 3% of eligible earnings.
- (3) Executive perquisites and personal benefits include cell phone and home internet service.

Narrative Disclosure to the Summary Compensation Table

Annual Base Salary

Our NEOs each receive a base salary to compensate them for services rendered to our company. The base salary payable to each named executive officer is intended to provide a fixed component of compensation reflecting the executive’s skill set, experience, role and responsibilities. Base salaries are reviewed annually, typically in connection with our annual performance review process, approved by our board of directors or the compensation committee, and may be adjusted from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance, and experience.

For fiscal year 2021, the annual base salary for each of Mr. Bender, Ms. Drain and Dr. Walters were \$434,255, \$226,923, and \$113,397, respectively.

All Other Compensation

All other compensation includes: 1) Stock options reflecting the fair value of stock options granted during 2021 in accordance with ASC Topic 718; 2) 401(k) plan matching contribution reflecting 3% of eligible earnings; and 3) allowance for cell phone and home office internet.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table presents the outstanding equity awards held by each of our named executive officers as of December 31, 2021:

Name	VESTING COMMENCEMENT DATE	OPTION AWARDS ⁽¹⁾				
		NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS (#) EXERCISABLE	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS (#)	EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS: NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED UNEARNED OPTIONS (#)	OPTION EXERCISE PRICE (\$)	OPTION EXPIRATION DATE
Lewis H. Bender	8/6/2019	150,000	—		4.50	8/6/2029
	7/31/2020	37,500	112,500		5.75	7/31/2030
	8/13/2021	37,500	112,500		5.75	8/13/2031
Rebecca Drain	7/11/2019	15,000	15,000		4.50	7/11/2029
	7/31/2020	3,125	9,375		5.75	7/31/2030
	8/13/2021	—	25,000		5.75	8/13/2031
Dr. Ian B. Walters	8/25/2014	175,000	—		1.50	8/25/2024
	9/21/2015	60,000	—		2.00	9/21/2025
	6/24/2016	100,000	—		2.00	6/24/2026
	9/9/2016	60,000	—		2.00	9/9/2026
	2/6/2018	52,500	17,500		4.00	2/6/2028
	7/11/2019	7,500	7,500		4.50	7/11/2029
	7/31/2020	11,250	33,750		5.75	7/31/2030
	8/13/2021	—	50,000		5.75	8/13/2031

Employment Agreements

We have entered into an Amended and Restated Employment Agreement with Mr. Bender in connection with this offering (the “Amended and Restated Employment Agreement”), which agreement became effective on November 29, 2021.

The Amended and Restated Employment Agreement provides that Mr. Bender will receive a base salary of \$523,000, which will be reviewed annually and may be increased, but not decreased, without the Mr. Bender’s consent. The Amended and Restated Employment Agreement also provides that Mr. Bender is eligible to receive an annual performance-based cash bonus as a percentage (not more than 75%) of base salary, which bonus is earned based on the achievement of performance targets, as determined annually by the Compensation Committee of our board of directors. Any annual bonus, to the extent earned, is paid in a lump sum. Under the Amended and Restated Employment

[Table of Contents](#)

Agreement, Mr. Bender is also eligible to participate in the Company's equity grant program, which grants shall occur not less than once per year. The form of equity award agreement and the terms and conditions of such equity awards, including with respect to vesting, will be determined by our board of directors.

Under the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, Mr. Bender may terminate his employment at any time and for any reason with prior notice. We may terminate Mr. Bender's employment immediately upon his death, upon a period of disability or immediately upon written notice for "cause" (as defined below). In the event that Mr. Bender's employment is terminated due to his death or disability, for "cause" or upon his resignation without "good reason" (as defined below), we must provide him (or his beneficiaries) with (i) any unpaid base salary through the date of termination, (ii) payment for any accrued but unused paid time off, (iii) reimbursement for expenses properly incurred, and (iv) all other vested entitlements or benefits to which he is entitled (collectively, the "Accrued Benefits").

If we terminate the executive's employment without cause or Mr. Bender terminates his employment for "good reason" (as defined below), then we must provide Mr. Bender with the Accrued Benefits and subject to his execution and non-revocation of a release of claims, a lump sum payment equal to two times the sum of (i) his annual base salary, plus (ii) his target annual bonus, in each case at the rates and target amounts in effect as of such termination of employment. If we terminate the executive's employment without cause or Mr. Bender terminates his employment for good reason and such termination is concurrent with or within six months after a change of control of the Company, then in addition to receiving the Accrued Benefits, but in lieu of other severance payments, Mr. Bender shall receive as a lump sum severance payment, at the time of such termination, an amount equal to (i) two and one-half (2.5) times the sum of (A) his base salary and (B) target annual bonus, each as in effect at the time of such termination, plus (ii) a payment equal to his target annual bonus for the calendar year in which the termination date occurred pro-rated for the period for which Mr. Bender was employed by us during such year.

For purposes of the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, "cause" generally means the executive's (i) the failure by the executive to cure a breach of a material duty imposed on the executive under the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement or any other written agreement between executive and the Company, or any policy of the Company, after written notice thereof by the Company, if curable in the reasonable discretion of the Board, (ii) acts by executive of fraud, embezzlement, theft, willful misconduct, gross negligence, or other material dishonesty directed against the Company, (iii) the failure or refusal by executive to perform any material duties under the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement or to follow any lawful and reasonable direction of the Company; or (vi) the executive's being charged with a felony (other than a traffic offense), or a crime involving moral turpitude.

For purposes of the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, "good reason" generally means a resignation by the executive on account of: (i) a material reduction in the executive's duties, authority or responsibilities; (ii) relocation of executive's place of employment without executive's consent to a location more than fifty miles from the Company's current executive offices; or (iii) any material breach by the Company of the Amended and Restated Employment Agreement. Good reason will not exist unless the executive notifies the Company in writing of such action not later than a set time after its initial occurrence and the Company has not remediated the action within a set time after such notice.

We previously entered into employment agreements with each of Rebecca Drain, effective June 21, 2019, and Dr. Ian B. Walters, effective August 25, 2014 (collectively, the "Employment Agreements"). Each of the Employment Agreements provides for at-will employment. Each of the employment agreements was terminated during fiscal year 2022.

Each Employment Agreement provides the terms of compensation provided to each executive for their services. In the case of Ms. Drain, the Employment Agreement provides for a base annual salary of \$200,000 and 30,000 incentive options from the Company's equity incentive plan. In the case of Dr. Walters, the Employment Agreement provides for a monthly salary of \$1,000 until the Company concludes a new financing of \$1,500,000 or greater and thereafter the salary shall increase to \$5,000. Dr. Walters' Employment Agreement also includes a grant of up to 175,000 incentive options from the Company's equity incentive plan.

We have entered into a consulting agreement with Ms. Drain, pursuant to which she will dedicate no more than four hours per week providing services to us. To offset the loss of Ms. Drain's services, we have entered into a consulting agreement with Black Diamond Networks (Andover, MA) to provide regulatory and quality services. In addition, we are currently negotiating an agreement with Portage Development Services, Inc. ("PDS") for use of staff time including for Dr. Walters, whose services as Chief Medical Officer have continued to date. PDS is a subsidiary of Portage Biotech Inc., a company at which Dr. Walters currently serves as Chief Executive Officer. We anticipate that under the agreement with PDS, Dr. Walters will maintain substantially the same percentage (25%) of working time devoted to his role as our CMO as was previously the case under his Employment Agreement.

[Table of Contents](#)

Either we or the executive may terminate the respective Employment Agreement at any time for any or no reason, provided, however, that, at our request, the executive has agreed to continue as an employee for an additional thirty (30) day period after the termination date for the purpose of assisting with locating and training a suitable replacement.

The Employment Agreements also include customary confidentiality and non-disparagement provisions, as well as provisions relating to assignment of inventions. The Employment Agreements also includes non-competition and non-solicitation of employees and customers provision that run during the executive's employment with the Company and for a period of one year after termination of employment.

Director Compensation

The following table provides certain information concerning compensation for each person who served as a non-employee member of our board of directors during the year ended December 31, 2021. Other than as set forth in the table and described more fully below, we did not pay any compensation, make any equity awards or non-equity awards to, or pay any other compensation to any of the non-employee members of our board of directors in 2021. During fiscal year 2021, Lewis H. Bender, our President and Chief Executive Officer, served as a member of our board of directors and received no additional compensation for his services as a member of our board of directors. See the section titled "Executive Compensation" for more information about Mr. Bender's compensation for fiscal year 2021. We reimburse non-employee members of our board of directors for reasonable travel and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending meetings of our board of directors and committees of our board of directors.

Name	FEES EARNED OR PAID IN CASH (\$)	STOCK AWARDS (\$)	OPTION AWARDS (\$)	ALL OTHER COMPENSATION (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
Dr. Declan Doogan	—	—	193,783	—	193,783
Dr. Emer Leahy	—	—	193,783	—	193,783
Dr. Mark A. Goldberg	—	—	193,783	—	193,783

Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy

Our board of directors has adopted a non-employee director compensation policy that is designed to enable us to attract and retain, on a long-term basis, highly qualified non-employee directors. Under the policy, each director who is not an employee will be paid cash compensation from and after the completion of this offering, as set forth below:

	ANNUAL RETAINER
Board of Directors:	
All non-employee members	\$ 40,000
Audit Committee:	
Chair	\$ 20,000
Members	\$ 10,000
Compensation Committee:	
Chair	\$ 15,000
Members	\$ 7,000
Corporate Governance Committee:	
Chair	\$ 10,000
Members	\$ 5,000

Compensation Plans**2013 Stock and Option Plan**

Under our 2013 Stock and Option Plan, or the 2013 Plan, 4,500,000 shares of Common Stock have been reserved for issuance in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, unrestricted stock, stock appreciation rights or any combination of the foregoing. The shares issuable pursuant to awards granted under the 2013 Plan are authorized but unissued shares.

The 2013 Plan is administered by our board or at the discretion of the board, which has full power to select the individuals to whom awards will be granted and to determine the specific terms and conditions of each award, subject to the provisions of the 2013 Plan. Pursuant to the 2013 Plan and subject to applicable law, our board of directors has delegated to the compensation committee the power to make recommendations to the board of directors relating to management compensation, the adoption of employee benefit plans, stock option or equity incentive plans and other similar matters.

The option exercise price of each option granted under the 2013 Plan is determined by our board of directors and may not be less than the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date of grant. The term of each option is fixed by the board and may not exceed 10 years from the date of grant. The board determines at what time or times each option may be exercised when granting the option.

The 2013 Plan provides that, upon the consummation of a sale event, unless provision is made in connection with the sale event for the assumption or continuation of the awards by the successor entity or substitution of the awards with new awards of the successor entity, with appropriate adjustment, the 2013 Plan and all outstanding and unexercised options issued thereunder will terminate upon the effective time of the sale event. We may make or provide for cash payment to holders of options equal to the difference between (i) the per share cash consideration in the sale event multiplied by the number of shares subject to outstanding options being cancelled, and (ii) the aggregate exercise price to the holders of all vested and exercisable options.

Our board of directors may amend the 2013 Plan but no such action may adversely affect the rights of an award holder without such holder's consent. Approval by our stockholders of amendments to the 2013 Plan must be obtained if required by law.

As of December 31, 2021, options to purchase 1,822,500 shares of Common Stock were outstanding under the 2013 Plan. Our board of directors has determined not to make any further awards under the 2013 Plan.

2021 Stock Incentive Plan

On November 12, 2021, we adopted a new equity incentive plan, the 2021 Stock Incentive Plan, or the 2021 Plan. Under the 2021 Plan, we may grant cash and equity incentive awards to eligible service providers in order to attract, motivate and retain the talent for which we compete. The material terms of the 2021 Plan are summarized below.

Types of Awards. The 2021 Plan provides for the grant of non-qualified stock options ("NQSOs"), incentive stock options ("ISOs"), restricted stock awards, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), unrestricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights and other forms of stock based compensation.

Eligibility and Administration. Employees, officers, consultants directors, and other service providers of the Company and its affiliates are eligible to receive awards under the 2021 Plan. The 2021 Plan is administered by the board with respect to awards to non-employee directors and by the Compensation Committee with respect to other participants, each of which may delegate its duties and responsibilities to committees of the company's directors and/or officers (all such bodies and delegates referred to collectively as the plan administrator), subject to certain limitations that may be imposed under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, and/or other applicable law or stock exchange rules, as applicable. The plan administrator has the authority to make all determinations and interpretations under, prescribe all forms for use with, and adopt rules for the administration of, the 2021 Plan, subject to its express terms and conditions. The plan administrator also sets the terms and conditions of all awards under the 2021 Plan, including any vesting and vesting acceleration conditions.

Share Reserve. Pursuant to the 2021 Plan, we have reserved 3,000,000 shares of the Common Stock for issuance thereunder, which reserve shall be increased annually beginning on January 1, 2022 and ending on and including January 1, 2031, equal to the lesser of (A) 3.5% of the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock outstanding on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year or (B) such smaller number of shares as is determined by our board. The share reserve is subject to the following adjustments:

- The share limit is increased by the number of shares subject to awards granted that later are forfeited, expire or otherwise terminate without issuance of shares, or that are settled for cash or otherwise do not result in the issuance of shares.
- Shares that are withheld upon exercise to pay the exercise price of a stock option or satisfy any tax withholding requirements are added back to the share reserve and again are available for issuance under the 2021 Plan.

Awards issued in substitution for awards previously granted by a company that merges with, or is acquired by, the Company do not reduce the share reserve limit under the 2021 Plan. There were no increases in the reserve on January 1, 2022.

Director Compensation. The 2021 Plan provides for an annual limit on non-employee director compensation of \$500,000, increased to \$750,000 in the fiscal year of a non-employee director's initial service as a non-employee member of the board of directors of the Company. This limit applies to the sum of both equity grants that could be awarded to non-employee directors during a fiscal year (based on their value under ASC Topic 718 on the grant date) and cash compensation, such as cash retainers and meeting fees earned during a fiscal year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board reserves the right to make an exception to these limits due to extraordinary circumstances without the participation of the affected director receiving the additional compensation.

Stock Options. ISOs may be granted only to employees of the Company, or to employees of a parent or subsidiary of the Company, determined as of the date of grant of such options. An ISO granted to a prospective employee upon the condition that such person becomes an employee shall be deemed granted effective on the date such person commences employment. The exercise price of an ISO shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the shares covered by the awards on the date of grant of such option or such other price as may be determined pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time (the "Code"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, an ISO may be granted with an exercise price lower than the minimum exercise price set forth above if such award is granted pursuant to an assumption or substitution for another option in a manner that complies with the provisions of Section 424(a) of the Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Plan to the contrary, no ISO may be granted under the 2021 Plan after 10 years from the date that the 2021 Plan was adopted. No ISO shall be exercisable after the expiration of 10 years after the effective date of grant of such award, subject to the following sentence. In the case of an ISO granted to a ten percent stockholder, (i) the exercise price shall not be less than 110% of the fair market value of a share on the date of grant of such ISO, and (ii) the exercise period shall not exceed 5 years from the effective date of grant of such ISO.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units. The committee may award restricted stock and RSUs under the 2021 Plan. Restricted stock awards consist of shares of stock that are transferred to the participant subject to restrictions that may result in forfeiture if specified vesting conditions are not satisfied. RSU awards result in the transfer of shares of stock to the participant only after specified vesting conditions are satisfied. A holder of restricted stock is treated as a current stockholder and shall be entitled to dividend and voting rights, whereas the holder of a restricted stock unit is treated as a stockholder with respect to the award only when the shares are delivered in the future. RSUs may include dividend equivalents. Specified vesting conditions may include performance goals to be achieved during any performance period and the length of the performance period. The committee may, in its discretion, make adjustments to performance goals based on certain changes in the Company's business operations, corporate or capital structure or other circumstances. When the participant satisfies the conditions of an RSU award, the Company may settle the award (including any related dividend equivalent rights) in shares, cash or other property, as determined by the committee, in its sole discretion.

Other Shares or Share-Based Awards. The committee may grant other forms of equity-based or equity-related awards other than stock options, restricted stock or restricted stock units. The terms and conditions of each stock-based award shall be determined by the committee.

Clawback Rights. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan will be subject to recoupment or clawback under the Company's clawback policy or applicable law, both as in effect from time to time.

Sale of the Company. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan automatically accelerate and vest, become exercisable (with respect to stock options), or have performance targets deemed earned at target level if there is a sale of the Company. The Company does not use a "liberal" definition of change in control as defined in Institutional Shareholder Services' proxy voting guidelines.

No Repricing. The 2021 Plan prohibits the amendment of the terms of any outstanding award, and any other action taken in a manner to achieve (i) the reduction of the exercise price of NQSOs, ISOs or stock appreciation rights (collectively, "Stock Rights"); (ii) the cancellation of outstanding Stock Rights in exchange for cash or other awards with an exercise price that is less than the exercise price or base price of the original award; (iii) the cancellation of outstanding Stock Rights with an exercise price or base price that is less than the then current fair market value of a share of Common Stock in exchange for other awards, cash or other property; or (iv) otherwise effect a transaction that would be considered a "repricing" for the purposes of the stockholder approval rules of the applicable securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system on which the Common Stock is listed or quoted without stockholder approval.

[Table of Contents](#)

Transferability of Awards. Except as described below, awards under the 2021 Plan generally are not transferable by the recipient other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Any amounts payable or shares issuable pursuant to an award generally will be paid only to the recipient or the recipient's beneficiary or representative. The committee has discretion, however, to permit certain transfer of awards to other persons or entities.

Adjustments. As is customary in incentive plans of this nature, each share limit and the number and kind of shares available under the 2021 Plan and any outstanding awards, as well as the exercise price or base price of awards, and performance targets under certain types of performance-based awards, are subject to adjustment in the event of certain reorganizations, mergers, combinations, recapitalizations, stock splits, stock dividends, or other similar events that change the number or kind of shares outstanding, and extraordinary dividends or distributions of property to the stockholders.

Amendment and Termination. The board of directors may amend, modify or terminate the 2021 Plan without stockholder approval, except that stockholder approval must be obtained for any amendment that, in the reasonable opinion of the board or the committee, constitute a material change requiring stockholder approval under applicable laws, policies or regulations or the applicable listing or other requirements of a stock exchange on which shares of Common Stock are then listed. The 2021 Plan will terminate upon the earliest of (1) termination of the 2021 Plan by the board of directors, or (2) the tenth anniversary of the board adoption of the 2021 Plan. Awards outstanding upon expiration of the 2021 Plan shall remain in effect until they have been exercised or terminated, or have expired.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the compensation arrangements, including employment, termination of employment and change in control arrangements and indemnification arrangements, discussed, when required, in the sections titled “Management” and “Executive Compensation,” the following is a description of each transaction since January 1, 2018 and each currently proposed transaction in which:

- we have been or are to be a participant;
- the amount involved exceeded or exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or 1% of our assets; and
- any of our directors, executive officers or holders of more than 5% of our capital stock, or any immediate family member of, or person sharing the household with, any of these individuals, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Prior to the completion of this offering, we expect to adopt an amended and restated certificate of incorporation, which will become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering and which will contain provisions that limit the liability of our directors for monetary damages to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Consequently, our directors will not be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duties as directors, except liability for the following:

- any breach of their duty of loyalty to our company or our stockholders;
- any act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- unlawful payments of dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions as provided in Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law; or
- any transaction from which they derived an improper personal benefit.

Any amendment to, or repeal of, these provisions will not eliminate or reduce the effect of these provisions in respect of any act, omission or claim that occurred or arose prior to that amendment or repeal. If the Delaware General Corporation Law is amended to provide for further limitations on the personal liability of directors of corporations, then the personal liability of our directors will be further limited to the greatest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law.

In addition, prior to the completion of this offering, we expect to adopt amended and restated bylaws which will provide that we will indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any person who is or was a party or is threatened to be made a party to any action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that he or she is or was one of our directors or officers or is or was serving at our request as a director or officer of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise. Our amended and restated bylaws are expected to provide that we may indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by law any person who is or was a party or is threatened to be made a party to any action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that he or she is or was one of our employees or agents or is or was serving at our request as an employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise. Our amended and restated bylaws will also provide that we must advance expenses incurred by or on behalf of a director or officer in advance of the final disposition of any action or proceeding, subject to very limited exceptions.

Further, prior to the completion of this offering, we expect to enter into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers that may be broader than the specific indemnification provisions contained in the Delaware General Corporation Law. These indemnification agreements will require us, among other things, to indemnify our directors and executive officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service. These indemnification agreements will also require us to advance all expenses incurred by the directors and executive officers in investigating or defending any such action, suit or proceeding. We believe that these agreements are necessary to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve as directors and executive officers.

The limitation of liability and indemnification provisions that are expected to be included in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and in indemnification agreements that we enter into with our directors and executive officers may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against our

directors and executive officers for breach of their fiduciary duties. They may also reduce the likelihood of derivative litigation against our directors and executive officers, even though an action, if successful, might benefit us and other stockholders. Further, a stockholder's investment may be harmed to the extent that we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and executive officers as required by these indemnification provisions. At present, we are not aware of any pending litigation or proceeding involving any person who is or was one of our directors, officers, employees or other agents or is or was serving at our request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, for which indemnification is sought, and we are not aware of any threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification.

Prior to the completion of this offering, we expect to obtain insurance policies under which, subject to the limitations of the policies, coverage is provided to our directors and executive officers against loss arising from claims made by reason of breach of fiduciary duty or other wrongful acts as a director or executive officer, including claims relating to public securities matters, and to us with respect to payments that may be made by us to these directors and executive officers pursuant to our indemnification obligations or otherwise as a matter of law.

The underwriting agreement will provide for indemnification by the underwriters of us and our officers, directors and employees for certain liabilities arising under the Securities Act or otherwise. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling our company pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been informed that, in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Policies and Procedures for Related Party Transactions

Following the completion of this offering, our audit committee charter will provide that the audit committee has the primary responsibility for reviewing and approving or disapproving "related party transactions," which are transactions between us and related persons in which the aggregate amount involved exceeds or may be expected to exceed the lesser of \$120,000 or 1% of our assets and in which a related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. For purposes of this policy, a related person will be defined as a director, executive officer, nominee for director or greater than 5% beneficial owner of our Common Stock, in each case since the beginning of the most recently completed year, and their immediate family members. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not adopted any formal standards, policies or procedures governing the review and approval of related party transactions, but we expect that our audit committee will do so in the future.

All of the transactions described above were entered into prior to the adoption of this policy. Accordingly, each was approved by disinterested members of our board of directors after making a determination that the transaction was executed on terms no less favorable than those that could have been obtained from an unrelated third party.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of November 2, 2022 by (i) such persons known to us to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of our Common Stock, (ii) each of our directors and named executive officers, and (iii) all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. These rules generally attribute beneficial ownership of securities to persons who possess sole or shared voting power or investment power with respect to such securities. Beneficial ownership includes shares issuable pursuant to stock options that are exercisable within 60 days of November 2, 2022. The number of shares of our Common Stock beneficially owned and percentages of beneficial ownership before this offering that as set forth below are based on 15,069,930 shares of Common Stock outstanding, which includes 6,820,211 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of November 2, 2022, plus 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock issued upon the conversion of our preferred stock. The number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding and percentages of beneficial ownership after this offering that are set forth below includes 2,222,223 shares of Common Stock being offered for sale by us in this offering. The number of shares of our Common Stock beneficially owned and percentages of beneficial ownership do not reflect shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of a convertible debt agreement, dated September 20, 2021, with an aggregate principal plus accrued interest as of November 2, 2022 of \$2,067,068, which will convert into shares of our Common Stock upon the closing of this offering.

To our knowledge, except as otherwise indicated, all persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned by them, subject to applicable community property laws. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each listed stockholder is: 61 Wilton Road, 3rd Floor Westport, CT 06880.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Common Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to the Offering		Common Stock Beneficially Owned After the Offering (assuming no option exercise)		Common Stock Beneficially Owned After the Offering (assuming full option exercise)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Directors and Named Executive Officers:						
Lewis H. Bender ⁽¹⁾	4,300,000	27.98%	4,300,000	24.44%	4,300,000	23.99%
Dr. Ian B. Walters ⁽²⁾	661,250	4.24%	661,250	3.71%	661,250	3.65%
Rebecca Drain ⁽³⁾	35,000	*	35,000	*	35,000	*
Dr. Declan Doogan ⁽⁴⁾	158,995	1.05%	158,995	*	158,995	*
Dr. Emer Leahy ⁽⁵⁾	120,500	*	120,500	*	120,500	*
Dr. Mark Goldberg ⁽⁶⁾	100,500	*	100,500	*	100,500	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (8 persons)	5,444,245	33.37%	5,444,245	29.37%	5,444,245	28.85%
5% Stockholders:						
Leonard Batterson ⁽⁷⁾	2,449,150	16.20%	2,449,150	14.12%	2,449,150	13.86%
Larry Levy ⁽⁸⁾	1,446,749	9.58%	1,446,749	8.35%	1,446,749	8.19%
Portage Biotech Inc. ⁽⁹⁾	1,288,458	8.55%	1,288,458	7.45%	1,288,458	7.31%
Craig J. Duchossois ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,265,620	8.38%	1,265,620	7.31%	1,265,620	7.17%

* Less than 1 percent

- (1) Consists of (i) 4,000,000 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 300,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.
- (2) Consists of (i) 150,000 shares of Common Stock and (ii) 511,250 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.
- (3) Consists of 35,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (4) Consists of (i) 25,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock, (ii) 4,614 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock, (iii) 3,881 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock and (iv) 125,500 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.
- (5) Consists of 120,500 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.
- (6) Consists of 100,500 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022.
- (7) Consists of (i) 346,000 shares of Common Stock held by VCapital Intensity LLC, (ii) 814,833 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock held by BVC — Intensity LLC, (iii) 381,111 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock held by VCapital Intensity LLC, (iv) 822,423 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock held by VCapital Intensity LLC, (v) 34,783 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock held by BVC — Intensity LLC, and (vi) 50,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022. Does not include shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of a convertible debt agreement, dated September 20, 2021, held by VCapital Intensity LLC with an aggregate principal of \$2,000,000, which will convert into shares of our Common Stock upon the closing of this offering based on the unpaid principal and accrued interest on such date. Mr. Batterson may be deemed to beneficially own such shares. The principal business address of VCapital Intensity LLC and BVC — Intensity LLC is 901 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 503 Chicago, IL 60607.
- (8) Consists of (i) 775,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock held by LFP River West Investors, LLC — Series 21, (ii) 244,445 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock held by LFP River West Investors, LLC — Series 38, (iii) 391,304 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock held by LFP River West Investors, LLC — Series 38 and (iv) 36,600 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022. Mr. Levy may be deemed to beneficially own such shares. The registered address for LFP River West Investors, LLC is 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808.
- (9) Consists of (i) 1,250,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock and (ii) 38,458 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock. Portage Biotech Inc., a publicly traded company incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands with disparate ownership, is governed by a board of directors, and is managed by its executive officers; accordingly, no natural persons control Portage Biotech Inc. The principal business address of Portage Biotech Inc. is Craigmuir Chambers, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110.
- (10) Consists of (i) 750,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock, (ii) 230,750 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock and (iii) 260,870 shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock and (iv) 24,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days after November 2, 2022. All shares are held by Craig J. Duchossois Revocable Trust UAD 9/11/1989. Mr. Duchossois may be deemed to beneficially own such shares. The principal business address of Craig J. Duchossois is 444 W. Lake St, Suite 2000, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

General

The following description of our capital stock and certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws are summaries and are qualified by reference to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws, which will become effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering. Copies of these documents will be filed with the SEC as exhibits to our registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part. The descriptions of the Common Stock and preferred stock reflect changes to our capital structure that will be in effect immediately prior to the completion of this offering.

Upon filing of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the closing of this offering, our authorized capital stock will consist of 150,000,000 shares, all with a par value of \$0.0001 per share, of which 135,000,000 shares will be designated Common Stock and 15,000,000 shares will be designated preferred stock.

As of immediately before the completion of this offering, after giving effect to the conversion of our preferred stock into 8,249,719 shares of our Common Stock and the conversion of a convertible note into an aggregate of 656,212 shares of our Common Stock (which is based on unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest as of November 2, 2022 at a conversion price of \$3.15 per share), and 43,893 additional shares of Series C Preferred Stock issued and converted into common stock as a result of the proposed offering price of shares of Common Stock being offered hereby being below the issuance price of the Series C Preferred Stock, there will be 17,992,258 shares of Common Stock outstanding and held of record by 78 stockholders.

Common Stock

Voting Rights. The Common Stock is entitled to one vote per share on any matter that is submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting for the election of directors. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation establishes a classified board of directors that is divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms. Only the directors in one class will be subject to election by a plurality of the votes cast at each annual meeting of our stockholders, with the directors in the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective three-year terms. The affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of capital stock, voting as a single class, will be required to amend certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, including provisions relating to amending our amended and restated bylaws, the classified structure of our board of directors, the size of our board of directors, removal of directors, director liability, vacancies on our board of directors, special meetings, stockholder notices, actions by written consent and exclusive jurisdiction.

Dividends. Subject to preferences that may apply to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of our Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends out of funds legally available if our board of directors, in its discretion, determines to issue dividends and then only at the times and in the amounts that our board of directors may determine. See the section titled “Dividend Policy” for further information.

Liquidation Rights. On our liquidation, dissolution, or winding-up, the holders of Common Stock will be entitled to share equally, identically and ratably in all assets remaining after the payment of any liabilities, liquidation preferences and accrued or declared but unpaid dividends, if any, with respect to any outstanding preferred stock, unless a different treatment is approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of such affected class, voting separately as a class.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights. The holders of our shares of Common Stock are not entitled to preemptive rights, and are not subject to conversion, redemption or sinking fund provisions.

Preferred Stock

Under our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors may, without further action by our stockholders, fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of up to an aggregate of 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and authorize their issuance. These rights, preferences and privileges could include dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of such series, any or all of which may be greater than the rights

[Table of Contents](#)

of our Common Stock. Any issuance of our preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of holders of our Common Stock, and the likelihood that such holders would receive dividend payments and payments on liquidation. In addition, the issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control or other corporate action. Immediately prior to the completion of this offering, no shares of preferred stock will be outstanding. We have no present plan to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Underwriter Warrants

Please see “*Underwriting — Underwriter Warrants*” for a description of the securities we have agreed to issue to the underwriters in this offering, subject to the completion of the offering.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws to be in Effect Immediately Prior to the Completion of this Offering

Because our stockholders do not have cumulative voting rights, stockholders holding a majority of the voting power of our shares of Common Stock will be able to elect all our directors. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws will require that any action to be taken by our stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and not be taken by written consent or electronic transmission. A special meeting of stockholders may be called by a majority of our board of directors, the chair of our board of directors, our chief executive officer or our lead independent director. Our amended and restated bylaws will establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to our board of directors.

As described above in “*Management — Board Composition and Election of Directors*,” in accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be filed in connection with this offering, immediately after this offering, our board of directors will be divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms.

The foregoing provisions will make it more difficult for another party to obtain control of us by replacing our board of directors. Since our board of directors has the power to retain and discharge our officers, these provisions could also make it more difficult for existing stockholders or another party to effect a change in management. In addition, the authorization of undesignated preferred stock makes it possible for our board of directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to change our control.

These provisions are designed to reduce our vulnerability to an unsolicited acquisition proposal and to discourage certain tactics that may be used in proxy fights. However, such provisions could have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for our shares and may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in our control or management. As a consequence, these provisions may also inhibit fluctuations in the market price of our stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law

When we have a class of voting stock that is either listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders, we will be subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date that such stockholder became an interested stockholder, subject to certain exceptions.

Choice of Forum

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering will provide that unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if and only if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware lacks subject matter jurisdiction, any state court located within the State of Delaware or, if and only if all such state courts lack subject matter jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware) and any appellate court therefrom shall be the sole and exclusive forum for the following claims or causes of action under Delaware statutory or common law: (A) any derivative claim or cause of action brought on our behalf; (B) any claim or cause of action for breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders; (C) any claim or cause of action against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees arising

[Table of Contents](#)

out of or pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (as each may be amended from time to time); (D) any claim or cause of action seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (as each may be amended from time to time, including any right, obligation or remedy thereunder); (E) any claim or cause of action as to which the Delaware General Corporation Law confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; and (F) any claim or cause of action against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees governed by the internal-affairs doctrine or otherwise related to our internal affairs, in all cases to the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to the court having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants; provided, that, this Delaware forum provision set forth in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be effective immediately prior to the completion of this offering shall not apply to claims or causes of action brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

Further, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, including all causes of action asserted against any defendant named in such complaint. For the avoidance of doubt, these provisions are intended to benefit and may be enforced by us, our officers and directors, the underwriters for any offering giving rise to such complaint, and any other professional entity whose profession gives authority to a statement made by that person or entity and who has prepared or certified any part of the documents underlying the offering. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. We note that investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Limitations of Liability and Indemnification

See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors.”

Exchange Listing

We have applied to list our Common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “INTS.” Such listing is a condition to this offering. However, no assurance can be given that our application will be approved and that our Common Stock will ever be listed on Nasdaq. If our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate the offering.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Upon the completion of this offering, the transfer agent and registrar for our Common Stock will be Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company. Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company’s address is 1 State Street, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10004-1561.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Immediately prior to this offering, there was no public market for our Common Stock, and we cannot predict what effect, if any, market sales of shares of Common Stock or the availability of shares of Common Stock for sale will have on the market price of our Common Stock prevailing from time to time. Nevertheless, sales of substantial amounts of Common Stock, including shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding options and warrants, in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could materially and adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock and could impair our future ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity or equity-related securities at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Upon the completion of this offering, we will have outstanding an aggregate of approximately 17,992,258 shares of Common Stock (or 18,325,591 shares of Common Stock if the underwriters' over-allotment option with respect to the Common Stock is exercised in full). In addition, options and warrants to purchase an aggregate of approximately 2,349,000 shares of our Common Stock will be outstanding as of the completion of this offering in addition to the Underwriter Warrants issued to the underwriters as a result of this IPO. Of the outstanding shares, the shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except any shares purchased by our "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, may be sold only in compliance with the limitations described below. The remaining outstanding shares of Common Stock will be deemed restricted securities, as defined under Rule 144. Restricted securities may be sold in the public market only if registered or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rules 144 or 701 under the Securities Act, which we summarize below. These shares will be subject to lock-up agreements described below.

Taking into account the lock-up agreements described below, and assuming Roth Capital Partners, LLC, as representative of the underwriters, does not release stockholders from these agreements, certain shares will be eligible for sale in the public market at the following times, subject to the provisions of Rule 144 and Rule 701.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, once we have been subject to public company reporting requirements for at least 90 days, a person who is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates for purposes of the Securities Act at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least six months, including the holding period of any prior owner other than our affiliates, is entitled to sell such shares (subject to the requirements of the lock-up agreements, as described below) without complying with the manner of sale, volume limitation or notice provisions of Rule 144, subject to compliance with the public information requirements of Rule 144. If such a person has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than our affiliates, then such person is entitled to sell such shares (subject to the requirements of the lock-up agreements, as described below) without complying with any of the requirements of Rule 144.

In general, under Rule 144, as currently in effect, our affiliates or persons selling shares on behalf of our affiliates are entitled to sell upon expiration of the lock-up agreements described below, within any three-month period beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of one percent of the number of shares of our Common Stock then outstanding or the average weekly trading volume of our Common Stock on Nasdaq during the four calendar weeks preceding the date of filing of a Notice of Proposed Sale of Securities Pursuant to Rule 144 with respect to the sale:

Sales under Rule 144 by our affiliates or persons selling shares on behalf of our affiliates are also subject to manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us. Notwithstanding the availability of Rule 144, other stockholders owning an aggregate of approximately 1,527,777 shares of our Common Stock (on a pro forma basis) have entered into lockup agreements as described below, and their restricted securities will become eligible for sale (subject to the above limitations under Rule 144) upon the expiration of the restrictions set forth in those agreements.

Rule 701

In general, under Rule 701 as currently in effect, any of our employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors who purchase shares from us in connection with a compensatory stock or option plan or other written agreement before the completion of this offering is entitled to sell such shares (subject to the requirements of the lock-up agreements, as described below) 90 days after the completion of this offering in reliance on Rule 144, in the case of affiliates, without having to comply with the holding period requirements of Rule 144 and, in the case of non-affiliates, without having to comply with the public information, holding period, volume limitation or notice filing requirements of Rule 144.

Lock-Up Agreements

Notwithstanding the availability of Rule 144, we and all of our officers, directors and shareholders owning approximately 87.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, or securities exercisable for or convertible into our Common Stock outstanding immediately prior to this offering, have agreed that, without the prior written consent of the underwriters, we and they will not, during the period ending 180 days after the date of this prospectus:

- offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of Common Stock; or
- enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of our Common Stock, whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of shares of our Common Stock or such other securities, in cash or otherwise, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the section entitled “Underwriting.”

Registration Statements on Form S-8

We intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act with the SEC to register the offer and sale of shares of our Common Stock that are issuable under our 2013 Stock and Option Plan, or the 2013 Plan, and our 2021 Stock Incentive Plan, or the 2021 Plan. These registration statements will become effective immediately on filing. Shares covered by these registration statements will then be eligible for sale in the public markets, subject to vesting restrictions, any applicable lock-up agreements and market standoff provisions described below, and Rule 144 limitations applicable to affiliates.

**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS
FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK**

The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our Common Stock issued pursuant to this offering by “non-U.S. holders,” as defined below. This summary deals only with shares of our Common Stock acquired by a non-U.S. holder in this offering that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a particular non-U.S. holder in light of that non-U.S. holder’s individual circumstances, nor does it address any aspects of the unearned income Medicare contribution tax pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, any U.S. federal gift and estate taxes, except to the limited extent provided below, any U.S. alternative minimum taxes or any state, local or non-U.S. taxes. This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to a non-U.S. holder that is subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including: a broker or dealer in securities or currencies; a financial institution; a tax-exempt organization (including a private foundation) and a tax-qualified retirement plan; a non-U.S. government or an international organization; a “qualified foreign pension fund” as defined in Section 897(l)(2) of the Code and an entity all of the interests of which are held by qualified foreign pension funds; an insurance company; a person holding shares of our Common Stock as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or straddle transaction or a person deemed to sell shares of our Common Stock under the constructive sale provisions of the Code; a trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting; an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership (or is disregarded from its owner) for U.S. federal income tax purposes; a person that received shares of our Common Stock in connection with services provided to us or any of our affiliates; a person subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of any item of gross income with respect to our Common Stock being taken into account in an applicable consolidated financial statement; a person that owns, or is deemed to own, more than five percent of our Common Stock; a person whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar; a “controlled foreign corporation”; a “passive foreign investment” company; a corporation that accumulates earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax; and U.S. expatriates and certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States.

This summary is based upon provisions of the Code, and applicable Treasury regulations promulgated or proposed thereunder, rulings and judicial decisions, all as in effect as of the date hereof. Those authorities may be changed, perhaps with retroactive effect, or may be subject to differing interpretations, which could result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will concur with the discussion of the tax considerations set forth below, and we have not obtained, and we do not intend to obtain, a ruling from the IRS with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a non-U.S. holder of the purchase, ownership or disposition of shares of our Common Stock. This summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income tax and does not address any state, local, non-U.S., or gift tax considerations or any considerations relating to the alternative minimum tax or the Medicare tax on net investment income.

For purposes of this discussion, a “non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial holder of shares of our Common Stock that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes not a partnership or disregarded entity and not (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (ii) a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia (or otherwise treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes); (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons (as defined in the Code) have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

An individual non-U.S. citizen may, in some cases, be deemed to be a resident alien (as opposed to a nonresident alien) by virtue of being present in the United States for at least 31 days in the calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year. Generally, for this purpose, all the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year, and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year, are counted.

Resident aliens are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as if they were U.S. citizens. Individuals who are uncertain of their status as resident or nonresident aliens for U.S. federal income tax purposes are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of our Common Stock.

If an entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds shares of our Common Stock, the tax treatment of a person treated as a partner in such partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Any entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and any person holding shares of our Common Stock through such a partnership, are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our Common Stock.

This summary is for general information only and is not, and is not intended to be, tax advice. Non-U.S. holders of shares of our Common Stock are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the tax considerations related to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our Common Stock in light of their particular circumstances, as well as any tax considerations relating to gift or estate taxes, the alternative minimum tax or to the Medicare tax on net investment income, and any tax considerations arising under the laws of any other jurisdiction, including any state, local and non-U.S. income and other tax laws or under any applicable tax treaty.

Distributions

As discussed in the section entitled “Dividend Policy” above, we do not currently expect to make distributions in respect of our Common Stock. In the event that we do make a distribution of cash or property with respect to our Common Stock, any such distributions generally will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. If a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will first constitute a return of capital and will reduce a holder’s adjusted tax basis in such holder’s shares of our Common Stock, determined on a share-per-share basis but not below zero. Any remaining excess will be treated as capital gain and subject to the tax treatment described below in the section entitled “— Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Certain Other Taxable Dispositions of Our Common Stock.”

Unless dividends, if any, are effectively connected with a non-U.S. holder’s U.S. trade or business (and if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in the United States), dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder of shares of our Common Stock generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax (which generally will be collected through withholding) at a rate of 30% of the gross amount of the dividends (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty). Even if a non-U.S. holder is eligible for a lower treaty rate, dividend payments generally will be subject to withholding at a 30% rate (rather than the lower treaty rate) unless the non-U.S. holder provides a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E or other appropriate form (or any successor or substitute form thereof) certifying such holder’s qualification for the reduced rate. Such form must be provided prior to the payment of the applicable dividend and must be updated periodically. If a non-U.S. holder holds stock through a financial institution or other agent acting on the holder’s behalf, the holder will be required to provide appropriate documentation to such agent. The holder’s agent will then be required to provide certification to the applicable withholding agent, either directly or through other intermediaries. Each non-U.S. holder should consult its tax advisor regarding its entitlement to benefits under an applicable income tax treaty.

Subject to the discussions below regarding backup withholding and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, if dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder are effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in the United States), the non-U.S. holder will be exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax. To claim the exemption, the non-U.S. holder must furnish to us or the relevant withholding agent a valid IRS Form W-8ECI or other appropriate form (or any successor or substitute form thereof), certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Any dividends paid on shares of our Common Stock that are effectively connected with a non-U.S. holder’s U.S. trade or business (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in the United States) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if such holder were a U.S. person. A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a branch

profits tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable tax treaty) on a portion of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Non-U.S. holders who do not timely provide us or the relevant withholding agent with the required certification, but who qualify for a reduced treaty rate, may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their entitlement to benefits under a tax treaty.

If at the time a distribution is made we are not able to determine whether or not it will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes (as opposed to being treated as a return of capital or capital gain), we or a financial intermediary may withhold tax on all or a portion of such distribution at the rate applicable to dividends. However, a non-U.S. holder may obtain a refund of any excess withholding by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Any distribution described in this section would also be subject to the discussion below in the section entitled "Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act."

Sale, Exchange, Redemption or Certain Other Taxable Dispositions of Our Common Stock

Subject to the discussions below regarding backup withholding and the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on gain realized upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our Common Stock (including a redemption, but only if the redemption would be treated as a sale or exchange rather than as a distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes) unless: (i) the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained in the United States); (ii) the non-U.S. holder is a non-resident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of that disposition, and certain other conditions are met; or (iii) we are or have been a "U.S. real property holding corporation" ("USRPHC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time within the shorter of the five-year period preceding the disposition and the non-U.S. holder's holding period for shares of our Common Stock (the "relevant period") and certain other conditions are met, as described below.

If the first exception applies, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis with respect to such gain in the same manner as if such holder were a resident of the United States. In addition, if the non-U.S. holder is a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such gains may, under certain circumstances, also be subject to the branch profits tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate prescribed by an applicable income tax treaty).

If the second exception applies, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% on the gain from a disposition of shares of our Common Stock, which may be offset by capital losses allocable to U.S. sources during the taxable year of disposition (even though the non-U.S. holder is not considered a resident of the United States), provided such holder timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses.

With respect to the third exception above, we believe we currently are not, and we do not anticipate becoming, a USRPHC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because the determination of whether we are a USRPHC depends on the fair market value of our U.S. real property interests relative to the fair market value of our other trade or business assets and our non-U.S. real property interests, there can be no assurances that we will not become a USRPHC in the future. Generally, a corporation is a USRPHC only if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests (as defined in the Code) equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. Even if we are or become a USRPHC, a non-U.S. holder would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our Common Stock by reason of our status as a USRPHC so long as (i) shares of our Common Stock continue to be regularly traded on an established securities market (within the meaning of Section 897(c)(3) of the Code) during the calendar year in which such disposition occurs and (ii) such non-U.S. holder does not own and is not deemed to own (directly, indirectly or constructively) more than 5% of the shares of our Common Stock at any time during the relevant period. If we are a USRPHC and the requirements described in clauses (i) or (ii) in the preceding sentence are not met, gain on the disposition of shares of our Common Stock generally will be taxed in the same manner as gain that is effectively

connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, except that the branch profits tax generally will not apply. No assurance can be provided that our Common Stock will be regularly traded on an established securities market at all times for purposes of the rules described above.

Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Tax

We or a financial intermediary must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the gross amount of the distributions on shares of our Common Stock paid to such holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to such distributions, regardless of whether withholding was required. This information also may be made available under a specific treaty or agreement with the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides or is established. A non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to backup withholding at the then applicable rate for dividends paid to such holder unless such holder furnishes a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or such other applicable form and documentation as required by the Code or the Treasury regulations) certifying under penalties of perjury that it is a non-U.S. holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such holder is a U.S. person as defined under the Code), or otherwise establishes an exemption. Dividends paid to non-U.S. holders subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, as described above in the section entitled "Distributions," generally will be exempt from U.S. backup withholding.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding will apply to the payment of the proceeds of a sale or other disposition of shares of our Common Stock by a non-U.S. holder effected by or through the U.S. office of any broker, U.S. or non-U.S., unless such holder certifies that it is not a U.S. person (as defined under the Code) and satisfies certain other requirements, or otherwise establishes an exemption. Generally, information reporting and backup withholding will not apply to a payment of disposition proceeds to a non-U.S. holder where the transaction is effected outside the U.S. through a non-U.S. office of a broker. However, for information reporting purposes, dispositions effected through a non-U.S. office of a broker with substantial U.S. ownership or operations generally will be treated in a manner similar to dispositions effected through a U.S. office of a broker. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting and backup withholding rules to them.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a credit against a non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that an appropriate claim is timely filed with the IRS.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Under legislation commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, as modified by Treasury regulations and subject to any official interpretations thereof, any applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a non-U.S. government to implement these rules and improve international tax compliance, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation or rules adopted pursuant to any such agreement (collectively, "FATCA"), a 30% withholding tax will apply to dividends, if any, on, and, subject to the proposed Treasury Regulations discussed below, gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, shares of our Common Stock paid to certain non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries) unless various information reporting and due diligence requirements, which are different from and in addition to the certification requirements described elsewhere in this discussion, have been satisfied (generally relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interests in or accounts with those entities).

While, beginning on January 1, 2019, withholding under FATCA would have applied also to payments of gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our Common Stock, proposed Treasury Regulations eliminate FATCA withholding on payments of gross proceeds entirely. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued.

Holders of shares of our Common Stock should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible impact of FATCA on their investment in our Common Stock, including, without limitation, the process and deadlines for meeting the applicable requirements to prevent the imposition of the 30% withholding tax under FATCA.

Federal Estate Tax

Common Stock we have issued that is owned (or treated as owned) by an individual who is not a citizen or a resident of the United States (as defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) at the time of death will be included in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes unless an applicable estate or other tax treaty provides otherwise, and therefore may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax. Holders of our Common Stock are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of our Common Stock.

Each prospective investor should consult its tax advisor regarding the particular U.S. federal, state, local, and non-U.S. tax consequences of purchasing, holding, and disposing of our Common Stock, including the consequences of any proposed change in applicable laws.

UNDERWRITING

Roth Capital Partners, LLC and The Benchmark Company, LLC are acting as joint book-running managers of the offering. Roth Capital Partners, LLC is acting as representative of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, the underwriters named below, through the representative, have severally agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, the following respective number of shares of Common Stock set forth opposite the underwriter's name below:

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Roth Capital Partners, LLC	
The Benchmark Company, LLC	
Total	

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligation of the underwriters to purchase the shares of Common Stock offered by this prospectus is subject to certain conditions. For example, listing our Common Stock on Nasdaq is a condition to this offering and if our listing application is not approved by Nasdaq, we will not be able to consummate the offering and will terminate this offering. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the shares of Common Stock (other than those covered by the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock described herein) offered hereby if any of the shares are purchased.

Certain of our existing stockholders have indicated an interest in purchasing an aggregate of up to \$5,000,000 of shares of Common Stock in this offering at the initial public offering price and on the same terms as other purchasers in this offering. However, because indications of interest are not binding agreements or commitments to purchase, the underwriters may determine to sell more, fewer or no shares in this offering to any of these stockholders, or any of these stockholders may determine to purchase more, fewer or no shares in this offering. The underwriters will receive the same underwriting discount on any shares of Common Stock purchased by these stockholders as they will on any other securities sold to the public in this offering.

Underwriting Discounts, Commissions and Expenses

We have agreed to sell the securities to the underwriters at the offering price of \$ _____ per share of Common Stock, which represents the offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, less the applicable 7% underwriting discount.

We have also agreed to reimburse the underwriters for accountable expenses not to exceed \$150,000. We estimate that expenses payable by us in connection with this offering, including reimbursement of the underwriters' out-of-pocket expenses, but excluding the underwriting discount referred to above, will be approximately \$1,000,000.

The following table shows the underwriting discounts and commissions payable to the underwriters by us in connection with this offering (assuming both the exercise and non-exercise of the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock we have granted to the underwriters).

	No Exercise of Over-allotment option	Full Exercise of Over-allotment option
Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions (7%)		
Proceeds to us, before expenses	\$	\$

Shares of Common Stock sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount of up to \$ _____ per share from the initial public offering price. After the initial offering of the shares, the representative may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of shares by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part. Sales of shares of Common Stock made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriters.

Over-Allotment Option to Purchase Additional Shares

The underwriters have an option to purchase up to 333,333 additional shares of Common Stock from us at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters can exercise this option at any time and from time to time within 45 days from the date of this prospectus. If the over-allotment option to purchase additional shares of Common Stock is exercised in full, the total public offering price, underwriting compensation (including discounts, but not including any other compensation described hereunder) and proceeds to us before offering expenses will be approximately \$10.7 million.

Underwriter Warrants

Upon the closing of this offering, we have agreed to issue Underwriter Warrants to purchase 7% of the total number of shares of Common Stock sold in this offering (including the shares of Common Stock sold upon the underwriters' exercise of the over-allotment option). The Underwriter Warrants will have an exercise price equal to 120% of the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus (or _____ per Underwriter Warrant), subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for share splits and similar transactions. The Underwriter Warrants will be exercisable at any time, and from time to time, in whole or in part, during the period commencing six months after issuance and expiring five years from the commencement of sales in this offering in accordance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(8)(A). The Underwriter Warrants are also exercisable on a cashless basis. The Underwriter Warrants have been deemed compensation by FINRA and are therefore subject to a 180-day lock-up pursuant to FINRA Rule 5110(e)(1). Except as permitted by Rule 5110(e)(1), the underwriters (or permitted assignees under the Rule) will not sell, transfer, assign, pledge, or hypothecate the Underwriter Warrants or the securities underlying the Underwriter Warrants, nor will any of them engage in any hedging, short sale, derivative, put, or call transaction that would result in the effective economic disposition of the option or the underlying securities for a period of 180 days from the commencement of sales under this prospectus. Although the shares of Common Stock underlying the Underwriter Warrants have been registered in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we have also agreed to provide holders of the Underwriter Warrants one demand registration right at the Company's expense, other than underwriting commissions incurred and payable by the holders, an additional demand registration right at the holder's expense, and unlimited "piggy-back" registration rights at the Company's expense with respect to the securities underlying the Underwriter Warrants. These registration rights apply to all of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the Underwriter Warrants, and shall expire on the fifth anniversary of the commencement of sales in this offering.

Right of First Refusal

We have granted Roth Capital Partners, LLC a 5.5 month right first refusal to act as a comanager for any private or public offering of equity, equity-linked or debt securities undertaken by us after this offering.

Indemnification

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act and liabilities arising from breaches of representations and warranties contained in the underwriting agreement, or to contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in respect any of those liabilities.

Lock-Up Agreements

In connection with this offering, we, along with our directors, officers and shareholders owning approximately 87.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock have agreed with the underwriters or their representative, that for a 180-day "lock-up" period, commencing from the date of this prospectus, subject to specified exceptions, without the prior written consent of the Roth Capital Partners, LLC, as the representative of the underwriters, we and they will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of these securities.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions, and Penalty Bids

The underwriters have advised us that they do not intend to conduct any stabilization or over-allotment activities in connection with this offering.

Passive Market Making

In connection with this offering, the underwriters and any selling group members may engage in passive market making transactions in our Common Stock on Nasdaq in accordance with Rule 103 of Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during a period before the commencement of offers or sales of Common Stock and extending through the completion of the distribution. A passive market maker must display its bid at a price not in excess of the highest independent bid of that security. However, if all independent bids are lowered below the passive market maker's bid that bid must then be lowered when specified purchase limits are exceeded.

Electronic Distribution

This prospectus in electronic format may be made available on websites or through other online services maintained by the underwriters, or by their affiliates. Other than this prospectus in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's website and any information contained in any other website maintained by any of the underwriters is not part of this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or the underwriters in their capacity as underwriter, and should not be relied upon by investors.

Other

From time to time, the underwriters and/or its affiliates have provided, and may in the future provide, various investment banking and other financial services for us which services they have received and may in the future receive, customary fees. In the course of their businesses, the underwriters and their affiliates may actively trade our securities or loans for its own account or for the accounts of customers, and, accordingly, the underwriters and their affiliates may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities or loans. Except for services provided in connection with this offering, the underwriters have not provided any investment banking or other financial services to us during the 180-day period preceding the date of this prospectus, and we do not expect to retain the underwriters to perform any investment banking or other financial services for at least 90 days after the date of this prospectus.

Selling Restrictions

This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell to, or a solicitation of an offer to buy from, anyone in any country or jurisdiction (i) in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized, (ii) in which any person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or (iii) in which any such offer or solicitation would otherwise be unlawful. No action has been taken that would, or is intended to, permit a public offer of the securities or possession or distribution of this prospectus or any other offering or publicity material relating to the securities in any country or jurisdiction (other than the United States) where any such action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the underwriters have undertaken that they will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any securities or have in its possession, distribute or publish any prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other document or information in any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will, to the best of its knowledge and belief, result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and all offers and sales of securities by it will be made on the same terms.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "Relevant Member State") an offer to the public of any securities may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any securities may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

- to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined under the Prospectus Directive;
- by the underwriters to fewer than 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representative of the underwriters for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of our Common Stock shall result in a requirement for us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, (1) the expression an “offer of Common Stock to the public” in relation to any Common Stock in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Common Stock, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State, (2) the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive), and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State and (3) the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

This prospectus has only been communicated or caused to have been communicated and will only be communicated or caused to be communicated as an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 (the “FSMA”)) as received in connection with the issue or sale of the Common Stock in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us. All applicable provisions of the FSMA will be complied with in respect to anything done in relation to the Common Stock in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Canada

The securities may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the securities must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission in relation to the offering. This prospectus does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001, or the Corporations Act, and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the securities may only be made to persons, or the Exempt Investors, who are “sophisticated investors” (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), “professional investors” (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the securities without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The securities applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under the offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring securities must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

[Table of Contents](#)

This prospectus contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Switzerland

The securities may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange, or SIX, or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This document has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the securities or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, or the securities have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. This document will not be filed with, and the offer of securities will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA, and the offer of securities has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes, or CISA. The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of securities.

Dubai International Financial Centre

This prospectus relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority, or DFSA. This prospectus is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Offered Securities Rules of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents relating to Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the prospectus. The securities to which this prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the securities offered should conduct their own due diligence on the securities. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus, you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Hong Kong

The securities have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the securities has been or may be issued or has been or may be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to securities which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended) and, accordingly, will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan, or for the benefit of any Japanese Person or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any Japanese Person, except in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines promulgated by relevant Japanese governmental or regulatory authorities in effect at the relevant time. For the purposes of this paragraph, “Japanese Person” shall mean any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the shares of common stock to be sold in this offering will be passed upon for us by McDermott Will & Emery LLP, New York, New York. Certain legal matters relating to this offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C., New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The balance sheets of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related statements of operations, changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, appearing in this prospectus and registration statement, have been audited by EisnerAmper LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and such report includes an explanatory paragraph on existence of substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are included herein in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement, some of which is contained in exhibits to the registration statement as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information with respect to us and our Common Stock, we refer you to the registration statement, including the exhibits filed as a part of the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract or any other document are not necessarily complete. If a contract or document has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, please see the copy of the contract or document that has been filed. Each statement in this prospectus relating to a contract or document filed as an exhibit is qualified in all respects by the filed exhibit. The SEC maintains an internet website that contains reports and other information about issuers, like us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is www.sec.gov.

Upon the completion of this offering, we will be subject to the information reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and we will file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. These reports, proxy statements and other information will be available at www.sec.gov.

We also maintain a website at www.intensitytherapeutics.com. Information contained in, or accessible through, our website is not a part of this prospectus, and the inclusion of our website address in this prospectus is only as an inactive textual reference.

**INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID# 274)	F-2
Financial Statements	
Balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-3
Statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-4
Statements of changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficiency for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-5
Statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-6
Notes to December 31, 2021 and 2020 financial statements	F-7
Unaudited balance sheets as of June 30, 2022 and 2021	F-23
Unaudited statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021	F-24
Unaudited statements of changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficiency for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021	F-25
Unaudited statements of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021	F-26
Notes to June 30, 2022 and 2021 unaudited financial statements	F-27

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related statements of operations, changes in redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders’ deficiency, and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note B to the financial statements, the Company has incurred losses from operations and negative cash flows that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note B. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ EisnerAmper LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2017

EISNERAMPER LLP
New York, New York
February 25, 2022

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Balance Sheets

	December 31.	
	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,539,229	\$ 9,316,092
Other current assets	190,988	161,870
Total current assets	4,730,217	9,477,962
Right-of-use asset, net	318,126	490,240
Other assets	167,738	181,703
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,216,081</u>	<u>\$ 10,149,905</u>
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 172,508	\$ 222,707
Accrued expenses	1,349,003	952,043
Current lease liability	182,338	171,226
Convertible note and accrued interest	2,016,767	—
Total current liabilities	<u>3,720,616</u>	<u>1,345,976</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Related party deposit	36,000	36,000
Long-term lease liability	143,569	326,255
Total long-term liabilities	<u>179,569</u>	<u>362,255</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,900,185</u>	<u>1,708,231</u>
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 5,000,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Liquidation preference of \$20,000,000 as of December 31, 2021.	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Series B convertible preferred stocks, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 1,449,113 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Liquidation preference of \$3,260,504 as of December 31, 2021.	145	145
Series C convertible preferred stocks, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 1,800,606 at December 31, 2021 and 2020. Liquidation preference of \$4,051,364 as of December 31, 2021.	180	180
Common Stock, par value \$.0001. Authorized shares of 50,000,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Issued and outstanding shares of 6,820,211 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.	682	682
Additional paid in capital	22,386,000	21,666,178
Note receivable for purchase of Common Stock: related party	—	(50,000)
Accumulated deficit	(31,071,111)	(23,175,511)
Total stockholders' deficiency	<u>(8,684,104)</u>	<u>(1,558,326)</u>
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficiency	<u>\$ 5,216,081</u>	<u>\$ 10,149,905</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating expenses:		
Research and development costs	\$ 5,856,499	\$ 5,050,565
General and administrative costs	2,157,223	1,172,681
Total operating expenses	<u>8,013,722</u>	<u>6,223,246</u>
Loss from operations	(8,013,722)	(6,223,246)
Other income:		
Interest income	2,609	74,009
Other	115,513	118,757
Net loss	<u>\$ (7,895,600)</u>	<u>\$ (6,030,480)</u>
Loss per share		
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.88)
Weighted average number of shares of Common Stock, basic and diluted.	6,820,211	6,819,026

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Changes in Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Deficiency
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B Convertible Preferred		Series C Convertible Preferred		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Note Receivable	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Deficiency
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balances at December 31, 2019	5,000,000	\$10,000,000	1,449,113	\$ 145	695,653	\$ 70	6,805,994	\$ 681	\$14,843,168	\$(75,000)	\$(17,145,031)	\$(2,375,967)
Stock-based compensation expense									555,488			555,488
Issuance of Series C convertible preferred stock – net of placement fees of \$167,591				1,104,953	110	14,217	1	6,267,522				6,267,633
Repayment on shareholder note										25,000		25,000
Net loss											(6,030,480)	(6,030,480)
Balances at December 31, 2020	5,000,000	10,000,000	1,449,113	145	1,800,606	180	6,820,211	682	21,666,178	(50,000)	(23,175,511)	(1,558,326)
Stock-based compensation expense									719,822			719,822
Repayment on shareholder note										50,000		50,000
Net loss											(7,895,600)	(7,895,600)
Balances at December 31, 2021	5,000,000	\$10,000,000	1,449,113	\$ 145	1,800,606	\$ 180	6,820,211	\$ 682	\$22,386,000	\$ —	\$(31,071,111)	\$(8,684,104)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (7,895,600)	\$ (6,030,480)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use asset	172,114	116,833
Stock-based compensation expense	719,822	555,488
Subtotal of non-cash expenses	891,936	672,321
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:		
Other current assets	(29,118)	(56,296)
Other assets	13,965	(2,262)
Accounts payable	(50,199)	(171,256)
Accrued expenses	396,960	334,975
Accrued interest on convertible note	16,767	—
Change in lease liabilities	(171,574)	(117,194)
Subtotal of changes in operating assets and liabilities	176,801	(12,033)
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,826,863)	(5,370,192)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short term investments	—	(10,898,395)
Redemptions of short term investments	—	15,463,208
Net cash provided by investing activities	—	4,564,813
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment received under shareholder note	50,000	25,000
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock and preferred stock and/or Common Stock Warrants, net	—	6,267,633
Proceeds from sale of convertible note	2,000,000	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,050,000	6,292,633
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,776,863)	5,487,254
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,316,092	3,828,838
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,539,229	\$ 9,316,092
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:		
Right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for new operating lease	\$ —	\$ 354,405
Common Stock issued for services to placement agent.	\$ —	\$ 81,748

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note A — Nature of Business

[1] Corporate History:

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. (“the Company”) is a Connecticut based biotechnology company whose treatment approach addresses both the regional and systemic nature of a patient’s cancer. The Company’s DfuseRxSM technology platform has identified a lead drug, INT230-6.

[2] Propriety products and technology portfolios:

The Company’s Phase 1/2 protocol (study IT-01) has been authorized to proceed by both United States Food & Drug Administration (“FDA”) and Health Canada for INT230-6. In May 2017, the Company began the clinical study.

In April 2019, the FDA granted Fast Track designation to the Company’s development program evaluating INT230-6 for the treatment of patients with relapsed or metastatic triple negative breast cancer who have failed at least two prior lines of therapy.

In June 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Merck (known as MSD outside the United States and Canada), through a subsidiary of Merck, to evaluate the combination of the Company’s lead product candidate INT230-6 and KEYTRUDA[®] (pembrolizumab), Merck’s anti-PD-1 (programmed death receptor-1) therapy, in patients with advanced solid malignancies including pancreatic, bile duct, squamous cell and non-MSI high colon cancers. The Company dosed its first patient in this combination study in October 2019.

In April 2020, the Company entered into a clinical trial collaboration agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb (NYSE: BMY) Company to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our INT230-6 with BMY’s Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte- Associated Antigen 4 (CTLA -4) immune checkpoint inhibitor Yervoy[®] (ipilimumab). The combination will be evaluated in patients with breast cancer, liver cancer and advanced sarcoma. The Company dosed its first patient in this combination study in September 2020.

Since the KEYTRUDA injections may continue for up to two years from the initial dose, the Company anticipates that Phase 1/2 drug testing could continue into 2024.

The Company is now in Phase 2 of clinical trial IT-01, which are the cohorts listed above.

In March 2021, the Company began the INVINCIBLE study (IT-02), which is a Phase 2 Randomized, Window of Opportunity Trial in Early Stage Breast Cancer. The Company anticipates that this study will be completed in 2022.

Note B — Liquidity and Plan of Operation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern.

The Company is a development stage company and has not generated any revenue from its product candidates. The Company, therefore, has experienced net losses and negative cash flows from operations each year since its inception. Through December 31, 2021, the Company has an accumulated deficit of approximately \$31.1 million. The Company’s operations have been financed primarily through the sale of equity securities and a convertible note. The Company’s net loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were approximately \$7.9 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.

To date, the Company has not obtained regulatory approval for any of its product candidates. The Company expects to incur significant expenses to complete development of its product candidates. The Company may never be able to obtain regulatory approval for the marketing of any of its product candidates in the United States or internationally and there can be no assurance that the Company will generate revenues or ever achieve profitability. The Company does not expect to receive significant product revenue in the near term. The Company, therefore, expects to continue to incur substantial losses for the foreseeable future.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note B — Liquidity and Plan of Operation (cont.)

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2021 totaled approximately \$4.5 million. Until such time, if ever, as the Company can generate substantial product revenue, the Company expects to finance its cash needs through a combination of equity offerings and convertible debt financings. The Company does not have any committed external source of funds. To the extent that the Company can raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership interest of the Company stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the rights of a common stockholders. If the Company is unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, the Company may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate its research and product development.

Based on cash and cash equivalents on hand at December 31, 2021, the Company believes that it has less than 12 months of cash as of the date of these financial statements for its current operations. This projected cash deficit includes the potential redemption of the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock. As noted in Note H [4] at any time after May 18, 2022, the holders of at least two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock may elect to cause the Company to redeem all shares of Series A Preferred Stock which currently is \$10,000,000. To continue development, the Company will need to raise additional capital through debt and/or equity financing. Additional capital may not be available on terms favorable to the Company, if at all. The Company does not know if its future offerings will succeed. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that management will be successful in these endeavors. The Company's recurring losses from operations and the potential redemption of Series A have caused management to determine there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities or any other adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts

[1] Basis of presentation:

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. The Company neither owns nor controls any subsidiary companies. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and reflect the operations of the Company.

[2] Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain accounting principles require subjective and complex judgments to be used in the preparation of financial statements. Accordingly, a different financial presentation could result depending on the judgments, estimates, or assumptions that are used.

The Company utilizes significant estimates and assumptions in valuing its stock-based compensation awards. An additional significant estimate is that these financial statements are based on the assumption of the Company continuing as a going concern. See note B with regard to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

[3] Concentration of credit risk:

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist entirely of cash and certificates of deposit. These financial instruments are held at two major U.S. financial institutions. The cash accounts and certificates of deposit are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to regulatory limits. At all times throughout the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's cash and certificate of deposit balances exceeded the FDIC insurance limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

[4] Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

[5] Fair value measurement:

The Company reports its investments at fair value. Fair value is an estimate of the exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (i.e., the exit price at the measurement date). Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. A fair value hierarchy provides for prioritizing inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, and reasonably available. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions that the Company develops based on available information about what market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability.

An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a variety of factors. The Company uses judgment in determining fair value of assets and liabilities and Level 3 assets and liabilities involve greater judgment than Level 1 or Level 2 assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, investments and current liabilities are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

[6] Stock-based compensation:

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to employees and non-employees in conformity with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") ASC Topic 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation". Stock compensation to employees and non-employees consists of stock option grants that were recognized in the statements of operations based on their fair values at the date of grant.

The Company calculates the fair value of option grants utilizing the BlackScholes pricing model. The amount of stock-based compensation recognized during a period is based on the value of the portion of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

The resulting stock-based compensation expense for both employee and non-employee awards is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award.

[7] Research and development and patent costs:

Research and development costs are charged to operations as they are incurred. Legal fees and other direct costs incurred in obtaining and protecting patents are also expensed as incurred, due to the uncertainty with respect to future cash flows resulting from the patents and are included as part of general and administrative expenses in the Company's Statements of Operations.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

[8] Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, "Income Taxes". ASC 740 prescribes the use of the asset-and-liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company utilizes a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit will more likely than not be realized.

The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company does not have any significant uncertain tax positions.

There are no estimated interest costs and penalties provided for in the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. If at any time the Company should record interest and penalties in connection with an uncertain tax position, the interest and penalties will be expensed within the income tax line.

The Company's income tax returns are subject to Federal, state and local income tax examination by the authorities for the last three tax years.

[9] Stock issuance costs:

Deferred offering costs consist of underwriting, legal, accounting, and other expenses that are directly related to the proposed Initial Public Offering ("IPO") and that will be charged to stockholders' equity upon the completion of the initial proposed offering. Should the IPO prove to be unsuccessful, these deferred costs, as well as additional expenses incurred, are charged to operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company had incurred approximately \$167,600 of costs related to the sale of the Series C preferred stock that is reflected as a reduction to the amount raised. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company had incurred approximately \$59,000 costs related to the new shares that are planned to be issued in an IPO. These costs were initially recorded on the balance sheet as an asset entitled Deferred offering costs. This asset was written off to General and Administrative expense in the fourth quarter of 2021 since the Company's IPO was not completed as originally planned.

[10] Leases:

The Company determines if an arrangement contains a lease at contract inception. With the exception of short-term leases (leases with terms less than 12 months), all leases with contractual fixed costs are recorded on the balance sheet on the commencement date as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability. Lease liabilities to be paid over the next twelve months are classified as current lease liability and all other lease obligations are classified as Long-term lease liability. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments and subsequently increased to reflect the interest accrued and reduced by the lease payments made. The Company's building leases require a pro-rata share of operating expense and real estate taxes, which are variable in nature and excluded from the measurement of lease liabilities. ROU assets are initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments adjusted for any prior lease prepayments, lease incentives and initial direct costs. Certain leases contain escalation, renewal and/or termination options that are factored into the ROU asset as appropriate. Operating leases result in a straight-line rent expense over the expected lease term.

The Company uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate, which is derived from information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of future lease payments, if the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Consideration is given to publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

when calculating incremental borrowing rates. This incremental borrowing rate estimate is based on a synthetic credit rating derived from the market capitalization of similar companies, the treasury yield curve, and corporate yield spreads.

[11] Basic and dilutive loss per share:

Basic net loss per share is determined using the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding during each period. Dilutive net loss per share includes the effect, if any, from the potential exercise or conversion of securities, such as convertible preferred stock, stock options, and stock Warrants, which would result in the issuance of incremental shares of Common Stock. The computation of diluted net loss per share does not include the conversion of securities that would have an anti-dilutive effect. Potential common shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock, exercise of stock options, and exercise of Warrants that are excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding listed in the table below. The basic and diluted computation of net loss per share for the Company are the same because the effects of the Company's convertible securities would be anti-dilutive. All common and preferred stock participate equally in dividends and the distribution of earnings if and when declared by the Board of Directors, on the Company's Common Stock. For purposes of computing earnings per share, all series of preferred stock are considered participating securities. Therefore, the Company must calculate basic and diluted earnings per share using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net income for the period is allocated between common stockholders and participating securities according to dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings. As the preferred shareholders have no obligation to fund losses no portion of net loss was allocated to the participating securities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the following are shares excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Preferred stock Series A outstanding	5,000,000	5,000,000
Preferred stock Series B outstanding	1,449,113	1,449,113
Preferred stock Series C outstanding	1,800,606	1,800,606
Options outstanding	1,822,500	1,394,500
Warrants outstanding	646,500	586,500
	<u>10,718,719</u>	<u>10,230,719</u>

The shares that would be issued from the convertible note are also excluded from diluted weighted average shares outstanding, since the conversion rate is dependent upon the IPO price.

[12] Reclassifications:

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Note D — Other Current Assets

Other current assets at December 31, 2021 and 2020 include:

	2021	2020
Prepaid insurance	\$ 70,444	\$ 67,174
Tax credits receivable	51,262	48,521
Other current assets	69,282	46,175
	<u>\$ 190,988</u>	<u>\$ 161,870</u>

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note E — Note Receivable

On February 4, 2015, the Company received a \$75,000 note from its Chief Medical Officer. The note was used to fund 75% of a Common Stock purchase. Interest accrues at the rate of three percent per annum, compounding annually on each anniversary of the date of the note creation.

In 2019, the payment terms were amended to the following schedule, unless paid earlier:

- \$25,000 due on or before July 11, 2020;
- \$25,000 due on or before July 11, 2021; and
- the remaining balance, including the interest due, in full on or before February 4, 2022.

The note was recorded as a reduction to stockholders' equity since the note was used to purchase the Company's Common Stock. Accrued interest on this note was recorded to other assets and interest income.

The balance due on this note was \$50,000 at December 31, 2020. In July 2021, the note holder made a payment of \$25,000. In August 2021, the Board approved a bonus to the Chief Medical Officer for \$25,000, which was the remaining balance of the note at that time, and the \$15,073 of related accrued interest, in order to extinguish the remaining balance outstanding of the note.

Note F — Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at December 31, 2021 and 2020 include:

	2021	2020
Accrued vacation, wages, and related payroll taxes	\$ 331,370	\$ 236,150
Patient costs incurred but not yet invoiced	1,013,768	706,027
Accrued other	3,865	9,866
	<u>\$ 1,349,003</u>	<u>\$ 952,043</u>

Note G — Convertible Note

On September 20, 2021, the Company entered into convertible debt agreement (the "2021 Convertible Note") with a holder for aggregate principal of \$2,000,000 due September 20, 2023, with the following conversion terms. The outstanding principal balance together with the unpaid and accrued interest of the note will be automatically converted upon the earlier of (i) an IPO in excess of \$10,000,000 gross proceeds, (ii) a sale event of all or substantially all of the company's assets or a majority of its equity securities, (iii) Non IPO financing by selling preferred stock in an equity offering other than an IPO or (iv) maturity date of September 20, 2023. If an IPO, sale event or Non IPO financing occurs between September 20, 2021 through September 19, 2022 a conversion price discount of 25% would be assessed, if between September 20, 2022 through March 19, 2023 a conversion price discount of 30% would be assessed, if between March 20, 2023 through September 20, 2023 a conversion price discount of 35% would be assessed. Otherwise at the maturity date a conversion price of \$7.50 per share would be assessed. The 2021 Convertible Notes accrues interest at 3% per annum, convertible to shares as previously described herein. The occurrence of any of the following shall constitute an Event of Default: a) Failure to pay when due any principal payment; b) voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings; c) involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings; d) judgements in excess of \$500,000; or e) defaults under other indebtedness. Under these occurrences, the holder may declare all outstanding principal and interest payable to be immediately due and payable.

The balance at December 31, 2021 consists of the \$2,000,000 purchase price plus \$16,767 of accrued interest through December 31, 2021, which totals the \$2,016,767 that appears on the balance sheet.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note G — Convertible Note (cont.)

This convertible note has a contingent beneficial conversion feature. The value of this beneficial conversion feature has not yet been determined since an IPO price has not been determined. Once the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature is determined it will be charged to interest expense over the period from when the amount was determined to the time the note becomes convertible into Common Stock.

Note H — Stockholders' Equity**[1] Authorized and outstanding shares:**

The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company shall have authority to issue at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Common Stock	50,000,000	50,000,000
Preferred stock:		
Series A	5,000,000	5,000,000
Series B	1,449,113	1,449,113
Series C	1,800,606	1,800,606
undesignated	6,750,281	11,750,281
Total Preferred stock	15,000,000	20,000,000

The sixth amended and restated Certificate of Incorporation, which was approved by the Company's stockholders on November 23, 2021, will increase the number of authorized common shares from 50,000,000 to 135,000,000 upon completion of the Company's IPO.

The Company has the following number of shares, options, and Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Common Stock	6,820,211	6,820,211
Preferred stock Series A	5,000,000	5,000,000
Preferred stock Series B	1,449,113	1,449,113
Preferred stock Series C	1,800,606	1,800,606
Total outstanding shares	15,069,930	15,069,930
Options outstanding	1,822,500	1,394,500
Warrants outstanding	646,500	586,500
Total outstanding shares, options, and Warrants	17,538,930	17,050,930

The table above does not include the convertible note since the conversion rate is dependent upon the price of the IPO.

In 2020, the Company amended its 2013 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") to increase the number of authorized shares available under the plan from 1,800,000 to 4,500,000. At December 31, 2020, there were 3,105,500 unissued options reserved for issuance under the Plan. On November 12, 2021, the Company replaced the Plan with the 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan"). Prior to the start of the 2021 Plan, there were 2,677,500 available shares under the former plan. Under the 2021 plan, no more shares would be issued under the amended 2013 plan, and 3,000,000 shares became available under the new plan. At December 31, 2021, all 3,000,000 shares are available under the 2021 plan. Starting on January 1, 2022, the shares authorized under the 2021 plan shall have an annual increase of the lesser of (a) 3.5% of the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock outstanding on the final day of the preceding calendar year, or (b) such smaller amount as determined by the Board.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note H — Stockholders' Equity (cont.)

Through December 31, 2021, through the sale of stock and a convertible note, and prior to issuance costs, the Company has raised approximately:

Sale of Common Stock (2012 to 2020)	\$ 3.2 million
Sale of Series A preferred stock (2015 to 2016)	10.0 million
Sale of Series B preferred stock (2018)	6.5 million
Sale of Series C preferred stock (2019 to 2020)	10.4 million
Sale of convertible note ⁽²⁰²¹⁾	2.0 million
	<u>\$ 32.1 million</u>

In 2019, the Company initiated an offering of Series C Preferred Stock ("Series C") with a par value of \$0.0001, in which the Company was authorized to sell up to 6 million shares. The Company sold 1,800,606 shares (1,104,953 in 2020 and 695,653 in 2019) for net proceeds of \$10,044,545 (\$6,185,885 in 2020 and \$3,858,660 in 2019). All of the sales in 2020 occurred in the first six months of 2020. Subsequent to this sale, the number of authorized shares was reduced to 1,800,606.

[2] Voting:

As long as there are issued and outstanding shares of 2,500,000 or more Preferred Stock, the holders of record of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock shall be entitled to elect two directors of the Company and the holders of record of the shares of Common Stock were entitled to elect three directors of the Company.

There are currently four directors of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall be comprised of no more than five directors.

The holders of the Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share of Common Stock held at all meetings of stockholders. The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of whole shares of Common Stock into which the shares of Preferred Stock held by such holder are convertible as of the record date at a 1:1 conversion ratio, subject to adjustments for stock dividends, splits, combinations, and similar events. Preferred holders vote together with common stockholders as of a single class.

[3] Dividends:

The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to the same cash dividend that is paid to holders of Common Stock. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends.

[4] Redemption rights:

At any time on or after May 18, 2022, the holders of at least two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock may elect to cause the Company to redeem all but not less than all of the shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price per share in cash equal to \$2, the Series A Original Issue Price per Share. Series B and C preferred stockholders did not have any redemption rights.

[5] Liquidation preference:

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock shall be entitled to be paid out of the assets of the Corporation before any payment shall be made to the holders of Common Stock, in an amount equal to the greater of (i) two times the Series A Original Issue Price, plus any dividends declared but unpaid thereon, or (ii) such amount per share as would have been payable had all shares of Series A Preferred Stock been converted into Common Stock.

The holders of the Series B and C Preferred Stock shall receive distributions *pari passu* to holders of Series A stockholders. The holders of Series B and C Preferred Stock shall receive the greater of: (i) in preference to any distribution to holders of Common Stock, \$2.25 per share of Series B holders and Series C holders, plus declared

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note H — Stockholders' Equity (cont.)

and unpaid dividends, if any, on each share of Series B and C Preferred Stock, with the balance of any proceeds then distributed pro rata to holders of Company Stock; or (ii) an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds available for distribution to all holders of Company stock (treating the Series B and C Preferred Stock on an as converted to Common Stock basis).

[6] Conversion:

Each share of Series A, B and C Preferred Stock shall be convertible, at the option of the holder thereof, at any time and from time to time, and without the payment of additional consideration by the holder thereof, into such number of fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock as is determined by dividing the Series Original Issue Price by the Series A, B or C Conversion Price (as defined below) in effect at the time of conversion. The "Series A Conversion Price", "Series B Conversion Price" and "Series C Conversion Price" shall be initially equal to \$2.00, \$4.50 and \$5.75, respectively. Such initial Conversion Price, and the rate at which shares of Preferred Stock may be converted into shares of Common Stock, shall be subject to adjustments as defined in the Certificate of Incorporation.

Upon either (a) the closing of the sale of shares of Common Stock to the public in a firm commitment underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, resulting in at least \$15,000,000 of gross proceeds to the Corporation or (b) the date and time, or the occurrence of an event, specified by vote or written consent of the holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding shares of either Series A, B or C Preferred Stock, then (i) all outstanding shares of either Series A, B or C Preferred Stock shall be automatically be converted into shares of Common Stock, at the then effective conversion rate as calculated above, and (ii) such shares may not be reissued by the Corporation.

Note I — Common Stock Warrants

The following table summarizes information about Common Stock Warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2021:

	Number of Shares Underlying Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2020	243,000	\$ 3.05
Issued	31,500	5.75
Options reclassified as Warrants	312,000	2.16
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	586,500	2.72
Issued	60,000	5.75
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	646,500	\$ 3.00
Exercisable December 31, 2021	587,724	\$ 2.75

The Warrants issued during 2021 and 2020 were granted to independent contractors for work that they performed for the Company. The expense related to Warrants was approximately \$154,000 and \$72,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These Warrants vest over periods of 0 to 4 years with an exercise price of \$5.75 and expire in 10 years.

Prior to 2020, the Company had issued 312,000 options to independent contractors. During 2020, these options were changed to Warrants with the same terms and conditions as the original options.

The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding Warrants is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the stock Warrants and the fair value of the Company's Common Stock for those stock Warrants that had exercise prices lower than the fair value of the Company's Common Stock. The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding Warrants was \$1,805,000 at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note I — Common Stock Warrants (cont.)

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of Common Stock Warrants granted during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Stock price	\$5.75	\$5.75
Exercise price	\$5.75	\$5.75
Expected volatility	86.26% – 93.51%	66.60%
Risk free interest rates	1.06% to 1.09%	0.55%
Expected term	10.0 years	10.0 years

For 2021 and 2020, a dividend yield of 0% was used because the Company has not historically paid, and does not intend to pay, a dividend on Common Stock in the foreseeable future. The expected stock price volatility was estimated based on the historical volatilities for industry peers, as the Company has no active market for its stock, and limited history for issuance price of its stock.

The risk free rate assumption is determined using the yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues with a remaining term commensurate with the expected term of the award. The expected term of the Warrants represents the period the Warrants are expected to be outstanding.

The following table summarizes information about Common Stock Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2021:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Warrants		Exercisable Warrants	
	Number Outstanding	Outstanding Warrants Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Warrants
\$1.00 – \$1.50	120,000	2.4 years	120,000	2.4 years
\$2.00 – \$2.50	336,500	3.9 years	336,500	3.9 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	38,500	7.0 years	29,124	6.8 years
\$5.75 – \$6.25	151,500	6.0 years	102,100	4.4 years
	<u>646,500</u>		<u>587,724</u>	

The following table summarizes information about Common Stock Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2020:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Warrants		Exercisable Warrants	
	Number Outstanding	Outstanding Warrants Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Warrants
\$1.00 – \$1.50	120,000	3.4 years	120,000	3.4 years
\$2.00 – \$2.50	336,500	4.9 years	336,500	5.0 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	38,500	8.0 years	27,500	7.8 years
\$5.75 – \$6.25	91,500	4.6 years	62,668	2.3 years
	<u>586,500</u>		<u>546,668</u>	

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note I — Common Stock Warrants (cont.)

At December 31, 2021, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested Warrants was approximately \$147,000 and is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average service period of 1.1 years. The Company recorded stock-based compensation related to Warrants of approximately \$5,000 and \$67,000 within research and development costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to Warrants of approximately \$150,000 and \$5,000 within general and administrative costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note J — Stock Based Compensation

The Company had a stock option plan, the 2013 Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”), which is administered by the Committee. Under the Plan, stock options to purchase a total of 4,500,000 shares of Common Stock, could be granted to eligible employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company.

In 2021, the Company replaced the Plan with the 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”). Under the 2021 Plan, stock options to purchase a total of 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock could be granted to eligible employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company.

The Company had outstanding and exercisable options as follows at December 31, 2021:

	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2020	1,347,000	\$ 2.93
Issued	359,500	5.75
Options reclassified as Warrants	(312,000)	2.16
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	1,394,500	3.83
Issued	428,000	5.75
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	1,822,500	\$ 4.28
Exercisable December 31, 2021	1,152,250	\$ 3.52

The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding options is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the stock options and the fair value of the Company’s Common Stock for those stock options that had exercise prices lower than the fair value of the Company’s Common Stock. The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding was \$2,655,000 at December 31, 2021.

The following table summarizes information about stock options at December 31, 2021:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Options		Exercisable Options	
	Number	Outstanding Options Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Options
\$1.00 – \$1.50	200,000	2.5 years	200,000	2.5 years
\$2.00	290,000	4.4 years	290,000	4.4 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	545,000	6.9 years	473,750	6.9 years
\$5.75	787,500	9.2 years	188,500	9.0 years
	1,822,500		1,152,250	

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note J — Stock Based Compensation (cont.)

The following table summarizes information about stock options at December 31, 2020:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Options		Exercisable Options	
	Number	Outstanding Options Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Options
\$1.00 – \$1.50	200,000	3.5 years	200,000	3.5 years
\$2.00	290,000	5.4 years	282,500	5.4 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	545,000	7.9 years	373,750	7.9 years
\$5.75	359,500	9.6 years	31,500	9.6 years
	<u>1,394,500</u>		<u>887,750</u>	

Employee option vesting is based on the employee’s continued employment with the Company.

The 2021 Plan provides an immediate vesting of outstanding options in the event of a change of control, such as an acquisition, notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Plan.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Stock price	\$5.75	\$5.75
Exercise price	\$5.75	\$5.75
Expected volatility	96.84% – 97.32%	67.00% – 69.60%
Risk free interest rates	1.04% to 1.06%	0.38% – 0.49%
Expected term	4.0 years	4.0 years

For 2021 and 2020, a dividend yield of 0% was used because the Company has not historically paid, and does not intend to pay, a dividend on Common Stock in the foreseeable future. The expected stock price volatility assumption was estimated based on the historical volatilities for industry peers, as the Company has no active market for its stock, and limited history for issuance price of its stock.

The risk free rate assumption is determined using the yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero coupon issues with a remaining term commensurate with the expected term of the award. The expected term of the option represents the period the options are expected to be outstanding.

The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted was \$3.86 and \$2.90 for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

All options are granted with an exercise price equal to the current fair market value of the stock. In 2021 and 2020, all options were issued with an exercise price of \$5.75.

At December 31, 2021, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options was approximately \$2,090,000 and is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average service period of 2.8 years. The Company recorded stock-based compensation related to stock options of approximately \$459,000 and \$372,000 within research and development costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to stock options of approximately \$106,000 and \$111,000 within general and administrative costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note J — Stock Based Compensation (cont.)

All options expire ten years from date of grant. Options outstanding begin to expire in August 2023. Options that were granted to employees and consultants have vesting periods that vary by award to recipient and range from immediate vesting to a period of up to 4 years.

The shares of stock underlying stock options are restricted securities under U. S. Federal and applicable state securities laws and, as such, may not be transferred, sold, or otherwise disposed of in the United States, except as permitted under U.S. Federal and state securities laws, pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom.

Note K — Leases

In January 2017, the Company entered a lease for 2,534 square feet of office space at its current location. The lease commenced in May 2017. The initial lease term was two years. In November 2018, the Company exercised the option to extend for an additional three years.

In July 2020, the Company amended this lease to increase office space by an additional 1,653 square feet in the same building. The amended lease that includes the space included in the original lease has monthly rent as follows:

Year 1 (October 2020 through September 2021)	\$15,502 per month	(\$44.43 per square foot)
Year 2 (October 2021 through September 2022)	\$15,851 per month	(\$45.43 per square foot)
Year 3 (October 2022 through September 2023)	\$16,200 per month	(\$46.43 per square foot)

The Company has an option to extend this amended lease for an additional 3 years at the following amounts:

Year 4: (October 2023 through September 2024)	\$16,338 per month	(\$46.83 per square foot)
Year 5: (October 2024 through September 2025)	\$16,476 per month	(\$47.22 per square foot)
Year 6: (October 2025 through September 2026)	\$16,825 per month	(\$48.22 per square foot)

The Company has until May 31, 2023 to exercise this option to extend.

The Company also pays a pro-rata share of operating expenses and real estate taxes.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet classification of the operating lease assets and related lease liabilities at December 31 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 318,126	\$ 490,240
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	\$ 182,338	\$ 171,226
Long-term operating lease liabilities	143,569	326,255
	<u>\$ 325,907</u>	<u>\$ 497,481</u>

The following variables were used to determine the right-of-use asset and the operating lease liabilities at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Weighted average remaining lease term	1.75 years	2.75 years
Weighted average operating lease discount rate	3.92%	3.92%

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note K — Leases (cont.)

Facilities and rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Operating lease cost	\$ 187,968	\$ 130,613
Sublease income from related party	(59,008)	(45,444)
Net lease cost	128,960	85,169
Utilities	11,549	8,061
Cleaning, repairs, and other	12,752	10,907
Facilities and rent expense	<u>\$ 153,261</u>	<u>\$ 104,137</u>

Total minimum future rental payments under the operating lease described above and in aggregate are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Amount
2022	\$ 191,264
2023	145,803
Total minimum future payments	337,067
Less interest	11,160
Present value of operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 325,907</u>

Note L — Other Uncertainties

The current outbreak of the strain of coronavirus known as COVID19 has reduced the enrollment of new patients, starting in April 2020. Existing patients continued to receive their treatments, but new patient enrollments were generally placed on hold at most of the Company's clinical trial sites. Enrollment appears to have returned to more normal levels in March 2021. Under the assumption that patient enrollments will resume as planned in the upcoming months, the Company does not expect a significant extension in the duration of its clinical trials. If patient enrollments do not resume to planned levels, the Company may incur additional clinical trial expenses.

Note M — Related Parties

In May 2017, the Company entered into a Provider Services Agreement ("PSA") with a minority stockholder. In this agreement, the Company provides use of its office space over time periods that match the Company's initial rental period and annual extensions. The proceeds from the PSA are recorded as a reduction of the Company's rent expense, salaries and benefits related to work performed and related overhead costs. In October 2020, this agreement was expanded to include some of the additional space that the Company began to lease in October 2020. Accounting services provided by the Company, and paid for by the minority stockholder were \$21,600 and \$27,900 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company was holding a \$36,000 deposit related to the PSA. This account is entitled "Related party deposit" on the balance sheet. This deposit will be returned to the minority stockholder at the end of the PSA once all charges have been settled. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had a receivable of approximately zero and \$6,500, respectively, related to this agreement. This receivable is included in "Other current assets" on the balance sheet.

Note N — Income Taxes

The Company recorded Federal and Connecticut research & development credits, of approximately \$115,500 and \$118,800 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These amounts are included in Other income in the Statements of Operations. Included in general and administrative expense in the Statements of Operations is Delaware franchise tax and Connecticut state income tax expense of approximately \$20,000 and \$28,600 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Connecticut income taxes are based upon the Company's equity balances.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note N — Income Taxes (cont.)

The Company recognizes Connecticut tax credits in the years that they are received.

At December 31, 2021, aside from the federal research and development tax credits used to offset Social Security taxes, the Company had federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$200,000 which are available to offset future taxable income expiring at various times beginning in 2033.

At December 31, 2021, the Company has Connecticut research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$204,000 which are available to offset future Connecticut taxable income.

At December 31, 2021, the Company generated Connecticut and Federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$27.0 million. For the Federal net operating loss carryforwards, approximately, \$7.0 million expire at various dates beginning in 2033. Under the Tax Cuts and Job Act (“TCJA”), passed on December 22, 2017, corporate net operating losses generated beginning in 2018 cannot be carried back but are carried forward indefinitely.

In the accompanying statement of operations, research and development credits are included in other income, and taxes, other than income taxes, are included in general and administrative costs.

The net operating losses generated 2018 to 2021 could offset only up to 80% of taxable income in future years. Pre-2018 net operating losses could continue to offset taxable income with no limitation. The approximate \$6.9 million, \$5.4 million, \$4.5 million, and \$3.1 million of Federal net operating loss generated in 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively, is subject to this limitation.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), enacted and signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, temporarily suspends changes to the net operating loss rules made in the TCJA. The first change is that it temporarily removes the taxable income limitation, allowing net operating loss carryforwards to fully offset income. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021, the Company is eligible to offset 100% of taxable income in years prior to January 1, 2021 and 80% of taxable income in years beginning January 1, 2021.

Since the ability to use net operating loss carryforwards and credits in the future is uncertain, they are recorded as deferred tax assets with a full valuation allowance. They will continue to be recognized in the years that they are utilized.

The components of the deferred tax assets at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are comprised of:

	2021	2020
Federal net operating carryforward	\$ 26,984,100	\$ 20,068,600
Share-based compensation	1,939,735	1,246,500
Anticipated marginal tax rate	21%	21%
	6,074,000	4,476,200
Federal research and development credit	200,500	200,500
Total Federal deferred tax assets	6,274,500	4,676,700
Valuation allowance	(6,274,500)	(4,676,700)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 0	\$ 0

	2021	2020
Connecticut net operating carryforward	\$ 26,920,400	\$ 20,013,300
Anticipated marginal tax rate	7.5%	7.5%
	2,019,000	1,501,000
State research and development credit	204,200	204,200
Total Connecticut deferred tax assets	2,223,200	1,705,200
Valuation allowance	(2,223,200)	(1,705,200)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 0	\$ 0

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020

Note N — Income Taxes (cont.)

The primary reason for the change in both the Federal and Connecticut valuation allowance is the increase in the Federal and Connecticut net operating loss carryforwards, which are then offset by the valuation allowance. The valuation allowance against the Federal net deferred tax assets increased by approximately \$1,598,000 and \$1,189,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note O — Retirement Plan — Defined Contribution

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan for all employees age 21 and older who have completed one month of service. This 401K plan began for payrolls after July 1, 2017. The Company makes a matching contribution equal to 100% of an employee's contribution, up to 3% of an employee's eligible earnings. The Company match is vested after one year of service. Retirement expense for this plan was approximately \$40,000 and \$32,000 in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note P — Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events for financial reporting purposes through February 25, 2022, the date which the audited financial statements were issued to determine whether any events occurred that required adjustment to or disclosure in the accompanying financial statements. The Company concluded that no additional subsequent events required disclosure in these financial statements other than those disclosed in these notes to the financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

	June 30,	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,722,239	\$ 6,856,272
Other current assets	154,867	175,664
Total current assets	1,877,106	7,031,936
Right-of-use asset, net	229,498	405,019
Other assets	167,738	182,491
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,274,342</u>	<u>\$ 7,619,446</u>
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 463,342	\$ 223,119
Accrued expenses	1,972,499	1,669,638
Current lease liability	187,709	176,727
Convertible note and accrued interest	2,046,521	—
Total current liabilities	<u>4,670,071</u>	<u>2,069,484</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Related party deposit	36,000	36,000
Long-term lease liability	48,442	236,500
Total long-term liabilities	<u>84,442</u>	<u>272,500</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,754,513</u>	<u>2,341,984</u>
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 5,000,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. Liquidation preference of \$20,000,000 as of June 30, 2022.	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Series B convertible preferred stocks, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 1,449,113 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. Liquidation preference of \$3,260,504 as of June 30, 2022.	145	145
Series C convertible preferred stocks, par value \$.0001. Authorized, issued, and outstanding shares of 1,800,606 at June 30, 2022 and 2021. Liquidation preference of \$4,051,364 as of June 30, 2022.	180	180
Common stock, par value \$.0001. Authorized shares of 50,000,000 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. Issued and outstanding shares of 6,820,211 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.	682	682
Additional paid in capital	22,886,622	21,871,776
Note receivable for purchase of common stock: related party	—	(50,000)
Accumulated deficit	(35,367,800)	(26,545,321)
Total stockholders' deficiency	<u>(12,480,171)</u>	<u>(4,722,538)</u>
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficiency	<u>\$ 2,274,342</u>	<u>\$ 7,619,446</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Operations
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Operating expenses:		
Research and development costs	\$ 3,080,466	\$ 2,920,529
General and administrative costs	1,257,607	545,092
Total operating expenses	<u>4,338,073</u>	<u>3,465,621</u>
Loss from operations	(4,338,073)	(3,465,621)
Other income:		
Interest income	856	1,614
Other	40,528	94,197
Net loss	<u>\$ (4,296,689)</u>	<u>\$ (3,369,810)</u>
Loss per share		
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ (0.49)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock, basic and diluted	6,820,211	6,820,211

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Changes in Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Deficiency
Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
(unaudited)

	Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B Convertible Preferred		Series C Convertible Preferred		Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Note Receivable	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Deficiency
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balances at												
December 31, 2021	5,000,000	\$10,000,000	1,449,113	\$ 145	1,800,606	\$ 180	6,820,211	\$ 682	\$22,386,000	\$ —	\$(31,071,111)	\$(8,684,104)
Stock-based compensation expense									500,622			500,622
Net loss											(4,296,689)	(4,296,689)
Balances at												
June 30, 2022	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>1,449,113</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>1,800,606</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>6,820,211</u>	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$22,886,622</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$(35,367,800)</u>	<u>\$(12,480,171)</u>
Balances at												
December 31, 2020	5,000,000	\$10,000,000	1,449,113	\$ 145	1,800,606	\$ 180	6,820,211	\$ 682	\$21,666,178	\$(50,000)	\$(23,175,511)	\$(1,558,326)
Stock-based compensation expense									205,598			205,598
Net loss											(3,369,810)	(3,369,810)
Balances at												
June 30, 2021	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>\$10,000,000</u>	<u>1,449,113</u>	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>1,800,606</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>	<u>6,820,211</u>	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$21,871,776</u>	<u>\$(50,000)</u>	<u>\$(26,545,321)</u>	<u>\$(4,722,538)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (4,296,689)	\$ (3,369,810)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use asset	88,628	85,221
Stock-based compensation expense	500,622	205,598
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net:		
Other current assets	36,121	(13,794)
Other assets	—	(788)
Accounts payable	290,834	412
Accrued expenses	623,496	717,595
Accrued interest on convertible note	29,754	—
Change in lease liabilities	(89,756)	(84,254)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,816,990)</u>	<u>(2,459,820)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,816,990)	(2,459,820)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>4,539,229</u>	<u>9,316,092</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,722,239	\$ 6,856,272

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note A — Nature of Business

[1] Corporate History:

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. (“the Company”) is a Connecticut based biotechnology company whose treatment approach addresses both the regional and systemic nature of a patient’s cancer. The Company’s DfuseRxSM technology platform has identified a lead drug, INT230-6.

[2] Propriety products and technology portfolios:

The Company’s Phase 1/2 protocol (study IT-01) has been authorized to proceed by both United States Food & Drug Administration (“FDA”) and Health Canada for INT230-6. In May 2017, the Company began the clinical study.

In April 2019, the FDA granted Fast Track designation to the Company’s development program evaluating INT230-6 for the treatment of patients with relapsed or metastatic triple negative breast cancer who have failed at least two prior lines of therapy.

In June 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with a subsidiary of Merck & Co., Inc. (known as MSD outside the United States and Canada), through a subsidiary of Merck, to evaluate the combination of the Company’s lead product candidate INT230-6 and KEYTRUDA® (pembrolizumab), Merck’s anti-PD-1 (programmed death receptor-1) therapy, in patients with advanced solid malignancies including pancreatic, bile duct, squamous cell and non-MSI high colon cancers. The Company dosed its first patient in this combination study in October 2019.

In April 2020, the Company entered into a clinical trial collaboration agreement with Bristol Myers Squibb (NYSE: BMY) Company to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our INT230-6 with BMY’s Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-Associated Antigen 4 (CTLA-4) immune checkpoint inhibitor Yervoy® (ipilimumab). The combination will be evaluated in patients with breast cancer, liver cancer and advanced sarcoma. The Company dosed its first patient in this combination study in September 2020.

The Company is in Phase 2 of clinical trial IT-01, which are the cohorts listed above. Enrollment is completed in this study and the Company anticipates that the final report will be available in the first half of 2023.

In March 2021, the Company began the INVINCIBLE study (IT-02), which is a Phase 2 Randomized, Window of Opportunity Trial in Early Stage Breast Cancer. Enrollment is now completed in this study and the Company anticipates that the final report will be available in the first half of 2023.

Note B — Liquidity and Plan of Operation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern.

The Company is a development stage company and has not generated any revenue from its product candidates. The Company, therefore, has experienced net losses and negative cash flows from operations each year since its inception. Through June 30, 2022, the Company has an accumulated deficit of approximately \$35.4 million. The Company’s operations have been financed primarily through the sale of equity securities and a convertible note. The Company’s net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was approximately \$4.3 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

To date, the Company has not obtained regulatory approval for any of its product candidates. The Company expects to incur significant expenses to complete development of its product candidates. The Company may never be able to obtain regulatory approval for the marketing of any of its product candidates in the United States or internationally and there can be no assurance that the Company will generate revenues or ever achieve profitability. The Company does not expect to receive significant product revenue in the near term. The Company, therefore, expects to continue to incur substantial losses for the foreseeable future.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note B — Liquidity and Plan of Operation (cont.)

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2022 totaled approximately \$1.7 million. Until such time, if ever, as the Company can generate substantial product revenue, the Company expects to finance its cash needs through a combination of equity offerings and convertible debt financings. The Company does not have any committed external source of funds. To the extent that the Company can raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership interest of the Company stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the rights of a common stockholders. If the Company is unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, the Company may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate its research and product development.

Based on cash and cash equivalents on hand at June 30, 2022, the Company believes that it has less than twelve months of cash as of the date of these financial statements for its current operations. This projected cash deficit includes the potential redemption of the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock. As noted in Note I [4] at any time after May 18, 2022, the holders of at least two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock may elect to cause the Company to redeem all shares of Series A Preferred Stock which currently is \$10,000,000. There have been no redemptions at the time that these financial statements are issued. To continue development, the Company will need to raise additional capital through debt and/or equity financing. Additional capital may not be available on terms favorable to the Company, if at all. The Company does not know if its future offerings will succeed. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that management will be successful in these endeavors. The Company's recurring losses from operations and the potential redemption of Series A have caused management to determine there is substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities or any other adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts

[1] Basis of presentation:

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. The Company neither owns nor controls any subsidiary companies. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and reflect the operations of the Company.

[2] Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain accounting principles require subjective and complex judgments to be used in the preparation of financial statements. Accordingly, a different financial presentation could result depending on the judgments, estimates, or assumptions that are used.

The Company utilizes significant estimates and assumptions in valuing its stock-based compensation awards. An additional significant estimate is that these financial statements are based on the assumption of the Company continuing as a going concern. See Note B with regard to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

[3] Concentration of credit risk:

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist entirely of cash. These financial instruments are held at two major U.S. financial institutions. The cash accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to regulatory limits. At all times throughout the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company's cash balances exceeded the FDIC insurance limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

[4] Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

[5] Fair value measurement:

The Company reports its investments at fair value. Fair value is an estimate of the exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (i.e., the exit price at the measurement date). Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. A fair value hierarchy provides for prioritizing inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable, either directly or indirectly, and reasonably available. Observable inputs reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions that the Company develops based on available information about what market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability.

An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a variety of factors. The Company uses judgment in determining fair value of assets and liabilities and Level 3 assets and liabilities involve greater judgment than Level 1 or Level 2 assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash equivalents and current liabilities are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

[6] Stock-based compensation:

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation to employees and non-employees in conformity with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") ASC Topic 718, "Compensation — Stock Compensation". Stock compensation to employees and non-employees consists of stock option grants that were recognized in the statements of operations based on their fair values at the date of grant.

The Company calculates the fair value of option grants utilizing the Black-Scholes pricing model. The amount of stock-based compensation recognized during a period is based on the value of the portion of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

The resulting stock-based compensation expense for both employee and non-employee awards is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award.

[7] Research and development and patent costs:

Research and development costs are charged to operations as they are incurred. Legal fees and other direct costs incurred in obtaining and protecting patents are also expensed as incurred, due to the uncertainty with respect to future cash flows resulting from the patents and are included as part of general and administrative expenses in the Company's Statements of Operations.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

[8] Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740, "Income Taxes". ASC 740 prescribes the use of the asset-and-liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company utilizes a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740. When uncertain tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit of tax positions to the extent that the benefit will more likely than not be realized.

The determination as to whether the tax benefit will more likely than not be realized is based upon the technical merits of the tax position as well as consideration of the available facts and circumstances. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company does not have any significant uncertain tax positions.

There are no estimated interest costs and penalties provided for in the Company's financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. If at any time the Company should record interest and penalties in connection with an uncertain tax position, the interest and penalties will be expensed within the income tax line.

The Company's income tax returns are subject to Federal, state and local income tax examination by the authorities for the last three tax years.

[9] Leases:

The Company determines if an arrangement contains a lease at contract inception. With the exception of short-term leases (leases with terms less than 12 months), all leases with contractual fixed costs are recorded on the balance sheet on the commencement date as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability. Lease liabilities to be paid over the next twelve months are classified as current lease liability and all other lease obligations are classified as Long-term lease liability. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments and subsequently increased to reflect the interest accrued and reduced by the lease payments made. The Company's building leases require a pro-rata share of operating expense and real estate taxes, which are variable in nature and excluded from the measurement of lease liabilities. ROU assets are initially measured at the present value of the future minimum lease payments adjusted for any prior lease prepayments, lease incentives and initial direct costs. Certain leases contain escalation, renewal and/or termination options that are factored into the ROU asset as appropriate. Operating leases result in a straight-line rent expense over the expected lease term.

The Company uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate, which is derived from information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of future lease payments, if the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Consideration is given to publicly available data for instruments with similar characteristics when calculating incremental borrowing rates. This incremental borrowing rate estimate is based on a synthetic credit rating derived from the market capitalization of similar companies, the treasury yield curve, and corporate yield spreads.

[10] Basic and dilutive loss per share:

Basic net loss per share is determined using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Dilutive net loss per share includes the effect, if any, from the potential exercise or conversion of securities, such as convertible preferred stock, stock options, and stock warrants, which would result in the issuance of incremental shares of common stock. The computation of diluted net loss per share does not include the conversion of securities that would have an anti-dilutive effect. Potential common shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock, exercise of stock options, and exercise of warrants that are excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding listed in the table below because they are anti-dilutive. The basic and diluted computation of net loss per share for the Company are the same because the effects of the Company's convertible securities would

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note C — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Accounts (cont.)

be anti-dilutive. All common and preferred stock participate equally in dividends and the distribution of earnings if and when declared by the Board of Directors, on the Company's common stock. For purposes of computing earnings per share, all series of preferred stock are considered participating securities. Therefore, the Company must calculate basic and diluted earnings per share using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net income for the period is allocated between common stockholders and participating securities according to dividends declared and participation rights in undistributed earnings. As the preferred shareholders have no obligation to fund losses no portion of net loss was allocated to the participating securities for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the following are shares excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Preferred stock Series A outstanding	5,000,000	5,000,000
Preferred stock Series B outstanding	1,449,113	1,449,113
Preferred stock Series C outstanding	1,800,606	1,800,606
Options outstanding	1,822,500	1,394,500
Warrants outstanding	646,500	586,500
	10,718,719	10,230,719

The shares that would be issued from the convertible note are also excluded from diluted weighted average shares outstanding, since the conversion rate is dependent upon the Initial Public Offering ("IPO") price.

[11] Recently issued pronouncements:

The Company does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material impact on its financial statements.

[12] Reclassifications:

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Note D — Other Current Assets

Other current assets at June 30, 2022 and 2021 include:

	2022	2021
Prepaid insurance	\$ 35,120	\$ 36,940
Prepaid rent	15,851	14,502
Advances to vendors	9,394	58,094
Tax credit receivable	67,897	51,080
Other current assets	26,605	15,048
	\$ 154,867	\$ 175,664

Note E — Other Assets

Other assets at June 30, 2022 and 2021 include:

	2022	2021
Deposit with vendor	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Deposit with landlord	17,738	17,738
Accrued interest on shareholder note	—	14,753
	\$ 167,738	\$ 182,491

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note F — Note Receivable

On February 4, 2015, the Company received a \$75,000 note from its Chief Medical Officer. The note was used to fund 75% of a common stock purchase. Interest accrues at the rate of three percent per annum, compounding annually on each anniversary of the date of the note creation.

In 2019, the payment terms were amended to the following schedule, unless paid earlier:

- \$25,000 due on or before July 11, 2020;
- \$25,000 due on or before July 11, 2021; and
- the remaining balance, including the interest due, in full on or before February 4, 2022.

The note was recorded as a reduction to stockholders' equity since the note was used to purchase the Company's common stock. Accrued interest on this note was recorded to other assets and interest income.

The balance due on this note was \$50,000 at June 30, 2021. In July 2021, the note holder made a payment of \$25,000. In August 2021, the Board approved a bonus to the Chief Medical Officer for \$25,000, which was the remaining balance of the note at that time, and the \$15,073 of related accrued interest, in order to extinguish the remaining balance outstanding of the note.

Note G — Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at June 30, 2022 and 2021 include:

	2022	2021
Accrued vacation, wages, and related payroll taxes	\$ 325,033	\$ 273,831
Patient costs incurred but not yet invoiced	1,638,887	1,392,463
Accrued other	8,579	3,344
	<u>\$ 1,972,499</u>	<u>\$ 1,669,638</u>

Note H — Convertible Note

On September 20, 2021, the Company entered into convertible debt agreement (the "2021 Convertible Note") with a holder for aggregate principal of \$2,000,000 due September 20, 2023, with the following conversion terms. The outstanding principal balance together with the unpaid and accrued interest of the note will be automatically converted upon the earlier of (i) an IPO in excess of \$10,000,000 gross proceeds, (ii) a sale event of all or substantially all of the company's assets or a majority of its equity securities, (iii) Non IPO financing by selling preferred stock in an equity offering other than an IPO or (iv) maturity date of September 20, 2023. If an IPO, sale event or Non IPO financing occurs between September 20, 2021 through September 19, 2022 a conversion price discount of 25% would be assessed, if between September 20, 2022 through March 19, 2023 a conversion price discount of 30% would be assessed, if between March 20, 2023 through September 20, 2023 a conversion price discount of 35% would be assessed. Otherwise at the maturity date a conversion price of \$7.50 per share would be assessed. The 2021 Convertible Notes accrues interest at 3% per annum, convertible to shares as previously described herein. The occurrence of any of the following shall constitute an Event of Default: a) Failure to pay when due any principal payment; b) voluntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings; c) involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings; d) judgements in excess of \$500,000; or e) defaults under other indebtedness. Under these occurrences, the holder may declare all outstanding principal and interest payable to be immediately due and payable.

The balance at June 30, 2022 consists of the \$2,000,000 purchase price plus \$46,521 of accrued interest through June 30, 2022, which totals the \$2,046,521 that appears on the balance sheet.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note H — Convertible Note (cont.)

This convertible note has a contingent beneficial conversion feature. The value of this beneficial conversion feature has not yet been determined since an IPO price has not been determined. Once the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature is determined it will be charged to interest expense over the period from when the amount was determined to the time the note becomes convertible into common stock.

Note I — Stockholders' Equity

[1] Authorized and outstanding shares:

The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company shall have authority to issue at June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Common stock	50,000,000	50,000,000
Preferred stock:		
Series A	5,000,000	5,000,000
Series B	1,449,113	1,449,113
Series C	1,800,606	1,800,606
undesignated	6,750,281	11,750,281
Total Preferred stock	15,000,000	20,000,000

The sixth amendment and restated Certificate of Incorporation, which was approved by the Company's stockholders on November 23, 2021, will increase the number of authorized common shares from 50,000,000 to 135,000,000 upon completion of the Company's IPO.

The Company has the following number of shares, options, and warrants outstanding at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Common stock	6,820,211	6,820,211
Preferred stock Series A	5,000,000	5,000,000
Preferred stock Series B	1,449,113	1,449,113
Preferred stock Series C	1,800,606	1,800,606
Total outstanding shares	15,069,930	15,069,930
Options outstanding	1,822,500	1,394,500
Warrants outstanding	646,500	586,500
Total outstanding shares, options, and warrants	17,538,930	17,050,930

The table above does not include the convertible note since the conversion rate is dependent upon the price of an IPO.

In 2020, the Company amended its 2013 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") to increase the number of authorized shares available under the plan from 1,800,000 to 4,500,000. At June 30, 2021, there were 3,105,500 unissued options reserved for issuance under the Plan. On November 12, 2021, the Company replaced the Plan with the 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan"). Prior to the start of the 2021 Plan, there were 2,677,500 available shares under the former plan. Under the 2021 plan, no more shares would be issued under the amended 2013 plan, and 3,000,000 shares became available under the new plan. At June 30, 2022, all 3,000,000 shares are available under the 2021 plan. Starting on January 1, 2022, the shares authorized under the 2021 plan shall have an annual increase of the lesser of (a) 3.5% of the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock outstanding on the final day of the preceding calendar year, or (b) such smaller amount as determined by the Board. There were no increases in the available shares on January 1, 2022.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note I — Stockholders' Equity (cont.)

Through June 30, 2022, through the sale of stock and a convertible note, and prior to issuance costs, the Company has raised approximately:

Sale of common stock (2012 to 2020)	\$ 3.2 million
Sale of Series A preferred stock (2015 to 2016)	10.0 million
Sale of Series B preferred stock (2018)	6.5 million
Sale of Series C preferred stock (2019 to 2020)	10.4 million
Sale of convertible note (2021)	2.0 million
	<u>\$ 32.1 million</u>

[2] Voting:

As long as there are issued and outstanding shares of 2,500,000 or more Preferred Stock, the holders of record of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock shall be entitled to elect two directors of the Company and the holders of record of the shares of Common Stock were entitled to elect three directors of the Company.

There are currently four directors of the Company, and the Board of Directors shall be comprised of no more than five directors.

The holders of the Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share of Common Stock held at all meetings of stockholders. The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to cast the number of votes equal to the number of whole shares of Common Stock into which the shares of Preferred Stock held by such holder are convertible as of the record date at a 1:1 conversion ration, subject to adjustments for stock dividends, splits, combinations, and similar events. Preferred holders vote together with common stockholders as of a single class.

[3] Dividends:

The holders of the Preferred Stock are entitled to the same cash dividend that is paid to holders of Common Stock. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends.

[4] Redemption rights:

At any time on or after May 18, 2022, the holders of at least two-thirds of the then outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock may elect to cause the Company to redeem all but not less than all of the shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price per share in cash equal to \$2, the Series A Original Issue Price per Share. Series B and C preferred stockholders did not have any redemption rights. There have been no redemptions at the time that these financial statements are issued.

[5] Liquidation preference:

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock shall be entitled to be paid out of the assets of the Corporation before any payment shall be made to the holders of Common Stock, in an amount equal to the greater of (i) two times the Series A Original Issue Price, plus any dividends declared but unpaid thereon, or (ii) such amount per share as would have been payable had all shares of Series A Preferred Stock been converted into Common Stock.

The holders of the Series B and C Preferred Stock shall receive distributions *pari passu* to holders of Series A stockholders. The holders of Series B and C Preferred Stock shall receive the greater of: (i) in preference to any distribution to holders of Common Stock, \$2.25 per share of Series B holders and Series C holders, plus declared and unpaid dividends, if any, on each share of Series B and C Preferred Stock, with the balance of any proceeds then distributed pro rata to holders of Company Stock; or (ii) an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds available for distribution to all holders of Company stock (treating the Series B and C Preferred Stock on an as converted to Common Stock basis).

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note I — Stockholders' Equity (cont.)**[6] Conversion:**

Each share of Series A, B and C Preferred Stock shall be convertible, at the option of the holder thereof, at any time and from time to time, and without the payment of additional consideration by the holder thereof, into such number of fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock as is determined by dividing the Series Original Issue Price by the Series A, B or C Conversion Price (as defined below) in effect at the time of conversion. The "Series A Conversion Price", "Series B Conversion Price" and "Series C Conversion Price" shall be initially equal to \$2.00, \$4.50 and \$5.75, respectively. Such initial Conversion Price, and the rate at which shares of Preferred Stock may be converted into shares of Common Stock, shall be subject to adjustments as defined in the Certificate of Incorporation. These adjustments include issuing additional preferred shares if a subsequent sale of common shares is at a lower price than the preferred stock issuance price.

Upon either (a) the closing of the sale of shares of Common Stock to the public in a firm commitment underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, resulting in at least \$15,000,000 of gross proceeds to the Corporation or (b) the date and time, or the occurrence of an event, specified by vote or written consent of the holders of at least a majority of the then outstanding shares of either Series A, B or C Preferred Stock, then (i) all outstanding shares of either Series A, B or C Preferred Stock shall be automatically be converted into shares of Common Stock, at the then effective conversion rate as calculated above, and (ii) such shares may not be reissued by the Corporation.

On September 15, 2022, the shareholders of Series A, Series B, and Series C preferred shareholders consented to convert their preferred shares into common shares on an IPO of at least \$10.0 million in aggregate and at least \$4.00 per share of common stock offered. The Company does not intend to proceed with the offering unless the preferred stock is converted into Common Stock upon completion of the offering.

Note J — Common Stock Warrants

The following table summarizes information about common stock warrants at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of Shares Underlying Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	586,500	\$ 2.72
Issued	—	
Outstanding at June 30, 2021	<u>586,500</u>	2.72
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	646,500	3.00
Issued	—	
Outstanding at June 30, 2022	<u>646,500</u>	\$ 3.00
Exercisable June 30, 2022	588,100	\$ 2.75

There were no warrants issued during the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. The expense related to warrants was approximately \$107,000 and \$2,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The warrants that are expensed in the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 vest over periods of 10 months to 4 years, have exercise prices of \$4.00 to \$5.75, and expire in 10 years. Warrants begin to expire in August 2023.

At June 30, 2022, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested warrants was approximately \$40,000 and is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average service period of 3.2 years. The Company recorded stock-based compensation related to warrants of approximately \$7,000 and \$2,000 within research and development costs for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to warrants of approximately \$100,000 and zero within general and administrative costs for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note J — Common Stock Warrants (cont.)

The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding warrants is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the stock warrants and the fair value of the Company’s common stock for those stock warrants that had exercise prices lower than the fair value of the Company’s common stock. The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding warrants was \$1,805,000 at June 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes information about common stock warrants at June 30, 2022:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Warrants		Exercisable Warrants	
	Number Outstanding	Outstanding Warrants Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Warrants
\$1.00 – \$1.50	120,000	1.9 years	120,000	1.9 years
\$2.00 – \$2.50	336,500	3.5 years	336,500	3.5 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	38,500	6.5 years	29,500	6.3 years
\$5.75 – \$6.25	151,500	5.5 years	102,100	3.9 years
	<u>646,500</u>		<u>588,100</u>	

The following table summarizes information about common stock warrants at June 30, 2021:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Warrants		Exercisable Warrants	
	Number Outstanding	Outstanding Warrants Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Warrants
\$1.00 – \$1.50	120,000	2.9 years	120,000	2.9 years
\$2.00 – \$2.50	336,500	4.5 years	336,500	4.5 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	38,500	7.5 years	27,874	7.3 years
\$5.75 – \$6.25	91,500	4.1 years	66,600	2.3 years
	<u>586,500</u>		<u>550,974</u>	

Note K — Stock Based Compensation

The Company had a stock option plan, the 2013 Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”), which is administered by the Committee. Under the Plan, stock options to purchase a total of 4,500,000 shares of common stock, could be granted to eligible employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company.

In 2021, the Company replaced the Plan with the 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”). Under the 2021 Plan, stock options to purchase a total of 3,000,000 shares of common stock could be granted to eligible employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note K — Stock Based Compensation (cont.)

The following table summarizes information about common stock options at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	1,394,500	\$ 3.83
Issued	—	
Outstanding at June 30, 2021	<u>1,394,500</u>	3.83
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	1,822,500	4.28
Issued	—	
Outstanding at June 30, 2022	<u>1,822,500</u>	\$ 4.28
Exercisable June 30, 2022	1,173,500	\$ 3.52

The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding options is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the stock options and the fair value of the Company's common stock for those stock options that had exercise prices lower than the fair value of the Company's common stock. The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding was \$2,655,000 at June 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes information about stock options at June 30, 2022:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Options		Exercisable Options	
	Number	Outstanding Options Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Options
\$1.00 – \$1.50	200,000	2.0 years	200,000	2.0 years
\$2.00	290,000	3.9 years	290,000	3.9 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	545,000	6.5 years	495,000	6.4 years
\$5.75	787,500	8.7 years	188,500	8.5 years
	<u>1,822,500</u>		<u>1,173,500</u>	

The following table summarizes information about stock options at June 30, 2021:

Exercise Price	Outstanding Options		Exercisable Options	
	Number	Outstanding Options Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contract Life Exercisable Options
\$1.00 – \$1.50	200,000	3.0 years	200,000	3.0 years
\$2.00	290,000	4.9 years	290,000	4.9 years
\$4.00 – \$4.50	545,000	7.4 years	395,000	7.3 years
\$5.75	359,500	9.1 years	31,500	9.1 years
	<u>1,394,500</u>		<u>916,500</u>	

Employee option vesting is based on the employee's continued employment with the Company.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note K — Stock Based Compensation (cont.)

The 2021 Plan provides an immediate vesting of outstanding options in the event of a change of control, such as an acquisition, notwithstanding any other provision of the 2021 Plan.

All options are granted with an exercise price equal to the current fair market value of the stock.

At June 30, 2022, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested options was approximately \$1,696,000 and is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average service period of 2.3 years. The Company recorded stock-based compensation related to stock options of approximately \$307,000 and \$172,000 within research and development costs for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to stock options of approximately \$87,000 and \$32,000 within general and administrative costs for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

All options expire ten years from date of grant. Options outstanding begin to expire in August 2023. Options that were granted to employees and consultants have vesting periods that vary by award to recipient and range from immediate vesting to a period of up to 4 years.

The shares of stock underlying stock options are restricted securities under U. S. Federal and applicable state securities laws and, as such, may not be transferred, sold, or otherwise disposed of in the United States, except as permitted under U.S. Federal and state securities laws, pursuant to registration or exemption there from.

Note L — Leases

In January 2017, the Company entered a lease for 2,534 square feet of office space at its current location. The lease commenced in May 2017. The initial lease term was two years. In November 2018, the Company exercised the option to extend for an additional three years.

In July 2020, the Company amended this lease to increase office space by an additional 1,653 square feet in the same building. The amended lease that includes the space included in the original lease has monthly rent as follows:

Year 1 (October 2020 through September 2021)	\$15,502 per month	(\$44.43 per square foot)
Year 2 (October 2021 through September 2022)	\$15,851 per month	(\$45.43 per square foot)
Year 3 (October 2022 through September 2023)	\$16,200 per month	(\$46.43 per square foot)

The Company has an option to extend this amended lease for an additional 3 years at the following amounts:

Year 4: (October 2023 through September 2024)	\$16,338 per month	(\$46.83 per square foot)
Year 5: (October 2024 through September 2025)	\$16,476 per month	(\$47.22 per square foot)
Year 6: (October 2025 through September 2026)	\$16,825 per month	(\$48.22 per square foot)

The Company has until May 31, 2023 to exercise this option to extend.

The Company also pays a pro-rata share of operating expenses and real estate taxes.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet classification of the operating lease assets and related lease liabilities at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 229,498	\$ 405,019
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	\$ 187,709	\$ 176,727
Long-term operating lease liabilities	48,442	236,500
	<u>\$ 236,151</u>	<u>\$ 413,227</u>

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note L — Leases (cont.)

The following variables were used to determine the right-of-use asset and the operating lease liabilities at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Weighted average remaining lease term	1.25 years	2.25 years
Weighted average operating lease discount rate	3.92%	3.92%

Facilities and rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 93,982	\$ 93,984
Sublease income from related party	(33,744)	(27,280)
Net lease cost	60,238	66,704
Utilities	7,037	6,559
Cleaning, repairs, and other	4,219	3,427
Facilities and rent expense	<u>\$ 71,494</u>	<u>\$ 76,690</u>

Total minimum future rental payments under the operating lease described above and in aggregate are as follows:

July 2022 to December 2022	\$ 96,155
January 2023 to September 2023	145,803
Total minimum future payments	241,958
Less interest	5,807
Present value of operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 236,151</u>

Note M — Other Uncertainties

The current outbreak of the strain of coronavirus known as COVID-19 has reduced the enrollment of new patients, starting in April 2020. Existing patients continued to receive their treatments, but new patient enrollments were generally placed on hold at most of the Company's clinical trial sites. Enrollment returned to more normal levels in March 2021. Both of our current studies reached full enrollment in second fiscal quarter of 2022, so current studies are no longer affected.

The Company holds one of its patents in Russia. The payment for this patent is paid in full for this year. If subsequent payments to Russia are restricted, the Company may lose this patent in Russia. The Company has no other significant business activities in Russia or the Ukraine.

Note N — Related Parties

In May 2017, the Company entered into a Provider Services Agreement ("PSA") with a minority stockholder. In this agreement, the Company provides use of its office space over time periods that match the Company's initial rental period and annual extensions. The proceeds from the PSA are recorded as a reduction of the Company's rent expense, salaries and benefits related to work performed and related overhead costs. In October 2020, this agreement was expanded to include some of the additional space that the Company began to lease in October 2020. Accounting services provided by the Company and paid for by the minority stockholder were approximately \$1,200 and \$12,500 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company was holding a \$36,000 deposit related to the PSA. This account is entitled "Related party deposit" on the balance sheet. This deposit will be returned to the minority stockholder at the end of the PSA once all charges have been settled. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company had a receivable of approximately \$11,900 and \$8,100, respectively, related to this agreement. This receivable is included in "Other current assets" on the balance sheet.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note N — Related Parties (cont.)

In February 2022, minority stockholder became a consultant to the Company. Services provided include acting as the Company's Chief Medical Officer. Although the terms of this agreement have not been finalized, the Company has accrued approximately \$65,900 at June 30, 2022 as an estimate of its liability. This liability is included in accounts payable.

Note O — Income Taxes

The Company recorded Federal research & development credits, of approximately \$40,500 and \$39,700 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These amounts are included in Other income in the Statements of Operations. Other current assets include a tax credit that has been applied for Federal refundable research and development tax credit. Included in general and administrative expense in the Statements of Operations is Delaware franchise tax and Connecticut state income tax expense of approximately \$1,100 and \$8,200 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Connecticut income taxes are based upon the Company's equity balances.

The Company recognizes Connecticut tax credits in the fiscal period that they are received. In the six months ended June 30, 2021, the Company received approximately \$54,500 in refundable Connecticut tax credits. The Company does not expect additional refundable Connecticut tax credits in the near future.

At June 30, 2022, aside from the federal research and development tax credits used to offset Social Security taxes, the Company had Federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$200,000 which are available to offset future taxable income expiring at various times beginning in 2033.

At June 30, 2022, the Company has Connecticut research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$204,000 which are available to offset future Connecticut taxable income.

At December 31, 2021, the Company generated Connecticut and Federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$27.0 million. The six months ended June 30, 2022 generated an estimated \$3.6 million in additional Connecticut and Federal net operating loss carryforwards. For the Federal net operating loss carryforwards, approximately, \$7.0 million expire at various dates beginning in 2033. Under the Tax Cuts and Job Act ("TCJA"), passed on December 22, 2017, corporate net operating losses generated beginning in 2018 cannot be carried back but are carried forward indefinitely.

The net operating losses generated 2018 to 2021 could offset only up to 80% of taxable income in future years. Pre-2018 net operating losses could continue to offset taxable income with no limitation. The approximate \$6.9 million, \$5.4 million, \$4.5 million, and \$3.1 million of Federal net operating loss generated in 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively, is subject to this limitation.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act"), enacted and signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, temporarily suspends changes to the net operating loss rules made in the TCJA. The first change is that it temporarily removes the taxable income limitation, allowing net operating loss carryforwards to fully offset income. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021, the Company is eligible to offset 100% of taxable income in years prior to January 1, 2021 and 80% of taxable income in years beginning January 1, 2021.

Since the ability to use net operating loss carryforwards and credits in the future is uncertain, they are recorded as deferred tax assets with a full valuation allowance. They will continue to be recognized in the years that they are utilized.

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022 and 2021

Note O — Income Taxes (cont.)

The components of the deferred tax assets at June 30, 2022 and 2021 are comprised of:

	2022	2021
Federal net operating carryforward	\$ 30,541,600	\$ 23,189,300
Share-based compensation	2,164,500	1,452,100
Anticipated marginal tax rate	21%	21%
	6,868,300	5,174,700
Federal research and development credit	200,500	200,500
Total Federal deferred tax assets	7,068,800	5,375,200
Valuation allowance	(7,068,800)	(5,375,200)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ —	\$ —

	2022	2021
Connecticut net operating carryforward	\$ 30,477,900	\$ 23,127,700
Anticipated marginal tax rate	7.5%	7.5%
	2,285,800	1,734,600
State research and development credit	204,200	204,200
Total Connecticut deferred tax assets	2,490,000	1,938,800
Valuation allowance	(2,490,000)	(1,938,800)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ —	\$ —

The primary reason for the change in both the Federal and Connecticut valuation allowance is the increase in the Federal and Connecticut net operating loss carryforwards, which are then offset by the valuation allowance. The valuation allowance against the Federal net deferred tax assets increased by approximately \$794,000 and \$699,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note P — Retirement Plan — Defined Contribution

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan for all employees age 21 and older who have completed one month of service. This 401K plan began for payrolls after July 1, 2017. The Company makes a matching contribution equal to 100% of an employee's contribution, up to 3% of an employee's eligible earnings. The Company match is vested after one year of service. Retirement expense for this plan was approximately \$23,000 and \$22,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note Q — Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events for financial reporting purposes through September 19, 2022, the date which the unaudited financial statements were issued to determine whether any events occurred that required adjustment to or disclosure in the accompanying financial statements. The Company concluded that no additional subsequent events required disclosure in these financial statements other than those disclosed in these notes to the financial statements.

Through and including _____, 2022 (the 25th day after the commencement of our initial public offering), all dealers effecting transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to a dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to an unsold allotment or subscription.

2,222,223 Shares of Common Stock

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

Joint Book Running Managers

Roth Capital Partners

The Benchmark Company

, 2022

PART II**INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following table sets forth the estimated expenses payable by us in connection with the sale and distribution of the securities registered hereby, other than underwriting discounts or commissions. All amounts are estimates except for the SEC registration fee and the FINRA filing fee.

SEC registration fee	\$	1,156
FINRA filing fee		2,225
Stock exchange listing fees		75,000
Printing and engraving expenses		80,000
Accounting fees and expenses		255,000
Legal fees and expenses		760,000
Transfer agent and registrar fees		5,500
Miscellaneous fees and expenses		21,119
TOTAL	\$	1,200,000

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides as follows:

A corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

A corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that the person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if the person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and except that no indemnification shall be made with respect to any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the Court of Chancery or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the Court of Chancery or such other court shall deem proper.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, we have included in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation a provision to eliminate the personal liability of our directors for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duties as directors, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we are required to indemnify our officers and directors under certain circumstances,

[Table of Contents](#)

including those circumstances in which indemnification would otherwise be discretionary, and we are required to advance expenses to our officers and directors as incurred in connection with proceedings against them for which they may be indemnified.

We intend to enter into indemnification agreements with our directors and officers. These agreements will provide broader indemnity rights than those provided under the Delaware General Corporation Law and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. The indemnification agreements are not intended to deny or otherwise limit third-party or derivative suits against us or our directors or officers, but to the extent a director or officer were entitled to indemnity or contribution under the indemnification agreement, the financial burden of a third-party suit would be borne by us, and we would not benefit from derivative recoveries against the director or officer. Such recoveries would accrue to our benefit but would be offset by our obligations to the director or officer under the indemnification agreement.

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated, under certain circumstances, to indemnify our directors, officers and controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Reference is made to the form of underwriting agreement filed as Exhibit 1.1 hereto.

We maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance for the benefit of our directors and officers.

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

Set forth below is information regarding unregistered securities issued by us within the past three years. Also included is the consideration received by us for such unregistered securities and information relating to the section of the Securities Act, or rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission, under which exemption from registration was claimed.

- Between December 2019 and June 2020, the Company sold 1,800,606 shares of Series C preferred stock in a private placement for an aggregate purchase price of \$10,353,485. In connection with such sales, the Company also issued warrants that may be exercised for up to 60,000 shares of Series C preferred stock.
- On February 1, 2020, in consideration for services related to sales of our Series C preferred stock, the Company sold 14,217 shares of Common Stock in a private placement to B Riley FBR for an aggregate purchase price of \$81,748.
- On September 20, 2021, the Company entered into convertible debt agreement with a holder for aggregate principal of \$2,000,000. The outstanding principal balance together with the unpaid and accrued interest of the notes will be automatically converted upon the completion of this offering at a conversion price equal to 70% of our initial public offering price.
- During 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company issued 280,000, 359,500 and 428,000 options, respectively, to employees pursuant to the 2103 Stock and Option Plan.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
1.1	Form of Underwriting Agreement
3.1+	Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as currently in effect
3.2+	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, to be in effect immediately prior to the completion of the offering
3.3+	By-Laws of the Registrant, as currently in effect
3.4+	Form of Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant, to be in effect immediately prior to the completion of the offering
4.1+	Specimen Common Stock Certificate evidencing the shares of Common Stock
4.2+	Form of Underwriter Warrant
5.1+	Opinion of McDermott Will & Emery LLP
10.1+	Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers.
10.2+#	2013 Stock and Option Plan, as amended

[Table of Contents](#)

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.3+#	2021 Equity Incentive Plan
10.4+#	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Lewis H. Bender
10.5+#	Employment Agreement, dated June 21, 2019, between the Registrant and Rebecca “Peggi” Drain
10.6+#	Consulting Services Agreement, dated August 20, 2022, between the Registrant and Rebecca Drain
10.7+#	Employment Agreement, dated August 25, 2014, between the Registrant and Ian B. Walters
10.8+†	Clinical Trial Collaboration and Supply Agreement, dated April 13, 2020, between the Registrant and Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
10.9+†	Clinical Trial Collaboration and Supply Agreement, dated June 21, 2019, between the Registrant and MSD International GmbH
10.10+†	Material Transfer and Collaboration Agreement, dated March 18, 2021, between the Registrant and Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute and Dr. Angel Arnaout
21.1+	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
23.2+	Consent of McDermott Will & Emery LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1)
24.1+	Power of Attorney (included on signature page)
107+	Filing Fee table

+ Previously filed

† Certain information has been excluded from the exhibit because it both (i) is not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the Registrant if publicly disclosed.

Indicates a management contract or any compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

(b) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Item 17. Undertakings.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) That for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.
- (2) That for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (3) For the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933 to any purchaser, if the registrant is subject to Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than registration statements relying on Rule 430B or other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (4) The undersigned Registrant undertakes that in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned Registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned Registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to such purchaser:
 - (i) Any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned Registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424;
 - (ii) Any free writing prospectus relating to the offering prepared by or on behalf of the undersigned Registrant or used or referred to by the undersigned Registrant;
 - (iii) The portion of any other free writing prospectus relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned Registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned Registrant; and
 - (iv) Any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned Registrant to the purchaser.
- (5) To provide to the underwriters at the closing specified in the underwriting agreement certificates in such denominations and registered in such names as required by the underwriters to permit prompt delivery to each purchaser.
- (6) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question of whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Westport, CT on the 2nd day of November, 2022.

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.	
By: /s/ Lewis H. Bender	
Name: Lewis H. Bender	
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer, Chairman	

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the 2nd day of November, 2022.

Signature	Title
/s/ Lewis H. Bender Lewis H. Bender	President and Chief Executive Officer, Chairman (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ James M. Ahlers James M. Ahlers	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ John Wesolowski John Wesolowski	Principal Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)
* Dr. Declan Doogan	Director
* Dr. Emer Leahy	Director
* Dr. Mark A. Goldberg	Director

*By: /s/ Lewis H. Bender Lewis H. Bender Attorney-in-Fact

UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT

between

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

and

Roth Capital Partners, LLC

as Representative of the Several Underwriters

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.**UNDERWRITING AGREEMENT**New York, New York
November [●], 2022

Roth Capital Partners, LLC
As Representative of the several Underwriters named on Schedule 1 attached hereto
888 San Clemente Drive, Suite 400
Newport Beach, CA 92260

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned, Intensity Therapeutics, Inc., a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware (collectively with its subsidiaries and affiliates, including, without limitation, all entities disclosed or described in the Registration Statement (as hereinafter defined) as being subsidiaries or affiliates of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc., the “**Company**”), hereby confirms its agreement (this “**Agreement**”) with Roth Capital Partners, LLC (hereinafter referred to as “**you**” (including its correlatives) or the “**Representative**”) and with the other underwriters named on Schedule 1 hereto for which the Representative is acting as representative (the Representative and such other underwriters being collectively called the “**Underwriters**” or, individually, an “**Underwriter**”) as follows:

1. Purchase and Sale of Shares.**1.1 Firm Shares.****1.1.1. Nature and Purchase of Firm Shares.**

(i) On the basis of the representations and warranties herein contained, but subject to the terms and conditions herein set forth, the Company agrees to issue and sell to the several Underwriters, an aggregate of 1,925,000 shares (“**Firm Shares**”) of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “**Common Stock**”).

(ii) The Underwriters, severally and not jointly, agree to purchase from the Company the number of Firm Shares set forth opposite their respective names on Schedule 1 attached hereto and made a part hereof at a purchase price of \$4.185 per share (93% of the per Firm Share offering price). The Firm Shares are to be offered initially to the public at the offering price set forth on the cover page of the Prospectus (as defined in Section 2.1.1 hereof).

1.1.2. Shares Payment and Delivery.

(i) Delivery and payment for the Firm Shares shall be made at 10:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the second (2nd) Business Day following the effective date (the “**Effective Date**”) of the Registration Statement (as defined in Section 2.1.1 below) (or the third (3rd) Business Day following the Effective Date if the Registration Statement is declared effective after 4:01 p.m., Eastern time) or at such earlier time as shall be agreed upon by the Representative and the Company, at the offices of Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris and Popeo, P.C., Chrysler Center, 666 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (“**Representative Counsel**”), or at such other place (or remotely by facsimile or other electronic transmission) as shall be agreed upon by the Representative and the Company. The hour and date of delivery and payment for the Firm Shares is called the “**Closing Date**.”

(ii) Payment for the Firm Shares shall be made on the Closing Date by wire transfer in Federal (same day) funds, payable to the order of the Company upon delivery of the Firm Shares, which shall be delivered through the facilities of the Depository Trust Company (“**DTC**”) for the account of the Underwriters. The Firm Shares shall be registered in such name or names and in such authorized denominations as the Representative may request in writing. The Company shall not be obligated to sell or deliver the Firm Shares except upon tender of payment by the Representative for all of the Firm Shares. The term “**Business Day**” means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions are authorized or obligated by law to close in New York, New York.

1.2 Over-allotment Option.

1.2.1. **Option Shares.** For the purposes of covering any over-allotments in connection with the distribution and sale of the Firm Shares, the Company hereby grants to the Underwriters an option to purchase up to 288,750 additional shares of Common Stock, representing fifteen percent (15%) of the Firm Shares sold in the offering, from the Company (the “**Over-allotment Option**”). Such 288,750 additional shares of Common Stock, the net proceeds of which will be deposited with the Company’s account, are hereinafter referred to as “**Option Shares.**” The purchase price to be paid per Option Share shall be equal to the price per Firm Share set forth in Section 1.1.1 hereof. The offering and sale of the Firm Shares and the Option Shares is hereinafter referred to as the “**Offering.**”

1.2.2. **Exercise of Option.** The Over-allotment Option granted pursuant to Section 1.2.1 hereof may be exercised by the Representative as to all (at any time) or any part (from time to time) of the Option Shares within forty-five (45) days after the Effective Date. The Underwriters shall not be under any obligation to purchase any Option Shares prior to the exercise of the Over-allotment Option. The Over-allotment Option granted hereby may be exercised by the giving of oral notice to the Company from the Representative, which must be confirmed in writing by overnight mail or facsimile or other electronic transmission setting forth the number of Option Shares to be purchased and the date and time for delivery of and payment for the Option Shares (the “**Option Closing Date**”), which shall not be later than two (2) full Business Days after the date of the notice or such other time as shall be agreed upon by the Company and the Representative, at the offices of Representative Counsel or at such other place (including remotely by facsimile or other electronic transmission) as shall be agreed upon by the Company and the Representative. If such delivery and payment for the Option Shares does not occur on the Closing Date, the Option Closing Date will be as set forth in the notice. Upon exercise of the Over-allotment Option with respect to all or any portion of the Option Shares, subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, (i) the Company shall become obligated to sell to the Underwriters the number of Option Shares specified in such notice and (ii) each of the Underwriters, acting severally and not jointly, shall purchase that portion of the total number of Option Shares then being purchased as set forth in Schedule 1 opposite the name of such Underwriter.

1.2.3. **Payment and Delivery.** Payment for the Option Shares shall be made on the Option Closing Date by wire transfer in Federal (same day) funds, payable to the order of the Company upon delivery to you of certificates (in form and substance satisfactory to the Underwriters) representing the Option Shares (or through the facilities of DTC) for the account of the Underwriters. The Option Shares shall be registered in such name or names and in such authorized denominations as the Representative may request in writing at least two (2) full Business Days prior to the Option Closing Date. The Company shall not be obligated to sell or deliver the Option Shares except upon tender of payment by the Representative for applicable Option Shares.

1.2.4. **Underwriters’ Warrants.** At the Closing Date, and each Option Closing Date, if any, the Company shall deliver to the Underwriters warrants (the “**Underwriter Warrants**”) to purchase a number of shares of Common Stock (the “**Underwriter Warrant Shares**”) equal to 7.0% of the sum of the number of Firm Shares and Option Shares issued on such Closing Date and Option Closing Date, as applicable, in certificated form registered in the name of the Underwriters (or their designees), which Underwriters Warrants shall have an exercise price of \$5.40 (120% of the price per Firm Share set forth in Section 1.1.1 hereof) subject to adjustment therein, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Firm Shares, the Option Shares and the Underwriter Warrant Shares are hereinafter referred to together as the “**Shares.**” The Shares and Underwriter Warrants are hereinafter referred to together as the “**Public Securities.**”

-2-

2. **Representations and Warranties of the Company.** The Company represents and warrants to the Underwriters as of the Applicable Time (as defined below), as of the Closing Date and as of the Option Closing Date, if any, as follows:

2.1 **Filing of Registration Statement**

2.1.1. **Pursuant to the Securities Act.** The Company has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**Commission**”) a registration statement, and an amendment or amendments thereto, on Form S-1 (File No. 333-260565), including any related prospectus or prospectuses, for the registration of the Shares under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), which registration statement and amendment or amendments have been prepared by the Company in all material respects in conformity with the requirements of the Securities Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission under the Securities Act (the “**Securities Act Regulations**”) and will contain all material statements that are required to be stated therein in accordance with the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations. Except as the context may otherwise require, such registration statement, as amended, on file with the Commission at the time the registration statement became effective (including the Preliminary Prospectus included in the registration statement, financial statements, schedules, exhibits and all other documents filed as a part thereof or incorporated therein and all information deemed to be a part thereof as of the Effective Date pursuant to paragraph (b) of Rule 430A of the Securities Act Regulations (the “**Rule 430A Information**”), is referred to herein as the “**Registration Statement.**” If the Company files any registration statement pursuant to Rule 462(b) of the Securities Act Regulations, then after such filing, the term “Registration Statement” shall include such registration statement filed pursuant to Rule 462(b). The Registration Statement has been declared effective by the Commission on the date hereof.

Each prospectus used prior to the effectiveness of the Registration Statement, and each prospectus that omitted the Rule 430A Information that was used after such effectiveness and prior to the execution and delivery of this Agreement, is herein called a “**Preliminary Prospectus.**” The Preliminary Prospectus, subject to completion, dated [●], 2022, that was included in the Registration Statement immediately prior to the Applicable Time is hereinafter called the “**Pricing Prospectus.**” The final prospectus in the form first furnished to the Underwriters for use in the Offering is hereinafter called the “**Prospectus.**” Any reference to the “**most recent Preliminary Prospectus**” shall be deemed to refer to the latest Preliminary Prospectus included in the Registration Statement.

“**Applicable Time**” means [●], Eastern time, on the date of this Agreement.

“**Issuer Free Writing Prospectus**” means any “issuer free writing prospectus,” as defined in Rule 433 of the Securities Act Regulations (“**Rule 433**”), including without limitation any “free writing prospectus” (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act Regulations) relating to the Public Securities that is (i) required to be filed with the Commission by the Company, (ii) a “road show that is a written communication” within the meaning of Rule 433(d)(8)(i), whether or not required to be filed with the Commission, or (iii) exempt from filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 433(d)(5)(i) because it contains a description of the Public Securities or of the Offering that does not reflect the final terms, in each case in the form filed or required to be filed with the Commission or, if not required to be filed, in the form retained in the Company’s records pursuant to Rule 433(g).

-3-

“**Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus**” means any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus that is intended for general distribution to prospective investors (other than a “*bona fide* electronic road show,” as defined in Rule 433 (the “**Bona Fide Electronic Road Show**”), as evidenced by its being specified in Schedule 2-B hereto.

“**Issuer Limited Use Free Writing Prospectus**” means any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus that is not an Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus.

“**Pricing Disclosure Package**” means any Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus issued at or prior to the Applicable Time, the Pricing Prospectus and the information included on Schedule 2-A hereto, all considered together.

2.1.2. **Pursuant to the Exchange Act.** The Company has filed with the Commission a Form 8-A (File Number 000-41109) providing for the registration pursuant to Section 12(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”), of the Common Stock. The registration of the Common Stock under

the Exchange Act has been declared effective by the Commission on or prior to the date hereof. The Company has taken no action designed to, or likely to have the effect of, terminating the registration of the Common Stock under the Exchange Act, nor has the Company received any notification that the Commission is contemplating terminating such registration.

2.2 Stock Exchange Listing. As of as of the Closing Date and as of each Option Closing Date, the Common Stock has been approved for listing and is listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market (the “Exchange”), and the Company has taken no action designed to, or likely to have the effect of, delisting the Common Stock from the Exchange, nor has the Company received any notification that the Exchange is contemplating terminating such listing except as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

2.3 No Stop Orders, etc. Neither the Commission nor, to the Company’s knowledge, any state regulatory authority has issued any order preventing or suspending the use of the Registration Statement, any Preliminary Prospectus or the Prospectus or has instituted or, to the Company’s knowledge, threatened to institute, any proceedings with respect to such an order. The Company has complied with each request (if any) from the Commission for additional information.

2.4 Disclosures in Registration Statement

2.4.1. Compliance with Securities Act and 10b-5 Representation.

(i) Each of the Registration Statement and any post-effective amendment thereto, at the time it became effective, complied in all material respects with the requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations. Each Preliminary Prospectus, including the prospectus filed as part of the Registration Statement as originally filed or as part of any amendment or supplement thereto, and the Prospectus, at the time each was filed with the Commission, complied in all material respects with the requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations. Each Preliminary Prospectus delivered to the Underwriters for use in connection with this Offering and the Prospectus was or will be identical to the electronically transmitted copies thereof filed with the Commission pursuant to EDGAR, except to the extent permitted by Regulation S-T.

(ii) Neither the Registration Statement nor any amendment thereto, at its effective time, as of the Applicable Time, at the Closing Date or at any Option Closing Date (if any), contained, contains or will contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted, omits or will omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; provided, however, that this representation and warranty shall not apply to statements made or statements omitted in reliance upon and in conformity with the Underwriters’ Information (as defined in Section 2.4.1(iii) below).

-4-

(iii) The Pricing Disclosure Package, as of the Applicable Time, at the Closing Date or at any Option Closing Date (if any), did not, does not and will not include an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and each Issuer Limited Use Free Writing Prospectus hereto does not conflict with the information contained in the Registration Statement, any Preliminary Prospectus, the Pricing Prospectus or the Prospectus, and each such Issuer Limited Use Free Writing Prospectus, as supplemented by and taken together with the Pricing Prospectus as of the Applicable Time, did not include an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; provided, however, that this representation and warranty shall not apply to statements made or statements omitted in reliance upon and in conformity with written information furnished to the Company with respect to the Underwriters by the Representative expressly for use in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Prospectus or the Prospectus or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. The parties acknowledge and agree that such information provided by or on behalf of any Underwriter consists solely of the following disclosure contained in the “Underwriting” section of the Prospectus: (a) the first two sentences set forth under the sub-caption “Discount, Commissions and Expenses”, (b) the information set forth under the sub-captions “Stabilization,” and “Passive Market Making” and (c) the table showing the number of securities to be purchased by each Underwriter (the “Underwriters’ Information”); and

(iv) Neither the Prospectus nor any amendment or supplement thereto (including any prospectus wrapper), as of its issue date, at the time of any filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b), at the Closing Date or at any Option Closing Date, included, includes or will include an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted, omits or will omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; provided, however, that this representation and warranty shall not apply to the Underwriters’ Information.

2.4.2. Disclosure of Agreements. The agreements and documents described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus conform in all material respects to the descriptions thereof contained therein and there are no agreements or other documents required by the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations to be described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or to be filed with the Commission as exhibits to the Registration Statement, that have not been so described or filed. Each agreement or other instrument (however characterized or described) to which the Company is a party or by which it is or may be bound or affected and (i) that is referred to in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, or (ii) is material to the Company’s business, has been duly authorized and validly executed by the Company, is in full force and effect in all material respects and is enforceable against the Company and, to the Company’s knowledge, the other parties thereto, in accordance with its terms, except (x) as such enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, (y) as enforceability of any indemnification or contribution provision may be limited under the federal and state securities laws, and (z) that the remedy of specific performance and injunctive and other forms of equitable relief may be subject to the equitable defenses and to the discretion of the court before which any proceeding therefor may be brought. None of such agreements or instruments has been assigned by the Company, and neither the Company nor, to the Company’s knowledge, any other party is in default thereunder and, to the Company’s knowledge, no event has occurred that, with the lapse of time or the giving of notice, or both, would constitute a default thereunder except for a default or event which would not reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change (as such term is defined in Section 2.5.1 below). To the Company’s knowledge, performance by the Company of the material provisions of such agreements or instruments will not result in a violation of any existing applicable law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or decree of any governmental agency or court, domestic or foreign, having jurisdiction over the Company or any of its assets or businesses (each, a “Governmental Entity”), including, without limitation, those relating to environmental laws and regulations.

-5-

2.4.3. Prior Securities Transactions. During the period starting three (3) years prior to the date of this Agreement, no securities of the Company have been sold by the Company or by or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any person or persons controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Company, except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Preliminary Prospectus.

2.4.4. Regulations. The disclosures in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus concerning the effects of federal, state, local and all foreign regulation on the Offering and the Company’s business as currently contemplated are correct in all material respects and no other such regulations are required to be disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus which are not so disclosed.

2.5 Changes After Dates in Registration Statement

2.5.1. No Material Adverse Change. Since the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package

and the Prospectus, except as otherwise specifically stated therein and except in accordance with its ordinary business operations: (i) there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or results of operations of the Company, nor any change or development that, singularly or in the aggregate, involves a material adverse change, in or affecting the condition (financial or otherwise), results of operations, business, assets or prospects of the Company (a “**Material Adverse Change**”); (ii) there have been no material transactions entered into by the Company, other than as contemplated pursuant to this Agreement; and (iii) no officer or director of the Company has resigned from any position with the Company.

2.5.2. Recent Securities Transactions, etc. Subsequent to the respective dates as of which information is given in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, and except as may otherwise be indicated or contemplated herein or disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has not: (i) issued any securities, other than upon exercise or conversion of outstanding securities described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, or incurred any liability or obligation, direct or contingent, for borrowed money except as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus; or (ii) declared or paid any dividend or made any other distribution on or in respect to its capital stock.

2.6 Independent Accountants. To the knowledge of the Company, EisnerAmper LLP (the “**Auditor**”), whose report is filed with the Commission as part of the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, is an independent registered public accounting firm as required by the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The Auditor has not, during the periods covered by the financial statements included in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, provided to the Company any non-audit services, as such term is used in Section 10A(g) of the Exchange Act.

-6-

2.7 Financial Statements, etc. The financial statements, including the notes thereto and supporting schedules included in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, fairly present in all material respects the financial position and the results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods to which they apply; and such financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“**GAAP**”), consistently applied throughout the periods involved (provided that unaudited interim financial statements are subject to year-end audit adjustments that are not expected to be material in the aggregate and do not contain all footnotes required by GAAP); and the supporting schedules included in the Registration Statement present fairly the information required to be stated therein. Except as included therein, no historical or pro forma financial statements are required to be included in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus under the Securities Act or the Securities Act Regulations. The pro forma and pro forma as adjusted financial information and the related notes, if any, included in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus have been properly compiled and prepared in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations and present fairly the information shown therein, and the assumptions used in the preparation thereof are reasonable and the adjustments used therein are appropriate to give effect to the transactions and circumstances referred to therein. All disclosures contained in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus regarding “non-GAAP financial measures” (as such term is defined by the rules and regulations of the Commission), if any, comply in all material respects with Regulation G of the Exchange Act and Item 10 of Regulation S-K of the Securities Act, to the extent applicable. Each of the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus discloses all material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons that may have a material current or future effect on the Company’s financial condition, changes in financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, capital resources, or significant components of revenues or expenses. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, (a) neither the Company nor any of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including each entity disclosed or described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus as being a subsidiary of the Company (each, a “**Subsidiary**” and, collectively, the “**Subsidiaries**”), has incurred any material liabilities or obligations, direct or contingent, or entered into any material transactions other than in the ordinary course of business, (b) the Company has not declared or paid any dividends or made any distribution of any kind with respect to its capital stock, (c) there has not been any change in the capital stock of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries, other than in the course of business or pursuant to any grants under any stock compensation plan, and (d) there has not been any Material Adverse Change in the Company’s long-term or short-term debt.

2.8 Authorized Capital; Options, etc. The Company had, at the date or dates indicated in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the duly authorized, issued and outstanding capitalization as set forth therein. Based on the assumptions stated in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company will have on the Closing Date the adjusted stock capitalization set forth therein. Except as set forth in, or contemplated by, the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, on the Effective Date, as of the Applicable Time and on the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, there will be no stock options, warrants, or other rights to purchase or otherwise acquire any authorized, but unissued shares of Common Stock of the Company or any security convertible or exercisable into shares of Common Stock of the Company, or any contracts or commitments to issue or sell shares of Common Stock or any such options, warrants, rights or convertible securities.

-7-

2.9 Valid Issuance of Securities, etc.

2.9.1. Outstanding Securities. All issued and outstanding securities of the Company issued prior to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement have been duly authorized and validly issued and are fully paid and non-assessable; the holders thereof have no rights of rescission with respect thereto, and are not subject to personal liability by reason of being such holders; and none of such securities were issued in violation of the preemptive rights of any holders of any security of the Company or similar contractual rights granted by the Company. The authorized shares of Common Stock conform in all material respects to all statements relating thereto contained in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. The offers and sales of the outstanding shares of Common Stock were at all relevant times either registered under the Securities Act and the applicable state securities or “blue sky” laws or, based in part on the representations and warranties of the purchasers of such Shares, exempt from such registration requirements.

2.9.2. Securities Sold Pursuant to this Agreement. The Shares have been duly authorized for issuance and sale and, when issued and paid for, will be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable; the Underwriter Warrants have been duly authorized for issuance and, when issued in accordance with their terms and the terms of this Agreement, will be valid and binding obligations of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with their terms, except (x) as such enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors’ rights generally, (y) as enforceability of any indemnification or contribution provision may be limited under the federal and state securities laws, and (z) that the remedy of specific performance and injunctive and other forms of equitable relief may be subject to the equitable defenses and to the discretion of the court before which any proceeding therefor may be brought. The Company has reserved from its duly authorized capital stock the maximum number of shares of Common Stock issuable pursuant to this Agreement and the Underwriter Warrants. The holders of the Public Securities are not and will not be subject to personal liability by reason of being such holders; the Public Securities are not and will not be subject to the preemptive rights of any holders of any security of the Company or similar contractual rights granted by the Company; and all corporate action required to be taken for the authorization, issuance and sale of the Public Securities has been duly and validly taken. The Public Securities conform in all material respects to all statements with respect thereto contained in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

2.10 Registration Rights of Third Parties. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, no holders of any securities of the Company or any rights exercisable for or convertible or exchangeable into securities of the Company have the right to require the Company to register any such

securities of the Company under the Securities Act or to include any such securities in a registration statement to be filed by the Company.

2.11 **Validity and Binding Effect of Agreements.** This Agreement has been duly and validly authorized by the Company, and, when executed and delivered, will constitute, the valid and binding agreements of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with its terms, except: (i) as such enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally; (ii) as enforceability of any indemnification or contribution provision may be limited under the federal and state securities laws; and (iii) that the remedy of specific performance and injunctive and other forms of equitable relief may be subject to the equitable defenses and to the discretion of the court before which any proceeding therefor may be brought.

2.12 **No Conflicts, etc.** The execution, delivery and performance by the Company of this Agreement and all ancillary documents, the consummation by the Company of the transactions herein and therein contemplated and the compliance by the Company with the terms hereof and thereof do not and will not, with or without the giving of notice or the lapse of time or both: (i) result in a material breach of, or conflict with any of the terms and provisions of, or constitute a material default under, or result in the creation, modification, termination or imposition of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon any property or assets of the Company pursuant to the terms of any agreement or instrument to which the Company is a party; (ii) result in any violation of the provisions of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation (as the same may be amended or restated from time to time, the "**Charter**") or the by-laws of the Company; or (iii) violate any existing applicable law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or decree of any Governmental Entity as of the date hereof (including, without limitation, those enforced by the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (the "**FDA**") or by any foreign, federal, state or local regulatory authority performing functions similar to those performed by the FDA) except in the case of clause (iii) above, for such violations which would not reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change.

-8-

2.13 **No Defaults; Violations.** No material default exists in the due performance and observance of any term, covenant or condition of any material license, contract, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, note, loan or credit agreement, or any other agreement or instrument evidencing an obligation for borrowed money, or any other material agreement or instrument to which the Company is a party or by which the Company may be bound or to which any of the properties or assets of the Company is subject. The Company is not in violation of (i) any term or provision of its Charter or by-laws, or (ii) in violation of any franchise, license, permit, applicable law, rule, regulation, judgment or decree of any Governmental Entity, except in the case of clause (ii) above, for such violations which would not reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change.

2.14 **Corporate Power; Licenses; Consents.**

2.14.1. **Conduct of Business.** Except as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has all requisite corporate power and authority, and has all necessary authorizations, approvals, orders, licenses, certificates and permits of and from all governmental regulatory officials and bodies that it needs as of the date hereof to conduct its business purpose in all material respects as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

2.14.2. **Transactions Contemplated Herein.** The Company has all corporate power and authority to enter into this Agreement and to carry out the provisions and conditions hereof, and all consents, authorizations, approvals and orders required in connection therewith have been obtained. No consent, authorization or order of, and no filing with, any court, government agency or other body is required for the valid issuance, sale and delivery of the Public Securities and the consummation of the transactions and agreements contemplated by this Agreement and as contemplated by the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, except with respect to applicable federal and state securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("**FINRA**").

2.15 **D&O Questionnaires.** To the Company's knowledge, all information contained in the questionnaires (the "**Questionnaires**") completed by each of the Company's directors and officers immediately prior to the Offering (the "**Insiders**") as supplemented by all information concerning the Company's directors, officers and principal shareholders as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, as well as in the Lock-Up Agreement (as defined in Section 2.25 below), provided to the Underwriters, is true and correct in all material respects and the Company has not become aware of any information which would cause the information disclosed in the Questionnaires to become materially inaccurate and incorrect.

2.16 **Litigation; Governmental Proceedings.** There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry, arbitration, investigation, litigation or governmental proceeding pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened against, or involving the Company or, to the Company's knowledge, any executive officer or director which is required to be disclosed and has not been disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or in connection with the Company's listing application for the listing of the Common Stock on the Exchange.

-9-

2.17 **Good Standing.** The Company has been duly organized and is validly existing as a corporation and is in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware as of the date hereof, and is duly qualified to do business and is in good standing in each other jurisdiction in which its ownership or lease of property or the conduct of business requires such qualification, except where the failure to qualify, singularly or in the aggregate, would not have or reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change.

2.18 **Insurance.** The Company carries or is entitled to the benefits of insurance, with reputable insurers, in such amounts and covering such risks which the Company believes are adequate, and all such insurance is in full force and effect. The Company has no reason to believe that it will not be able (i) to renew its existing insurance coverage as and when such policies expire or (ii) to obtain comparable coverage from similar institutions as may be necessary or appropriate to conduct its business as now conducted and at a cost that would not result in a Material Adverse Change.

2.19 **Transactions Affecting Disclosure to FINRA**

2.19.1. **Finder's Fees.** Except as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there are no claims, payments, arrangements, agreements or understandings relating to the payment of a finder's, consulting or origination fee by the Company or any Insider with respect to the sale of the Public Securities hereunder or any other arrangements, agreements or understandings of the Company or, to the Company's knowledge, any of its shareholders that may affect the Underwriters' compensation, as determined by FINRA.

2.19.2. **Payments Within Twelve (12) Months.** Except as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has not made any direct or indirect payments (in cash, securities or otherwise) to: (i) any person, as a finder's fee, consulting fee or otherwise, in consideration of such person raising capital for the Company or introducing to the Company persons who raised or provided capital to the Company; (ii) any FINRA member; or (iii) any person or entity that has any direct or indirect affiliation or association with any FINRA member, within the twelve (12) months prior to the Effective Date, other than the payment to the Underwriters as provided hereunder in connection with the Offering.

2.19.3. **Use of Proceeds.** None of the net proceeds of the Offering will be paid by the Company to any participating FINRA member or its affiliates, except as specifically authorized herein.

2.19.4. **FINRA Affiliation.** Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, there is no (i) officer or director of the Company, (ii) beneficial owner of 5% or more of any class of the Company's securities or (iii) beneficial owner of the Company's unregistered equity securities which were acquired during the 180-day period immediately preceding the filing of the Registration Statement that is an affiliate or associated person of a FINRA member participating in the Offering (as determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of FINRA).

2.19.5. **Information.** All information provided by the Company in its FINRA questionnaire to Representative Counsel specifically for use by Representative Counsel in connection with its Public Offering System filings (and related disclosure) with FINRA is true, correct and complete in all material respects.

-10-

2.20 **Foreign Corrupt Practices Act** None of the Company and its Subsidiaries or, to the Company's knowledge, any director, officer, agent, employee or affiliate of the Company and its Subsidiaries or any other person acting on behalf of the Company and its Subsidiaries, has, directly or indirectly, given or agreed to give any money, gift or similar benefit (other than legal price concessions to customers in the ordinary course of business) to any customer, supplier, employee or agent of a customer or supplier, or official or employee of any governmental agency or instrumentality of any government (domestic or foreign) or any political party or candidate for office (domestic or foreign) or other person who was, is, or may be in a position to help or hinder the business of the Company (or assist it in connection with any actual or proposed transaction) that (i) might subject the Company to any damage or penalty in any civil, criminal or governmental litigation or proceeding, (ii) if not given in the past, might have had a Material Adverse Change or (iii) if not continued in the future, might adversely affect the assets, business, operations or prospects of the Company. The Company has taken reasonable steps to ensure that its accounting controls and procedures are sufficient to cause the Company to comply in all material respects with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended.

2.21 **Compliance with OFAC.** None of the Company and its Subsidiaries or, to the Company's knowledge, any director, officer, agent, employee or affiliate of the Company and its Subsidiaries or any other person acting on behalf of the Company and its Subsidiaries, is currently subject to any U.S. sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OFAC"), and the Company will not, directly or indirectly, use the proceeds of the Offering hereunder, or lend, contribute or otherwise make available such proceeds to any subsidiary, joint venture partner or other person or entity, for the purpose of financing the activities of any person currently subject to any U.S. sanctions administered by OFAC.

2.22 **Money Laundering Laws.** The operations of the Company and its Subsidiaries are and have been conducted at all times in compliance with applicable financial recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act of 1970, as amended, the money laundering statutes of all jurisdictions, the rules and regulations thereunder and any related or similar rules, regulations or guidelines, issued, administered or enforced by any Governmental Entity (collectively, the "Money Laundering Laws"); and no action, suit or proceeding by or before any Governmental Entity involving the Company with respect to the Money Laundering Laws is pending or, to the best knowledge of the Company, threatened.

2.23 **Regulatory.** All preclinical studies and clinical trials conducted by or on behalf of the Company that are material to the Company and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, are or have been adequately and accurately described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus in all material respects. The clinical trials and preclinical studies conducted by or on behalf of the Company and its Subsidiaries that are described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or the results of which are referred to in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus were and, if still ongoing, are being conducted in material compliance with all laws and regulations applicable thereto in the jurisdictions in which they are being conducted and with all laws and regulations applicable to preclinical studies and clinical trials from which data will be submitted to support marketing approval. The descriptions in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus of the results of such studies and trials are accurate and complete in all material respects and fairly present the data derived from such studies and trials, and the Company has no knowledge of, or reason to believe that, any clinical trial the aggregate results of which are inconsistent with or otherwise call into question in any material respect the results of any clinical trial conducted by or on behalf of the Company that are described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or the results of which are referred to in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has not received any written notices or statements from the FDA, the European Medicines Agency ("EMA") or any other governmental agency or authority imposing, requiring, requesting or suggesting a clinical hold, termination, suspension or material modification for or of any clinical trial that is described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus or the results of which are referred to in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has not received any written notices or statements from the EMA or any other national, federal or other governmental authority with jurisdiction over clinical trials, and otherwise has no knowledge of, or reason to believe that, (i) any clinical trial application or similar submission for a potential product of the Company is or has been rejected or placed on clinical hold; and (ii) any license, approval, permit or authorization to conduct any clinical trial of any potential product of the Company has been, will be or may be suspended, revoked, modified or limited.

-11-

2.24 **Officers' Certificate.** Any certificate signed by any duly authorized officer of the Company and delivered to you or to Representative Counsel shall be deemed a representation and warranty by the Company to the Underwriters as to the matters covered thereby.

2.25 **Lock-Up Agreements.** Schedule 3 hereto contains a complete and accurate list of the Company's officers, directors and each holder of more than five percent (5%) of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock (or securities convertible or exercisable into shares of Common Stock) (collectively, the "Lock-Up Parties"). The Company has caused each of the Lock-Up Parties to deliver to the Representative an executed Lock-Up Agreement, in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B (the "Lock-Up Agreement"), prior to the execution of this Agreement.

2.26 **Subsidiaries.** All direct and indirect Subsidiaries of the Company are duly organized and in good standing under the laws of the place of organization or incorporation, and each Subsidiary is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which its ownership or lease of property or the conduct of business requires such qualification, except where the failure to qualify would not have a Material Adverse Change. The Company's ownership and control of each Subsidiary is as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

2.27 **Related Party Transactions.** There are no business relationships or related party transactions involving the Company or any other person required to be described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus that have not been described as required.

2.28 **Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors of the Company is comprised of the persons set forth under the heading of the Pricing Prospectus and the Prospectus captioned "Management." The qualifications of the persons serving as board members and the overall composition of the board comply with the Exchange Act, the Exchange Act Regulations, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act") applicable to the Company and the listing rules of the Exchange. At least one member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert," as such term is defined under Regulation S-K and the listing rules of the Exchange. In addition, at least a majority of the persons serving on the Board of Directors qualify as "independent," as defined under the listing rules of the Exchange.

2.29 Sarbanes-Oxley Compliance.

2.29.1. Disclosure Controls. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has developed and currently maintains disclosure controls and procedures that will comply with Rule 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the Exchange Act Regulations, and such controls and procedures are effective to ensure that all material information concerning the Company will be made known on a timely basis to the individuals responsible for the preparation of the Company's Exchange Act filings and other public disclosure documents.

2.29.2. Compliance. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company is, or at the Applicable Time and on the Closing Date will be, in material compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act applicable to it, and has implemented or will implement such programs and taken reasonable steps to ensure the Company's future compliance (not later than the relevant statutory and regulatory deadlines therefor) with all of the material provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

-12-

2.30 Accounting Controls. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company and its Subsidiaries maintain systems of "internal control over financial reporting" (as defined under Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act Regulations) that comply with the requirements of the Exchange Act and have been designed by, or under the supervision of, their respective principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, including, but not limited to, internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that (i) transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorizations; (ii) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP and to maintain asset accountability; (iii) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and (iv) the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences. Except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company is not aware of any material weaknesses in its internal controls. The Company's auditors and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company have been advised of: (i) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are known to the Company's management and that have adversely affected or are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (ii) any fraud known to the Company's management, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

2.31 No Investment Company Status. The Company is not and, after giving effect to the Offering and the application of the proceeds thereof as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, will not be, required to register as an "investment company," as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

2.32 No Labor Disputes. No labor dispute with the employees of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries exists or, to the knowledge of the Company, is imminent.

2.33 Intellectual Property Rights. The Company and each of its Subsidiaries owns or possesses or has valid rights to use all patents, patent applications, trademarks, service marks, trade names, trademark registrations, service mark registrations, copyrights, licenses, inventions, trade secrets and similar rights ("**Intellectual Property Rights**") necessary for the conduct of the business of the Company and its Subsidiaries as currently carried on and as described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. To the knowledge of the Company, no action or use by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries necessary for the conduct of its business as currently carried on and as described in the Registration Statement and the Prospectus will involve or give rise to any infringement of, or license or similar fees for, any Intellectual Property Rights of others. Neither the Company nor any of its Subsidiaries has received any notice alleging any such infringement, fee or conflict with asserted Intellectual Property Rights of others. Except as would not reasonably be expected to result, individually or in the aggregate, in a Material Adverse Change (A) to the knowledge of the Company, there is no infringement, misappropriation or violation by third parties of any of the Intellectual Property Rights owned by the Company; (B) there is no pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others challenging the rights of the Company in or to any such Intellectual Property Rights, and the Company is unaware of any facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such claim, that would, individually or in the aggregate, together with any other claims in this Section 2.33, reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change; (C) the Intellectual Property Rights owned by the Company and, to the knowledge of the Company, the Intellectual Property Rights licensed to the Company have not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, and there is no pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others challenging the validity or scope of any such Intellectual Property Rights, and the Company is unaware of any facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such claim that would, individually or in the aggregate, together with any other claims in this Section 2.33, reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change; (D) there is no pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened action, suit, proceeding or claim by others that the Company infringes, misappropriates or otherwise violates any Intellectual Property Rights or other proprietary rights of others, the Company has not received any written notice of such claim and the Company is unaware of any other facts which would form a reasonable basis for any such claim that would, individually or in the aggregate, together with any other claims in this Section 2.33, reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change; and (E) to the Company's knowledge, no employee of the Company is in or has ever been in violation in any material respect of any term of any employment contract, patent disclosure agreement, invention assignment agreement, non-competition agreement, non-solicitation agreement, nondisclosure agreement or any restrictive covenant to or with a former employer where the basis of such violation relates to such employee's employment with the Company, or actions undertaken by the employee while employed with the Company and could reasonably be expected to result, individually or in the aggregate, in a Material Adverse Change. To the Company's knowledge, all material technical information developed by and belonging to the Company which has not been patented has been kept confidential. The Company is not a party to or bound by any options, licenses or agreements with respect to the Intellectual Property Rights of any other person or entity that are required to be set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus and are not described therein. The Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus contain in all material respects the same description of the matters set forth in the preceding sentence. None of the technology employed by the Company has been obtained or is being used by the Company in violation of any contractual obligation binding on the Company or, to the Company's knowledge, any of its officers, directors or employees, or otherwise in violation of the rights of any persons.

-13-

2.34 Taxes. Each of the Company and its Subsidiaries has filed all returns (as hereinafter defined) required to be filed with taxing authorities prior to the date hereof or has duly obtained extensions of time for the filing thereof. Each of the Company and its Subsidiaries has paid all taxes (as hereinafter defined) shown as due on such returns that were filed and has paid all taxes imposed on or assessed against the Company or such respective Subsidiary. The provisions for taxes payable, if any, shown on the financial statements filed with or as part of the Registration Statement are sufficient for all accrued and unpaid taxes, whether or not disputed, and for all periods to and including the dates of such consolidated financial statements. Except as disclosed in writing to the Underwriters, (i) no issues have been raised (and are currently pending) by any taxing authority in connection with any of the returns or taxes asserted as due from the Company or its Subsidiaries, and (ii) no waivers of statutes of limitation with respect to the returns or collection of taxes have been given by or requested from the Company or its Subsidiaries. The term "taxes" mean all federal, state, local, foreign and other net income, gross income, gross receipts, sales, use, ad valorem, transfer, franchise, profits, license, lease, service, service use, withholding, payroll, employment, excise, severance, stamp, occupation, premium, property, windfall profits, customs, duties or other taxes, fees, assessments or charges of any kind whatever, together with any interest and any penalties, additions to tax or additional amounts with respect thereto. The term "returns" means all returns, declarations, reports, statements and other documents required to be filed in respect to taxes.

2.35 **ERISA Compliance.** The Company and any “employee benefit plan” (as defined under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and the regulations and published interpretations thereunder (collectively, “ERISA”)) established or maintained by the Company or its “ERISA Affiliates” (as defined below) are in compliance in all material respects with ERISA. “ERISA Affiliate” means, with respect to the Company, any member of any group of organizations described in Sections 414(b),(c),(m) or (o) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations and published interpretations thereunder (the “Code”) of which the Company is a member. No “reportable event” (as defined under ERISA) has occurred or is reasonably expected to occur with respect to any “employee benefit plan” established or maintained by the Company or any of its ERISA Affiliates. No “employee benefit plan” established or maintained by the Company or any of its ERISA Affiliates, if such “employee benefit plan” were terminated, would have any “amount of unfunded benefit liabilities” (as defined under ERISA). Neither the Company nor any of its ERISA Affiliates has incurred or reasonably expects to incur any material liability under (i) Title IV of ERISA with respect to termination of, or withdrawal from, any “employee benefit plan” or (ii) Sections 412, 4971, 4975 or 4980B of the Code. Each “employee benefit plan” established or maintained by the Company or any of its ERISA Affiliates that is intended to be qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code is so qualified and, to the knowledge of the Company, nothing has occurred, whether by action or failure to act, which would cause the loss of such qualification.

-14-

2.36 **Compliance with Laws.** The Company: (A) is and at all times has been in compliance with all statutes, rules, or regulations applicable to the ownership, testing, development, manufacture, packaging, processing, use, distribution, marketing, labeling, promotion, sale, offer for sale, storage, import, export or disposal of any product manufactured or distributed by the Company (“Applicable Laws”), except as could not, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Change; (B) has not received any FDA Form 483, notice of adverse finding, warning letter, untitled letter or other correspondence or notice from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or any other governmental authority alleging or asserting noncompliance with any Applicable Laws or any licenses, certificates, approvals, clearances, authorizations, permits and supplements or amendments thereto required by any such Applicable Laws (“Authorizations”); (C) possesses all material Authorizations and such Authorizations are valid and in full force and effect and are not in material violation of any term of any such Authorizations; (D) has not received notice of any claim, action, suit, proceeding, hearing, enforcement, investigation, arbitration or other action from any governmental authority or third party alleging that any product operation or activity is in violation of any Applicable Laws or Authorizations and has no knowledge that any such governmental authority or third party is considering any such claim, litigation, arbitration, action, suit, investigation or proceeding; (E) has not received written notice that any governmental authority has taken, is taking or intends to take action to limit, suspend, modify or revoke any Authorizations and has no knowledge that any such governmental authority is considering such action; (F) has filed, obtained, maintained or submitted all material reports, documents, forms, notices, applications, records, claims, submissions and supplements or amendments as required by any Applicable Laws or Authorizations and that all such reports, documents, forms, notices, applications, records, claims, submissions and supplements or amendments were complete and correct in all material respects on the date submitted (or were corrected or supplemented by a subsequent submission); and (G) has not, either voluntarily or involuntarily, initiated, conducted, or issued or caused to be initiated, conducted or issued, any recall, market withdrawal or replacement, safety alert, post-sale warning, “dear doctor” letter, or other notice or action relating to the alleged lack of safety or efficacy of any product or any alleged product defect or violation and, to the Company’s knowledge, no third party has initiated, conducted or intends to initiate any such notice or action.

2.37 **Ineligible Issuer.** At the time of filing the Registration Statement and any post-effective amendment thereto, at the time of effectiveness of the Registration Statement and any amendment thereto, at the earliest time thereafter that the Company or another offering participant made a bona fide offer (within the meaning of Rule 164(h)(2) of the Securities Act Regulations) of the Public Securities and at the date hereof, the Company was not and is not an “ineligible issuer,” as defined in Rule 405, without taking account of any determination by the Commission pursuant to Rule 405 that it is not necessary that the Company be considered an ineligible issuer.

2.38 **Smaller Reporting Company.** As of the time of filing of the Registration Statement, the Company was a “smaller reporting company,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act Regulations.

-15-

2.39 **Industry Data.** The statistical and market-related data included in each of the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus are based on or derived from sources that the Company reasonably and in good faith believes are reliable and accurate or represent the Company’s good faith estimates that are made on the basis of data derived from such sources.

2.40 **Emerging Growth Company.** From the time of the initial confidential submission of the Registration Statement to the Commission (or, if earlier, the first date on which the Company engaged directly in or through any Person authorized to act on its behalf in any Testing-the-Waters Communication) through the date hereof, the Company has been and is an “emerging growth company,” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act (an “Emerging Growth Company”). “Testing-the-Waters Communication” means any oral or written communication with potential investors undertaken in reliance on Section 5(d) of the Securities Act.

2.41 **Testing-the-Waters Communications.** The Company has not (i) alone engaged in any Testing-the-Waters Communications, other than Testing-the-Waters Communications with the written consent of the Representative and with entities that are qualified institutional buyers within the meaning of Rule 144A under the Securities Act or institutions that are accredited investors within the meaning of Rule 501 under the Securities Act and (ii) authorized anyone other than the Representative to engage in Testing-the-Waters Communications. The Company confirms that the Representative has been authorized to act on its behalf in undertaking Testing-the-Waters Communications. The Company has not distributed any Written Testing-the-Waters Communications other than those listed on Schedule 2-C hereto. “Written Testing-the-Waters Communication” means any Testing-the-Waters Communication that is a written communication within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act.

2.42 **Margin Securities.** The Company owns no “margin securities” as that term is defined in Regulation U of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board”), and none of the proceeds of Offering will be used, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any margin security, for the purpose of reducing or retiring any indebtedness which was originally incurred to purchase or carry any margin security or for any other purpose which might cause any of the shares of Common Stock to be considered a “purpose credit” within the meanings of Regulation T, U or X of the Federal Reserve Board.

2.43 **Environmental Laws.** The Company is in compliance with all foreign, federal, state and local rules, laws and regulations relating to the use, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous or toxic substances or waste and protection of health and safety or the environment which are applicable to their businesses (“Environmental Laws”), except where the failure to comply would not, singularly or in the aggregate, result in a Material Adverse Change. There has been no storage, generation, transportation, handling, treatment, disposal, discharge, emission, or other release of any kind of toxic or other wastes or other hazardous substances by, due to, or caused by the Company (or, to the Company’s knowledge, any other entity for whose acts or omissions the Company is or may otherwise be liable) upon any of the property now or previously owned or leased by the Company, or upon any other property, in violation of any law, statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, order, judgment, decree or permit or which would, under any law, statute, ordinance, rule (including rule of common law), regulation, order, judgment, decree or permit, give rise to any liability, except for any violation or liability which would not have, singularly or in the aggregate with all such violations and liabilities, a Material Adverse Change; and there has been no disposal, discharge, emission or other release of any kind onto such property or into the environment surrounding such property of any toxic or other wastes or other hazardous substances with respect to which the Company has knowledge, except for any such disposal, discharge, emission, or other release of any kind which would not have, singularly or in the aggregate with all such discharges and other releases, a Material Adverse Change. In the ordinary course of business, the Company conducts periodic reviews of the effect of Environmental Laws on their business and assets, in the course of which they identify and evaluate associated costs and liabilities (including, without limitation, any capital or operating expenditures required for clean-up, closure of properties or compliance with Environmental Laws or governmental permits issued thereunder, any related constraints on operating activities and any potential liabilities to third parties). On the basis of such reviews, the Company has reasonably concluded that such associated costs and

2.44 Real Property. Except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, the Company has good and marketable title in fee simple to, or have valid rights to lease or otherwise use, all items of real or personal property which are material to the business of the Company, in each case free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, security interests, claims and defects that do not, singly or in the aggregate, materially affect the value of such property and do not materially interfere with the use made and proposed to be made of such property by the Company; and all of the leases and subleases material to the business of the Company, and under which the Company holds properties described in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, are in full force and effect, and the Company has not received any notice of any material claim of any sort that has been asserted by anyone adverse to the rights of the Company under any of the leases or subleases mentioned above, or affecting or questioning the rights of the Company to the continued possession of the leased or subleased premises under any such lease or sublease.

2.45 Contracts Affecting Capital. There are no transactions, arrangements or other relationships between and/or among the Company, any of its affiliates (as such term is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act Regulations) and any unconsolidated entity, including, but not limited to, any structured finance, special purpose or limited purpose entity that could reasonably be expected to materially affect the Company's liquidity or the availability of or requirements for their capital resources required to be described or incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus which have not been described or incorporated by reference as required.

2.46 Loans to Directors or Officers. There are no outstanding loans, advances (except normal advances for business expenses in the ordinary course of business) or guarantees or indebtedness by the Company to or for the benefit of any of the officers or directors of the Company, or any of their respective family members, except as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

2.47 Electronic Road Show. The Company has made available a Bona Fide Electronic Road Show in compliance with Rule 433(d)(8)(ii) of the Securities Act Regulations such that no filing of any "road show" (as defined in Rule 433(h) of the Securities Act Regulations) is required in connection with the Offering.

2.48 Minute Books. The minute books of the Company have been made available to the Underwriters and counsel for the Underwriters, and such books (i) contain a complete summary of all material meetings and actions of the board of directors (including each board committee) and stockholders of the Company (or analogous governing bodies and interest holders, as applicable), since the time of its respective incorporation or organization through the date of the latest meeting and action, and (ii) accurately in all material respects reflect all material transactions referred to in such minutes. There are no material transactions, agreements, dispositions or other actions of the Company that are not properly approved and/or accurately and fairly recorded in the minute books of the Company, as applicable.

3. **Covenants of the Company.** The Company covenants and agrees as follows:

3.1 **Amendments to Registration Statement.** The Company shall deliver to the Representative, prior to filing, any amendment or supplement to the Registration Statement or Prospectus proposed to be filed after the Effective Date and not file any such amendment or supplement to which the Representative shall reasonably object in writing.

3.2 **Federal Securities Laws.**

3.2.1. **Compliance.** The Company, subject to Section 3.2.2, shall comply with the requirements of Rule 430A of the Securities Act Regulations, and will notify the Representative promptly, and confirm the notice in writing, (i) when any post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement shall become effective or any amendment or supplement to the Prospectus shall have been filed; (ii) of the receipt of any comments from the Commission; (iii) of any request by the Commission for any amendment to the Registration Statement or any amendment or supplement to the Prospectus or for additional information; (iv) of the issuance by the Commission of any stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or any post-effective amendment or of any order preventing or suspending the use of any Preliminary Prospectus or the Prospectus, or of the suspension of the qualification of the Public Securities for offering or sale in any jurisdiction, or of the initiation or threatening of any proceedings for any of such purposes or of any examination pursuant to Section 8(d) or 8(e) of the Securities Act concerning the Registration Statement and (v) if the Company becomes the subject of a proceeding under Section 8A of the Securities Act in connection with the Offering of the Public Securities. The Company shall effect all filings required under Rule 424(b) of the Securities Act Regulations, in the manner and within the time period required by Rule 424(b) (without reliance on Rule 424(b)(8)), and shall take such steps as it deems necessary to ascertain promptly whether the form of prospectus transmitted for filing under Rule 424(b) was received for filing by the Commission and, in the event that it was not, it will promptly file such prospectus. The Company shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to prevent the issuance of any stop order, prevention or suspension and, if any such order is issued, to obtain the lifting thereof at the earliest possible moment.

3.2.2. **Continued Compliance.** The Company shall comply with the Securities Act, the Securities Act Regulations, the Exchange Act and the Exchange Act Regulations so as to permit the completion of the distribution of the Public Securities as contemplated in this Agreement and in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus. If at any time when a prospectus relating to the Public Securities is (or, but for the exception afforded by Rule 172 of the Securities Act Regulations ("Rule 172"), would be) required by the Securities Act to be delivered in connection with sales of the Public Securities, any event shall occur or condition shall exist as a result of which it is necessary, in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriters or for the Company, to (i) amend the Registration Statement in order that the Registration Statement will not include an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; (ii) amend or supplement the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus in order that the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus, as the case may be, will not include any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein not misleading in the light of the circumstances existing at the time it is delivered to a purchaser or (iii) amend the Registration Statement or amend or supplement the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus, as the case may be, in order to comply with the requirements of the Securities Act or the Securities Act Regulations, the Company will promptly (A) give the Representative notice of such event; (B) prepare any amendment or supplement as may be necessary to correct such statement or omission or to make the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus comply with such requirements and, a reasonable amount of time prior to any proposed filing or use, furnish the Representative with copies of any such amendment or supplement and (C) file with the Commission any such amendment or supplement; provided that the Company shall not file or use any such amendment or supplement to which the Representative or counsel for the Underwriters shall reasonably object. The Company will furnish to the Underwriters such number of copies of such amendment or supplement as the Underwriters may reasonably request. The Company has given the Representative notice of any filings made pursuant to the Exchange Act or the Exchange Act Regulations within forty-eight (48) hours prior to the Applicable Time. The Company shall give the Representative notice of its intention to make any such filing from the Applicable Time until the later of the Closing Date and the exercise in full or expiration of the Over-allotment Option specified in Section 1.2 hereof and will furnish the Representative with copies of the related document(s) a reasonable amount of time prior to such proposed filing, as the case may be, and will not file or use any such document to which the Representative or counsel for the Underwriters shall reasonably object.

3.2.3. **Exchange Act Registration.** For a period of three (3) years after the date of this Agreement, the Company shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the registration of the Common Stock under the Exchange Act, unless the Company is taken private in a bona fide acquisition transaction. The Company shall not deregister the Common Stock under the Exchange Act without the prior written consent of the Representative, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

3.2.4. **Free Writing Prospectuses.** The Company agrees that, unless it obtains the prior written consent of the Representative, it shall not make any offer relating to the Public Securities that would constitute an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus or that would otherwise constitute a “free writing prospectus,” or a portion thereof, required to be filed by the Company with the Commission or retained by the Company under Rule 433; provided that the Representative shall be deemed to have consented to each Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectus hereto and any “road show that is a written communication” within the meaning of Rule 433(d)(8)(i) that has been reviewed by the Representative. The Company represents that it has treated or agrees that it will treat each such free writing prospectus consented to, or deemed consented to, by the Underwriters as an “issuer free writing prospectus,” as defined in Rule 433, and that it has complied and will comply with the applicable requirements of Rule 433 with respect thereto, including timely filing with the Commission where required, legending and record keeping. If at any time following issuance of an Issuer Free Writing Prospectus there occurred or occurs an event or development as a result of which such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus conflicted or would conflict with the information contained in the Registration Statement or included or would include an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or would omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances existing at that subsequent time, not misleading, the Company will promptly notify the Underwriters and will promptly amend or supplement, at its own expense, such Issuer Free Writing Prospectus to eliminate or correct such conflict, untrue statement or omission.

3.2.5. **Testing-the-Waters Communications.** If at any time following the distribution of any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication there occurred or occurs an event or development as a result of which such Written Testing-the-Waters Communication included or would include an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or would omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances existing at that subsequent time, not misleading, the Company shall promptly notify the Representative and shall promptly amend or supplement, at its own expense, such Written Testing-the-Waters Communication to eliminate or correct such untrue statement or omission.

3.3 **Delivery to the Underwriters of Registration Statements.** The Company has delivered or made available or shall deliver or make available to the Representative and counsel for the Representative, without charge, signed copies of the Registration Statement as originally filed and each amendment thereto (including exhibits filed therewith) and signed copies of all consents and certificates of experts, and will also deliver to the Underwriters, without charge, a conformed copy of the Registration Statement as originally filed and each amendment thereto (without exhibits) for each of the Underwriters. The copies of the Registration Statement and each amendment thereto furnished to the Underwriters will be identical to the electronically transmitted copies thereof filed with the Commission pursuant to EDGAR, except to the extent permitted by Regulation S-T.

-19-

3.4 **Delivery to the Underwriters of Prospectuses.** The Company has delivered or made available or will deliver or make available to each Underwriter, without charge, as many copies of each Preliminary Prospectus as such Underwriter reasonably requested, and the Company hereby consents to the use of such copies for purposes permitted by the Securities Act. The Company will furnish to each Underwriter, without charge, during the period when a prospectus relating to the Public Securities is (or, but for the exception afforded by Rule 172, would be) required to be delivered under the Securities Act, such number of copies of the Prospectus (as amended or supplemented) as such Underwriter may reasonably request. The Prospectus and any amendments or supplements thereto furnished to the Underwriters will be identical to the electronically transmitted copies thereof filed with the Commission pursuant to EDGAR, except to the extent permitted by Regulation S-T.

3.5 **Review of Financial Statements.** For a period of two (2) years after the date of this Agreement, the Company, at its expense, shall cause its regularly engaged independent registered public accounting firm to review (but not audit) the Company’s financial statements for each of the three fiscal quarters immediately preceding the announcement of any quarterly financial information.

3.6 **Listing.** The Company shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the listing of the Common Stock (including the Shares) on the Exchange for at least three (3) years from the date of this Agreement.

3.7 **Financial Public Relations Firm.** As of the Effective Date, the Company shall have retained a financial public relations firm reasonably acceptable to the Representative and the Company, which shall initially be Rx Communications Group LLC, which firm shall be experienced in assisting issuers in initial public offerings of securities and in their relations with their security holders, and shall retain such firm or another firm reasonably acceptable to the Representative for a period of not less than two (2) years after the Effective Date.

3.8 **Reports to the Representative**

3.8.1. **Transfer Agent; Transfer Sheets.** For a period of three (3) years after the date of this Agreement, the Company shall retain a transfer agent and registrar acceptable to the Representative (the “Transfer Agent”) and, for a period of one (1) year after the date of this Agreement, the Company shall furnish to the Representative at the Company’s sole cost and expense such transfer sheets of the Company’s securities as the Representative may reasonably request, including the daily and monthly consolidated transfer sheets of the Transfer Agent and DTC. Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company is acceptable to the Representative to act as Transfer Agent for the shares of Common Stock.

3.9 **Payment of Expenses.** The Company hereby agrees to pay on each of the Closing Date and the Option Closing Date, if any, to the extent not paid at the Closing Date, all expenses incident to the performance of the obligations of the Company under this Agreement, including, but not limited to: (a) all filing fees and communication expenses relating to the registration of the shares of Common Stock to be sold in the Offering (including the Option Shares) with the Commission; (b) all Public Filing System filing fees associated with the review of the Offering by FINRA; (c) all fees and expenses relating to the listing of Common Stock on the Exchange and such other stock exchanges as the Company and the Representative together determine; (d) all fees, expenses and disbursements relating to the registration or qualification of the Public Securities under the “blue sky” securities laws of such states and other jurisdictions as the Representative may reasonably designate (including, without limitation, all filing and registration fees, and the reasonable fees and disbursements of “blue sky” counsel; (e) all fees, expenses and disbursements relating to the registration, qualification or exemption of the Public Securities under the securities laws of such foreign jurisdictions as the Representative may reasonably designate; (f) the costs of all mailing and printing of the underwriting documents (including, without limitation, the Underwriting Agreement, any Blue Sky Surveys and, if appropriate, any Agreement Among Underwriters, Selected Dealers’ Agreement, Underwriters’ Questionnaire and Power of Attorney), Registration Statements, Prospectuses and all amendments, supplements and exhibits thereto and as many preliminary and final Prospectuses as the Representative may reasonably deem necessary; (g) the costs and expenses of a public relations firm; (h) the costs of preparing, printing and delivering certificates representing the Public Securities; (i) fees and expenses of the transfer agent for the shares of Common Stock; (j) stock transfer and/or stamp taxes, if any, payable upon the transfer of securities from the Company to the Underwriters; (k) the fees and expenses of the Company’s accountants; (l) the fees and expenses of the Company’s legal counsel and other agents and representatives. The Company hereby agrees to pay on each of the Closing Date and the Option Closing Date, if any, to the extent not paid at the Closing Date, to the Representative, from the gross proceeds of the Offering, for accountable expenses actually incurred by the Representative in connection with the transaction in an amount of up to \$150,000.

-20-

3.10 **Application of Net Proceeds.** The Company shall apply the net proceeds from the Offering received by it in a manner consistent with the application thereof described under the caption "Use of Proceeds" in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus.

3.11 **Delivery of Earnings Statements to Security Holders.** The Company shall make generally available to its security holders as soon as practicable, but not later than the first (1st) day of the fifteenth (15th) full calendar month following the date of this Agreement, an earnings statement (which need not be certified by independent registered public accounting firm unless required by the Securities Act or the Securities Act Regulations, but which shall satisfy the provisions of Rule 158(a) under Section 11(a) of the Securities Act) covering a period of at least twelve (12) consecutive months beginning after the date of this Agreement.

3.12 **Stabilization.** Neither the Company nor, to its knowledge, any of its employees, directors or shareholders (without the consent of the Representative) has taken or shall take, directly or indirectly, any action designed to or that has constituted or that might reasonably be expected to cause or result in, under Regulation M of the Exchange Act, or otherwise, stabilization or manipulation of the price of any security of the Company to facilitate the sale or resale of the Public Securities.

3.13 **Internal Controls.** The Company shall maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that: (i) transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; (ii) transactions are recorded as necessary in order to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and to maintain accountability for assets; (iii) access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and (iv) the recorded accountability for assets is compared with existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

3.14 **Accountants.** As of the date of this Agreement, the Company shall continue to retain a nationally recognized independent registered public accounting firm for a period of at least three (3) years after the date of this Agreement. The Representative acknowledges that the Auditor is acceptable to the Representative.

3.15 **FINRA.** The Company shall advise the Representative (who shall make an appropriate filing with FINRA) if it is or becomes aware that (i) any officer or director of the Company, (ii) any beneficial owner of 5% or more of any class of the Company's securities or (iii) any beneficial owner of the Company's unregistered equity securities which were acquired during the one hundred and eighty (180) days immediately preceding the filing of the Registration Statement is or becomes an affiliate or associated person of a FINRA member participating in the Offering (as determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of FINRA).

-21-

3.16 **No Fiduciary Duties.** The Company acknowledges and agrees that the Underwriters' responsibility to the Company is solely contractual in nature and that none of the Underwriters or their affiliates or any selling agent shall be deemed to be acting in a fiduciary capacity, or otherwise owes any fiduciary duty to the Company or any of its affiliates in connection with the Offering and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

3.17 **Company Lock-Up Agreements.** The Company, on behalf of itself and any successor entity, agrees that, without the prior written consent of the Representative, it will not, for a period of 180 days after the date of this Agreement (the "Lock-Up Period"), (i) offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of capital stock of the Company or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of capital stock of the Company; (ii) file or cause to be filed any registration statement with the Commission relating to the offering of any shares of capital stock of the Company or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of capital stock of the Company; or (iii) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of capital stock of the Company, whether any such transaction described in clause (i), (ii) or (iii) above is to be settled by delivery of shares of capital stock of the Company or such other securities, in cash or otherwise.

The restrictions contained in this Section 3.17.1 shall not apply to (i) the shares of Common Stock to be sold hereunder, (ii) the issuance by the Company of shares of Common Stock upon the exercise of a stock option or warrant or the conversion of a security outstanding on the date hereof, which is disclosed in the Registration Statement, or (iii) the issuance by the Company of stock options or other stock-based awards or the issuance by the Company of shares of capital stock of the Company under any equity compensation plan of the Company; provided that, prior to the issuance of any such stock options or shares of capital stock of the Company that vest within the Lock-Up Period, each recipient thereof shall sign and deliver a Lock-Up Agreement.

3.18 **Release of D&O Lock-up Period.** If the Representative, in its sole discretion, agrees to release or waive the restrictions set forth in the Lock-Up Agreements described in Section 2.26 hereof for an officer or director of the Company and provide the Company with notice of the impending release or waiver at least three (3) Business Days before the effective date of the release or waiver, the Company agrees to announce the impending release or waiver by a press release substantially in the form of Exhibit C hereto through a major news service at least two (2) Business Days before the effective date of the release or waiver.

3.19 **Blue Sky Qualifications.** The Company shall use its commercially reasonable efforts, in cooperation with the Underwriters, if necessary, to qualify the Public Securities for offering and sale under the applicable securities laws of such states and other jurisdictions (domestic or foreign) as the Representative may designate with the consent of the Company and to maintain such qualifications in effect so long as required to complete the distribution of the Public Securities; provided, however, that the Company shall not be obligated to file any general consent to service of process or to qualify as a foreign corporation or as a dealer in securities in any jurisdiction in which it is not so qualified or to subject itself to taxation in respect of doing business in any jurisdiction in which it is not otherwise so subject.

-22-

3.20 **Reporting Requirements.** The Company, during the period when a prospectus relating to the Public Securities is (or, but for the exception afforded by Rule 172, would be) required to be delivered under the Securities Act, will file all documents required to be filed with the Commission pursuant to the Exchange Act within the time periods required by the Exchange Act and Exchange Act Regulations. Additionally, the Company shall report the use of proceeds from the issuance of the Public Securities as may be required under Rule 463 under the Securities Act Regulations.

3.21 **Emerging Growth Company Status.** The Company shall promptly notify the Representative if the Company ceases to be an Emerging Growth Company at any time prior to the later of (i) completion of the distribution of the Public Securities within the meaning of the Securities Act and (ii) fifteen (15) days following the completion of the Lock-Up Period.

3.22 **Right of First Refusal.** The Company agrees that the Representative shall have an irrevocable right of first refusal for a period of five and one-half months following the Closing to act as co-manager on any public offering of equity, equity-linked or debt securities for the Company.

3.23 **Reservation of Common Stock.** As of the date hereof, the Company has reserved and the Company shall continue to reserve and keep available at all times, free of preemptive rights, a sufficient number of shares of Common Stock for the purpose of enabling the Company to issue Option Shares pursuant to the Over-allotment Option and shares of Common Stock pursuant to any exercise of the Underwriter Warrants.

4. **Conditions of Underwriters' Obligations.** The obligations of the Underwriters to purchase and pay for the Public Securities, as provided herein, shall be subject to (i) the continuing accuracy in all material respects of the representations and warranties of the Company as of the date hereof and as of each of the Closing Date and the Option Closing Date, if any; (ii) the accuracy of the statements of officers of the Company made pursuant to the provisions hereof; (iii) the performance by the Company of its obligations hereunder; and (iv) the following conditions:

4.1 **Regulatory Matters.**

4.1.1. **Effectiveness of Registration Statement; Rule 430A Information.** The Registration Statement has become effective not later than 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the date of this Agreement or such later date and time as shall be consented to in writing by you, and, at each of the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date, no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or any post-effective amendment thereto has been issued under the Securities Act, no order preventing or suspending the use of any Preliminary Prospectus or the Prospectus has been issued and no proceedings for any of those purposes have been instituted or are pending or, to the Company's knowledge, contemplated by the Commission. The Company has complied with each request (if any) from the Commission for additional information. The Prospectus containing the Rule 430A Information shall have been filed with the Commission in the manner and within the time frame required by Rule 424(b) (without reliance on Rule 424(b)(8)) or a post-effective amendment providing such information shall have been filed with, and declared effective by, the Commission in accordance with the requirements of Rule 430A.

4.1.2. **FINRA Clearance.** On or before the date of this Agreement, the Representative shall have received clearance from FINRA as to the amount of compensation allowable or payable to the Underwriters as described in the Registration Statement.

4.1.3. **Exchange Stock Market Clearance.** On the Closing Date, (i) the Company's Common Stock, including the Firm Shares and the Underwriter Warrant Shares, shall have been approved for listing on the Exchange, (ii) the Common Stock shall have been continuously trading on the Exchange following the date of this Agreement to the Closing Date, and (iii) the Exchange shall have raised no objection to the transactions contemplated hereby. On the first Option Closing Date (if any), the Company's Common Stock, including the Option Shares and Underwriter Warrant Shares, shall have been approved for listing on the Exchange, subject only to official notice of issuance.

-23-

4.2 **Company Counsel Matters.**

4.2.1. **Closing Date Opinion of Counsel.** On the Closing Date, the Representative shall have received the favorable opinion of McDermott Will & Emery LLP, counsel to the Company, dated the Closing Date and addressed to the Representative, in a form reasonably acceptable to the Representative.

4.2.2. **Opinion of Special Intellectual Property Counsels for the Company.** On the Closing Date, the Representative shall have received the opinion of Cooley LLP, special intellectual property counsel for the Company, dated the Closing Date, addressed to the Representative in a form reasonably acceptable to the Representative.

4.2.3. **Option Closing Date Opinions of Counsel.** On the Option Closing Date, if any, the Representative shall have received the favorable opinions of each counsel listed in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, dated the Option Closing Date, addressed to the Representative and in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Representative, confirming as of the Option Closing Date, the statements made by such counsels in their respective opinions delivered on the Closing Date.

4.2.4. **Reliance.** In rendering such opinions, such counsel may rely: (i) as to matters involving the application of laws other than the laws of the United States and jurisdictions in which they are admitted, to the extent such counsel deems proper and to the extent specified in such opinion, if at all, upon an opinion or opinions (in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Representative) of other counsel reasonably acceptable to the Representative, familiar with the applicable laws; and (ii) as to matters of fact, to the extent they deem proper, on certificates or other written statements of officers of the Company and officers of departments of various jurisdictions having custody of documents respecting the corporate existence or good standing of the Company, provided that copies of any such statements or certificates shall be delivered to Representative Counsel if requested. The opinion of McDermott Will & Emery LLP and any opinion relied upon by McDermott Will & Emery LLP shall include a statement to the effect that it may be relied upon by Representative Counsel in its opinion, if any, delivered to the Underwriters.

4.3 **Comfort Letters.**

4.3.1. **Cold Comfort Letter.** At the time this Agreement is executed you shall have received a cold comfort letter containing statements and information of the type customarily included in accountants' comfort letters with respect to the financial statements and certain financial information contained in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus, addressed to the Representative and in form and substance satisfactory in all respects to you and to the Auditor, dated as of the date of this Agreement.

4.3.2. **Bring-down Comfort Letter.** At each of the Closing Date and the Option Closing Date, if any, the Representative shall have received from the Auditor a letter, dated as of the Closing Date or the Option Closing Date, as applicable, to the effect that the Auditor reaffirms the statements made in the letter furnished pursuant to Section 4.3.1, except that the specified date referred to shall be a date not more than three (3) business days prior to the Closing Date or the Option Closing Date, as applicable.

-24-

4.4 **Officers' Certificates.**

4.4.1. **Officers' Certificate.** The Company shall have furnished to the Representative a certificate, dated the Closing Date and any Option Closing Date (if such date is other than the Closing Date), of its Executive Chairman of the Board, its Chief Executive Officer, its President and its Chief Financial Officer stating that (i) such officers have carefully examined the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package, any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus and the Prospectus and, in their opinion, the Registration Statement and each amendment thereto, as of the Applicable Time and as of the Closing Date (or any Option Closing Date if such date is other than the Closing Date) did not include any untrue statement of a material fact and did not omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, and the Pricing Disclosure Package, as of the Applicable Time and as of the Closing Date (or any Option Closing Date if such date is other than the Closing Date), any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus as of its date and as of the Closing Date (or any Option Closing Date if such date is other than the Closing Date), the Prospectus and each amendment or supplement thereto, as of the respective date thereof and as of the Closing Date, did not include any untrue statement of a material fact and did not omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading, (ii) since the effective date of the Registration Statement, no event has occurred which should have been set forth in a supplement or amendment to the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus, (iii) to the best of their knowledge after reasonable investigation, as of the Closing Date (or any Option Closing Date if such date is other than the Closing Date), the representations and warranties of the Company in this Agreement are true and correct and the Company has complied with all agreements and satisfied all conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied hereunder at or prior to the Closing Date (or any Option Closing Date if such date is other than the Closing Date), and (iv) there has not been, subsequent to the date of the most recent audited financial statements included or incorporated by reference in the Pricing Disclosure Package, any material adverse change in

the financial position or results of operations of the Company, or any change or development that, singularly or in the aggregate, involves a Material Adverse Change in or affecting the condition (financial or otherwise), results of operations, business, assets or prospects of the Company, except as set forth in the Prospectus.

4.4.2. **Secretary's Certificate.** At each of the Closing Date and the Option Closing Date, if any, the Representative shall have received a certificate of the Company signed by the Secretary of the Company, dated the Closing Date or the Option Date, as the case may be, respectively, certifying: (i) that each of the Charter and Bylaws is true and complete, has not been modified and is in full force and effect; (ii) that the resolutions of the Company's Board of Directors relating to the Offering are in full force and effect and have not been modified; (iii) as to the accuracy and completeness of all correspondence between the Company or its counsel and the Commission; and (iv) as to the incumbency of the officers of the Company. The documents referred to in such certificate shall be attached to such certificate.

4.5 **No Material Changes.** Prior to and on each of the Closing Date and each Option Closing Date, if any: (i) there shall have been no Material Adverse Change in the condition or prospects or the business activities, financial or otherwise, of the Company from the latest dates as of which such condition is set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus; (ii) no action, suit or proceeding, at law or in equity, shall have been pending or threatened against the Company or any Insider before or by any court or federal or state commission, board or other administrative agency wherein an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding may reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Change, except as set forth in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus; (iii) no stop order shall have been issued under the Securities Act and no proceedings therefor shall have been initiated or threatened by the Commission; and (iv) the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package and the Prospectus and any amendments or supplements thereto shall contain all material statements which are required to be stated therein in accordance with the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations and shall conform in all material respects to the requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations, and neither the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package nor the Prospectus nor any amendment or supplement thereto shall contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

-25-

4.6 **Delivery of Agreements.**

4.6.1. **Lock-Up Agreements.** On or before the date of this Agreement, the Company shall have delivered to the Representative executed copies of the Lock-Up Agreements from each of the persons listed in Schedule 3 hereto.

4.6.2. **Underwriter Warrants.** At the Closing Date, the Underwriter Warrants and, as to each Option Closing Date, if any, the additional Underwriter Warrants, in definitive form, in such denominations and registered in such names as the Underwriters or their designees request, shall have been delivered to the several Underwriters.

4.7 **Additional Documents.** At the Closing Date and at each Option Closing Date (if any) Representative Counsel shall have been furnished with such documents and opinions as they may require for the purpose of enabling Representative Counsel to deliver an opinion to the Underwriters, or in order to evidence the accuracy of any of the representations or warranties, or the fulfillment of any of the conditions, herein contained; and all proceedings taken by the Company in connection with the issuance and sale of the Public Securities as herein contemplated shall be satisfactory in form and substance to the Representative and Representative Counsel.

5. **Indemnification.**

5.1 **Indemnification of the Underwriters.**

5.1.1. **General.** Subject to the conditions set forth below, the Company agrees to indemnify and hold harmless each Underwriter, its affiliates and each of its and their respective directors, officers, members, employees, representatives and agents and each person, if any, who controls any such Underwriter within the meaning of Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act (collectively the "Underwriter Indemnified Parties," and each an "Underwriter Indemnified Party"), against any and all loss, liability, claim, damage and expense whatsoever (including but not limited to any and all legal or other expenses reasonably incurred in investigating, preparing or defending against any litigation, commenced or threatened, or any claim whatsoever, whether arising out of any action between any of the Underwriter Indemnified Parties and the Company or between any of the Underwriter Indemnified Parties and any third party, or otherwise) to which they or any of them may become subject under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or any other statute or at common law or otherwise or under the laws of foreign countries, arising out of or based upon any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact contained in (i) the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package, the Preliminary Prospectus, the Prospectus, or in any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus or in any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication (as from time to time each may be amended and supplemented); (ii) any materials or information provided to investors by, or with the approval of, the Company in connection with the marketing of the Offering, including any "road show" or investor presentations made to investors by the Company (whether in person or electronically); or (iii) any application or other document or written communication (in this Section 5, collectively called "application") executed by the Company or based upon written information furnished by the Company in any jurisdiction in order to qualify the Public Securities under the securities laws thereof or filed with the Commission, any state securities commission or agency, the Exchange or any other national securities exchange; or the omission or alleged omission therefrom of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, unless such statement or omission was made in reliance upon, and in conformity with, the Underwriters' Information. With respect to any untrue statement or omission or alleged untrue statement or omission made in the Pricing Disclosure Package, the indemnity agreement contained in this Section 5.1.1 shall not inure to the benefit of any Underwriter Indemnified Party to the extent that any loss, liability, claim, damage or expense of such Underwriter Indemnified Party results from the fact that a copy of the Prospectus was not given or sent to the person asserting any such loss, liability, claim or damage at or prior to the written confirmation of sale of the Public Securities to such person as required by the Securities Act and the Securities Act Regulations, and if the untrue statement or omission has been corrected in the Prospectus, unless such failure to deliver the Prospectus was a result of non-compliance by the Company with its obligations under Section 3.3 hereof.

-26-

5.1.2. **Procedure.** If any action is brought against an Underwriter Indemnified Party in respect of which indemnity may be sought against the Company pursuant to Section 5.1.1, such Underwriter Indemnified Party shall promptly notify the Company in writing of the institution of such action and the Company shall assume the defense of such action, including the employment and fees of counsel (subject to the reasonable approval of such Underwriter Indemnified Party) and payment of actual expenses. Such Underwriter Indemnified Party shall have the right to employ its or their own counsel in any such case, but the fees and expenses of such counsel shall be at the expense of such Underwriter Indemnified Party unless (i) the employment of such counsel at the expense of the Company shall have been authorized in writing by the Company in connection with the defense of such action, or (ii) the Company shall not have employed counsel to have charge of the defense of such action, or (iii) such indemnified party or parties shall have reasonably concluded that there may be defenses available to it or them which are different from or additional to those available to the Company (in which case the Company shall not have the right to direct the defense of such action on behalf of the indemnified party or parties), in any of which events the reasonable fees and expenses of not more than one additional firm of attorneys selected by the Underwriter Indemnified Party (in addition to local counsel) shall be borne by the Company. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, if any Underwriter Indemnified Party shall assume the defense of such action as provided above, the Company shall have the right to approve the terms of any settlement of such action, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5.2 **Indemnification of the Company.** Each Underwriter, severally and not jointly, agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Company, its directors, its officers who signed the Registration Statement and persons who control the Company within the meaning of Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act against any

and all loss, liability, claim, damage and expense described in the foregoing indemnity from the Company to the several Underwriters, as incurred, but only with respect to untrue statements or omissions, or alleged untrue statements or omissions made in the Registration Statement, any Preliminary Prospectus, the Pricing Disclosure Package or Prospectus or any amendment or supplement thereto or in any application, in reliance upon, and in strict conformity with, the Underwriters' Information. In case any action shall be brought against the Company or any other person so indemnified based on any Preliminary Prospectus, the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or Prospectus or any amendment or supplement thereto or any application, and in respect of which indemnity may be sought against any Underwriter, such Underwriter shall have the rights and duties given to the Company, and the Company and each other person so indemnified shall have the rights and duties given to the several Underwriters by the provisions of Section 5.1.2. The Company agrees promptly to notify the Representative of the commencement of any litigation or proceedings against the Company or any of its officers, directors or any person, if any, who controls the Company within the meaning of Section 15 of the Securities Act or Section 20 of the Exchange Act, in connection with the issuance and sale of the Public Securities or in connection with the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package, the Prospectus, or any Issuer Free Writing Prospectus or any Written Testing-the-Waters Communication.

-27-

5.3 Contribution

5.3.1. Contribution Rights. If the indemnification provided for in this Section 5 shall for any reason be unavailable to or insufficient to hold harmless an indemnified party under Section 5.1 or 5.2 in respect of any loss, claim, damage or liability, or any action in respect thereof, referred to therein, then each indemnifying party shall, in lieu of indemnifying such indemnified party, contribute to the amount paid or payable by such indemnified party as a result of such loss, claim, damage or liability, or action in respect thereof, (i) in such proportion as shall be appropriate to reflect the relative benefits received by the Company, on the one hand, and the Underwriters, on the other, from the Offering of the Public Securities, or (ii) if the allocation provided by clause (i) above is not permitted by applicable law, in such proportion as is appropriate to reflect not only the relative benefits referred to in clause (i) above but also the relative fault of the Company, on the one hand, and the Underwriters, on the other, with respect to the statements or omissions that resulted in such loss, claim, damage or liability, or action in respect thereof, as well as any other relevant equitable considerations. The relative benefits received by the Company, on the one hand, and the Underwriters, on the other, with respect to such Offering shall be deemed to be in the same proportion as the total net proceeds from the Offering of the Public Securities purchased under this Agreement (before deducting expenses) received by the Company, as set forth in the table on the cover page of the Prospectus, on the one hand, and the total underwriting discounts and commissions received by the Underwriters with respect to the shares of the Common Stock purchased under this Agreement, as set forth in the table on the cover page of the Prospectus, on the other hand. The relative fault shall be determined by reference to whether the untrue or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact relates to information supplied by the Company or the Underwriters, the intent of the parties and their relative knowledge, access to information and opportunity to correct or prevent such statement or omission. The Company and the Underwriters agree that it would not be just and equitable if contributions pursuant to this Section 5.3.1 were to be determined by pro rata allocation (even if the Underwriters were treated as one entity for such purpose) or by any other method of allocation that does not take into account the equitable considerations referred to herein. The amount paid or payable by an indemnified party as a result of the loss, claim, damage or liability, or action in respect thereof, referred to above in this Section 5.3.1 shall be deemed to include, for purposes of this Section 5.3.1, any legal or other expenses reasonably incurred by such indemnified party in connection with investigating or defending any such action or claim. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 5.3.1 in no event shall an Underwriter be required to contribute any amount in excess of the amount by which the total underwriting discounts and commissions received by such Underwriter with respect to the Offering of the Public Securities exceeds the amount of any damages that such Underwriter has otherwise been required to pay by reason of such untrue or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission. No person guilty of fraudulent misrepresentation (within the meaning of Section 11(f) of the Securities Act) shall be entitled to contribution from any person who was not guilty of such fraudulent misrepresentation.

5.3.2. Contribution Procedure. Within fifteen (15) days after receipt by any party to this Agreement (or its representative) of notice of the commencement of any action, suit or proceeding, such party will, if a claim for contribution in respect thereof is to be made against another party ("contributing party"), notify the contributing party of the commencement thereof, but the failure to so notify the contributing party will not relieve it from any liability which it may have to any other party other than for contribution hereunder. In case any such action, suit or proceeding is brought against any party, and such party notifies a contributing party or its representative of the commencement thereof within the aforesaid fifteen (15) days, the contributing party will be entitled to participate therein with the notifying party and any other contributing party similarly notified. Any such contributing party shall not be liable to any party seeking contribution on account of any settlement of any claim, action or proceeding affected by such party seeking contribution on account of any settlement of any claim, action or proceeding affected by such party seeking contribution without the written consent of such contributing party. The contribution provisions contained in this Section 5.3.2 are intended to supersede, to the extent permitted by law, any right to contribution under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or otherwise available. Each Underwriter's obligations to contribute pursuant to this Section 5.3 are several and not joint.

-28-

6. Default by an Underwriter.

6.1 Default Not Exceeding 10% of Firm Shares or Option Shares If any Underwriter or Underwriters shall default in its or their obligations to purchase the Firm Shares or the Option Shares, if the Over-allotment Option is exercised hereunder, and if the number of the Firm Shares or Option Shares with respect to which such default relates does not exceed in the aggregate 10% of the number of Firm Shares or Option Shares that all Underwriters have agreed to purchase hereunder, then such Firm Shares or Option Shares to which the default relates shall be purchased by the non-defaulting Underwriters in proportion to their respective commitments hereunder.

6.2 Default Exceeding 10% of Firm Shares or Option Shares. In the event that the default addressed in Section 6.1 relates to more than 10% of the Firm Shares or Option Shares, you may in your discretion arrange for yourself or for another party or parties to purchase such Firm Shares or Option Shares to which such default relates on the terms contained herein. If, within one (1) Business Day after such default relating to more than 10% of the Firm Shares or Option Shares, you do not arrange for the purchase of such Firm Shares or Option Shares, then the Company shall be entitled to a further period of one (1) Business Day within which to procure another party or parties satisfactory to you to purchase said Firm Shares or Option Shares on such terms. In the event that neither you nor the Company arrange for the purchase of the Firm Shares or Option Shares to which a default relates as provided in this Section 6, this Agreement will automatically be terminated by you or the Company without liability on the part of the Company (except as provided in Sections 3.10 and 5 hereof) or the several Underwriters (except as provided in Section 5 hereof); provided, however, that if such default occurs with respect to the Option Shares, this Agreement will not terminate as to the Firm Shares; and provided, further, that nothing herein shall relieve a defaulting Underwriter of its liability, if any, to the other Underwriters and to the Company for damages occasioned by its default hereunder.

6.3 Postponement of Closing Date. In the event that the Firm Shares or Option Shares to which the default relates are to be purchased by the non-defaulting Underwriters, or are to be purchased by another party or parties as aforesaid, you or the Company shall have the right to postpone the Closing Date or Option Closing Date for a reasonable period, but not in any event exceeding five (5) Business Days, in order to effect whatever changes may thereby be made necessary in the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus or in any other documents and arrangements, and the Company agrees to file promptly any amendment to the Registration Statement, the Pricing Disclosure Package or the Prospectus that in the opinion of counsel for the Underwriter may thereby be made necessary. The term "Underwriter" as used in this Agreement shall include any party substituted under this Section 6 with like effect as if it had originally been a party to this Agreement with respect to such shares of Common Stock.

7. Additional Covenants.

7.1 **Board Composition and Board Designations.** The Company shall ensure that: (i) the qualifications of the persons serving as members of the Board of Directors and the overall composition of the Board comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, with the Exchange Act and with the listing rules of the Exchange or any other national securities exchange, as the case may be, in the event the Company seeks to have its Common Stock listed on another exchange or quoted on an automated quotation system, and (ii) if applicable, at least one member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert," as such term is defined under Regulation S-K and the listing rules of the Exchange.

-29-

7.2 **Prohibition on Press Releases and Public Announcements.** For a period ending at 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on the first (1st) Business Day following the fortieth (40th) day after the Closing Date, the Company shall not issue press releases or engage in any other publicity without the Representative's prior written consent, which consent shall not be unreasonable to be withheld or delayed; provided that the Representative's consent shall not be required with regard to any press release or other public disclosure that is required by law or any normal and customary press release or any other publicity issued in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

8. **Effective Date of this Agreement and Termination Thereof.**

8.1 **Effective Date.** This Agreement shall become effective when both the Company and the Representative have executed the same and delivered counterparts of such signatures to the other party.

8.2 **Termination.** The Representative shall have the right to terminate this Agreement at any time prior to any Closing Date, (i) if any domestic or international event or act or occurrence has materially disrupted, or in your reasonable judgment will in the immediate future materially disrupt, general securities markets in the United States; or (ii) if trading on the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC shall have been suspended or materially limited, or minimum or maximum prices for trading shall have been fixed, or maximum ranges for prices for securities shall have been required by FINRA or by order of the Commission or any other government authority having jurisdiction; or (iii) if the United States shall have become involved in a new war or an increase in major hostilities; or (iv) if a banking moratorium has been declared by a New York State or federal authority; or (v) if a moratorium on foreign exchange trading has been declared which materially adversely impacts the United States securities markets; or (vi) if the Company shall have sustained a material loss by fire, flood, accident, hurricane, earthquake, theft, sabotage or other calamity or malicious act which, whether or not such loss shall have been insured, will, in your reasonable judgment, make it inadvisable to proceed with the delivery of the Firm Shares or Option Shares; or (vii) if the Company is in material breach of any of its representations, warranties or covenants hereunder; or (viii) if, prior to the Closing Date, the Common Stock has not been approved for listing on the Exchange, the Company has taken any action designed to, or likely to have the effect of, delisting the Common Stock from the Exchange, or the Company has received any notification that the Exchange is contemplating terminating such listing; or (ix) if the Representative shall have become aware after the date hereof of such a material adverse change in the conditions or prospects of the Company, or such adverse material change in the securities market, or any event, act or occurrence that has materially disrupted, or in the opinion of the Representative, will in the future materially disrupt, the securities market, or there shall be such a material adverse change in general financial, political or economic conditions or the effect of international conditions on the financial markets in the United States is such as to make it, in the judgment of the Representative, inadvisable or impracticable to proceed with the offering, sale and/or delivery of the Public Securities or to enforce contracts made by the Underwriters for the sale of the Public Securities.

8.3 **Expenses.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, except in the case of a default by the Underwriters, pursuant to Section 6.2 above, in the event that this Agreement shall be terminated for any reason whatsoever, within the time specified herein or any extensions thereof pursuant to the terms herein, the Company shall be obligated to pay to the Underwriters their actual and accountable out-of-pocket and documented expenses related to the transactions contemplated herein then due and payable (including the fees and disbursements of Representative Counsel) up to \$150,000, and upon demand the Company shall pay the full amount thereof to the Representative on behalf of the Underwriters; provided, however, that such expense cap in no way limits or impairs the indemnification and contribution provisions of this Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any advance received by the Representative will be reimbursed to the Company to the extent not actually incurred in compliance with FINRA Rule 5110(g)(4)(A).

-30-

8.4 **Indemnification.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision contained in this Agreement, any election hereunder or any termination of this Agreement, and whether or not this Agreement is otherwise carried out, the provisions of Section 5 shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be in any way affected by, such election or termination or failure to carry out the terms of this Agreement or any part hereof.

8.5 **Representations, Warranties, Agreements to Survive.** All representations, warranties and agreements contained in this Agreement or in certificates of officers of the Company submitted pursuant hereto, shall remain operative and in full force and effect regardless of (i) any investigation made by or on behalf of any Underwriter or its Affiliates or selling agents, any person controlling any Underwriter, its officers or directors or any person controlling the Company or (ii) delivery of and payment for the Public Securities.

9. **Miscellaneous.**

9.1 **Notices.** All communications hereunder, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, shall be in writing and shall be mailed (registered or certified mail, return receipt requested), personally delivered or sent by facsimile transmission and confirmed and shall be deemed given when so delivered or faxed and confirmed or if mailed, two (2) days after such mailing.

If to the Representative:

Roth Capital Partners, LLC
888 San Clemente Drive, Suite 400
Newport Beach, CA 92660
Attn: Equity Capital Markets
Fax: 949-720-7227

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C.
666 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017
Attn: Ivan K. Blumenthal, Esq.
Fax No.: 212-983-3115

If to the Company:

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.
61 Wilton Road, 3rd Floor
Westport, CT 06880
Attn: Lew Bender
Fax No: 203-557-3023

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

McDermott Will & Emery LLP
One Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, NY 10017
Attn: Robert Cohen, Esq.
Fax No: 212 547 5444

-31-

9.2 **Headings.** The headings contained herein are for the sole purpose of convenience of reference, and shall not in any way limit or affect the meaning or interpretation of any of the terms or provisions of this Agreement.

9.3 **Amendment.** This Agreement may only be amended by a written instrument executed by each of the parties hereto.

9.4 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement (together with the other agreements and documents being delivered pursuant to or in connection with this Agreement) constitutes the entire agreement of the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and thereof, and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings of the parties, oral and written, with respect to the subject matter hereof.

9.5 **Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall inure solely to the benefit of and shall be binding upon the Representative, the Underwriters, the Company and the controlling persons, directors and officers referred to in Section 5 hereof, and their respective successors, legal representatives, heirs and assigns, and no other person shall have or be construed to have any legal or equitable right, remedy or claim under or in respect of or by virtue of this Agreement or any provisions herein contained. The term "successors and assigns" shall not include a purchaser, in its capacity as such, of securities from any of the Underwriters.

9.6 **Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction; Trial by Jury.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without giving effect to conflict of laws principles thereof. The Company hereby agrees that any action, proceeding or claim arising out of, or relating in any way to this Agreement shall be brought and enforced in the New York Supreme Court, County of New York, or in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and irrevocably submits to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction shall be exclusive. The Company hereby waives any objection to such exclusive jurisdiction and that such courts represent an inconvenient forum. Any such process or summons to be served upon the Company may be served by transmitting a copy thereof by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed to it at the address set forth in Section 9.1 hereof. Such mailing shall be deemed personal service and shall be legal and binding upon the Company in any action, proceeding or claim. The Company agrees that the prevailing party(ies) in any such action shall be entitled to recover from the other party(ies) all of its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses relating to such action or proceeding and/or incurred in connection with the preparation therefor. The Company (on its behalf and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, on behalf of its stockholders and affiliates) and each of the Underwriters hereby irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, any and all right to trial by jury in any legal proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby.

9.7 **Execution in Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, and by the different parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement, and shall become effective when one or more counterparts has been signed by each of the parties hereto and delivered to each of the other parties hereto. Delivery of a signed counterpart of this Agreement by facsimile or email/pdf transmission shall constitute valid and sufficient delivery thereof.

9.8 **Waiver, etc.** The failure of any of the parties hereto to at any time enforce any of the provisions of this Agreement shall not be deemed or construed to be a waiver of any such provision, nor to in any way effect the validity of this Agreement or any provision hereof or the right of any of the parties hereto to thereafter enforce each and every provision of this Agreement. No waiver of any breach, non-compliance or non-fulfillment of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be effective unless set forth in a written instrument executed by the party or parties against whom or which enforcement of such waiver is sought; and no waiver of any such breach, non-compliance or non-fulfillment shall be construed or deemed to be a waiver of any other or subsequent breach, non-compliance or non-fulfillment.

[Signature Page Follows]

-32-

If the foregoing correctly sets forth the understanding between the Underwriters and the Company, please so indicate in the space provided below for that purpose, whereupon this letter shall constitute a binding agreement between us.

Very truly yours,

INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC.

By: _____

Name:

Title:

Confirmed as of the date first written above mentioned, on behalf of itself and as Representative of the several Underwriters named on Schedule 1 hereto:

ROTH CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC

By: _____

Name:

Title:

[Signature Page]
INTENSITY THERAPEUTICS, INC. – Underwriting Agreement

SCHEDULE 1

Underwriters	Total Number of Firm Shares to be Purchased	Number of Option Shares to be Purchased if the Over-Allotment Option is Fully Exercised
Roth Capital Partners, LLC	962,500	144,375
The Benchmark Company, LLC	962,500	144,375
TOTAL	1,925,000	288,750

Sch. 1-1

SCHEDULE 2-A

Pricing Information

Number of Firm Shares: 1,925,000

Number of Option Shares: 288,750

Public Offering Price per Share: \$4.50

Underwriting Discount per Share: \$0.315

Proceeds to Company per Share (before expenses): \$4.185

Sch. 2-1

SCHEDULE 2-B

Issuer General Use Free Writing Prospectuses

Issuer Free Writing Prospectus filed on November 24, 2021.

Issuer Free Writing Prospectus filed on December 16, 2021.

Issuer Free Writing Prospectus filed on January 7, 2022.

Issuer Free Writing Prospectus filed on April 20, 2022.

Issuer Free Writing Prospectus filed on September 20, 2022.

Sch. 2-2

SCHEDULE 2-C

Written Testing-the-Waters Communications

None.

Sch. 2-3

SCHEDULE 3

List of Lock-Up Parties

Lewis H. Bender

Dr. Ian B. Walters

John Wesolowski

Rebecca Drain

Dr. Declan Doogan

Dr. Emer Leahy

Dr. Mark A. Goldberg

James M. Ahlers

LFP River West Investors, LLC – Series 21

LFP River West Investors, LLC – Series 38

Craig J. Duchossois Revocable Trust UAD 9/11/1989

Portage Biotech Inc.

VCapital Intensity, LLC

BVC-Intensity LLC

Sch. 3-1

EXHIBIT A

Form of Underwriter Warrant

Ex. A-1

Exhibit B

Form of Lock-Up Agreement

_____, 2022

Roth Capital Partners, LLC
57 W 57th Street, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10019

Re: Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. (the “**Company**”)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned is an owner of record or beneficially of certain shares of the Company’s common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share (“**Common Stock**”), or securities convertible into, exchangeable, or exercisable for Common Stock (“**Securities**”). The Company proposes to enter into an underwriting agreement (the “**Underwriting Agreement**”) with you as representative of the underwriters, with respect to a public offering of the Company’s Common Stock and warrants to purchase the Company’s Common Stock (the “**Offering**”). The undersigned acknowledges that the Offering will be of benefit to the undersigned. The undersigned also acknowledges that you and each underwriter to be named in the Underwriting Agreement will rely on the representations and agreements of the undersigned contained in this letter in connection with entering into the Underwriting Agreement and performing your and their obligations thereunder.

In consideration of the foregoing and as an inducement to you as underwriter, the undersigned hereby agrees that the undersigned will not, without your prior written consent (which consent may be withheld in your sole discretion), directly or indirectly, sell, offer to sell, contract to sell, or grant any option for the sale (including without limitation any short sale), grant any security interest in, pledge, hypothecate, hedge, establish an open “put equivalent position” within the meaning of Rule 16a-1(h) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the “**Exchange Act**”) or otherwise dispose of or enter into any transaction which is designed to, or could be expected to, result in the disposition (whether by actual disposition or effective economic disposition due to cash settlement or otherwise by the Company or any affiliate of the Company or any person in privity with the Company or any affiliate of the Company) (collectively, a “**Disposition**”) of any shares of Common Stock or any Securities currently or hereafter owned either of record or beneficially (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) by the undersigned, or publicly announce the undersigned’s intention to do any of the foregoing, for a period commencing on the date hereof and continuing through the close of trading on the date one hundred and eighty (180) days following the Closing Date, as defined in the Underwriting Agreement, subject to adjustment as discussed below (the “**Lock-up Period**”).

The restrictions set forth herein shall not apply to the registration of the offer and sale of Common Stock as contemplated by the Underwriting Agreement and the sale of Common Stock to the Underwriters in the Offering and/or participation of the undersigned in the Offering, and shall furthermore not apply to:

- i) transfers of Securities as a bona fide gift;
- ii) transfers of Securities for bona fide estate planning purposes, including any such transfer to any member of the immediate family (as defined below) of the undersigned or to a trust the beneficiaries of which are exclusively the undersigned or members of the undersigned’s immediate family;
- iii) if the undersigned is a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other business entity, transfers of Securities to any direct or indirect shareholder, partner or member of, or owner of a similar equity interest in (including, with respect to trusts, beneficiaries), the undersigned, as the case may be, if, in any such case, such transfer is not for value;

- iv) if the undersigned is a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other business entity, transfers of Securities (a) in connection with the sale or other bona fide transfer in a single transaction of all or substantially all of the undersigned's capital stock, partnership interests, membership interests or other similar equity interests, as the case may be, or all or substantially all of the undersigned's assets, in any such case not undertaken for the purpose of avoiding the restrictions imposed by this Agreement or (b) to another corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other business entity so long as the transferee is an affiliate (as defined below) of the undersigned and such transfer is not for value,
- v) the exercise by the undersigned of any stock option(s) issued pursuant to the Company's existing stock option plans and/or tradable options, including any exercise effected by the delivery of shares of Common Stock of the Company held by the undersigned; provided, that, the shares of Common Stock of the Company received upon such exercise shall remain subject to the restrictions provided for in this Agreement,
- vi) the exercise by the undersigned of any warrant(s) issued by the Company prior to the date of this Agreement or the conversion or redemption of outstanding convertible securities, including any exercise effected by the delivery of shares of Common Stock of the Company held by the undersigned; provided, that, the shares of Common Stock of the Company received upon such exercise shall remain subject to the restrictions provided for in this Agreement,
- vii) the occurrence after the date hereof of any of the following: (a) an acquisition by an individual or legal entity or "group" (as described in Rule 13d-5(b)(1) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) of effective control (whether through legal or beneficial ownership of capital stock of the Company, by contract or otherwise) of 100% of the voting securities of the Company, (b) the Company merges into or consolidates with any other entity, or any entity merges into or consolidates with the Company, or (c) the Company sells or transfers all or substantially all of its assets to another person, provided, that, the shares of Common Stock of the Company received upon any of the events set forth in clauses (a) through (c) above shall remain subject to the restrictions provided for in this Agreement;
- viii) transfers of Securities by will or intestate succession upon the death of the undersigned,
- ix) transfers of Securities to the Company in connection with, and to the extent necessary to fund, the payment of taxes due with respect to the vesting of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance stock units, equity appreciation rights or similar rights to purchase Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock,
- x) transfers of Securities by operation of law or pursuant to an order of a court or regulatory agency,
- xi) transactions relating to Common Stock or other securities acquired in the open market after the completion of the Offering, provided that no filing under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, shall be required or shall be voluntarily made in connection with such transfers,
- xii) transfers of Securities consented to, in writing by you;

provided, however, that in the case of any transfer described in clause (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) above, it shall be a condition to the transfer that the transferee executes and delivers to you not later than one business day prior to such transfer, a written agreement, in substantially the form of this Agreement (it being understood that any references to "immediate family" in the agreement executed by such transferee shall expressly refer only to the immediate family of the undersigned and not to the immediate family of the transferee) and otherwise satisfactory in form and substance to you.

Ex. B-2

In addition, the restrictions sets forth herein shall not prevent the undersigned from entering into a sales plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act after the date hereof, provided that (i) a copy of such plan is provided to you promptly upon entering into the same and (ii) no sales or transfers may be made under such plan until the Lock-Up Period ends or this Agreement is terminated in accordance with its terms.

The foregoing restrictions have been expressly agreed to preclude the holder of shares of Common Stock and/or the Securities from engaging in any hedging or other transaction which is designed to or reasonably expected to lead to or result in a Disposition of shares of Common Stock or Securities during the Lock-up Period, even if such shares of Common Stock or Securities would be disposed of by someone other than such holder. Such prohibited hedging or other transactions would include, without limitation, any short sale (whether or not against the box) or any purchase, sale, or grant of any right (including, without limitation, any put or call option) with respect to any shares of Common Stock or Securities or with respect to any security (other than a broad-based market basket or index) that includes, relates to, or derives any significant part of its value from shares of Common Stock or Securities.

The undersigned also agrees and consents to the entry of stop transfer instructions with the Company's transfer agent and registrar against the transfer of shares of Common Stock or Securities held by the undersigned except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions.

The undersigned understands that the underwriters are entering into the Underwriting Agreement and proceeding with the Offering in reliance upon this Lock-Up Agreement.

This agreement is irrevocable and will be binding on the undersigned and the respective successors, heirs, personal representatives, and assigns of the undersigned.

This Lock-Up Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Nothing in this Lock-up Agreement shall constitute an obligation to purchase shares of Common Stock, or Securities of the Company. Whether or not the Offering actually occurs depends on a number of factors, including market conditions. Any Offering will only be made pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement, the terms of which are subject to negotiation among the parties thereto.

[Signature Page Follows]

Ex. B-3

The undersigned hereby represents and warrants that the undersigned has full power and authority to enter into this Lock-Up Agreement and that, upon request, the undersigned will execute any additional documents necessary in connection with the enforcement hereof. All authority herein conferred or agreed to be conferred and any obligations of the undersigned shall be binding upon the successors, assigns, heirs or personal representatives of the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

Printed Name of Holder

By: _____
Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing
(and indicate capacity of person signing if signing as custodian,
trustee, or on behalf of an entity)

Ex. B-4

EXHIBIT C

Form of Press Release

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc.

[Date]

Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. (the "Company") announced today that Roth Capital Partners, LLC, acting as representative for the underwriters in the Company's recent public offering of _____ shares of the Company's common stock, is [waiving] [releasing] a lock-up restriction with respect to _____ shares of the Company's common stock held by [certain officers or directors] [an officer or director] of the Company. The [waiver] [release] will take effect on _____, 20____, and the shares may be sold on or after such date.

This press release is not an offer or sale of the securities in the United States or in any other jurisdiction where such offer or sale is prohibited, and such securities may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Ex. C-1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the inclusion in this Amendment No. 10 to the Registration Statement of Intensity Therapeutics, Inc. on Form S-1 to be filed on or about November 2, 2022 of our report dated February 25, 2022, on our audits of the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for each of the years then ended. Our report includes an explanatory paragraph about the existence of substantial doubt concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We also consent to the reference to our firm under the caption "Experts" in this Registration Statement.

EISNERAMPER LLP

New York, New York

November 2, 2022