

Registration No. 333-

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

FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

2834
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

32-0463781
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐
Smaller reporting company ☒
Emerging growth company ☒

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1) (2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	<u>\$ 40,250,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,879</u>

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
(2) Includes the offering price of shares of common stock that may be purchased by the underwriters pursuant to their option.

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.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 15, 2019

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting offers to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

shares



Monopar Therapeutics

Common Stock

This is the initial public offering of the common stock of Monopar Therapeutics Inc. We are offering _____ shares of our common stock.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock. We currently expect the initial public offering price to be between \$ _____ and \$ _____ per share of common stock.

We have applied to list our common stock after pricing on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “MNPR.” No assurance can be given that our application will be approved. We do not intend to close this offering unless we sell at least a minimum number of shares of common stock, and at the price per share, to result in sufficient proceeds to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

We are an “emerging growth company” as defined under the U.S. federal securities laws and, as such, have elected to comply with certain reduced reporting requirements for this prospectus and future filings. See “Summary - Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company.”

Investing in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. Before buying any shares, you should carefully read the risks that are described in the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page 10.

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

(1) See “Underwriting” for additional information regarding underwriting compensation.

The underwriters may also exercise their option to purchase up to an additional _____ shares of common stock from us at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discount, for 30 days after the date of this prospectus.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The shares of common stock will be ready for delivery on or about _____, 2019.

JonesTrading

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2019.

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We have not and the underwriters have not authorized anyone to provide you with any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus we have prepared. We and the underwriters take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions where such offers and sales are permitted. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of its time of delivery or of any sale of shares of our common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and future growth prospects may have changed since that date.

For investors outside the U.S.: Neither we nor any of the underwriters have done anything that would permit this offering of our common stock or possession or distribution of this prospectus in that jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the U.S. Persons outside of the U.S. who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of the shares of our common stock and the distribution of this prospectus outside of the U.S.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information presented in greater detail elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider in making an investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the information under “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus, before investing. This prospectus includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See “Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.” Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “Monopar Therapeutics,” “Monopar,” “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Monopar Therapeutics Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing proprietary therapeutics designed to improve clinical outcomes for cancer patients. We are building a drug development pipeline through the licensing and acquisition of oncology therapeutics in late preclinical and clinical development stages. We leverage our scientific and clinical experience to help de-risk and accelerate the clinical development of our drug product candidates.

We intend to begin a Phase 3 clinical development program for our lead product candidate, Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT), in the fourth quarter of 2019. Validive is designed to be used prophylactically to reduce the incidence, delay the time to onset, and decrease the duration of severe oral mucositis (“SOM”) in patients undergoing chemoradiotherapy (“CRT”) for oropharyngeal cancer (“OPC”). SOM is a painful and debilitating inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membranes lining the oral cavity and oropharynx in response to chemoradiation. The majority of patients receiving CRT to treat their OPC develop SOM, which remains one of the most common and devastating side effects of treatment in this indication. The potential clinical benefits to patients of reducing or delaying the incidence of SOM, or reducing the duration of SOM, include: reduced treatment discontinuations leading to potentially improved overall survival outcomes; reduced mouth and throat pain avoiding the need to receive parenteral nutrition; and decreased long-term and often permanent debilitation arising from swallowing difficulties, neck and throat spasms, and lung complications due to food aspiration. Our mucobuccal tablet (“MBT”) formulation is a novel delivery system for clonidine that allows for prolonged and enhanced local delivery of drug in the regions of mucosal radiation damage in patients with OPC. Validive has been granted fast track designation in the U.S., orphan drug designation in the EU, and has global intellectual property patent protection through mid-2029 not accounting for possible extensions.

In September 2017, we exercised an option to license Validive from Onxeo S.A., the company that developed Validive through its Phase 2 clinical trial. In the completed Phase 2 clinical trial, Validive demonstrated clinically meaningful efficacy signals within the 64-patient OPC population randomized to placebo, Validive 50 µg dose and Validive 100 µg dose. The absolute incidence of SOM in OPC patients who received a dose of Validive 100 µg once per day was reduced by 26.3% (incidence rate of 65.2% in placebo, 45.0% in Validive 50 µg group, and 38.9% in Validive 100 µg group). The median time to onset of SOM was 37 days in the placebo cohort; 45 days in the Validive 50 µg cohort and no median time of onset was reached in the Validive 100 µg group since fewer than half of this cohort of patients developed SOM. There was also a 37.8% reduction in the median duration of the SOM for the Validive 100 µg group versus placebo (41.0 days placebo group, 34.0 days Validive 50 µg group, and 25.5 days Validive 100 µg group) in patients that developed SOM. Median duration of SOM across all patients, inclusive of both those that did and did not develop SOM, was 17 days in the placebo group and 0 days in each of the Validive 50 and 100 µg groups. A positive dose response was seen in each of these three clinical endpoints. Additionally, patients in the Validive cohorts in the Phase 2 clinical trial demonstrated a safety profile similar to that of placebo. While not designed by us, Onxeo’s promising preclinical studies and Phase 2 clinical trial have informed the design and conduct of what we believe will be an effective Phase 3 clinical program.

SOM typically arises in the immune tissue at the back of the tongue and throat, which comprise the oropharynx, and consists of acute severe tissue damage and pain that prevents patients from swallowing, eating and drinking. Validive stimulates the alpha-2 adrenergic receptor on macrophages (white blood cells present in the immune tissues of the oropharynx) suppressing pro-inflammatory cytokine expression. Validive exerts its effects locally in the mouth over a prolonged period of time through its unique MBT formulation. Patients who develop SOM are also at increased risk of developing late onset toxicities, including trismus (jaw, neck, and throat spasms), dysphagia, and lung complications, which are often irreversible and lead to increased hospitalization and the need for further interventions sometimes years after completion of chemoradiotherapy. We believe that a reduction in the incidence and duration of SOM by Validive will have the potential to reduce treatment discontinuation and/or treatment delays potentially leading to improved survival outcomes, and reducing or eliminating these long-term morbidities.

The OPC target population for Validive is the most rapidly growing segment of head and neck cancer (“HNC”) patients, with an estimated 40,000 new cases of OPC in the U.S alone in 2019. The growth in OPC is driven by the increasing prevalence of oral human papilloma virus (“HPV”) infections in the U.S. and around the world. Despite the availability of a pediatric/adolescent HPV vaccine, the rate of OPC incidence in adults is not anticipated to be materially reduced for many decades due to low adoption of the vaccine to date. As a result, the incidence of HPV-driven OPC is projected to increase for many years to come and will continue to support a clinical need for Validive for the prevention of CRT-induced SOM in patients with OPC since CRT is the standard of care treatment.

A pre-Phase 3 meeting with the FDA was held and based on the meeting discussion, a Phase 3 clinical protocol and accompanying statistical analysis plan (“SAP”) was submitted to the FDA for review and comments. We have also received protocol assistance and advice on our Phase 3 protocol and SAP from the European Medicines Agency Committee on Human Medicinal Products (EMA/CHMP/SAWP). Based on comments and guidance provided by FDA and EMA, we currently intend to initiate a Phase 3 clinical development program in the fourth quarter of 2019 to support registration. This program will consist of an adaptive design trial with an interim analysis planned for approximately twelve months after the first patient is dosed, and a confirmatory second trial planned to commence shortly after completion of this interim analysis.

Our second product candidate, camsirubicin, is a novel analog of doxorubicin which has been designed to reduce the cardiotoxic side effects generated by doxorubicin while retaining anti-cancer activity. Camsirubicin is not metabolized to the derivatives that are believed to be responsible for doxorubicin’s cardiotoxic effects. A Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin has been completed in patients with advanced (e.g. unresectable or metastatic) soft tissue sarcoma (“ASTS”). Average life expectancy for these patients is 12-15 months. In this study, 52.6% of patients evaluable for tumor progression demonstrated clinical benefit (partial response or stable disease), which was proportional to dose and consistently observed at higher cumulative doses of camsirubicin (>1000 mg/m²). Camsirubicin was very well tolerated in this study and underscored the ability to potentially administer camsirubicin without restriction for cumulative dose in patients with ASTS. Doxorubicin is limited to a lifetime cumulative dose maximum of 450 mg/m². Even if a patient is responding, they are pulled off of doxorubicin treatment once this cumulative dose has been reached.

Based on encouraging clinical results to date, we plan to continue the development of camsirubicin as first line treatment in patients with ASTS, where the current first line treatment is doxorubicin. The aim is to administer camsirubicin without restricting cumulative dose, thereby potentially improving efficacy by keeping patients on treatment who are responding. In June 2019, we entered into a clinical collaboration with Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas (“GEIS”). GEIS will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin in patients with ASTS. GEIS is an internationally renowned non-profit organization focused on the research, development and management of clinical trials for sarcoma, that has worked with many of the leading biotech and global pharmaceutical companies. Enrollment of the trial is currently expected to begin in early 2020, and to include approximately 170 ASTS patients, an interim analysis, and take around two years to enroll. The primary endpoint of the trial will be progression-free survival, with secondary endpoints including overall survival and incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events.

Our third program, MNPR-101, is a novel first-in-class humanized monoclonal antibody to the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (“uPAR”) for the treatment of advanced cancers. The IND-enabling work is nearly completed.

Our management team has extensive experience in developing therapeutics through regulatory approval and commercialization. In aggregate, companies they co-founded have achieved four drug approvals in the U.S. and the EU, successfully sold an asset developed by management which is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials, and completed the sale of a biopharmaceutical company for over \$800 million in cash. Understanding the preclinical, clinical, regulatory and commercial development processes and hurdles are key factors in successful drug development and the expertise demonstrated by our management team across all of these areas increases the probability of success in advancing the product candidates in our product pipeline.

Our Product Pipeline

	Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Status
Validive	<i>Radiation induced SOM in OPC</i>					Completed Phase 2 Trial, Phase 3 ready
Camsirubicin	<i>Advanced Soft Tissue Sarcoma</i>					Phase 2 Data in Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Collaboration with GEIS for larger Phase 2
MNPR-101	<i>Advanced Solid Cancers</i>					Pre-IND

Our Product Candidates

Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT)

Validive is an MBT of clonidine. The MBT formulation was developed to enhance the oral mucosal drug delivery and significantly increase the salivary concentrations of the active ingredient while minimizing systemic absorption. The Validive tablet is tasteless and administered once daily by affixing it to the outside of the patient's upper gum where it dissolves slowly over the period of several hours, resulting in the extended release of clonidine into the oral cavity and oropharynx, the site of SOM following chemoradiation treatment for OPC. Validive therapy is designed to begin on the first day of chemoradiation treatment and continue daily through the last day of treatment.

SOM is a painful and debilitating inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membranes lining the oral cavity and oropharynx in response to chemoradiation therapy. Patients receiving CRT to treat their OPC often develop SOM, which remains one of the most common and devastating side effects of treatment in this indication. We believe Validive has the potential to address several critical elements that affect SOM patients, including:

Reduction in the incidence of SOM. SOM can increase the risk of acute and chronic comorbidities, including dysphagia, trismus and lung complications, which are often irreversible and lead to increased hospitalization and the need for additional interventions. In a Phase 2 clinical trial, the OPC patient cohort treated with Validive 100 µg demonstrated a reduction in the absolute incidence of SOM compared to placebo of 26.3% (incidence rate of 65.2% in placebo, 45.0% in Validive 50 µg group, 38.9% in Validive 100 µg group). A reduced incidence of SOM in OPC patients may lower the risk of acute and chronic comorbidities and improve quality of life.

Delay in the time to onset of SOM. SOM can cause cancer treatment delay and/or discontinuation, which may impact overall survival outcomes. In a Phase 2 clinical trial, the OPC patients had a time to onset of SOM of 37 days in the placebo cohort; 45-day time to onset of SOM in the Validive 50 µg cohort; and median was not reached as fewer than half of the patients developed SOM in the Validive 100 µg group. Prolonging time to onset of SOM may lead to fewer missed chemoradiotherapy treatments, resulting in improved overall survival outcomes.

Decrease in the duration of SOM. Longer duration of SOM leads to a higher risk of the need for parenteral nutrition and lower quality of life. SOM patients experience inability to drink and/or eat, and difficulty swallowing often resulting in malnourishment and feeding tube intervention. The Phase 2 clinical trial data demonstrated a 15.5-day reduction (by 37.8%) in the duration of SOM for patients treated with Validive 100 µg (41 day median duration with placebo, 34 days with the Validive 50 µg group, and 25.5 days for the Validive 100 µg group) in patients that developed SOM. Median duration across all patients, inclusive of both those that did and did not develop SOM, was 17 days in the placebo group and 0 days in each of the Validive 50 and 100 µg groups. Reduced duration of SOM may result in lower risk of malnourishment and feeding tube intervention, and fewer treatment terminations/delays.

Camsirubicin (5-imino-13-deoxydoxorubicin; formerly MNPR-201, GPX-150)

Camsirubicin is a proprietary doxorubicin analog that is selective for topoisomerase II-alpha. Doxorubicin is used to treat adult and pediatric solid and blood (hematologic) cancers, including soft tissue sarcomas, breast, gastric, ovarian and bladder cancers, leukemias and lymphomas. The clinical efficacy of doxorubicin has historically been limited by the risk of patients developing irreversible, potentially life-threatening cardiotoxicity, despite clinical studies demonstrating the anti-cancer benefit of higher doses of doxorubicin administered for longer periods of time. For example, several clinical studies completed in the 1990s demonstrated that concurrent doxorubicin (60 mg/m², 8 cycles) and paclitaxel gave a 94% overall response rate in patients with metastatic breast cancer but led to 18% of these patients developing congestive heart failure. Reduction of doxorubicin to 4-6 cycles of treatment decreased the incidence of congestive heart failure, but also reduced response rates to 45-55%.

Camsirubicin has been engineered specifically to retain the anticancer activity of doxorubicin while minimizing the toxic effects on the heart. Similar to doxorubicin, the antitumor effects of camsirubicin are mediated through the stabilization of the topoisomerase II complex after a DNA strand break and DNA intercalation leading to tumor cell apoptosis (cell death). Inhibiting the topoisomerase II-alpha isoform is desired for the anti-cancer effect, while inhibiting the topoisomerase II-beta isoform has been demonstrated to mediate, at least in part, the cardiotoxicity associated with doxorubicin. Camsirubicin is substantially more selective than doxorubicin for inhibiting topoisomerase II-alpha versus topoisomerase II-beta. This selectivity may at least partly explain the minimal cardiotoxicity that has been observed for camsirubicin in preclinical and clinical studies to date. We believe these attributes provide a strong rationale to develop camsirubicin without restriction on cumulative dose, in a broad spectrum of cancer types.

Development of camsirubicin is being pursued initially in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (ASTS). Currently, these patients receive doxorubicin in the 1st line and camsirubicin will be evaluated in a randomized phase 2 trial head to head against doxorubicin. Although doxorubicin has been the standard of care treatment for over 40 years for patients with ASTS, patients are pulled off treatment to limit irreversible heart failure once the cumulative dose reaches 450 mg/m², even if they are experiencing clinical benefit. As a result, median progression free survival for ASTS patients is approximately 6 months, with median overall survival of 12-15 months. Thus, there is a significant unmet opportunity to develop a replacement for doxorubicin that retains anti-cancer activity while reducing or eliminating the risk for irreversible heart failure.

MNPR-101 (formerly huATN-658)

MNPR-101 is a novel, preclinical stage drug candidate. It is a first-in-class humanized monoclonal antibody to the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (“uPAR”), a well-credentialed cancer therapeutic target. uPAR is a protein receptor that sits on the cell surface of, and is overexpressed in, many deadly cancers, but has little to no expression in healthy tissue; several Phase 1 imaging studies in human advanced cancer patients show that uPAR is detected selectively in the tumor.

In normal cells, uPAR is transiently expressed as part of a highly regulated process required for the breakdown of the extracellular matrix during normal tissue remodeling. In cancer, however, uPAR is constitutively over-expressed by the tumor cell, and the uPAR extracellular matrix degrading function is hijacked by the tumor to support tissue invasion, metastasis, and angiogenesis. It is important to tumor cell survival, and uPAR expression increases in high grade and metastatic disease.

MNPR-101 has demonstrated significant anti-tumor activity in numerous preclinical models of tumor growth, both as a monotherapy and in combination with other therapeutics and is being advanced toward an IND. Based on the selective expression of uPAR in numerous tumor types, we anticipate MNPR-101 will be well-tolerated and amenable to a variety of combination treatment approaches in the clinic.

Our Strategy

Leveraging the experience and the demonstrated competencies of our management team, our strategic goal is to acquire, develop and commercialize promising oncology product candidates that address the unmet medical needs of cancer patients. The five key elements of our strategy to achieve this goal are to:

- **Leverage data generated from the Phase 2 Validive clinical trial to position us well for a successful Phase 3 clinical program for Validive for SOM in OPC.** In a Phase 2 clinical trial the absolute incidence of SOM in OPC patients was reduced by 26.3%, the time to onset was delayed, and the duration in patients that developed SOM was decreased by 15.5 days in the Validive 100 µg cohort versus placebo. In addition to the data from the Phase 2 clinical trial, we believe the guidance from our key opinion leaders (“KOLs”) as well as from the FDA and EMA, and our own internal clinical trial design expertise, position us well for a successful Phase 3 clinical trial program.
- **Obtain FDA approval of Validive and maximize the commercial potential of Validive in the U.S. and the EU, seeking partnerships outside these markets.** Following a potentially successful Phase 3 clinical program of Validive and potential FDA approval, we currently intend to commercialize Validive in the U.S. and the EU which may include establishing our own specialty sales force and seeking partnerships outside of these territories for regulatory approval and drug sales and distribution.
- **Advance the clinical development of camsirubicin, by pursuing existing clinical indications where doxorubicin has demonstrated efficacy.** ASTS will be the first indication, which will allow camsirubicin to go head to head against doxorubicin, the current 1st line treatment. In this indication, camsirubicin previously demonstrated clinical benefit (stable disease or partial response) in 52.6% of patients evaluable for tumor progression in a single arm Phase 2 study. Clinical benefit was proportional to dose and consistently observed at higher cumulative doses of camsirubicin (>1000 mg/m²). Camsirubicin was very well tolerated in this Phase 2 study and underscored the ability to potentially administer camsirubicin without restriction for cumulative dose (doxorubicin is limited to 450 mg/m² cumulative dose due to heart toxicity).
- **Continue the development of MNPR-101 and expand our drug development pipeline through in-license and acquisition of oncology product candidates.** We plan to continue the development of MNPR-101 and the expansion of our drug development pipeline through acquiring or in-licensing additional oncology product candidates, particularly those that leverage existing scientific and clinical data that helps de-risk the next steps in clinical development.
- **Utilize the expertise and prior experience of our team in the areas of asset acquisition, drug development and commercialization to establish ourselves as a leading biopharmaceutical company.** Our senior executive team has relevant experience in biopharmaceutical in-licensing and acquisitions as well as developing product candidates through approval and commercialization. In aggregate, our team has co-founded BioMarin Pharmaceutical (Nasdaq: BMRN), Raptor Pharmaceuticals (\$800 million sale to Horizon Pharma), and Tactic Pharma, LLC (“Tactic Pharma”) (sale of lead asset, choline tetrathiomolybdate, which was ultimately acquired by Alexion in June 2018 for \$764 million).

Risks Associated with our Business

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled “Risk Factors” immediately following this prospectus summary. These risks include, among others, the following:

- We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company with a history of losses. We expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and may never achieve or maintain profitability, which could result in a decline in the market value of our common stock.
- We have a limited operating history, no revenues from operations, and are dependent upon raising capital to continue our drug development programs.
- We do not have and may never have any approved products on the market. Our business is highly dependent upon receiving approvals from various U.S. and international governmental agencies and will be severely harmed if we are not granted approval to manufacture and sell our product candidates.
- Our clinical trials may not yield sufficiently conclusive results for regulatory agencies to approve the use of our products.
- If we experience delays or difficulties in the enrollment of subjects in clinical trials, our receipt of necessary regulatory approvals could be delayed or prevented, which would materially affect our financial condition.
- We rely on third parties to conduct our non-clinical studies and our clinical trials. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our current product candidates or any future products and our financial condition will be adversely affected.
- Funds raised in the near term may not be sufficient to complete our Phase 3 clinical development of Validive, which would require that we raise additional funds. If we raise additional funds in the future to complete our Phase 3 clinical program for Validive, it may not be on favorable terms. If we are unable to raise enough funds in the future, we may have to consider strategic options such as out-licensing product rights, restructuring, or possibly discontinuing our operations.
- We face significant competition from other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, and our operating results will suffer if we fail to compete effectively. Competition and technological change may make our product candidates obsolete or non-competitive.
- The termination of third-party licenses could adversely affect our rights to important compounds or technologies.
- If we and our third-party licensors do not obtain and preserve protection for our respective intellectual property rights, our competitors may be able to take advantage of our development efforts to develop competing drugs.
- If we lose key management leadership, and/or scientific personnel, and if we cannot recruit qualified employees or other significant personnel, we may experience program delays and increased compensation costs, and our business may be materially disrupted.

Implications of Being an Emerging Growth Company

We qualify as an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart our Business Startups Act of 2012 (“JOBS Act”). An emerging growth company may take advantage of specified reduced reporting and other burdens that are otherwise applicable generally to public companies. These provisions include, but are not limited to:

- inclusion of only two years, as compared to three years, of audited financial statements in addition to any required unaudited interim financial statements with correspondingly reduced “Management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations” disclosures;
- an exemption from the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley Act”);
- an exemption from compliance with any new requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) requiring mandatory audit firm rotation;
- reduced disclosure about executive compensation arrangements; and
- an exemption from the requirement to seek non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or golden parachute arrangements.

We may take advantage of these provisions until we are no longer an emerging growth company. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (1) the last day of the year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of an initial public offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period.

We have elected to take advantage of certain of the reduced disclosure obligations in the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, and may elect to take advantage of other reduced reporting requirements in future filings. As a result, the information that we provide to our stockholders may be different than you might receive from other public reporting companies in which you hold equity interests.

The JOBS Act permits an emerging growth company such as us to take advantage of an extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards applicable to public companies until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected to opt out of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards when they are required to be adopted by public companies that are not emerging growth companies. In addition, we are also a “smaller reporting company” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and have elected to take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosure requirements available to smaller reporting companies such as avoiding the extensive narrative disclosure required of other reporting companies, particularly in the description of executive compensation.

Corporate Information

We were formed as a Delaware limited liability company in December 2014, with the name Monopar Therapeutics, LLC. In December 2015, we converted to a Delaware C corporation. Our principal executive offices are located at 1000 Skokie Blvd, Suite 350, Wilmette, IL 60091. Our telephone number is (847) 388-0349. Our corporate website is located at www.monopartx.com. Any information contained in, or that can be accessed through our website, is not incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Trademark notice

We have registered trademarks with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”), for the following trademarks: “Validive”, “Baxefyn”, “Vidarys”, “Cotilix”, “Arvita” and “Clonidol”. All other trademarks, service marks and trade names in this prospectus are the property of their respective owners. We have omitted the ® and ™ designations, as applicable, for the trademarks used herein.

THE OFFERING

Common Stock offered by us	shares
Common Stock to be outstanding after this offering	shares
Option granted to underwriters to purchase additional shares	shares
	Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters' option will not be exercised.
Use of proceeds	We expect to receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$ million, or approximately \$ million if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of our Common Stock in full, assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering (including any additional proceeds that we may receive if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares of our Common Stock) as follows: • Approximately \$ to advance our global Phase 3 clinical program for Validive, including building our clinical, regulatory and manufacturing team to support the program. Proceeds from this offering are intended to progress Validive past the interim results of the adaptive design clinical trial, and potentially through the initiation of the confirmatory second clinical trial for registration. • Approximately \$ for manufacturing and support of the GEIS-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin and for further development of MNPR-101. • The remainder for general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds." We will need to raise additional funds to complete the Validive clinical trial program through potential approval and, if approved, through commercialization, to support further development of camsirubicin and MNPR-101, and to expand our product pipeline.
Dividend policy	We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our Common Stock at any time in the foreseeable future.
Proposed Nasdaq Capital Market symbol	We have applied to list our Common Stock after pricing on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "MNPR." No assurance can be given that our application will be approved. We do not intend to close this offering unless we sell at least a minimum number of shares of common stock, and at the price per share, to result in sufficient proceeds to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market.
Risk factors	Investing in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 10 of this prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our Common Stock.

The number of shares of our Common Stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on an aggregate of 9,291,421 shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of August 9, 2019 and excludes:

- 1,105,896 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options (weighted-average exercise price of \$2.99; 659,368 shares vested); and
- 494,104 shares of our Common Stock reserved for issuance under our 2016 Stock Incentive Plan.

Except as otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus assumes:

- All shares referenced above and throughout this registration statement take into account a 70-for-1 stock split of our Common Stock effected in March 2017.
- No exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares of our Common Stock.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth a summary of our historical financial data as of, and for the periods ended on, the dates indicated. The statements of operations data for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the balance sheet data as of June 30, 2019, are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2019 and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018 and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read these data together with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the information in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future and our interim results are not necessarily indicative of results we expect for the full year.

(In thousands, except shares and per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	1,775	935	329	493	1,165	950
In-process research and development	-	14,502	-	-	-	-
General and administrative	1,628	1,166	603	347	1,175	787
Total operating expenses	3,403	16,603	932	840	2,340	1,737
Loss from operations	(3,403)	(16,603)	(932)	(840)	(2,340)	(1,737)
Other income:						
Interest income	103	48	26	19	58	40
Loss before income tax benefit	(3,300)	(16,555)	(906)	(821)	(2,282)	(1,697)
Income tax benefit	72	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	(3,228)	(16,555)	(906)	(821)	(2,282)	(1,697)
Other Comprehensive income (loss):						
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(2)	-	1	(2)	(1)	(2)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (3,230)	\$ (16,555)	\$ (905)	\$ (823)	\$ (2,283)	\$ (1,699)
Net loss per share:						
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.35)	\$ (1.89)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.18)
Weighted average shares outstanding:						
Basic and diluted	9,291,421	8,782,017	9,291,421	9,291,421	9,291,421	9,291,421

The following summary unaudited balance sheet data as of June 30, 2019 is presented:

- on an actual basis;
and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to our sale of shares of Common Stock in this offering at the assumed offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The summary unaudited as adjusted balance sheet is for informational purposes only and does not purport to indicate balance sheet information as of any future date.

(In thousands)

	As of June 30, 2019	
	(unaudited)	
Balance Sheet Data:	Actual	As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,130	\$
Working capital ⁽²⁾	5,127	
Total assets	5,595	
Total liabilities	468	
Accumulated deficit	(23,938)	
Total stockholders' equity	5,127	

(1) Each \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the as adjusted amount of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, working capital, total assets, and total stockholders' equity by approximately \$ million, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We may also increase or decrease the number of shares we are offering. Each increase (decrease) of 100,000 shares in the number of shares offered by us would increase (decrease) the as adjusted amount of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, working capital, total assets, and total stockholders' equity by approximately \$ million, assuming that the assumed public offering price remains the same, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. The as adjusted information discussed above is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the actual public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing.

(2) Working capital represents our current assets less our current liabilities.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. A prospective investor should carefully consider the following information about these risks, together with other information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, before deciding to invest in our Common Stock. The occurrence of any of the following risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects and prospective investors could lose all or part of their investment. The risk factors discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus are not exhaustive; other significant risks may exist that are not identified in this prospectus, but that might still materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations were any of such risks to occur.

Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements

We have a limited operating history, expect to incur significant operating losses, and have a high risk of never being profitable.

We commenced operations in December 2014 and have a limited operating history of less than five years. Therefore, there is limited historical financial or operational information upon which to evaluate our performance. Our prospects must be considered in light of the uncertainties, risks, expenses, and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in their early stages of operations. Many if not most companies in our industry at our stage of development never become profitable and are acquired or go out of business before successfully developing any product that generates revenue from commercial sales or enables profitability.

From inception in December 2014 through June 30, 2019, we have incurred losses of approximately \$23.9 million, which includes \$13.5 million of non-cash in-process research and development, which was incurred in connection with our acquisition of camsirubicin. We expect to continue to incur substantial operating losses over the next several years for the clinical development of our current and future licensed or purchased product candidates.

The amount of future losses and when, if ever, we will become profitable are uncertain. We do not have any products that have generated any revenues from commercial sales, and do not expect to generate revenues from the commercial sale of products in the near future, if ever. Our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability will depend on, among other things, successful completion of the development of our product candidates; obtaining necessary regulatory approvals from the FDA and international regulatory agencies; establishing manufacturing, sales, and marketing arrangements with third parties; obtaining adequate reimbursement by third-party payers; and raising sufficient funds to finance our activities. If we are unsuccessful at some or all of these undertakings, our business, financial condition, and results of operations are expected to be materially and adversely affected.

As a recently established public reporting company, we are subject to SEC reporting and other requirements, which will lead to increased operating costs in order to meet these requirements.

If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to obtain the capital necessary to fund our operations, we will be unable to advance our development programs, complete our clinical trials, or bring products to market, or may be forced to reduce or cease operations entirely. In addition, any capital obtained by us may be obtained on terms that are unfavorable to us, our investors, or both.

Developing a new drug and conducting clinical trials and the regulatory review processes for one or more disease indications involves substantial costs. We have projected cash requirements for the near term based on a variety of assumptions, but some or all of such assumptions are likely to be incorrect and/or incomplete, possibly materially in an adverse direction. Our actual cash needs may deviate materially from those projections, changes in market conditions or other factors may increase our cash requirements, or we may not be successful even in raising the amount of cash we currently project will be required for the near term. We will need to raise additional capital in the future; the amount of additional capital needed will vary as a result of a number of factors, including without limitation the following:

- receiving less funding than we require;
- higher than expected costs to manufacture our active pharmaceutical ingredient and our product candidates;
- higher than expected costs for preclinical testing;
- an increase in the number, size, duration, and/or complexity of our clinical trials;
- slower than expected progress in developing Validive, camsirubicin, MNPR-101, or other product candidates, including without limitation, additional costs caused by program delays;
- higher than expected costs associated with attempting to obtain regulatory approvals, including without limitation additional costs caused by additional regulatory requirements or larger clinical trial requirements;
- higher than expected personnel, consulting or other costs, such as adding personnel or industry expert consultants or pursuing the licensing/acquisition of additional assets; and
- higher than expected costs to protect our intellectual property portfolio or otherwise pursue our intellectual property strategy.

If we attempt to raise additional financing, there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure such additional financing in sufficient quantities or at all. We may be unable to raise additional capital for reasons including, without limitation, our operational and/or financial performance, investor confidence in us and the biopharmaceutical industry, credit availability from banks and other financial institutions, the status of current projects, and our prospects for obtaining any necessary regulatory approvals. Potential investors' capital investments may have shifted to other opportunities with perceived greater returns and/or lower risk thereby reducing capital available to us, if available at all.

In addition, any additional financing might not be available, and even if available, may not be available on terms favorable to us or our then-existing investors. We may seek to raise funds through public or private equity offerings, debt financings, corporate collaboration or licensing arrangements, mergers, acquisitions, sales of intellectual property, or other financing vehicles or arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities or other securities, our then-existing investors will experience dilution. If we raise funds through debt financings or bank loans, we may become subject to restrictive covenants, our assets may be pledged as collateral for the debt, and the interests of our then-existing investors would be subordinated to the debt holders or banks. In addition, our use of and ability to exploit assets pledged as collateral for debt or loans may be restricted or forfeited. To the extent that we raise additional funds through collaboration or licensing arrangements, we may be required to relinquish significant rights (including without limitation intellectual property rights) to our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are not able to raise needed funding under acceptable terms or at all, then we will have to reduce expenses, including the possible options of curtailing operations, abandoning opportunities, licensing or selling off assets, reducing costs to a point where clinical development or other progress is impaired, or ceasing operations entirely.

The funds raised from this offering may not be sufficient to complete our Phase 3 clinical development of Validive, which would require that we raise additional funds. If we raise additional funds in the future to complete our Phase 3 clinical program for Validive, it may not be at favorable terms. If we are unable to raise enough funds in the future, we may have to discontinue or delay our operations.

In order to be commercially viable, we must successfully research, develop, obtain regulatory approval for, manufacture, introduce, market and distribute Validive and, if applicable, any current and future product candidates we may develop. The estimated required capital and time-frames necessary to achieve these developmental milestones as described in this prospectus or as we may state from time to time is subject to inherent risks, many of which may be beyond our control. Clinical development of Validive will require significant funds. Proceeds from this offering is intended to fund Validive's Phase 3 clinical program, however, we cannot be certain the amount we raise in this offering will be sufficient to fund our Validive Phase 3 clinical program to completion. If we are required to raise additional funds in the future to be able to complete our Validive Phase 3 clinical program, it may be on terms that are unfavorable to us and if we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we may have to discontinue or delay our operations.

Unstable market and economic conditions may have serious adverse consequences on our ability to raise funds, which may cause us to cease or delay our operations.

From time to time, global credit and financial markets have experienced extreme disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates, and uncertainty about economic stability. Our financing strategy may be adversely affected by any such economic downturn, volatile business environment and continued unpredictable and unstable market conditions. If the equity and credit markets deteriorate, it may make a debt or equity financing more difficult to complete, costlier, and more dilutive. Failure to secure any necessary financing in a timely manner and on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our business strategy and financial performance, and could require us to cease or delay our operations.

Risks Related to Clinical Development and Regulatory Approval

We do not have and may never have any approved products on the market. Our business is highly dependent upon receiving approvals from various U.S. and international governmental agencies and will be severely harmed if we are not granted approval to manufacture and sell our product candidates.

In order for us to commercialize any treatment for chemoradiation-induced SOM or for any other disease indication, we must obtain regulatory approvals of such treatment for that indication. Satisfying regulatory requirements is an expensive process that typically takes many years and involves compliance with requirements covering research and development, testing, manufacturing, quality control, labeling, and promotion of drugs for human use. To obtain necessary regulatory approvals, we must, among other requirements, complete clinical trials demonstrating that our products are safe and effective for a particular indication. There can be no assurance that our products will prove to be safe and effective, that our clinical trials will demonstrate the necessary safety and effectiveness of our product candidates, or that we will succeed in obtaining regulatory approval for any treatment we develop even if such safety and effectiveness are demonstrated.

Any delays or difficulties we encounter in our clinical trials may delay or preclude regulatory approval from the FDA or from international regulatory organizations. Any delay or preclusion of regulatory approval would be expected to delay or preclude the commercialization of our products. Examples of delays or difficulties that we may encounter in our clinical trials include without limitation the following:

- Clinical trials may not yield sufficiently conclusive results for regulatory agencies to approve the use of our products.
- Our products may fail to be more effective than current therapies, or to be effective at all.
- We may discover that our products have adverse side effects, which could cause our products to be delayed or precluded from receiving regulatory approval or otherwise expose us to significant commercial and legal risks.
- It may take longer than expected to determine whether or not a treatment is effective.
- Patients involved in our clinical trials may suffer severe adverse side effects even up to death, whether as a result of treatment with our products, the withholding of such treatment, or other reasons (whether within or outside of our control).
- We may fail to be able to enroll a sufficient number of patients in our clinical trials.
- Patients enrolled in our clinical trials may not have the characteristics necessary to obtain regulatory approval for a particular indication or patient population.
- We may be unable to produce sufficient quantities of product to complete the clinical trials.
- Even if we are successful in our clinical trials, any required governmental approvals may still not be obtained or, if obtained, may not be maintained.
- If approval for commercialization is granted, it is possible the authorized use will be more limited than is necessary for commercial success, or that approval may be conditioned on completion of further clinical trials or other activities, which will cause a substantial increase in costs and which we might not succeed in performing or completing.
- If granted, approval may be withdrawn or limited if problems with our products emerge or are suggested by the data arising from their use or if there is a change in law or regulation.

Any success we may achieve at a given stage of our clinical trials does not guarantee that we will achieve success at any subsequent stage, including without limitation final FDA approval.

We may encounter delays or rejections in the regulatory approval process because of additional government regulation resulting from future legislation or administrative action, or from changes in the policies of the FDA or other regulatory bodies during the period of product development, clinical trials, or regulatory review. Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements may result in criminal prosecution, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, or an injunction preventing certain activity, as well as other regulatory action against our product candidates or us. As a company, we have no experience in successfully obtaining regulatory approval for a product and thus may be poorly equipped to gauge, and may prove unable to manage, risks relating to obtaining such approval.

Outside the U.S., our ability to market a product is contingent upon receiving clearances from appropriate non-U.S. regulatory authorities. Non-U.S. regulatory approval typically includes all of the risks associated with FDA clearance discussed above as well as geopolitical uncertainties and the additional uncertainties and potential prejudices faced by U.S. pharmaceutical companies conducting business abroad. In certain cases, pricing restrictions and practices can make achieving even limited profitability very difficult.

Even if we complete the clinical trials we discussed with the FDA, there is no guarantee that at the time of submission the FDA will accept our new drug application (“NDA”).

The FDA provided helpful guidance on our proposed Validive adaptive design trial and confirmatory second trial, informing us it might be an acceptable pathway for NDA submission, but the FDA is not bound by the guidance they give, and can change their position in the future. Any future decision by the FDA will be driven largely by the data generated from the Validive clinical trials.

As a company, we have never completed a clinical trial and have limited experience in completing regulatory filings and any delays in regulatory filings could materially affect our financial condition.

While members of our team have conducted numerous clinical trials at previous companies, and have launched and marketed innovative pharmaceutical products in the US and internationally, as a company, we have not yet completed any clinical trials of our product candidates, nor have we demonstrated the ability to obtain marketing approvals, manufacture product candidates at a commercial scale, or conduct sales and marketing activities necessary for the successful commercialization of a product. Consequently, we have no historical basis as a company by which one can evaluate or predict reliably our future success or viability.

Additionally, while our team has experience at prior companies with regulatory filings, as a company, we have limited experience with regulatory filings with agencies such as the FDA or EMA. Any delay in our regulatory filings for our product candidates, and any adverse development or perceived adverse development with respect to the applicable regulatory authority’s review of such filings, including, without limitation, the FDA’s issuance of a “refuse to file” letter or a request for additional information, could materially affect our financial condition.

We may seek fast track designation for one or more of our current and future product candidates, but we might not receive such designation, and even if we do, such designation may not actually lead to a faster development or regulatory review or approval process.

Our lead product candidate, Validive, has been given fast track designation from the FDA. Fast track designation does not ensure that we will receive marketing approval or that approval will be granted within any particular timeframe. We may not experience a faster development, regulatory review or approval process with fast track designation compared to conventional FDA procedures. Additionally, the FDA may withdraw fast track designation, for reasons such as it comes to believe a drug candidate no longer adequately addresses an unmet medical need. Fast track designation alone does not guarantee qualification for the FDA’s priority review procedures. If we seek fast track designation for other product candidates, we may not receive such a designation from the FDA.

We, or any future collaborators, may not be able to obtain and maintain orphan drug exclusivity for our product candidates in the U.S. and Europe.

Validive has been granted orphan drug designation for the treatment of SOM in the EU. Camsirubicin has been granted orphan drug designation for the treatment of soft tissue sarcoma in the U.S. We may seek additional orphan drug designations or regulatory incentives for our pipeline product candidates, for other indications or for future product candidates. There can be no assurances that we will be able to obtain such designations.

Even if we obtain orphan drug designation for a product candidate, we may not be able to maintain orphan drug exclusivity for that drug. For example, orphan drug designation may be removed if the prevalence of an indication increases beyond the patient number limit required to maintain designation. Generally, if a drug with an orphan drug designation subsequently receives the first marketing approval for the indication for which it has such designation, the drug is entitled to a period of marketing exclusivity, which precludes the EMA or the FDA from approving another marketing application for the same product in the same indication for that time period. Orphan drug exclusivity may be lost if the FDA or EMA determines that the request for designation was materially defective or if the manufacturer is unable to assure sufficient quantity of the product to meet the needs of patients with the rare disease or condition. Moreover, even after an orphan drug is approved, the FDA can subsequently approve a different drug for the same condition if the FDA concludes that the later drug is clinically superior in that it is shown to be safer, more effective or makes a major contribution to patient care compared to our product.

The FDA may reevaluate the Orphan Drug Act and its regulations and policies, and similarly the EMA may reevaluate its policies and regulations. We do not know if, when, or how the FDA or EMA may change their orphan drug regulations and policies in the future, and it is uncertain how any changes might affect our business. Depending on what changes the FDA and/or EMA may make to their orphan drug regulations and policies, our business could be adversely impacted.

If serious adverse or undesirable side effects are identified during the development of our product candidates, we may abandon or limit our development or commercialization of such product candidates.

If our product candidates are associated with undesirable side effects or have unexpected characteristics, we may need to abandon their development or limit development to certain uses or subpopulations in which the undesirable side effects or other characteristics are less prevalent, less severe or more acceptable from a risk-benefit perspective.

If we elect or are forced to suspend or terminate any clinical trial with one of our product candidates, the commercial prospects of such product candidate will be harmed, and our ability to generate revenue from such product candidate will be delayed or eliminated. Any of these occurrences may harm our business, financial condition and prospects significantly.

With regard to our lead product candidate, Validive, unforeseen side effects from Validive could arise either during clinical development or, if approved, after Validive has been marketed. This could cause regulatory approvals for, or market acceptance of, Validive harder and costlier to obtain.

To date, no difference in the frequency of serious adverse events (“SAEs”) has been observed in patients treated with Validive compared to placebo. In the Phase 2 clinical trial, two patients in the placebo group and 2 patients in the Validive 50 µg group experienced SAEs that were assessed as treatment related. No patients in the Validive treated cohorts were discontinued due to study drug. Clonidine, the active ingredient of Validive, has been used for over 50 years as an orally swallowed systemic treatment for high blood pressure. Validive administration leads to very low, but still detectable exposure of clonidine outside the oral cavity. Thus, there is some risk that patients may experience side effects due to this systemic exposure, which could include a reduction in blood pressure, irregular heartbeat, drowsiness or dry mouth.

The results of our planned or any future clinical trials may show that the side effects of Validive are unacceptable or intolerable, which could interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials, and result in delay of, or failure to obtain, marketing approval from the FDA or EMA and other regulatory authorities, or result in marketing approval from the FDA or EMA and other regulatory authorities with restrictive label warnings.

If Validive receives marketing approval and we or others later identify undesirable or unacceptable side effects caused by the use of Validive:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product, which would force us to remove Validive from the market;
- regulatory authorities may require the addition of labeling statements, specific warnings, a contraindication, or field alerts to physicians and pharmacies;
- we may be required to change instructions regarding the way the product is administered, conduct additional clinical trials or change the labeling of the product;
- we may be subject to limitations on how we may promote the product;
- sales of the product may decrease significantly;
- we may be subject to litigation or product liability claims; and
- our reputation may suffer.

Any of these events could prevent us or our potential future collaborators from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of Validive and/or could substantially increase commercialization costs and expenses, which in turn could delay or prevent us from generating significant revenues from the sale of Validive.

Our Phase 3 development program for Validive entails significant risk.

The Phase 3 development program for Validive has been designed based on an analysis of the 64 oropharyngeal cancer (“OPC”) patients included in the Phase 2 trial (n= 24 in the placebo group, n= 21 Validive 50 µg group, and n= 19 Validive 100 µg group). While a dose response was observed in the Validive treated OPC cohorts compared to placebo across multiple clinically meaningful endpoints, the ability to establish statistical significance was limited by the relatively small sample size. This increases the risk of the Phase 3 trials. Given the large unmet medical need for the prevention of radiotherapy-induced SOM in OPC patients, we have decided to pursue an adaptive design Phase 3 clinical development strategy in an effort to mitigate this risk. Our adaptive design approach will allow us to confirm or reject our hypothesis based off the Phase 2 data that the optimal patient population for Validive is likely either all OPC patients or HPV+ OPC patients, and then run a confirmatory second trial should it be warranted.

If we experience delays or difficulties in the enrollment of subjects to our clinical trials, our receipt of necessary regulatory approvals could be delayed or prevented, which could materially affect our financial condition.

Identifying, screening and enrolling patients to participate in clinical trials of our product candidates is critical to our success, and we may not be able to identify, recruit, enroll and dose a sufficient number of patients with the required or desired characteristics to complete our clinical trials in a timely manner. The timing of our clinical trials depends on our ability to recruit patients to participate as well as to subsequently dose these patients and complete required follow-up periods. In particular, because our planned clinical trials of Validive and camsirubicin are focused on indications with relatively small patient populations, our ability to enroll eligible patients may be limited or may result in slower enrollment than we anticipate.

In addition, we may experience enrollment delays related to increased or unforeseen regulatory, legal and logistical requirements at certain clinical trial sites. These delays could be caused by reviews by regulatory authorities and contractual discussions with individual clinical trial sites. Any delays in enrolling and/or dosing patients in our planned clinical trials could result in increased costs, delays in advancing our product candidates, delays in testing the effectiveness of our product candidates or in termination of the clinical trials altogether.

Patient enrollment may be affected if our competitors have ongoing clinical trials with products for the same indications as our product candidates, and patients who would otherwise be eligible for our clinical trials instead enroll in our competitors' clinical trials. Patient enrollment may also be affected by other factors, including:

- coordination with clinical research organizations to enroll and administer the clinical trials;
- coordination and recruitment of collaborators and investigators at individual sites;
- size of the patient population and process for identifying patients;
- design of the clinical trial protocol;
- eligibility and exclusion criteria;
- perceived risks and benefits of the product candidates under study;
- availability of competing commercially available therapies and other competing products' clinical trials;
- time of year in which the trials are initiated or conducted;
- severity of the diseases under investigation;
- ability to obtain and maintain subject consents;
- ability to enroll and treat patients in a timely manner;
- risk that enrolled subjects will drop out before completion of the trials;
- proximity and availability of clinical trial sites for prospective patients;
- ability to monitor subjects adequately during and after treatment; and
- patient referral practices of physicians.

Our inability to enroll a sufficient number of patients for clinical trials would result in significant delays and could require us to abandon one or more clinical trials altogether. Enrollment delays in these clinical trials may result in increased development costs for our product candidates, which could materially affect our financial condition.

If we or our licensees, development collaborators, or suppliers are unable to manufacture our products in sufficient quantities or at defined quality specifications, or are unable to obtain regulatory approvals for the manufacturing facility, we may be unable to develop and/or meet demand for our products and lose time to market and potential revenues.

Completion of our clinical trials and commercialization of our product candidates require access to, or development of, facilities to manufacture a sufficient supply of our product candidates. We will utilize third parties to manufacture Validive, camsirubicin, and MNPR-101. We currently have manufacturing agreements in place for Validive and MNPR-101. We are in negotiations with manufacturers for camsirubicin.

In the future we may become unable, for various reasons, to rely on our sources for the manufacture of our product candidates, either for clinical trials or, at some future date, for commercial distribution. We may not be successful in identifying additional or replacement third-party manufacturers, or in negotiating acceptable terms with any we do identify. We may face competition for access to these manufacturers' facilities and may be subject to manufacturing delays if the manufacturers give other clients higher priority than they give to us. Even if we are able to identify an additional or replacement third-party manufacturer, the delays and costs associated with establishing and maintaining a relationship with such manufacturer may have a material adverse effect on us.

Before we can begin to commercially manufacture Validive, camsirubicin, MNPR-101, or any other product candidate, we must obtain regulatory approval of the manufacturing facility and process. Manufacturing of drugs for clinical and commercial purposes must comply with current Good Manufacturing Practices requirements, commonly known as "cGMP." The cGMP requirements govern quality control and documentation policies and procedures. Complying with cGMP and non-U.S. regulatory requirements will require that we expend time, money, and effort in production, recordkeeping, and quality control to ensure that the product meets applicable specifications and other requirements. We, or our contracted manufacturing facility, must also pass a pre-approval inspection prior to FDA approval. Failure to pass a pre-approval inspection may significantly delay or prevent FDA approval of our products. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we would be subject to possible regulatory action and may be limited in the jurisdictions in which we are permitted to sell our products and will lose time to market and potential revenues.

It is uncertain whether product liability insurance will be adequate to address product liability claims, or that insurance against such claims will be affordable or available on acceptable terms in the future.

Clinical research involves the testing of new drugs on human volunteers pursuant to a clinical trial protocol. Such testing involves a risk of liability for personal injury to or death of patients due to, among other causes, adverse side effects, improper administration of the new drug, or improper volunteer behavior. Claims may arise from patients, clinical trial volunteers, consumers, physicians, hospitals, companies, institutions, researchers, or others using, selling, or buying our products, as well as from governmental bodies. In addition, product liability and related risks are likely to increase over time, in particular upon the commercialization or marketing of any products by us or parties with which we enter into development, marketing, or distribution collaborations. Although we are contracting for general liability insurance in connection with our ongoing business, there can be no assurance that the amount and scope of such insurance coverage will be appropriate and sufficient in the event any claims arise, that we will be able to secure additional coverage should we attempt to do so, or that our insurers would not contest or refuse any attempt by us to collect on such insurance policies. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that suitable product liability insurance (at the clinical stage and/or commercial stage) will continue to be available on terms acceptable to us or at all, or that, if obtained, the insurance coverage will be appropriate and sufficient to cover any potential claims or liabilities.

If the market opportunities for our current and potential future drug candidates are smaller than we believe they are, our ability to generate product revenues may be adversely affected and our business may suffer.

Our understanding of the number of people who suffer from SOM resulting from chemoradiotherapy for the treatment of OPC, whom Validive may have the potential to treat, is based upon estimates. These estimates may prove to be incorrect, and new studies may demonstrate or suggest a lower estimated incidence or prevalence of this condition. The number of patients in the U.S. or elsewhere may turn out to be lower than expected, may not be otherwise amenable to Validive treatment, or treatment-amenable patients may become increasingly difficult to identify and access, all of which would adversely affect our business prospects and financial condition. In particular, the treatable population for Validive may further be reduced if our estimates of addressable populations are erroneous or sub-populations of patients do not derive benefit from Validive.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

Corporate, non-profit, and academic collaborators may take actions (including lack of effective actions) to delay, prevent, or undermine the success of our products.

Our operating and financial strategy for the development, clinical testing, manufacture, and commercialization of product candidates is heavily dependent on us entering into collaborations with corporations, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, licensors, licensees, and other parties. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in establishing such collaborations. Current and future collaborations are and may be terminable at the sole discretion of the collaborator. The activities of any collaborator will not be within our direct control and may not be in our power to influence. There can be no assurance that any collaborator will perform its obligations to our satisfaction or at all; that we will derive any revenue, profits, or benefit from such collaborations; or that any collaborator will not compete with us. If any collaboration is not pursued, we may require substantially greater capital to undertake development and commercialization of our proposed products, and may not be able to develop and commercialize such products effectively, if at all. In addition, a lack of development and commercialization collaborations may lead to significant delays in introducing proposed products into certain markets and/or reduced sales of proposed products in such markets. Furthermore, current and future collaborators may act deliberately or inadvertently in ways detrimental to our interests.

The termination of third-party licenses could adversely affect our rights to important compounds or technologies.

We have exercised our option to license Validive; as such, Onxeo has the ability to terminate the license if we breach our obligations under the license agreement. A termination of the license agreement might force us to cease developing and/or selling Validive, if it gets to market. We rely on certain rights to MNPR-101 that we have secured through a non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA. XOMA, as licensor, has the ability to terminate the license if we breach our obligations under the license agreement and do not remedy any such breach within a set time after receiving written notice of such breach from XOMA. A termination of the license agreement might force us to cease developing and/or selling MNPR-101, if it gets to market.

Data provided by collaborators and other parties upon which we rely have not been independently verified and could turn out to be inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete.

We rely on third-party vendors, scientists, and collaborators to provide us with significant data and other information related to our projects, clinical trials, and business. We do not independently verify or audit all of such data (including possibly material portions thereof). As a result, such data may be inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete.

In certain cases, we may need to rely on a single supplier for a particular manufacturing material or service, and any interruption in or termination of service by such supplier could delay or disrupt the commercialization of our products.

We rely on third-party suppliers for the materials used to manufacture our compounds. Some of these materials may at times only be available from one supplier. Any interruption in or termination of service by such single source suppliers could result in a delay or disruption in manufacturing until we locate an alternative source of supply. There can be no assurance that we would be successful in locating an alternative source of supply or in negotiating acceptable terms with such prospective supplier.

Our Validive manufacturer is in the United Kingdom ("UK"), and it is unknown how they will be impacted by Brexit; however, if they are negatively impacted, this could increase our manufacturing costs and adversely impact our financial condition.

The UK's referendum to leave the EU or "Brexit," has caused and may continue to cause disruptions to capital and currency markets worldwide. The full impact of the Brexit decision, however, remains uncertain. A process of negotiation will determine the future terms of the UK's relationship with the EU. During this period of negotiation and afterwards, our Validive manufacturer may be negatively affected by interest rate, exchange rate and other market and economic volatility, as well as regulatory and political uncertainty. The tax consequences of the UK's withdrawal from the EU are uncertain as well. If Brexit has a detrimental effect on our Validive manufacturer, it could, in turn, adversely impact our manufacturing costs and financial condition.

We rely on third parties to conduct our non-clinical studies and our clinical trials. If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our current product candidates or any future products, on a timely basis or at all, and our financial condition will be adversely affected.

We do not have the ability to independently conduct non-clinical studies and clinical trials. We rely on medical institutions, clinical investigators, contract laboratories, collaborative partners and other third parties, such as contract research organizations or clinical research organizations, to conduct non-clinical studies and clinical trials on our product candidates. The third parties with whom we contract for execution of our non-clinical studies and clinical trials play a significant role in the conduct of these studies and trials and the subsequent collection and analysis of data. However, these third parties are not our employees, and except for contractual duties and obligations, we have limited ability to control the amount or timing of resources that they devote to our programs.

Although we rely on third parties to conduct our non-clinical studies and clinical trials, we remain responsible for ensuring that each of our non-clinical studies and clinical trials is conducted in accordance with its investigational plan and protocol. Moreover, the FDA, EMA and other foreign regulatory authorities require us to comply with regulations and standards, including some regulations commonly referred to as good clinical practices (“GCPs”), for conducting, monitoring, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to ensure that the data and results are scientifically credible and accurate, and that the trial subjects are adequately informed of the potential risks of participating in clinical trials.

In addition, the execution of non-clinical studies and clinical trials, and the subsequent compilation and analyses of the data produced, requires coordination among various parties. In order for these functions to be carried out effectively and efficiently, it is imperative that these parties communicate and coordinate with one another. Moreover, these third parties may also have relationships with other commercial entities, some of which may compete with us. Under certain circumstances, these third parties may be able to terminate their agreements with us upon short notice. If the third parties conducting our clinical trials do not perform their contractual duties or obligations, experience work stoppages, do not meet expected deadlines, terminate their agreements with us or need to be replaced, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical trial protocols or GCPs, or for any other reason, we may need to enter into new arrangements with alternative third parties, which could be difficult, costly or impossible, and our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated or may need to be repeated. If any of the foregoing were to occur, we may not be able to obtain, on a timely basis or at all, regulatory approval for or to commercialize the product candidate being tested in such trials, and as a result, our financial condition will be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Product Candidates

We have no experience as a company in commercializing any product. If we fail to obtain commercial expertise, upon product approval by regulatory agencies, our product launch and revenues could be delayed.

As a company, we have never obtained regulatory approval for, or commercialized, any product. Accordingly, we have not yet begun to build out any sales or marketing capabilities. If we are unable to establish effective sales and marketing capabilities, or if we are unable to enter into agreements with third parties to commercialize our product candidates on favorable terms or on any reasonable terms at all, we may not be able to effectively generate product revenues once our product candidates are approved for marketing. If we fail to obtain commercial expertise, upon drug approval, our product launch and subsequent revenues could be delayed and /or fail to reach their commercial potential.

Our product development efforts are at an early stage. We have not yet undertaken any marketing efforts, and there can be no assurance that future anticipated market testing and analyses will validate our marketing strategy. We may need to modify the products, or we may not be successful in either developing or marketing those products.

As a company, we have not completed the development or clinical trials of any product candidates and, accordingly, have not yet begun to market or generate revenue from the commercialization of any products. Obtaining approvals of these product candidates will require substantial additional research and development as well as costly clinical trials. There can be no assurance that we will successfully complete development of our product candidates or successfully market them. We may encounter problems and delays relating to research and development, regulatory approval, intellectual property rights of product candidates, or other factors. There can be no assurance that our development programs will be successful, that our product candidates will prove to be safe and effective in or after clinical trials, that the necessary regulatory approvals for any product candidates will be obtained, or, even if obtained, will be as broad as sought or will be maintained for any period thereafter, that patents will issue on our patent applications, that any intellectual property protections we secure will be adequate, or that our collaboration arrangements will not diminish the value of our intellectual property through licensing or other arrangements. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that any product we might market will be received favorably by customers (whether physicians, payers, patients, or all three), adequately reimbursed by third-party payers, or that competitive products will not perform better and/or be marketed more successfully. Additionally, there can be no assurances that any future market testing and analyses will validate our marketing strategies. We may need to seek to modify the product labels through additional studies in order to be able to market them successfully to reach their commercial potential.

If we are unable to establish relationships with licensees or collaborators to carry out sales, marketing, and distribution functions or to create effective marketing, sales, and distribution capabilities, we will be unable to market our products successfully.

Our business strategy may include out-licensing product candidates to or collaborating with larger firms with experience in marketing and selling pharmaceutical products. There can be no assurance that we will successfully be able to establish marketing, sales, or distribution relationships with any third-party, that such relationships, if established, will be successful, or that we will be successful in gaining market acceptance for any products we might develop. To the extent that we enter into any marketing, sales, or distribution arrangements with third parties, our product revenues per unit sold are expected to be lower than if we marketed, sold, and distributed our products directly, and any revenues we receive will depend upon the efforts of such third parties.

If we are unable to establish such third-party marketing and sales relationships, or choose not to do so, we would have to establish in-house marketing and sales capabilities. We have no experience in marketing or selling oncology pharmaceutical products, and currently have no marketing, sales, or distribution infrastructure and no experience developing or managing such infrastructure for an oncology related product. To market any products directly, we would have to establish a marketing, sales, and distribution force that has technical expertise and could support a distribution capability. Competition in the biopharmaceutical industry for technically proficient marketing, sales, and distribution personnel is intense and attracting and retaining such personnel may significantly increase our costs. There can be no assurance that we will be able to establish internal marketing, sales, or distribution capabilities or that these capabilities will be sufficient to meet our needs.

Commercial success of our product candidates will depend on the acceptance of these products by physicians, payers, and patients.

Any product candidate that we may develop may not gain market acceptance among physicians and patients. Market acceptance of and demand for any product that we may develop will depend on many factors, including without limitation:

- Comparative superiority of the effectiveness and safety in the treatment of the disease indication compared to alternative treatments;
- Less prevalence and severity of adverse side effects;
- Potential advantages over alternative treatments;
- Cost effectiveness;
- Convenience and ease of administration;
- Sufficient third-party coverage and/or reimbursement;
- Strength of sales, marketing and distribution support; and
- Our ability to provide acceptable evidence of safety and efficacy.

If any product candidate developed by us receives regulatory approval but does not achieve an adequate level of market acceptance by physicians, payers, and patients, we may generate insufficient, little, or no product revenue and may not become profitable.

Our products may not be accepted for reimbursement or properly reimbursed by third-party payers.

The successful commercialization of any products we might develop will depend substantially on whether the costs of our products and related treatments are reimbursed at acceptable levels by government authorities, private healthcare insurers, and other third-party payers, such as health maintenance organizations. Reimbursement rates may vary, depending upon the third-party payer, the type of insurance plan, and other similar or dissimilar factors. If our products do not achieve adequate reimbursement, then the number of physician prescriptions of our products may not be sufficient to make our products profitable.

Comparative effectiveness research demonstrating benefits of a competitor's product could adversely affect the sales of our product candidates. If third-party payers do not consider our products to be cost-effective compared to other available therapies, they may not cover our products as a benefit under their plans or, if they do, the level of payment may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a profitable basis.

Adequate third-party reimbursement may not be available to enable us to maintain price levels sufficient to realize an appropriate return on our investment in the product development of that product. In addition, in the U.S. there is a growing emphasis on comparative effectiveness research, both by private payers and by government agencies. To the extent other drugs or therapies are found to be more effective than our products, payers may elect to cover such therapies in lieu of our products or reimburse our products at a lower rate.

The effects of economic and political pressure to lower pharmaceutical prices are a major threat to the economic viability of new research-based pharmaceutical products, and any development along these lines could materially and adversely affect our prospects.

Emphasis on managed care in the U.S. has increased and we expect this will continue to increase the pressure on pharmaceutical pricing. Coverage policies and third-party reimbursement rates may change at any time. Even if favorable coverage and reimbursement status is attained for one or more products for which we receive regulatory approval, less favorable coverage policies and reimbursement rates may be implemented in the future.

Any development along these lines could materially and adversely affect our prospects. We are unable to predict what legislative or regulatory changes relating to the healthcare industry, including without limitation any changes affecting governmental and/or private or third-party coverage and reimbursement, may be enacted in the future, or what effect such legislative or regulatory changes would have on our business.

If we obtain FDA approval for any of our product candidates, we will be subject to various federal and state fraud and abuse laws; these laws may impact, among other things, our proposed sales, marketing and education programs. Fraud and abuse laws are expected to increase in breadth and in detail, which will likely increase our operating costs and the complexity of our programs to insure compliance with such enhanced laws.

If we obtain FDA approval for any of our product candidates and begin commercializing those products in the U.S., our operations may be directly, or indirectly through our customers, distributors, or other business partners, subject to various federal and state fraud and abuse laws, including, without limitation, anti-kickback statutes and false claims statutes which may increase our operating costs. These laws may impact, among other things, our proposed sales, marketing and education programs. In addition, we may be subject to data privacy and security regulation by both the federal government and the states in which we conduct business.

If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the federal and state fraud and abuse laws or any other governmental regulations that apply to us, we may be subject to criminal actions and significant civil monetary penalties, which would adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations.

If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the federal and state fraud and abuse laws, including, without limitation, anti-kickback statutes and false claims statutes or any other governmental regulations that apply to us, we may be subject to penalties, including criminal and significant civil monetary penalties, damages, fines, imprisonment, exclusion from participation in government healthcare programs, and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations. To the extent that any of our product candidates are ultimately sold in a foreign country, we may be subject to similar foreign laws and regulations, which may include, for instance, applicable post-marketing requirements, including safety surveillance, anti-fraud and abuse laws, and implementation of corporate compliance programs and reporting of payments or transfers of value to healthcare professionals.

Negotiated prices for our products covered by a Part D prescription drug plan and other government programs will likely be lower than the prices we might otherwise obtain.

Government payment for some of the costs of prescription drugs may increase demand for our products for which we receive marketing approval; however, any negotiated prices for our products covered by a Part D prescription drug plan and other government programs will likely be lower than the prices we might otherwise obtain.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we and our third-party licensors do not obtain and preserve protection for our respective intellectual property rights, our competitors may be able to take advantage of our (and our licensors') development efforts to develop competing drugs.

Our commercial success will depend in part on obtaining patent protection for any products and other technologies we might develop, and successfully defending any patents we obtain against third-party challenges. We have licensed all intellectual property related to Validive from Onxeo S.A., a French public company. See “Business - Partnerships, Licensing and Acquisition”. The assignment and transfer of the camsirubicin (formerly GPX-150) patent portfolio from TacticGem, LLC (“TacticGem”) to us has been completed. We filed and have been granted in the U.S. and various countries around the world patents for antibodies that target uPAR for our MNPR-101 program. We have also been granted in the U.S. and various countries around the world patents to a specific sequence of amino acids on uPAR, to which our MNPR-101 antibody binds. We are currently prosecuting this patent in other countries around the world to further protect MNPR-101. The patent process is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining and defending patents. See “Business - Intellectual Property Portfolio and Exclusivity”. These risks and uncertainties include without limitation the following:

- Patents that may be issued or licensed may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented; or may not provide any competitive advantage for other reasons.
- Our licensors may terminate or breach our existing or future license agreements, thereby reducing or preventing our ability to exclude competition; termination of such license agreements may also subject us to risk of patent infringement of patents to which we no longer have a license.
- Our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources than us and have made significant investments in competing technologies, may seek, or may already have obtained, patents that will limit, interfere with, or eliminate our ability to make, use, and sell our potential products either in the U.S. or in international markets.
- As a matter of public policy regarding worldwide health concerns, there may be significant pressure on the U.S. government and other international governmental bodies to limit the scope of domestic and international patent protection for cancer treatments that prove successful.
- Countries other than the U.S. may have less restrictive patent laws than those upheld by the U.S. courts; therefore, non-U.S. competitors could exploit these laws to create, develop, and market competing products. In some countries, the legal compliance with pharmaceutical patents, patent applications and other intellectual property regulations is very weak or actively evaded in some cases with government aid.

In addition, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) and patent offices in other jurisdictions have often required that patent applications concerning pharmaceutical and/or biotechnology-related inventions be limited or narrowed substantially to cover only the specific innovations exemplified in the patent application, thereby limiting their scope of protection against competitive challenges. Thus, even if we or our licensors are able to obtain patents, the patents may be substantially narrower than anticipated.

If we permit our patents to lapse or expire, we will not be protected and will have less of a competitive advantage. The value of our products may be greatly reduced if this occurs. Our patents expire at different times and are subject to the laws of multiple countries. Some of our patents are currently near expiration and we may pursue patent term extensions for these where appropriate. See “Business - Intellectual Property Portfolio and Exclusivity”.

In addition to patents, we also rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how. While we take measures to protect this information by entering into confidentiality and invention agreements with our consultants and collaborators, we cannot provide any assurances that these agreements will be fully enforceable and will not be breached, that we will be able to protect ourselves from the harmful effects of disclosure if they are not fully enforceable or are breached, that any remedy for a breach will adequately compensate us, that these agreements will achieve their intended aims, or that our trade secrets will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by competitors. If any of these events for which we cannot provide assurances occurs, or we otherwise lose protection for our trade secrets or proprietary know-how, the value of this information may be greatly reduced.

The patent protection we obtain and preserve for our product candidates may not be sufficient enough to provide us with any competitive advantage.

We may be subject to competition despite the existence of intellectual property we license or own. We can give no assurances that our intellectual property claims will be sufficient to prevent third parties from designing around patents we own or license and developing and commercializing competitive products. The existence of competitive products that avoid our intellectual property could materially adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, limitations, or perceived limitations, in our intellectual property may limit the interest of third parties to partner, collaborate or otherwise transact with us, if third parties perceive a higher than acceptable risk to commercialization of our products or future products. When looking at our Validive patents’ ability to block competition, the protection offered by our patents may be, to some extent, more limited than the protection provided by patents claiming the composition of matter of entirely new chemical structures previously unknown. If a competitor were able to successfully design around any method of use and formulation patents we may have now or in the future, our business and competitive advantage could be adversely affected.

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 U.S., 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 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 for a product candidate, we may be open to competition from competitive medications, including generic medications. Given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new product candidates, patents protecting such product candidates might expire before or shortly after such product candidates are commercialized. As a result, our owned and licensed patent portfolio may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing product candidates similar or identical to ours.

Depending upon the timing, duration and conditions of any FDA marketing approval of our product candidates, 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 Act of 1984, referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments, and similar legislation in the European Union. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permit a patent term extension of up to five years for a patent covering an approved product as compensation for effective patent term lost during product development and the FDA regulatory review process. However, we may not receive an extension if we fail to exercise due diligence during the testing phase or regulatory review process, fail to apply within applicable deadlines, fail to apply prior to expiration of relevant patents or otherwise fail to satisfy applicable requirements. Moreover, the length of the extension could be less than we request. Only one patent per approved product can be extended, the extension cannot extend the total patent term beyond 14 years from approval and only those claims covering the approved drug, a method for using it or a method for manufacturing it may be extended. If we are unable to obtain patent term extension or the term of any such extension is less than we request, the period during which we can enforce our patent rights for the applicable product candidate will be shortened and our competitors may obtain approval to market competing products sooner. As a result, our revenue from applicable products could be reduced. Further, if this occurs, our competitors may take advantage of our investment in development and trials by referencing our clinical and preclinical data and launch their product earlier than might otherwise be the case, and our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially harmed.

Intellectual property disputes could require us to spend time and money to address such disputes and could limit our intellectual property rights.

The biopharmaceutical industry has been characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights, and companies have employed intellectual property litigation and USPTO post-grant proceedings to gain a competitive advantage. We may become subject to infringement claims or litigation arising out of patents and pending applications of our competitors, or additional interference proceedings declared by the USPTO to determine the priority and patentability of inventions. The defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits, USPTO proceedings, and related legal and administrative proceedings are costly and time-consuming to pursue, and their outcome is uncertain. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our issued patents, to protect our trade secrets and know-how, or to determine the enforceability, scope, and validity of the proprietary rights of others. An adverse determination in litigation or USPTO post-grant and interference proceedings to which we may become a party could subject us to significant liabilities, require us to obtain licenses from third parties, or restrict or prevent us from selling our products in certain markets. Even if a given patent or intellectual property dispute were settled through licensing or similar arrangements, our costs associated with such arrangements may be substantial and could include the payment by us of large fixed payments and ongoing royalties. Furthermore, the necessary licenses may not be available on satisfactory terms or at all. Even where we have meritorious claims or defenses, the costs of litigation may prevent us from pursuing these claims or defenses and/or may require extensive financial and personnel resources to pursue these claims or defenses. In addition, it is possible there may be defects of form in our current and future patents that could result in our inability to defend the intended claims. Intellectual property disputes arising from the aforementioned factors, or other factors, may materially harm our business.

We may not be able to enforce our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

The laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. Companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in certain foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of some countries, particularly developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, especially those relating to life sciences. This could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or the misappropriation of our other intellectual property rights. For example, many foreign countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner must grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents may provide limited or no benefit.

Proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions, whether or not successful, could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business. Furthermore, while we intend to protect our intellectual property rights in our expected significant markets, we cannot ensure that we will be able to initiate or maintain similar efforts in all jurisdictions in which we may wish to market Validive or any future products. Accordingly, our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights in such countries may be inadequate. In addition, changes in the law and legal decisions by courts in the U.S. and foreign countries may affect our ability to obtain and enforce adequate intellectual property protection for our products and technology.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patent protection, we also rely on trade secrets, including unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to maintain our competitive position. We seek to protect these trade secrets, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to them. Despite these efforts, these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts inside and outside the U.S., including in foreign jurisdictions, are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be harmed.

Changes to the patent law in the U.S. and other jurisdictions could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our product candidates.

As is the case with other biopharmaceutical companies, our success is heavily dependent on intellectual property, particularly patents. Obtaining and enforcing patents in the biopharmaceutical industry involves both technological and legal complexity. Therefore, obtaining and enforcing biopharmaceutical patents is costly, time consuming and inherently uncertain. In addition, the U.S. has recently enacted and is currently implementing wide ranging patent reform legislation. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled on several patent cases in recent years, either narrowing the scope of patent protection available in certain circumstances or weakening the rights of patent owners in certain situations. In addition to increasing uncertainty with regard to our ability to obtain patents in the future, this combination of events has created uncertainty with respect to the value of patents once obtained. Depending on future actions by the U.S. Congress, the federal courts and the USPTO, as well as other jurisdictions around the world, the laws and regulations governing patents could change in unpredictable ways that would weaken our ability to obtain new patents or to enforce our existing patents and patents that we might obtain in the future.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

The USPTO and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other provisions during the patent process. There are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. In such an event, competitors might be able to enter the market earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under any license, collaboration or other intellectual property-related agreements, we may be required to pay damages and could lose intellectual property rights that may be necessary for developing, commercializing and protecting our current or future technologies or drug candidates or we could lose certain rights to grant sublicenses.

Any license, collaboration or other intellectual property-related agreements impose, and any future license, collaboration or other intellectual property-related agreements we enter into are likely to impose, various development, commercialization, funding, milestone, royalty, diligence, sublicensing, insurance, patent prosecution and enforcement or other obligations on us. If we breach any of these obligations, or use the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license. In spite of our best efforts, any of our future licensors might conclude that we have materially breached our license agreements and might therefore terminate the license agreements, thereby removing our ability to develop and commercialize products and technologies covered by these license agreements. Any license agreements we enter into may be complex, and certain provisions in such agreements may be susceptible to multiple interpretations. The resolution of any contract interpretation disagreement that may arise could narrow what we believe to be the scope our rights to the relevant intellectual property or technology, or increase what we believe to be our financial or other obligations under the relevant agreement, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We may seek to obtain licenses from licensors in the future, however, we may be unable to obtain any such licenses at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, if at all. In addition, if any of our future licensors terminate any such license agreements, such license termination could result in our inability to develop, manufacture and sell products that are covered by the licensed technology or could enable a competitor to gain access to the licensed technology. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations, and ability to achieve profitability.

Furthermore, we may not have the right to control the preparation, filing, prosecution, maintenance, enforcement and defense of patents and patent applications that we license from third parties. Therefore, we cannot be certain that these patents and patent applications will be prepared, filed, prosecuted, maintained, enforced and defended in a manner consistent with the best interests of our business. If our future licensors fail to prosecute, maintain, enforce and defend patents we may in-license, or lose rights to licensed patents or patent applications, our license rights may be reduced or eliminated. In such circumstances, our right to develop and commercialize any of our products or drug candidates that is the subject of such licensed rights could be materially adversely affected. In certain circumstances, our licensed patent rights are subject to our reimbursing our licensors for their patent prosecution and maintenance costs.

Moreover, our licensors may own or control intellectual property that has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the licensor's intellectual property rights and the amount of any damages or future royalty obligations that would result, if any such claims were successful, would depend on the technology and intellectual property we use in products that we successfully develop and commercialize, if any. Therefore, even if we successfully develop and commercialize products, due to such obligations, we may be unable to achieve or maintain profitability.

Third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could have a material adverse impact on the success of our business.

Our commercial success depends, in part, upon our ability or the ability of any of our future collaborators to develop, manufacture, market and sell our current or any future drug candidates and to use our proprietary technologies without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the proprietary and intellectual property rights of third parties. The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are characterized by extensive and complex litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights.

We or any of our future licensors or strategic partners, may be party to, or be threatened with, adversarial proceedings or litigation regarding intellectual property rights with respect to our current or any potential future drug candidates and technologies, including derivation, reexamination, inter partes review, post-grant review or interference proceedings before the USPTO and similar proceedings in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. such as opposition proceedings. If we or our licensors or strategic partners are unsuccessful in any interference proceedings or other priority or validity disputes (including through any patent oppositions) to which we or they are subject, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights through the loss of one or more patents or our patent claims may be narrowed, invalidated, or held unenforceable. In some instances, we may be required to indemnify our licensors or strategic partners for the costs associated with any such adversarial proceedings or litigation. Third parties may also assert infringement, misappropriation or other claims against us, our licensors or our strategic partners based on existing patents or patents that may be granted in the future, as well as other intellectual property rights, regardless of their merit. There is a risk that third parties may choose to engage in litigation or other adversarial proceedings with us, our licensors or our strategic partners to enforce or otherwise assert their patent rights or other intellectual property rights. Even if we believe such claims are without merit, a court of competent jurisdiction could hold that these third-party patents and other intellectual property rights are valid, enforceable and infringed, which could have a material adverse impact on our ability to utilize our developed technologies or to commercialize our current or any future drug candidates deemed to be infringing. In order to successfully challenge the validity of any such U.S. patent in federal court, we would need to overcome a presumption of validity by presenting clear and convincing evidence of invalidity. There is no assurance that a court of competent jurisdiction, even if presented with evidence we believe to be clear and convincing, would invalidate the claims of any such U.S. patent.

Further, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such adversarial proceedings or litigation. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or to continue costly, unpredictable and time consuming litigation and may be prevented from or experience substantial delays in marketing our drug candidates. If we or any of our licensors or strategic partners are found to infringe, misappropriate or violate a third-party patent or other intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay damages, including treble damages and attorney's fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed. In addition, we, or any of our licensors or strategic partners may choose to seek, or be required to seek, a license from a third-party, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Even if a license can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, the rights may be non-exclusive, which could give our competitors access to the same technology or intellectual property rights licensed to us, and we could be required to make substantial licensing and royalty payments. We also could be forced, including by court order, to cease utilizing, developing, manufacturing and commercializing our developed technologies or drug candidates deemed to be infringing. We may be forced to redesign current or future technologies or products. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue or achieve profitability and possibly prevent us from generating revenue sufficient to sustain our operations.

In addition, we or our licensors or strategic partners may find it necessary to pursue claims or to initiate lawsuits to protect or enforce our patent or other intellectual property rights. If we or our licensors or strategic partners were to initiate legal proceedings against a third-party to enforce a patent covering one of our drug candidates or our developed technology, the defendant could counterclaim that such patent is invalid or unenforceable. In patent litigation in the U.S., defendant counterclaims alleging invalidity or unenforceability are commonplace. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, for example, claiming patent-ineligible subject matter, lack of novelty, indefiniteness, lack of written description, non-enablement, anticipation or obviousness. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO or made a misleading statement during prosecution. The outcome of such invalidity and unenforceability claims is unpredictable. With respect to the validity question, for example, we cannot be certain that there is no invalidating prior art of which we or our licensors or strategic partners and the patent examiner were unaware during prosecution. If a defendant were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we could lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection for one or more of our drug candidates. The narrowing or loss of our owned and licensed patent claims could limit our ability to stop others from using or commercializing similar or identical technologies and products. All of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Patent and other intellectual property rights also will not protect our drug candidates and technologies if competitors or third parties design around such drug candidates and technologies without legally infringing, misappropriating or violating our patent or other intellectual property rights.

The cost to us in defending or initiating any litigation or other proceedings relating to our patent or other intellectual property rights, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial, and any litigation or other proceedings would divert our management's attention and distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities. Such litigation or proceedings could materially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing or distribution activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Some of our competitors may be able to more effectively sustain the costs of complex patent litigation because they have substantially greater resources. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent litigation or other proceedings could delay our research and development efforts and materially limit our ability to continue our operations. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with certain such proceedings, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, such announcements could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Intellectual property rights of third parties could adversely affect our ability to commercialize our current or future technologies or drug candidates, and we might be required to litigate or obtain licenses from third parties to develop or market our current or future technologies or drug candidates, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

There are numerous companies that have pending patent applications and issued patents broadly covering immune-therapies generally or covering small molecules directed against the same targets as, or targets similar to, those we are pursuing. Our competitive position may materially suffer if patents issued to third parties or other third-party intellectual property rights cover our current or future technologies, drug candidates or elements thereof, or our manufacture or uses relevant to our development plans. In such cases, we may not be in a position to develop or commercialize current or future technologies or drug candidates unless we successfully pursue litigation to nullify or invalidate the third-party intellectual property rights concerned, or enter into a license agreement with the intellectual property rights holder, if available on commercially reasonable terms. There may be issued patents of which we are not aware, held by third parties that, if found to be valid and enforceable, could be alleged to be infringed by our current or future technologies or drug candidates. There also may be pending patent applications of which we are not aware that may result in issued patents, which could be alleged to be infringed by our current or future technologies or drug candidates. Should such an infringement claim be successfully brought, we may be required to pay substantial damages or be forced to abandon our current or future technologies or drug candidates or to seek a license from any patent holders. No assurances can be given that a license will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Third-party intellectual property rights holders may also actively bring infringement, misappropriation or other claims alleging violations of intellectual property rights against us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such claims. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us, we may be required to engage in or to continue costly, unpredictable and time-consuming litigation and may be prevented from, or experience substantial delays in, marketing our drug candidates. If we fail in any such dispute, in addition to being forced to pay damages, we may be temporarily or permanently prohibited from commercializing any of our current or future technologies or drug candidates that are held to be infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating third-party intellectual property rights. We might, if possible, also be forced to redesign current or future technologies or drug candidates so that we no longer infringe, misappropriate or violate the third-party intellectual property rights. Any of these events, even if we were ultimately to prevail, could require us to divert substantial financial and management resources that we would otherwise be able to devote to our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Industry

As a recently established entity, we have a limited operating history.

As of August 9, 2019, we have engaged exclusively in acquiring pharmaceutical product candidates, licensing rights to product candidates and entering into collaboration agreements with respect to key services or technologies for our drug product development, and have not completed any clinical trials, received any governmental approvals, brought any product to market, manufactured products in clinical or commercial quantities or sold any pharmaceutical products. As a company we have limited experience in negotiating, establishing, and maintaining strategic relationships, conducting clinical trials, and managing the regulatory approval process, all of which will be necessary if we are to be successful. Our lack of experience in these critical areas makes it difficult for a prospective investor to evaluate our abilities and increases the risk that we will fail to successfully execute our strategies.

Furthermore, if our business grows rapidly, our operational, managerial, legal, and financial resources will be strained. Our development will require continued improvement and expansion of our management team and our operational, managerial, legal, and financial systems and controls.

In the normal course of business, we have evaluated and expect to evaluate potential acquisitions and/or licenses of patents, compounds, and technologies that our management believes could complement or expand our business. We have limited history of conducting acquisitions and negotiating and acquiring licenses. In the event that we identify an acquisition or license candidate we find attractive, there is no assurance that we will be successful in negotiating an agreement to acquire or license, or in financing or profitably exploiting, such patents, compounds, or technologies. Furthermore, such an acquisition or license could divert management time and resources away from other activities that would further our current business development.

If we lose key management leadership, and/or scientific personnel, and if we cannot recruit qualified employees, managers, directors, officers, or other significant personnel, we may experience program delays and increases in compensation costs, and our business may be materially disrupted.

Our future success is highly dependent on the continued service of principal members of our management, leadership, and scientific personnel, who are able to terminate their employment with us at any time and may be able to compete with us. The loss of any of our key management, leadership, or scientific personnel including, in particular, Christopher M. Starr, our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors (referred to as the “Board”), Chandler D. Robinson, our President and CEO, and Andrew P. Mazar, our Executive Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer, could materially disrupt our business and materially delay or prevent the successful product development and commercialization of our product candidates. We have employment agreements with Dr. Robinson and Dr. Mazar which have no term but are for at-will employment, meaning the executives have the ability to terminate their employment at any time. We do not have an employment agreement with Dr. Starr.

Our future success will also depend on our continuing ability to identify, hire, and retain highly skilled personnel for all areas of the organization. Competition in the biopharmaceutical industry for scientifically and technically qualified personnel is intense, and we may be unsuccessful in identifying, hiring, and retaining qualified personnel. Our continued requirement to identify, hire, and retain highly competent personnel may cause our compensation costs to increase materially.

We will incur increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives and corporate governance practices.

As a public company, and particularly after we are no longer an emerging growth company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies, including establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls and corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, which in turn could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors. However, these rules and regulations are often subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices.

Despite ongoing compliance training and periodic education, our employees and consultants may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements, which could result in delays or terminations of our development programs and adversely affect our business.

Although we regularly train our employees on compliance and we are aware of no misconduct or improper activities to date, we are exposed to the risk of employee or consultant fraud or other misconduct. Misconduct by our employees or consultants could include intentional failures to: comply with FDA regulations; provide accurate information to the FDA; comply with manufacturing standards; comply with federal and state healthcare fraud and abuse laws and regulations; report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Employee and consultant misconduct could also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter such misconduct, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions. Such actions could adversely affect our business including delaying or terminating one or more of our development programs.

We are an emerging growth company and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company. Under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (the “JOBS Act”), emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have irrevocably elected to opt out of this provision and, as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards when they are required to be adopted by public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we also intend to take advantage of certain other exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies including, but not limited to, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory stockholder vote on executive compensation and any golden parachute payments not previously approved, exemption from the requirement of auditor attestation in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting and exemption from 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 (auditor discussion and analysis). If we do take advantage of these exemptions, the information that we provide stockholders will be different than what is available with respect to other public companies. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of our status as an emerging growth company, if and when our stock becomes publicly traded, there may be less liquidity for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (1) the last day of the year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the completion of a public offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities during the prior three-year period.

Competition and technological change may make our product candidates less competitive or obsolete.

The biopharmaceutical industry is subject to rapid technological change. We have many potential competitors, including major drug and chemical companies, specialized biopharmaceutical firms, universities and other research institutions. These companies, firms, and other institutions may develop products that are more effective than our product candidates or that would make our product candidates less competitive or obsolete. Many of these companies, firms, and other institutions have greater financial resources than us and may be better able to withstand and respond to adverse market conditions within the biopharmaceutical industry, including without limitation the lengthy regulatory approval process for product candidates.

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

The biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are characterized by rapidly advancing technologies, intense competition and a strong emphasis on proprietary products. While we believe we have significant competitive advantages with our expertise in small molecules and biologics, and rare disease clinical development, along with a strong intellectual property portfolio, we currently face and will continue to face competition for our drug development programs from companies that target SOM, are developing doxorubicin analogs/replacement, and are targeting uPAR. The competition is likely to come from multiple sources, including larger pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies and academia. Accordingly, our competitors may have more resources and be more successful than us in obtaining approval for treatments and achieving widespread market acceptance. For any products that we may ultimately commercialize, not only will we compete with any existing therapies and those therapies currently in development, we will have to compete with new therapies that may become available in the future.

We may engage in strategic transactions that could impact our liquidity, increase our expenses and present significant distractions to our management.

From time to time, we may consider strategic transactions, such as acquisitions of companies, asset purchases, and out-licensing or in-licensing of products, product candidates or technologies. Additional potential transactions that we may consider include a variety of different business arrangements, including spin-offs, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, restructurings, divestitures, business combinations and investments. Any such transaction may require us to incur non-recurring or other charges, may increase our near- and long-term expenditures and may pose significant integration challenges or disrupt our management or business, which could adversely affect our operations and financial results. For example, these transactions may entail numerous operational and financial risks, including:

- exposure to unknown liabilities;
- disruption of our business and diversion of our management's time and attention in order to develop acquired products, product candidates or technologies;
- incurrence of substantial debt or dilutive issuances of equity securities to pay for acquisitions;
- higher-than-expected acquisition and integration costs;
- write-downs of assets, goodwill or impairment charges;
- increased amortization expenses;
- difficulty and cost in combining the operations and personnel of any acquired businesses with our operations and personnel;
- impairment of relationships with key suppliers or customers of any acquired businesses due to changes in management and ownership; and
- inability to retain key employees of any acquired businesses.

Accordingly, although there can be no assurance that we will undertake or successfully complete any transactions of the nature described above, any transactions that we do complete may be subject to the foregoing or other risks, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If product liability lawsuits are brought against us, we may incur substantial costs to defend them and address any damages awarded, and demand for our products could be reduced as a result of such lawsuits.

The testing and marketing of medical products is subject to an inherent risk of product liability claims, including a possibility in some states for product liability claims being made based on generic copies of our drugs. Since we currently are not sponsoring any clinical trials, we do not have product liability insurance coverage, but plan to obtain appropriate coverage when we enroll patients in a Validive or other clinical trial, assuming the coverage is available at a commercially reasonable cost, if available at all. Regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, product liability claims may result in:

- withdrawal of clinical trial volunteers;
- decreased demand for our products when approved;
- injury to our reputation and significant, adverse media attention; and
- potentially significant litigation costs, including without limitation, any damages awarded to the plaintiffs if we lose or settle claims.

Our business and operations are vulnerable to computer system failures, cyber-attacks or deficiencies in our cyber-security, which could increase our expenses, divert the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems, and those of third parties on which we rely, are to damage from: computer viruses; malware; natural disasters; terrorism; war; telecommunication and electrical failures; cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusions over the Internet; attachments to emails; persons inside our organization; or persons with access to systems inside our organization. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, foreign governments, and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. If such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations, it could result in a material disruption of our product development programs. For example, the loss of clinical trial data from completed or ongoing or planned clinical trials could result in delays in our regulatory approval efforts and significantly increase our costs to recover or reproduce the data. To the extent that any disruption or security breach was to result in a loss of or damage to our data or applications, or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, we could incur material legal claims and liability, and damage to our reputation, and the further development of our product candidates could be delayed. We could be forced to expend significant resources in response to a cyber security breach, including repairing system damage, increasing cyber security protection costs by deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, paying regulatory fines and resolving legal claims and regulatory actions, all of which would increase our expenses, divert the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations and adversely affect our results of operations.

Failure to comply with health and data protection laws and regulations could lead to government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business.

We and our current and any of our future collaborators may be subject to federal, state and foreign data protection laws and regulations (i.e., laws and regulations that address privacy and data security). In the U.S., numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including federal health information privacy laws (e.g., the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”), as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (“HITECH”)), state data breach notification laws, state health information privacy laws and federal and state consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act), that govern the collection, use, disclosure and protection of health-related and other personal information could apply to our operations or the operations of our collaborators. In addition, we may obtain health information from third parties (including research institutions from which we obtain clinical trial data) that are subject to privacy and security requirements under HIPAA, as amended by HITECH, or other privacy and data security laws. Depending on the facts and circumstances, we could be subject to criminal penalties if we knowingly obtain, use, or disclose individually identifiable health information maintained by a HIPAA-covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by HIPAA.

International data protection laws, including Regulation 2016/679, known as the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) may also apply to health-related and other personal information obtained outside of the U.S. The GDPR went into effect on May 25, 2018. The GDPR introduced new data protection requirements in the EU, as well as potential fines for non-compliant companies of up to the greater of €20 million or 4% of annual global revenue. The regulation imposes numerous new requirements for the collection, use, storage and disclosure of personal information, including more stringent requirements relating to consent and the information that must be shared with data subjects about how their personal information is used, the obligation to notify regulators and affected individuals of personal data breaches, extensive new internal privacy governance obligations and obligations to honor expanded rights of individuals in relation to their personal information (e.g., the right to access, correct and delete their data). In addition, the GDPR includes restrictions on cross-border data transfers. The GDPR increased our responsibility and liability in relation to personal data that we process where such processing is subject to the GDPR, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with the GDPR, including as implemented by individual countries. Further, the United Kingdom’s vote in favor of exiting the EU, often referred to as Brexit, has created uncertainty with regard to data protection regulation in the United Kingdom. In particular, it is unclear how data transfers to and from the United Kingdom will be regulated.

In addition, California recently enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”), which creates new individual privacy rights for California consumers (as defined in the law) and places increased privacy and security obligations on entities handling personal data of consumers or households. The CCPA will require covered companies to provide new disclosure to consumers about such companies’ data collection, use and sharing practices, provide such consumers new ways to opt-out of certain sales or transfers of personal information, and provide consumers with additional causes of action. The CCPA goes into effect on January 1, 2020, and the California Attorney General may bring enforcement actions for violations beginning July 1, 2020. The CCPA was amended on September 23, 2018, and it remains unclear what, if any, further modifications will be made to this legislation or how it will be interpreted. As currently written, the CCPA may impact our business activities and exemplifies the vulnerability of our business to the evolving regulatory environment related to personal data and protected health information.

Compliance with U.S. and international data protection laws and regulations could require us to take on more onerous obligations in our contracts, restrict our ability to collect, use and disclose data, or in some cases, impact our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions. Failure to comply with U.S. and international data protection laws and regulations could result in government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business.

If we, our CROs or our IT vendors experience security or data privacy breaches or other unauthorized or improper access to, use of, or destruction of personal data, we may face costs, significant liabilities, harm to our brand and business disruption.

In connection with our drug research and development efforts, we or our CROs may collect and use a variety of personal data, such as names, mailing addresses, email addresses, phone numbers and clinical trial information. Although we have extensive measures in place to prevent the sharing and loss of patient data in our clinical trial processes associated with our developed technologies and drug candidates, any failure to prevent or mitigate security breaches or improper access to, use of, or disclosure of our clinical data or patients’ personal data could result in significant liability under state (e.g., state breach notification laws), federal (e.g., HIPAA, as amended by HITECH), and international laws (e.g., the GDPR). Any failure to prevent or mitigate security breaches or improper access to, use of, or disclosure of our clinical data or patients’ personal data may cause a material adverse impact to our reputation, affect our ability to conduct new studies and potentially disrupt our business. We may also rely on third-party IT vendors to host or otherwise process some of our data and that of users, and any failure by such IT vendor to prevent or mitigate security breaches or improper access to or disclosure of such information could have similarly adverse consequences for us. If we are unable to prevent or mitigate the impact of such security or data privacy breaches, we could be exposed to litigation and governmental investigations, which could lead to a potential disruption to our business.

If we do not comply with laws regulating the protection of the environment and health and human safety, our business could be adversely affected.

Our research and development and drug candidates and future commercial manufacturing may involve the use of hazardous materials and various chemicals. We currently do not maintain a research laboratory, but we engage third-party research organizations and manufacturers to conduct our preclinical studies, clinical trials and manufacturing. These third-party laboratories and manufacturers are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials. We must rely on the third parties’ procedures for storing, handling and disposing of these materials in their facilities to comply with the relevant guidelines of the states in which they operate and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. Although we believe that their safety procedures for handling and disposing of these materials comply with the standards mandated by applicable regulations, the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials cannot be eliminated. If an accident occurs, this could result in significant delays in our development. We are also subject to numerous environmental, health and workplace safety laws and regulations. Although we maintain workers’ compensation insurance to cover us for costs and expenses we may incur due to injuries to our employees, this insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. Additional federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our operations may be adopted in the future. We may incur substantial costs to comply with, and substantial fines or penalties if we violate, any of these laws or regulations.

We have limited the liability of and indemnified our directors and officers.

Although our directors and officers are accountable to us and must exercise good faith, good business judgement, and integrity in handling our affairs, our Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “Certificate of Incorporation”), provides that our directors will be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law. As a result, our stockholders may have fewer rights against our directors than they would have absent such provisions in our Certificate of Incorporation, and a stockholder’s ability to seek and recover damages for a breach of fiduciary duties may be reduced or restricted. Delaware law allows indemnification of members of our Board (each a “Member”), if such Board Member (a) has acted in good faith, in a manner the Board Member reasonably believes to be in or not opposed to our best interests, and (b) with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, if the Board Member had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful.

Pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation, each director and (to the extent approved by our Board) each of our officers who is made a party to a legal proceeding because he or she is or was a Board Member or officer, is indemnified by us from and against any and all liability, except that we may not indemnify a Board Member or officer: (a) for any liability incurred in a proceeding in which such person is adjudged liable to Monopar or is subjected to injunctive relief in favor of Monopar; (b) for acts or omissions that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, fraud or gross negligence; (c) for unlawful distributions; (d) for any transaction for which such Board Member or officer received a personal benefit or as otherwise prohibited by or as may be disallowed under Delaware law; or (e) with respect to any dispute or proceeding between us and such Board Member or officer unless such indemnification has been approved by a disinterested majority of Board Members or by a majority in interest of disinterested stockholders. We are required to pay or reimburse attorney’s fees and expenses of a Board Member seeking indemnification as they are incurred, provided the director executes an agreement to repay the amount to be paid or reimbursed if there is a final determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that such person is not entitled to indemnification.

Future legislation or executive or private sector actions may increase the difficulty and cost for us to commercialize our products and affect the prices obtained for such products.

In the U.S., there have been and continue to be a number of legislative initiatives to contain healthcare costs. For example, in March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “PPACA”), was enacted, which substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers, and significantly impacted the U.S. pharmaceutical industry.

Some of the provisions of the ACA have yet to be fully implemented, and there have been legal and political challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. Since January 2017, President Trump has signed two executive orders and other directives designed to delay, circumvent, or loosen certain requirements mandated by the ACA. Concurrently, Congress has considered legislation that would repeal or repeal and replace all or part of the ACA. While Congress has not passed comprehensive repeal legislation, two bills affecting the implementation of certain taxes under the ACA have been signed into law. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Tax Act”), includes a provision that repealed, effective January 1, 2019, the tax-based shared responsibility payment imposed by the ACA on certain individuals who fail to maintain qualifying healthcare coverage for all or part of a year, that is commonly referred to as the “individual mandate.” Additionally, on January 22, 2018, President Trump signed a continuing resolution on appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that delayed the implementation of certain ACA-mandated fees, including the so-called “Cadillac” tax on certain high cost employer-sponsored insurance plans, the annual fee imposed on certain health insurance providers based on market share, and the medical device excise tax on non-exempt medical devices. Further, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (“BBA”), among other things, amended the ACA, effective January 1, 2019, to close the coverage gap in most Medicare drug plans, commonly referred to as the “donut hole.” In July 2018, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“CMS”) published a final rule permitting further collections and payments to and from certain ACA-qualified healthcare plans and healthcare insurance issuers under the ACA risk adjustment program in response to the outcome of federal district court litigation regarding the method CMS uses to determine this risk adjustment. On December 14, 2018, a U.S. District Court Judge in the Northern District of Texas ruled that the individual mandate is an 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. While the Texas U.S. District Court Judge, as well as the Trump Administration and CMS have stated that the ruling will have no immediate effect, it is unclear how this decision, subsequent appeals, and other efforts to repeal and replace the ACA will impact the ACA and our business.

The increasing cost of healthcare as a percentage of GDP and the massive and increasing deferred liabilities behind most governmental healthcare programs (such as Medicare and Medicaid and state and local healthcare programs especially for retirement benefits) continue to be an economic challenge which threatens the overall economic health of the U.S. High cost healthcare products and therapies that are early in their life cycle are attractive targets for parties that believe that the cost of healthcare must be better controlled and significantly reduced. Pharmaceutical prices and healthcare reform have been debated and acted upon by legislators for many years. Future legislation or executive or private sector actions related to healthcare reform could materially and adversely affect our business by reducing our ability to generate revenue at prices sufficient to reward for the risks and costs of pharmaceutical development, to raise capital, and to market our products.

There is no assurance that federal or state healthcare reform will not adversely affect our future business and financial results, and we cannot predict how future federal or state legislative, judicial or administrative changes relating to healthcare reform and third-party payers will affect the pharmaceutical industry in general and our business in particular.

Even if we are able to commercialize any drug candidate, such drug candidate may become subject to unfavorable pricing regulations or third-party coverage and reimbursement policies, which would harm our business.

Our ability to commercialize any products successfully will depend, in part, on the extent to which coverage and adequate reimbursement for these products and related treatments will be available from third-party payors, such as government authorities, private healthcare insurers and health maintenance organizations. Patients who are prescribed medications for the treatment of their conditions generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with their prescription drugs. Coverage and adequate reimbursement from government healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and private healthcare insurers are critical to new product acceptance. Patients are unlikely to use our future products, if any, unless coverage is provided and reimbursement is adequate to cover a significant portion of the cost.

Cost-containment is a priority in the U.S. healthcare industry and elsewhere. As a result, government authorities and other third-party payors have attempted to control costs by limiting coverage and the amount of reimbursement for particular medications. Increasingly, third-party payors are requiring that drug companies provide them with predetermined discounts from list prices and are challenging the prices charged for medical products. Third-party payors also may request additional clinical evidence beyond the data required to obtain marketing approval, requiring a company to conduct expensive pharmacoeconomic studies in order to demonstrate the medical necessity and cost-effectiveness of its products. Commercial third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their reimbursement rates, but also have their own methods and approval process apart from Medicare determinations. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement for pharmaceutical products in the U.S. can differ significantly from payor to payor. We cannot be sure that coverage and adequate reimbursement will be available for any product that we commercialize and, if reimbursement is available, that the level of reimbursement will be adequate. Coverage and reimbursement may impact the demand for, or the price of, any drug candidate for which we obtain marketing approval. If coverage and reimbursement are not available or are available only at limited levels, we may not be able to successfully commercialize any drug candidate for which we obtain marketing approval.

Additionally, the regulations that govern regulatory approvals, pricing and reimbursement for new drugs and therapeutic biologics vary widely from country to country. Some countries require approval of the sale price of a drug or therapeutic biologic before it can be marketed. In many countries, the pricing review period begins after marketing approval is granted. In some foreign markets, prescription pharmaceutical pricing remains subject to continuing governmental control even after initial approval is granted. As a result, we might obtain regulatory approval for a product in a particular country, but then be subject to price regulations that delay our commercial launch of the product, possibly for lengthy time periods, and negatively impact the revenues we are able to generate from the sale of the product in that country. Adverse pricing limitations may hinder our ability to recoup our investment in one or more drug candidates, even if our drug candidates obtain regulatory approval.

Politically divided governmental actions and related political actions outside of government can impact the FDA's role in the timely and effective review of new pharmaceutical products in the U.S. and our business may be adversely impacted.

A relevant example of dysfunctional government was the 35-day government shutdown that ended February 15, 2019 which limited the FDA to activities necessary to address imminent threats to human life and to activities funded by carry-over user fees. Future government shutdowns or other activities which limit the financial resources available to the FDA (and in particular to the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research) will delay the processing of new product drug development submissions, reviews, and approvals and other required regulatory actions. Such delays will adversely impact our business and financial condition.

Effective collaboration with the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research ("CDER") for the approval of drug candidates is a highly demanding process which can result in increased time and expense to gain approvals.

Our lead drug development program, Valdivie, will be reviewed by CDER. Efficient and professional collaboration with the FDA's CDER is essential for the timely clinical testing, test evaluations, analysis and approval of our drug candidates. CDER has an outstanding record of drug approvals and substantial funds to operate a highly professional organization, but is also very demanding as to the quality of clinical research and applications for marketing approvals for drug candidates.

Our Company has in-house expertise and experience in the management of drug approvals. Qualified consultants and drug research organizations are also available to aid in our drug approval process; however, there is a meaningful risk that discussions and interactions inherent in the drug approval process and future developments or new improvements will result in delays, added expenses and new scientific/medical requirements which will cause adverse financial results and will likely impact the price of the Company's stock.

Future tax reform measures may negatively impact our financial position.

Tax reform measures are unpredictable and can change as the U.S. congress and executive leadership changes. For example, on December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 was signed into law that significantly revised the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). It is difficult to predict what future tax reform measures, if any, could be implemented and the extent to which they will impact our financial condition and our business.

Foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our consolidated financial statements.

Sales and purchases in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar expose us to fluctuations in foreign currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar and may adversely affect our consolidated financial statements. Increased strength of the U.S. Dollar increases the effective price of our future drug products sold in U.S. Dollars into other countries, which may require us to lower our prices or adversely affect sales to the extent we do not increase local currency prices. Decreased strength of the U.S. Dollar could adversely affect the cost of materials, products and services we purchase overseas. Sales and expenses of our non-U.S. businesses are also translated into U.S. Dollars for reporting purposes and the strengthening or weakening of the U.S. Dollar could result in unfavorable foreign currency translation and transaction effects. In addition, certain of our businesses may in the future invoice customers in a currency other than the business' functional currency, and movements in the invoiced currency relative to the functional currency could also result in unfavorable foreign currency translation and transaction effects. We also face exchange rate risk from our investments in subsidiaries owned and operated in foreign countries.

Our anticipated operating expenses and capital expenditures over the next year are based upon our management's estimates of possible future events. Actual amounts and the cost of new conditions could differ materially from those estimated by our management.

Development of pharmaceuticals and cancer drugs is extremely risky and unpredictable. We have estimated operating expenses and capital expenditures over the next year based on certain assumptions. Any change in the assumptions could and will cause the actual results to vary substantially from the anticipated expenses and expenditures and could result in material differences in actual versus forecasted expenses or expenditures. Furthermore, all of the factors are subject to the effect of unforeseeable future events. The estimates of capital expenditures and operating expenses represent forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risk factors set forth under this "Risk Factors" section in this prospectus. In view of the foregoing, investors should not rely on these estimates in making a decision to invest in us.

The financial and operational projections that we may make from time to time are subject to inherent risks.

The projections that we provide herein or our management may provide from time to time (including, but not limited to, the cost and timing of our Phase 3 clinical trials, clinical and regulatory timelines, production and supply matters, commercial launch dates, and other financial or operational matters) reflect numerous assumptions made by our management, including assumptions with respect to our specific as well as general business, regulatory, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, there is a risk that the assumptions made in preparing the projections, or the projections themselves, will prove inaccurate. There may be differences between actual and projected results, and actual results may be materially different from those contained in the projections. The inclusion of the projections in this prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that we, our management, the underwriters or their respective representatives considered or consider the projections to be a guaranteed prediction of future events, and the projections should not be relied upon as such. See “Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.”

Our present and potential future international operations may expose us to business, political, operational, and financial risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.

Our business is subject to risks associated with conducting business internationally. Some of our suppliers and clinical research organizations and clinical trial sites are located outside of the U.S. Furthermore, if we or any future collaborator succeeds in developing any products, we anticipate marketing them in the EU and other jurisdictions in addition to the U.S. If approved, we or our collaborator may hire sales representatives and conduct physician and patient association outreach activities outside of the U.S. Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including but not limited to:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy regulations, tax laws, export and import restrictions, employment laws, regulatory requirements, and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- failure by us to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for the use of our products in various countries;
- rejection or qualification of foreign clinical trial data by the competent authorities of other countries;
- additional potentially relevant third-party patent and other intellectual property rights that may be necessary to develop and commercialize our products and drug candidates;
- complexities and difficulties in obtaining, maintaining, enforcing and defending our patent and other intellectual property rights;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- complexities associated with managing multiple payor reimbursement regimes, government payors or patient self-pay systems;
- limits in our ability to penetrate international markets;
- financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty collecting accounts receivable, the impact of local and regional financial crises on demand and payment for our products and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism and political unrest, outbreak of disease, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions, implementation of tariffs;
- certain expenses including, among others, expenses for travel, translation and insurance; and
- regulatory and compliance risks that relate to anti-corruption compliance and record-keeping that may fall within the purview of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, its accounting provisions or its anti-bribery provisions or provisions of anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws in other countries.

Any of these factors could harm our ongoing international clinical operations and supply chain, as well as any future international expansion and operations and, consequently, our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to operate in foreign markets, where we would be subject to additional regulatory burdens and other risks and uncertainties.

Our future growth may depend, in part, on our ability to develop and commercialize drug candidates in foreign markets for which we may rely on partnering with third parties. We will not be permitted to market or promote any drug candidate before we receive regulatory approval from the applicable regulatory authority in a foreign market, and we may never receive such regulatory approval for any drug candidate. To obtain separate regulatory approval in foreign countries, we generally must comply with numerous and varying regulatory requirements of such countries regarding safety and efficacy and governing, among other things, clinical trials and commercial sales, pricing and distribution of a drug candidate, and we cannot predict success in these jurisdictions. If we obtain approval of any of our current or potential future drug candidates and ultimately commercialize any such drug candidate in foreign markets, we would be subject to risks and uncertainties, including the burden of complying with complex and changing foreign regulatory, tax, accounting and legal requirements and the reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some foreign countries.

We are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws with respect to our operations and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to criminal or civil liability and harm our business.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (“the FCPA”), the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, the USA PATRIOT Act, and possibly other state and national anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in countries in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption laws are interpreted broadly and prohibit companies and their employees, agents, third-party intermediaries, joint venture partners and collaborators from authorizing, promising, offering or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public or private sector. We interact with officials and employees of government agencies and government-affiliated hospitals, universities and other organizations. In addition, we may engage third-party intermediaries to promote our clinical research activities abroad or to obtain necessary permits, licenses and other regulatory approvals. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party intermediaries, our employees, representatives, contractors, partners and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize or have actual knowledge of such activities.

We have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which mandates compliance with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws applicable to our business throughout the world. However, we cannot assure you that our employees and third-party intermediaries will comply with this code or such anti-corruption laws. Noncompliance with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution, other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage and other collateral consequences. If any subpoenas, investigations or other enforcement actions are launched, or governmental or other sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management’s attention and resources and significant defense and compliance costs and other professional fees. In certain cases, enforcement authorities may even cause us to appoint an independent compliance monitor which can result in added costs and administrative burdens.

Risks Associated to our Common Stock and this Offering

Existing and new investors will experience dilution as a result of future sales or issuances of our common stock and future option exercises under our stock option plan.

Our Board Members, employees, and certain of our consultants have been and will be issued equity and/or granted options that vest with the passage of time. Up to a total of 1,600,000 shares of our common stock may be issued as stock options or restricted stock under the Amended and Restated Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, and stock options for the purchase of up to 1,105,896 shares of our common stock have already been granted (659,368 stock options are exercisable) and are outstanding as of August 9, 2019. See “Stock Option Plan”. The issuance of such equity and/or the exercise of such options will dilute both our existing and our new investors. As of August 9, 2019, no stock options have been exercised.

Our existing and our new investors will likely also experience substantial dilution resulting from the issuance by us of equity securities in connection with certain transactions, including without limitation, future offering of shares, intellectual property licensing, acquisition, or commercialization arrangements.

Holders of the shares of our common stock will have no control of our operations or of decisions on major transactions.

Our business and affairs are managed by or under the direction of our Board. Our Stockholders are entitled to vote only on actions that require a Stockholder vote under federal or state law. Stockholder approval requires the consent and approval of holders of a majority or more of our outstanding stock. Shares of stock do not have cumulative voting rights and therefore, holders of a majority of the shares of our outstanding stock will be able to elect all Board Members. TacticGem owns 7,166,667 shares of common stock (77.1%). The limited liability company agreement of TacticGem provides that the manager will vote its shares of Monopar to elect to the Board those persons nominated by Tactic Pharma plus one person nominated by Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC (“Gem”). Additionally, other than in the elections of directors the limited liability company agreement requires TacticGem to pass through votes to its members in proportion to their membership percentages in TacticGem. As a result, Tactic Pharma, our initial investor, holds an approximately 46% beneficial interest in us and together with Gem’s beneficial ownership of approximately 33%, the two entities control a majority of our stock and will be able to elect all Board Members and control our affairs. Some of our Board Members and executive officers own and control Tactic Pharma. Although no single person has a controlling interest in Tactic Pharma, acting together, they are able to control Tactic Pharma and a large voting block of our common stock and elect over a majority of our Board. See “Principal Stockholders”.

Our ability to list on Nasdaq will require raising significant capital; failure to qualify to trade on Nasdaq will make it more difficult to raise capital.

We anticipate that our securities will be listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market, a national securities exchange, upon consummation of this offering. We may need to raise significant funds in the next 12-24 months to continue our clinical development plans and we believe that if our stock is trading on Nasdaq's Capital Market it will enable better access to capital. Nasdaq has listing requirements for inclusion of securities for trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market, including stockholders equity of \$4 million (market value standard) or \$5 million (equity standard), market value of publicly held shares of \$15 million, an operating history of 2 years under the equity standard or a market value of listed securities of \$50 million under the market value standard, 1 million publicly held shares, 300 shareholders, three market makers and a \$4 bid price or a closing price of \$3 (equity standard) or \$2 (market value standard). If we are unable to list on Nasdaq, it could make it harder for us to raise capital in both the immediate time frame and in the long-term. If we are unable to raise capital when needed in the future, we may have to cease or reduce operations. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in including our Common Stock for trading on Nasdaq or that a market will develop for our Common Stock.

Our failure to meet the continued listing requirements of The Nasdaq Capital Market could result in a de-listing of our Common Stock.

If after qualifying for initial listing on Nasdaq, we fail to satisfy the continued listing requirements of The Nasdaq Capital Market, such as the corporate governance requirements or the minimum closing bid price requirement, the Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq") may take steps to de-list our Common Stock. Such a de-listing or the announcement of such de-listing will have a negative effect on the price of our Common Stock and would impair your ability to sell or purchase our Common Stock when you wish to do so. In the event of a de-listing, we would take actions to restore our compliance with the Nasdaq listing requirements, but we can provide no assurance that any such action taken by us would allow our Common Stock to become listed again, stabilize the market price or improve the liquidity of our Common Stock, prevent our Common Stock from dropping below the Nasdaq minimum bid price requirement or prevent future non-compliance with the Nasdaq listing requirements.

If our shares become subject to the penny stock rules, it would become more difficult to trade our shares.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 per share, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or authorized for quotation on certain automated quotation systems, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. If we do not obtain or retain a listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market and if the price of our Common Stock is less than \$5.00 per share, our Common Stock will be deemed a penny stock. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, before a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document containing specified information. In addition, the penny stock rules require that before effecting any transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, a broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive (i) the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement; (ii) a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks; and (iii) a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our Common Stock, and therefore stockholders may have difficulty selling their shares.

There has been no prior public market for our Common Stock, the stock price of our Common Stock may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price.

There has been no public market for our Common Stock prior to this offering. The initial public offering price for our Common Stock will be determined through negotiations between the underwriters and us and may vary from the market price of our Common Stock following this offering. If you purchase shares of our Common Stock in this offering, you may not be able to resell those shares at or above the initial public offering price. An active or liquid market in our Common Stock may not develop upon the completion of this offering or, if it does develop, it may not be sustainable.

The market prices for securities of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies have historically been highly volatile, and the market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially due to many factors, including:

- announcements concerning the progress and success of our clinical trials, our ability to obtain regulatory approval for and commercialize our product candidates, including any requests we receive from the FDA for additional studies or data that result in delays in obtaining regulatory approval or launching our product candidates, if approved;
- market conditions in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors or the economy as a whole;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;
- the failure of our product candidates, if approved, to achieve commercial success;
- announcements of the introduction of new products by us or our competitors;
- developments concerning product development results or intellectual property rights of others;
- litigation or public concern about the safety of our potential products;
- actual fluctuations in our quarterly operating results, and concerns by investors that such fluctuations may occur in the future;
- deviations in our operating results from the estimates of securities analysts or other analyst comments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- healthcare reform legislation, including measures directed at controlling the pricing of pharmaceutical products, and third-party coverage and reimbursement policies;
- developments concerning current or future strategic collaborations; and
- discussion of us or our stock price by the financial and scientific press and in online investor communities.

Investors in this Offering will suffer immediate and substantial dilution of their investment.

If you purchase our Common Stock in this Offering, you will pay more for your shares than our as adjusted net tangible book value per share. Based upon an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, the midpoint of the price range on the cover page of this prospectus, you will incur immediate and substantial dilution of \$ per share, representing the difference between our assumed initial public offering price and our as adjusted net tangible book value per share.

We may become involved in securities class action litigation that could divert management's attention and harm our business.

The stock markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices for the common stock of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies. These broad market fluctuations may cause the market price of our stock to decline. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. This risk is especially relevant for us because biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies have experienced significant stock price volatility in recent years. We may become involved in this type of litigation in the future. Litigation often is expensive and diverts management's attention and resources, which could adversely affect our business.

Substantial amounts of our outstanding shares may be sold into the market when lock-up or market standoff periods end. If there are substantial sales of shares of our Common Stock, the price of our Common Stock could decline.

The price of our Common Stock could decline if there are substantial sales of our Common Stock, particularly sales by our directors, executive officers and significant stockholders, or if there is a large number of shares of our Common Stock available for sale and the market perceives that sales will occur. After this offering, we will have outstanding shares of our Common Stock, based on the number of shares outstanding as of August 9, 2019. All of the shares of Common Stock sold in this offering will be available for sale in the public market. The overwhelming majority of all of our outstanding shares of Common Stock are currently restricted from resale as a result of market standoff and “lock-up” agreements, as more fully described in “Shares Eligible for Future Sale.” These shares will become available to be sold 181 days after the date of this prospectus. Shares held by directors, executive officers and other affiliates will be subject to volume limitations under Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), and various vesting agreements.

After this offering, certain of our stockholders will have rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or our stockholders, subject to market standoff and lock-up agreements. We also intend to register shares of Common Stock that we have issued and may issue under our employee equity incentive plans. Once we register these shares, they will be able to be sold freely in the public market upon issuance, subject to existing market standoff or lock-up agreements. The market price of the shares of our Common Stock could decline as a result of the sale of a substantial number of our shares of Common Stock in the public market or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell their shares.

We have broad discretion in the use of the net proceeds from this offering, and our use of those proceeds may not yield a favorable return on your investment.

We intend to use approximately \$ million of the net proceeds from this offering to fund the preparation, initiation and maintenance of our Validive Phase 3 clinical program including additional clinical material manufacturing, clinical research organization (“CRO”) costs to oversee and commence the first global, adaptive design clinical trial and to fund the expansion of our clinical, regulatory, quality and manufacturing expertise through direct hires and through consultants. We intend to use approximately \$ million for manufacturing and support of the GEIS-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin and for further development of MNPR-101. We intend to use the remaining net proceeds from the sale of the shares in the offering, along with available cash, for general corporate purposes, which may include advancing our other pipeline programs, acquiring or licensing additional compounds for our drug development pipeline, maintaining existing and prosecuting new intellectual property protection, supporting the requirements of being a public company, including legal, audit, investor relations and board fees and providing competitive salaries and benefits to attract and retain highly qualified employees. We have not specifically allocated the amount of net proceeds that will be used for these purposes, and our management will have broad discretion over how these proceeds are used and could spend the proceeds in ways with which you may not agree. In addition, we may not use the proceeds of this offering effectively or in a manner that increases our market value or enhances our profitability. We have not established a timetable for the effective deployment of the proceeds, and we cannot predict how long it will take to deploy the proceeds.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carry-forwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

Under Section 382 of the Code, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change” (generally defined as a greater than 50% change, by value, in its equity ownership over a three-year period), the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carry-forwards and other pre-change tax attributes (such as research tax credits) to offset its post-change income may be limited. We believe that additional fundraising efforts in the next three years, may trigger an “ownership change” limitation in the near future. As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change net operating loss carry-forwards to offset U.S. federal taxable income will be subject to limitations, which could result in increased future tax liability to us had we not been subject to such limitations.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock would depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. Securities and industry analysts do not currently, and may never, publish research on our Company. If securities or industry analysts do not commence coverage of our Company, the trading price for our stock would likely be negatively impacted. In the event securities or industry analysts initiate coverage, if one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price may decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of our Company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which might cause our stock price and trading volume to decline.

An active trading market for our common stock may not develop.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock. The initial public offering price for our common stock will be determined through negotiations with the underwriters. Although we have applied to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market, an active trading market for our shares may never develop or be sustained following this offering. If an active market for our common stock does not develop, it may be difficult for you to sell shares you purchase in this offering without depressing the market price for the shares, or at all.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future and, as a result, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our Common Stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains as a return on their investments.

There can be no assurance that we will ever provide liquidity to our investors through a sale of our Company.

While acquisitions of pharmaceutical companies like ours are not uncommon, potential investors are cautioned that no assurances can be given that any form of merger, combination, or sale of our Company will take place or that any merger, combination, or sale, even if consummated, would provide liquidity or a profit for our investors. You should not invest in our Company with the expectation that we will be able to sell the business in order to provide liquidity or a profit for our investors.

Delaware law and provisions in our amended and restated bylaws could make a merger, tender offer or proxy contest difficult, thereby depressing the potential trading price of our Common Stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of us difficult, limit attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management or Board and adversely affect our stock price.

Provisions of our amended and restated bylaws may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in our control or change in our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares, or transactions that our stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Therefore, these provisions could adversely affect the price of our stock. Among other things, our amended and restated bylaws:

- provide that all vacancies on our Board may only be filled by our Board and not by stockholders;
- allow the holders of a plurality of the shares of common stock entitled to vote in any election of directors to elect all of the directors standing for election, if they should so choose; and
- provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by our Board.

In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any of a broad range of business combinations with any “interested” stockholder for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder became an “interested” stockholder.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Act”) and Section 21E of the 34 Act. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Prospectus are forward-looking statements. The words “hopes,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “projects,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “will,” “continue,” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus include without limitation statements about the market for cancer products in general and statements about our:

- risks and uncertainties associated with our research and development activities, including our clinical trials;
- estimated timeframes for our clinical trials;
- plans to research, develop and commercialize our current and future product candidates;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of any products for which we receive marketing approval;
- commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy;
- intellectual property position and strategy;
- use of proceeds from this offering;
- future financial performance;
- estimates regarding expenses, capital requirements and need for additional financing;
- the impact of government laws and regulations;
- ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- financial and operational projections; and
- other risks and uncertainties, including those listed under the caption “Risk Factors.”

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are appropriate, we can give no assurance that such expectations will be realized. Cautionary statements are disclosed in this prospectus, including without limitation statements in the section entitled “Risk Factors,” addressing forward-looking statements. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. We undertake no obligation to update any statements made in this Prospectus or elsewhere, including without limitation any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

You should read this prospectus and the documents that we reference in this prospectus and 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.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

This prospectus includes industry and market data that we obtained from numerous sources such as periodic industry publications and third-party studies. These sources include government and industry sources. Industry publications and surveys generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although we believe the industry and market data to be reliable as of the date of this prospectus, this information could prove to be inaccurate. Industry and market data could be wrong because of the method by which sources obtained their data and because information cannot always be verified with complete certainty due to the limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties. In addition, we do not know all of the assumptions or forecasting methodologies that were used in preparing the forecasts from the sources relied upon or cited herein.

USE OF PROCEEDS

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

We currently estimate that we will use the net proceeds from this offering as follows:

- Approximately \$ to advance our global Phase 3 clinical program for Validive, including building our clinical, regulatory and manufacturing team to support the program. Proceeds from this offering are intended to progress Validive past the interim results of the adaptive design clinical trial, and potentially through the initiation of the confirmatory second clinical trial for registration.
- Approximately \$ for manufacturing and support of the GEIS-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin, and for further development of MNPR-101.
- The remainder for general corporate purposes. We will need to raise additional funds to complete the Validive clinical trial program through potential approval and, if approved, through commercialization, to support further development of camsirubicin and MNPR-101, and to expand our product pipeline.

However, due to the uncertainties inherent in the product development process, it is difficult to estimate with certainty the exact amounts of the net proceeds from this offering that may be used for the above purposes. Our management will have broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from this offering. The amounts and timing of our expenditures will depend upon numerous factors including the results of our research and development efforts, the timing and success of preclinical studies and clinical trials we commence now or in the future, the timing of regulatory submissions and the amount of cash obtained through future collaborations, if any. Following this offering, we will require additional funding in order to complete clinical development and commercialize our lead product candidate, Validive, and complete the clinical development of any additional product candidates.

We believe opportunities may exist from time to time to expand our current business through investments, acquisitions or in-licenses of complementary companies, medicines or technologies. While we have no current agreements, commitments or understandings for any specific investments, acquisitions or in-licenses at this time, we may use a portion of the net proceeds for these purposes. Pending the uses described above, we will invest the net proceeds in short-term and long-term, investment grade, interest-bearing securities.

Each \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by approximately \$ million, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same. We may also increase or decrease the number of shares we are offering. Each increase (decrease) of one million shares in the number of shares offered by us would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by approximately \$ million, assuming that the assumed initial public offering price remains the same, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We do not expect that a change in the initial public offering price or the number of shares by these amounts would have a material effect on our uses of the proceeds from this offering, although it may accelerate the time at which we will need to seek additional capital.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and future earnings, if any, for use in the operation of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to declare and pay dividends will be made at the discretion of our Board and will depend on various factors, including applicable laws, our results of operations, our financial condition, our capital requirements, general business conditions, our future prospects and other factors that our Board may deem relevant. Additionally, our ability to pay dividends on our capital stock could be limited by terms and covenants of any future indebtedness. Investors should not purchase our Common Stock with the expectation of receiving cash dividends.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of June 30, 2019, on:

- an actual basis; and
- an as adjusted basis to reflect the issuance and sale of shares of Common Stock pursuant to this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

You should read this table in conjunction with the sections of this prospectus entitled “Summary Financial Data,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	As of June 30, 2019	
	Actual	As Adjusted
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,130	\$
Stockholders’ Equity		
Common Stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, 40,000,000 authorized, 9,291,421 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2019; shares issued and outstanding, As Adjusted	9	
Additional Paid in Capital – As Adjusted ⁽¹⁾	29,059	
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(3)	
Accumulated Deficit	(23,938)	
Total Stockholders’ Equity	5,127	
Total Capitalization	5,127	

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) each of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, additional paid-in capital, total stockholders’ equity and total capitalization on an As Adjusted basis by approximately \$ million, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated legal, audit and travel costs and underwriting discounts and commissions.

(1) Net of \$ estimated fundraising costs related to this financing

DILUTION

If you invest in our Common Stock in this offering, your ownership interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the offering price per share of our Common Stock and the as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our Common Stock immediately after the offering. Historical net tangible book value per share represents the amount of our total tangible assets less total liabilities, divided by the number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding.

Our historical net tangible book value as of June 30, 2019, was \$5.1 million, or \$0.55 per share of our Common Stock.

After giving effect to our issuance and sale of \$ million of shares of our Common Stock in this offering at the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is 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, our as adjusted net tangible book value as of June 30, 2019, would have been \$ million, or \$ per share. This represents an immediate increase in net tangible book value per share of \$ to existing stockholders and immediate dilution of \$ in net tangible book value per share to new investors purchasing common stock in this offering.

Dilution per share to new investors is determined by subtracting as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering from the offering price per share paid by new investors. The following table illustrates this dilution on a per share basis.

Assumed Initial Public Offering Price Per Share		\$
Historical Net Tangible Book Value Per Share as of June 30, 2019	\$ 0.55	
Increase in Net Tangible Book Value Per Share Attributable to New Investors		
As Adjusted Net Tangible Book Value Per Share After this Offering		
Dilution Per Share to New Investors		\$

If the underwriters exercise the option to purchase an additional \$ million of shares of our Common Stock in full (at the assumed initial offering price of \$ per share), the as adjusted net tangible book value per share, after giving effect to the offering, would be \$ per share. This represents an immediate increase in as adjusted net tangible book value of \$ per share to existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in as adjusted net tangible book value of \$ per share to new investors purchasing Common Stock in this offering. Moreover, if any additional shares are issued in connection with outstanding options, 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 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.

Each \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase (decrease) our net tangible book value after this offering by approximately \$ million, or approximately \$ per share, and increase (decrease) the dilution per share to new investors by approximately \$ per share, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. An increase of one million shares in the number of shares offered by us would increase our net tangible book value after this offering by approximately \$ million, or \$ per share, and increase the dilution per share to new investors by approximately \$ per share, assuming that the assumed public offering price remains the same, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Similarly, a decrease of one million shares in the number of shares offered by us in the assumed initial public offering would decrease our net tangible book value after this offering by approximately \$ million, or \$ per share, and decrease the dilution per share to new investors by approximately \$ per share, assuming that the assumed public offering price remains the same, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this prospectus, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business and related financing, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Overview

Our mission is to develop new drugs and drug combinations to improve clinical outcomes for cancer patients. We are building a drug development pipeline through the licensing or acquisition of oncology therapeutics at the late preclinical through advanced clinical development stage.

Validive is being developed for the treatment of chemoradiation-induced SOM. SOM is a frequent major adverse side effect for patients with head and neck cancer who receive chemoradiation treatment. SOM causes intense oral pain and limits a patient's ability to eat and drink, which causes additional treatment complications. Many affected patients require hospitalization and the SOM symptoms can force patients to stop cancer treatments early, which reduces the success of treatments. Validive is designed to deliver the active ingredient, clonidine, to the at-risk oropharyngeal mucosa. Clonidine reduces the production of cytokines, the molecules that cause ulcerations and pain in patients that develop SOM. Preclinical studies and a Phase 2 clinical trial have demonstrated that Validive has the potential for reducing the incidence, delaying the time to onset, and decreasing the duration of SOM in those who do develop it, as compared to a placebo. Additionally, patients in the Validive cohorts in the Phase 2 clinical trial demonstrated a safety profile similar to that of placebo. On September 8, 2017, we exercised our exclusive option to license Validive in order to advance its development with the near-term goal of commencing a Phase 3 clinical program. If successful, this Phase 3 clinical program may allow us to apply for marketing approval both in the U.S. and internationally. See "Business – Partnerships, Licensing and Acquisition" and "Strategy".

In August 2017, we acquired camsirubicin (5-imino-13-deoxydoxorubicin; formerly MNPR-201, GPX-150) from TacticGem, LLC. Camsirubicin is a proprietary analog of doxorubicin that is selective for topoisomerase II-alpha, and has been engineered specifically to retain the anticancer activity of doxorubicin while minimizing toxic effects on the heart. It has completed a Phase 2 clinical trial in advanced soft tissue sarcoma ("ASTS") patients, with initial evidence of anti-tumor activity and no irreversible cardiotoxicity observed. Based on encouraging clinical results to date, we plan to continue the development of camsirubicin as first line treatment in patients with ASTS, where the current first line treatment is doxorubicin. The aim is to administer camsirubicin without restricting cumulative dose, thereby potentially improving efficacy by keeping patients on treatment who are responding. In June 2019, we entered into a clinical collaboration with Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas ("GEIS"). GEIS will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin in patients with ASTS.

MNPR-101 is our product candidate designed to reduce tumor growth by targeting a specific receptor, uPAR, which is present in a range of tumor types, including pancreatic and ovarian tumors. uPAR is part of the normal cell repair process in non-cancerous cells; however, in cancerous cells the tumor hijacks uPAR to help the tumor grow and spread. Preclinical models have shown that MNPR-101 is effective at reducing tumor growth, both used alone and in combination with existing therapies. We are currently reviewing potential clinical development opportunities for MNPR-101.

Over the next three years, we plan to execute our Phase 3 clinical program for Validive, support the GEIS-sponsored randomized Phase 2 trial of camsirubicin in patients with ASTS, pursue collaboration opportunities for MNPR-101, raise additional capital to fund our drug development programs, acquire or in-license additional product candidates, and promote public and biotech investor awareness of us.

Developing a new drug and conducting clinical trials for one or more disease indications involves substantial costs and resources. Our operating and financial strategy for the development, clinical testing, manufacture and commercialization of product candidates is heavily dependent on our entering into collaborations with corporations, non-profits, scientific institutions, licensors, licensees and other parties, which enables us to utilize their financial and other resources to assist in our drug development. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Reliance on Third Parties". Additionally, we will need to raise significant additional funds in the next 18–24 months to continue our clinical development of Validive and potential approval and commercialization plans, continue to support the GEIS-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin and continue development of MNPR-101. We believe that we will have better access to capital as a public reporting company and if a trading market develops for our stock. This would increase corporate visibility, provide increased liquidity for our stockholders, and create a market value for our pipeline of oncology product candidates. Therefore, we became a public reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "34 Act") through the filing of a Form 10 registration statement with the SEC. Simultaneous with this offering, we intend to list on the Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq"). There can be no assurance that we will be successful in creating an active market for our stock if we close this offering and successfully list on Nasdaq. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Financial Condition and Capital Requirements", and "Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Industry".

Revenues

We are an emerging growth company, have no approved drugs and have not generated any revenues. To date, we have engaged in acquiring pharmaceutical drug product candidates, licensing rights to drug product candidates, entering into collaboration agreements for testing and clinical development of our drug product candidates and providing the infrastructure to support the clinical development of our drug product candidates. We do not anticipate commercial revenues from operations until we complete testing and development of one of our drug product candidates and obtain marketing approval or we sell, enter into a collaborative marketing arrangement, or out-license one of our drug product candidates to another party. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Conversion of Preferred Stock to Common Stock

In March 2017, holders of a majority in interest of our Series A Preferred Stock and holders of a majority in interest of our Series Z Preferred Stock voted to adopt the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (the "Certificate of Incorporation"). When the Certificate of Incorporation took effect, each share of Series A Preferred Stock was automatically converted into 84 shares of common stock of the Company (a 1.2 for 1 conversion to common stock concurrent with a 70 for 1 stock split) and each share of Series Z Preferred Stock was automatically converted into 70 shares of common stock of the Company (a 1 for 1 conversion to common stock concurrent with a 70 for 1 stock split) and Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock were eliminated (the "Conversion"). 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock were converted into 7,000,000 shares of common stock and 15,894 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were converted into 1,335,079 shares of common stock. All references in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations" to common stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock options take into account the stock split that occurred as part of the Conversion.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

A description of recently issued accounting pronouncements that may potentially impact our financial position and condensed consolidated results of operations is disclosed in Note 2 to our condensed consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 2 of our condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we believe the following accounting policies to be critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development ("R&D") costs are expensed as incurred. Major components of R&D expenses include salaries and benefits of R&D staff, stock-based compensation related to stock options granted to our R&D team, fees paid to consultants and to the entities that conduct certain development activities on our behalf and materials and supplies used in R&D activities.

We accrue and expense the costs for clinical trial activities performed by third parties based upon estimates of the percentage of work completed over the life of the individual study in accordance with agreements established with contract research organizations and clinical trial sites. We determine the estimates through discussions with internal clinical personnel and external service providers as to progress or stage of completion of trials or services and the agreed upon fee to be paid for such services. Costs of setting up clinical trial sites for participation in the trials are expensed immediately as R&D expenses. Clinical trial site costs related to patient enrollment are accrued as patients are entered into the trial. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had no clinical trials in progress.

The successful development of our product pipeline is highly uncertain. We cannot precisely or accurately estimate the nature, timing or costs of the efforts that will be necessary to complete the remainder of the development of any of our drug product candidates or the period, if any, in which material net cash inflows from our drug product candidates may commence. This is due to the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with developing drug product candidates, including:

- receiving less funding than the drug product programs require;
- slower than expected progress in developing Validive, camsirubicin, MNPR-101 or other drug product candidates;
- higher than expected costs to produce, test, package, warehouse and distribute our current and future drug product candidates;
- higher than expected costs for preclinical testing of our current and future acquired and/or in-licensed programs;
- future clinical trial costs, including requirements for increases in the number of patients, clinical sites, size, duration, testing requirements, or complexity of future clinical trials;
- future clinical trial results;
- higher than expected costs associated with attempting to obtain regulatory approvals, including without limitation additional costs caused by delays and additional clinical testing mandated by regulatory authorities;
- higher than expected personnel or other costs, such as adding personnel or engaging consultants;
- higher than expected costs in pursuing the acquisition or licensing of additional assets;
- higher than expected costs to protect our intellectual property portfolio or otherwise pursue our intellectual property strategy;
- lower benefits of our drug product candidates compared to other competitive therapies; and
- our ability to market, commercialize and achieve market acceptance sufficient to provide financial returns acceptable for future requirements and financial returns for our investors for any of our drug product candidates that we are developing or may develop in the future.

There are other risks described in "Risk Factors". A change in the outcome of any of these and other additional variables with respect to the development of a drug product candidate could mean a significant change in the costs and timing associated with the development of that drug product candidate. We expect that R&D expenses will increase in future periods as a result of current product candidates entering more expensive stages of development and additional current and future product candidate programs under development which will require increased personnel, increased consulting, future preclinical studies and clinical trial costs, including clinical drug product manufacturing and related costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation and expenses for our executive personnel who perform corporate and administrative functions, stock-based compensation expense related to stock options granted to our executive team, legal and audit expenses, general and administrative consulting, board fees and expenses, patent legal and application fees, and facilities and related expenses. Future general and administrative expenses may also include: compensation and expenses related to the employment of personnel or engagement of consultants in the areas of finance, human resources, information technology, business development, legal, compliance, investor relations and others, depreciation and amortization of general and administrative fixed assets, investor relations and annual meeting expense, and stock-based compensation expense related to general and administrative personnel. We expect that our general and administrative expenses will increase in future periods as a result of increased personnel, expanded infrastructure, increased consulting, legal, accounting/auditing, investor relations and other expenses associated with being a public company, costs incurred to seek and establish collaborations with respect to any of our drug product candidates and costs required to find and acquire or license additional product candidates to expand our product pipeline.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation arrangements with employees, non-employee directors and consultants using a fair value method, which requires the recognition of compensation expense for costs related to all stock-based payments, including stock options. The fair value method requires us to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model.

Stock-based compensation costs for options granted to our employees and non-employee directors are based on the fair value of the underlying option calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the date of grant for stock options and recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. Determining the appropriate fair value model and related assumptions requires judgment, including selecting methods for estimating our future stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected term. The expected volatility rates are estimated based on the actual volatility of comparable public companies over recent historical periods of the same length as the expected term. We generally selected these companies based on comparable characteristics, including market capitalization, risk profiles, stage of development and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected term of the stock-based awards. The expected term for options granted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was estimated using the simplified method. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We have not paid dividends and do not anticipate paying a cash dividend in future vesting periods and, accordingly, use an expected dividend yield of zero. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities consistent with the estimated expected term of the awards. Prior to January 1, 2019, the measurement of consultant stock-based compensation was subject to periodic adjustments as the underlying equity instruments vest. Since January 1, 2019, consultant stock-based compensation is valued on the grant date and is recognized as an expense over the period during which services are rendered.

Stock Option Plan

In April 2016, our Board and the preferred stockholders representing a majority in interest of our outstanding stock approved the Amended and Restated Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as subsequently amended (the “Plan”), allowing us to grant up to an aggregate 700,000 shares of stock awards, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards to our employees, non-employee directors and consultants. In October 2017, our Board voted to increase the stock option pool to 1,600,000 shares which subsequently was approved by our stockholders. Through February 2017, our Board granted to Board Members, our Chief Financial Officer, and our Acting Chief Medical Officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 555,520 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 per share par value, based upon third-party valuations of our common stock.

In September 2017, we granted stock options to purchase up to 21,024 shares of our common stock to each of the three new non-employee Board Members and in November 2017, we granted stock options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of our common stock to an employee. These Board and employee options have an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering.

In January 2018, we granted options to purchase up to 32,004 shares of our common stock to our acting Chief Medical Officer at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. In May 2018 and August 2018, we granted stock options to purchase up to 5,000 shares of our common stock each to two employees at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. In August 2018, we granted stock options to all four of our non-employee Board Members, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Scientific Officer, and Chief Financial Officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 425,300 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. Vesting of such options commenced on October 1, 2018. In December 2018, we granted stock options to purchase up to 20,000 shares of our common stock to our Acting Chief Medical Officer, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. Vesting of such stock options commenced on January 1, 2019.

Under the Plan, the per share exercise price for the shares to be issued upon exercise of an option is determined by a committee of our Board, except that the per share exercise price cannot be less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the grant date. In connection with our stock options issued in April 2016, December 2016, and February 2017, fair market value was established by our Plan Administrator using recently obtained third-party valuation reports. In connection with our stock options issued in September 2017, November 2017, January 2018, May 2018, August 2018 and December 2018 fair market value was established by our Plan Administrator Committee based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. Options generally expire after ten years.

During the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we recognized \$164,600 and \$26,362, respectively, of employee and non-employee director stock-based compensation expense as general and administrative expenses and \$72,324 and \$36,978, respectively, as research and development expenses. During the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we recognized \$315,326, \$52,514, \$232,625 and \$26,864, respectively, of employee and non-employee director stock-based compensation expense as general and administrative expenses and \$134,665, \$76,726, \$171,238 and \$26,499, respectively, as research and development expenses. The stock-based compensation expense is allocated on a departmental basis, based on the classification of the option holder. No income tax benefits have been recognized in our condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for stock-based compensation arrangements.

We recognize as an expense the fair value of options granted to persons who are neither employees nor non-employee directors. Stock-based compensation expense for consultants which were recorded as research and development expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$20,708 and \$41,418, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense for consultants which were recorded as research and development expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was \$25,230 and \$73,856, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense for consultants for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$125,469 and \$251,842, respectively of which \$125,469 and \$199,769, respectively, was recorded as research and development expenses and \$0 and \$52,073, respectively, as general and administrative expenses.

The fair value of options granted from inception to June 30, 2019 was based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model assuming the following factors: 4.7 to 6.2 years expected term, 55% to 85% volatility, 1.2% to 2.9% risk free interest rate and zero dividends. The expected term for options granted to date was estimated using the simplified method. There were no stock option grants during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the weighted-average grant date fair value was \$3.30, \$3.30, \$2.05 and \$0.88 per share, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the fair value of shares vested was \$349,409, \$79,310, \$391,689 and \$312,895, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the aggregate intrinsic value was approximately \$3.3 million of which approximately \$2.6 million was vested and approximately \$0.7 million is expected to vest and the weighted-average exercise price in aggregate was \$2.99 which includes \$1.71 for fully vested stock options and \$4.59 for stock options expected to vest. At June 30, 2019, the unamortized unvested balance of stock-based compensation was approximately \$1.8 million, to be amortized over 2.6 years.

Stock option activity under the Plan for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was as follows:

	Options Available	Options Outstanding	
		Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances, January 1, 2017	420,000	280,000	\$ 0.001
Increase in option pool(1)	900,000		
Granted(2)	(378,592)	378,592	1.63
Forfeited	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balances, January 1, 2018	941,408	658,592	0.94
Granted(3)	(487,304)	487,304	6.00
Forfeited(4)	40,000	(40,000)	6.00
Exercised	-	-	-
Balances, December 31, 2018	494,104	1,105,896	2.99
Granted	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Balances, June 30, 2019	494,104	1,105,896	2.99

- (1) In October 2017, our Board voted to increase the option pool from 700,000 to 1,600,000 shares which subsequently was approved by our stockholders.
- (2) 336,544 options vest 6/48ths at the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter; 21,024 options vest 6/24ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/24th per month thereafter; and 21,024 options vest 6/42nds on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/42nd per month thereafter.
- (3) 32,004 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 12,000 shares of common stock vest on the grant date, options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on the 1st of each month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 320,900 options vest 6/51 at the six-month anniversary of vesting commencement date and 1/51 per month thereafter, with vesting commencing on October 1, 2018. 104,400 options vest quarterly over 5 quarters, with the first quarter commenced October 1, 2018. 20,000 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on January 31, 2019 and the last day of each month thereafter.
- (4) Forfeited options resulted from an employee termination.

A summary of options outstanding as of June 30, 2019 is shown below:

Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares Subject to Options Fully Vested and	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
			Exercisable	
\$ 0.001	555,520	7.2 years	440,720	7.1 years
6.00	550,376	9.0 years	175,212	8.9 years
	<u>1,105,896</u>		<u>615,932</u>	

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)			Six Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)		
	2019	2018	Variance	2019	2018	Variance
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Research and development expenses	329	493	(164)	1,165	950	215
General and administrative expenses	603	347	256	1,175	787	388
Total operating expenses	932	840	92	2,340	1,737	603
Loss from operations	(932)	(840)	(92)	(2,340)	(1,737)	(603)
Interest income	26	19	7	58	40	18
Net loss	<u>\$ (906)</u>	<u>\$ (821)</u>	<u>\$ (85)</u>	<u>\$ (2,282)</u>	<u>\$ (1,697)</u>	<u>\$ (585)</u>

Research and Development Expenses

Research and Development (“R&D”) expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 were approximately 329,000 and \$1,165,000, compared to approximately \$493,000 and \$950,000, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. This represents a decrease of approximately (\$164,000) for the three-month variance, and an increase of approximately \$215,000 for the six-month variance detailed as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2019 versus three months ended June 30, 2018	
R&D Expenses (in thousands)		
Increase in clinical materials manufactured for Validive Phase 3 clinical trial	\$	48
Increase in employee stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grant to officer		35
Decrease in R&D travel		(10)
Decrease in consulting fees for regulatory consultants utilized in 2018 in preparation for our meeting with the FDA regarding Validive planning not repeated in 2019		(63)
Decrease in CRO fees related to planning Phase 3 clinical trial not repeated in Q2 2019		(68)
Decrease in R&D compensation primarily due to the departure of our VP of Clinical Development in June 2018		(98)
Other, net		(8)
Net decrease in R&D expenses	\$	(164)

	Six months ended June 30, 2019 versus six months ended June 30, 2018	
R&D Expenses (in thousands)		
Increase in CRO and related fees in preparation for Validive Phase 3 clinical trial in Q1 2019	\$	334
Increase in clinical materials manufactured for Validive Phase 3 clinical trial		182
Increase in employee stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grant to officer		58
Decrease in stock-based compensation (non-cash) to the Acting Chief Medical Officer due to longer vesting of stock options granted for 2019		(32)
Decrease in R&D compensation primarily due to the departure of our VP of Clinical Development in June 2018		(126)
Decrease in consulting fees for regulatory consultants utilized in 2018 in preparation for our meeting with the FDA regarding Validive planning not repeated in 2019		(192)
Other, net		(9)
Net increase in R&D expenses	\$	215

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative (“G&A”) expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 were approximately \$603,000 and \$1,175,000, compared to approximately \$347,000 and \$787,000, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, which represent increases of approximately \$256,000 and \$388,000. These increases were primarily attributed to:

	Three months ended June 30, 2019 versus three months ended June 30, 2018
G&A Expenses (in thousands)	
Increase in Board stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grants to Board Members	\$ 82
Increase in audit fees due to increased scope and accounting complexity	62
Increase in employee stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grants to officers	56
Increase in salaries and benefits due to 2019 cost of living adjustments and bonuses to G&A personnel	22
Increase in Board fees for 2019 committee services	21
Other, net	13
Net increase in G&A expenses	<u>\$ 256</u>

	Six months ended June 30, 2019 versus six months ended June 30, 2018
G&A Expenses (in thousands)	
Increase in Board stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grants to Board Members	\$ 164
Increase in employee stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to August 2018 stock option grants to officers	98
Increase in audit fees due to increased scope and accounting complexity	76
Increase in Board fees for 2019 committee services	44
Increase in salaries and benefits due to 2019 cost of living adjustments and bonuses to G&A personnel	39
Decrease in G&A travel	(10)
Decrease in patent expenses	(18)
Other, net	(5)
Net increase in G&A expenses	<u>\$ 388</u>

Interest Income

Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2019 versus the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased by approximately \$7,000; and for the six months ended June 30, 2019 versus the six months ended June 30, 2018 it increased by approximately \$18,000, due to higher bank interest rates on our money market account.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)
	2018	2017	
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Research and development expenses	1,775	935	840
In-process research and development expenses	—	14,502	(14,502)
General and administrative expenses	1,628	1,166	462
Total operating expenses	3,403	16,603	(13,200)
Loss from operations	(3,403)	(16,603)	13,200
Interest income	103	48	55
Loss before income tax benefit	(3,300)	(16,555)	13,255
Income tax benefit	72	—	72
Net loss	<u>\$ (3,228)</u>	<u>\$ (16,555)</u>	<u>\$ 13,327</u>

R&D Expenses

R&D expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 were approximately \$1,774,000, compared to approximately \$935,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, an increase of approximately \$840,000. This increase was primarily attributed to:

	Year ended December 31, 2018 versus year ended December 31, 2017	
R&D Expenses (in thousands)		
Net increase in salaries and benefits due to CSO and VP of Clinical Development hired in November 2017, previously recorded as consultants, plus new hires in Q3 2018	\$	541
Increase in clinical research organization fees, clinical consulting fees and clinical materials manufactured Q3 2018 in preparation for the Validive Phase 3 clinical trial		264
Increase in employee stock compensation for CSO and VP of Clinical Development hired in November 2017		145
Increase in CEO's salary allocated to R&D expenses due to increase in the CEO salary		16
Decrease in R&D consulting fees related to the termination of two consulting contracts obtained in the Gem Transaction		(51)
Decrease in consultants stock compensation due to CSO's stock options classified as employee stock compensation commencing in November 2017		(74)
Other, net		(1)
Net increase in R&D expenses	<u>\$</u>	<u>840</u>

In-process Research and Development Expenses

There were no in-process research and development (“IPR&D”) expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018. IPR&D expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 of approximately \$14,502,000 represent the \$1,000,000 license fee for Validive and approximately \$13,502,000 represent the value of camsirubicin, including transaction costs, acquired from TacticGem in August 2017. IPR&D represents the costs of acquiring or licensing technologies that have not reached technological feasibility and have no alternative future use.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (“G&A”) expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 were approximately \$1,628,000, compared to approximately \$1,166,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, an increase of approximately \$462,000. This increase was primarily attributed to:

	Year ended December 31, 2018 versus year ended December 31, 2017
G&A Expenses (in thousands)	
Increase in salaries and benefits for two new hires in November 2017 and increase in CEO salary in October 2017	\$ 326
Increase in Board stock-based compensation (non-cash) due to new stock grants to Board Members in September 2017	131
Increase in Board fees and expenses due to compensation to three non-employee Board Members commencing in September 2017	85
Increase in employee stock-based compensation due to two new hires in November 2017	75
Increase in audit and legal fees due to the public reporting company status commenced in January 2018	49
Increase in Delaware franchise tax due to increase in the Company’s tax basis	19
Increase in rent and related telephone due to the increase in facilities space commencing in January 2018	15
Increase in CEO salary allocated to R&D due to salary increase	(16)
Decrease in consulting fees due to the CFO hired as employee in November 2017, previously recorded as consulting	(46)
Decrease in stock-based compensation (non-cash) for consultants due to the CFO hired as employee in November 2017, previously recorded as consulting	(52)
Decrease in patent legal fees in 2018	(97)
Other, net	(27)
Net increase in G&A expenses	<u>\$ 462</u>

Interest Income

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased by approximately \$55,000 versus the year ended December 31, 2017 due to higher bank balances resulting from funds raised in 2017. Interest income was related to interest earned on our cash equivalent investments in two business savings accounts and on our escrow account which closed in September 2018.

Income Tax Benefit

Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2018 represents federal R&D credits expected to be applied towards federal payroll tax expenses in 2019.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources of Liquidity

We have incurred losses and cumulative negative cash flows from operations since our inception in December 2014 resulting in an accumulated deficit of approximately \$23.9 million as of June 30, 2019. We anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. We expect that our research and development and general and administrative expenses will increase to enable the execution of our strategic plan. As a result, we anticipate that we will need to raise additional capital to fund our operations. We will seek to obtain needed capital through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings, strategic collaborations and grant funding. From our inception through August 9, 2019, we have financed our operations primarily through private placements of our preferred stock and common stock, the \$4.8 million received (net of transaction costs) related to the purchase of camsirubicin in the Gem Transaction (as defined below), and the shared expenses of our former Cancer Research UK collaboration. As of August 9, 2019, we have received net proceeds of approximately \$4.7 million (net of issuance costs) from the sale of our preferred stock which have been converted into common stock and we sold 789,674 shares of our common stock for net proceeds of approximately \$4.7 million. We anticipate that the funds raised to-date will fund our minimal operations through September 2020.

We invest our cash equivalents in a money market account.

Contribution to Capital

In August 2017, our largest stockholder, Tactic Pharma, surrendered 2,888,727 shares of common stock back to us as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in us at that time from 79.5% to 69.9%.

The Gem Transaction

On August 25, 2017, Tactic Pharma and Gem formed a limited liability company, TacticGem with Tactic Pharma contributing 4,111,273 shares of our common stock and Gem contributing assets and \$5 million in cash before transaction costs. TacticGem then contributed the Gem assets, including the intellectual property rights to camsirubicin, (the "Gem Assets") and cash to us in exchange for 3,055,394 shares of our common stock (the "Gem Transaction"). This has resulted in TacticGem owning 77.1% of our outstanding common stock as of August 9, 2019. The contribution by TacticGem, made in conjunction with contributions from outside investors in a private offering, was intended to qualify for tax-free treatment.

It is anticipated that future cash burn will increase by approximately \$1 million to \$2 million per year in support of the GEIS-sponsored Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin.

The Gem Transaction was recorded on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 as follows (in thousands):

Cash recorded on our Balance Sheet	\$	5,000
Assembled Workforce recorded as In-process Research and Development Expense on our Statement of Operations		10
Camsirubicin (GPX-150) recorded as In-process Research and Development Expense on our Statement of Operations		13,492
Total Gem Transaction	\$	<u>18,502</u>

Cash Flows

The following table provides information regarding our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Cash Flows (in thousands)	Six months ended June 30, (Unaudited)		Six months ended June 30, 2019 versus six months ended June 30, 2018
	2019	2018	
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,736)	\$ (1,562)	\$ (174)
Cash used in financing activities	(26)	—	(26)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1)	(1)	—
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ (1,763)</u>	<u>\$ (1,563)</u>	<u>\$ (200)</u>

During the six months ended June 30, 2019, we had a net cash outflow of approximately \$(1,763,000) primarily due to increased operating activities compared to net cash outflow of approximately \$(1,563,000) due to operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities

The increase of approximately \$174,000 in cash flow used in operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2019, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018, was primarily a result of R&D and G&A cash operating expenses as discussed above.

Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities

There was no cash flow used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Cash Flow Used in Financing Activities

The increase of approximately \$26,000 in cash flow used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018, was primarily a result of deferred offering costs incurred in 2019 related to a future financing.

The following table provides information regarding our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Cash Flow (in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		Variance year ended December 31, 2018 over December 31, 2017
	2018	2017	
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (2,887)	\$ (2,627)	\$ (260)
Cash provided by financing activities	-	9,536	(9,536)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(2)	-	(2)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ (2,889)</u>	<u>\$ 6,909</u>	<u>\$ (9,798)</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had net cash outflows of \$(2,889,000) and net cash inflows of \$6,909,000, respectively.

Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities

The increase to cash flow used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 of approximately \$260,000 was primarily due to the increase in clinical development expenses related to planning our Phase 3 clinical trial for Validive. Cash flow used in operating activities of approximately \$(2,887,000) for the year ended December 31, 2018 was primarily a result of our approximately \$(3,200,000) net loss offset by \$529,000 of non-cash stock-based compensation less changes in operating assets and liabilities of approximately \$(116,000). Cash flow used in operating activities of approximately \$(2,627,000) for the year ended December 31, 2017 was primarily a result of our approximately \$(16,555,000) net loss, offset by non-cash in-process research and development of \$13,502,000, non-cash stock-based compensation of \$305,000 and changes in operating assets and liabilities of approximately \$121,000.

Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities

There was no cash flow provided by or used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Cash Flow Provided by Financing Activities

The decrease of cash flow provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 of approximately \$9,536,000 was due to the sale of common stock during the year ended December 31, 2017 at \$6.00 per share for aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$4.7 million plus approximately \$4.8 million of net proceeds from the Gem Transaction. There was no cash flow provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2018.

Future Funding Requirements

To date, we have not generated any revenue from product sales. We do not know when, or if, we will generate any revenue from product sales. We do not expect to generate any revenue from product sales unless and until we obtain regulatory approval of and commercialize any of our current or future drug product candidates or we out-license or sell a drug product candidate to another party. At the same time, we expect our expenses to increase in connection with our ongoing development activities, particularly as we continue the research, development, future preclinical studies and clinical trials of, and seek regulatory approval for, our current and future drug product candidates. If we are able to list our common stock on Nasdaq or another national stock exchange, we expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a listed public company. In addition, if we obtain regulatory approval of any of our current or future drug product candidates, we will need substantial additional funding for commercialization requirements and our continuing drug product development operations.

As a company, we have not completed development through marketing approvals of any therapeutic products. We expect to continue to incur significant increases in expenses and increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future. We anticipate that our expenses will increase substantially as we:

- advance the clinical development and execute the regulatory strategy for Validive;
- continue the clinical development of camsirubicin;
- continue the preclinical and potentially enter clinical development of MNPR-101;
- acquire and/or license additional pipeline drug product candidates and pursue the future preclinical and/or clinical development of such drug product candidates;
- seek regulatory approvals for any of our current and future drug product candidates that successfully complete registration clinical trials;
- establish or purchase the services of a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure to commercialize any products for which we may obtain marketing approval;
- develop our manufacturing capabilities or establish a reliable, high quality supply chain sufficient to support our clinical requirements and to provide sufficient capacity to launch and grow the sales of any product for which we obtain marketing approval; and
- add or contract for required operational, financial and management information systems and capabilities and other specialized expert personnel to support our drug product candidate development and planned commercialization efforts.

We anticipate that the funds raised to-date will fund our minimal operations through at least September 2020. We have based this estimate on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and we could use our available capital resources sooner than we currently expect. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of our drug product candidates, and the extent to which we enter into collaborations with third parties to participate in the development and commercialization of our drug product candidates, we are unable to accurately estimate with high reliability the amounts and timing required for increased capital outlays and operating expenditures associated with our current and anticipated drug product candidate development programs. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- the progress of regulatory interactions and clinical development of Validive;
- the progress of clinical development and regulatory outcomes of camsirubicin;
- the progress of preclinical and clinical development of MNPR-101;
- the number and characteristics of other drug product candidates that we may license, acquire or otherwise pursue;
- the scope, progress, timing, cost and results of research, preclinical development and clinical trials of current and future drug product candidates;
- the costs, timing and outcomes of seeking and obtaining FDA and international regulatory approvals;
- the costs associated with manufacturing/quality requirements and establishing sales, marketing and distribution capabilities;
- our ability to maintain, expand and defend the scope of our intellectual property portfolio, including the amount and timing of any payments we may be required to make in connection with the licensing, filing, defense and enforcement of any patents or other intellectual property rights;
- our need and ability to hire or contract for additional management, administrative, scientific, medical sales and marketing, and manufacturing/quality and other specialized personnel or external expertise;
- the effect of competing products or new therapies that may limit market penetration or prevent the introduction of our drug product candidates or reduce the commercial potential of our product portfolio;
- our need to implement additional internal systems and infrastructure; and
- the economic and other terms, timing and success of our existing collaboration and licensing arrangements and any collaboration, licensing or other arrangements into which we may enter in the future, including the timing of receipt of or payment to or from others of any milestone or royalty payments under these arrangements.

See “Risk Factors”. Expenditures are expected to increase in the fourth quarter of 2019 onward for CRO and clinical site fees for the Validive Phase 3 clinical trial, process development and manufacturing costs of camsirubicin in preparation for the GEIS Phase 2 clinical trial, collaboration milestone fees, employee compensation and consulting fees as a result of hiring additional employees and consultants to support the planning and initiation of our Validive Phase 3 clinical development program and in adjusting employee compensation to align with comparable public companies. There can be no assurance that any such events will occur. We intend to continue evaluating drug product candidates for the purpose of growing our pipeline. Identifying and securing high quality compounds usually takes time and related expenses; however, our spending could be significantly accelerated in the fourth quarter of 2019 and onward if additional drug product candidates are acquired and enter clinical development. In this event, we may be required to expand our management team, and pay much higher insurance rates, contract manufacturing costs, contract research organization fees or other clinical development costs that are not currently projected. We, under this scenario, plan to pursue raising additional capital over the next 12 – 24 months. The anticipated operating cost increases in the fourth quarter of 2019 and onward are expected to be primarily driven by the funding of our planned Validive Phase 3 clinical development program.

Until we can generate a sufficient amount of product revenue to finance our cash requirements, we expect to finance our future cash needs primarily through a combination of equity offerings, debt financings, strategic collaborations and grant funding. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership interest of our current stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect our stockholders’ rights. See “Risk Factors – Existing and new investors will experience dilution as a result of our option plan and potential future stock sales.” Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds through marketing and distribution arrangements or other collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with other parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or drug product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us, will reduce our future returns and affect our future operating flexibility. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings when needed, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our pipeline product development or commercialization efforts or grant rights to others to develop and market drug product candidates that we would otherwise prefer to develop and market ourselves.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Development and Collaboration Agreements

Onxeo S.A.

In June 2016, we executed an agreement with Onxeo S.A., a French public company, which gave us the exclusive option to license (on a world-wide exclusive basis) Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT a mucoadhesive tablet of clonidine based on the Lauriad mucoadhesive technology) to pursue treating severe oral mucositis in patients undergoing chemoradiation treatment for head and neck cancers. The agreement includes clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to \$108 million if we achieve all milestones, and escalating royalties from 5% to 10% on net sales. In September 2017, we exercised the option to license Validive from Onxeo for \$1 million, but as of August 9, 2019, we have not been required to pay Onxeo any other funds under the agreement. We anticipate the need to raise significant funds to support the completion of clinical development and marketing approval of Validive.

Under the agreement, we are required to pay royalties to Onxeo on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis until the later of (1) the date when a given product is no longer within the scope of a patent claim in the country of sale or manufacture, (2) the expiry of any extended exclusivity period in the relevant country (such as orphan drug exclusivity, pediatric exclusivity, new chemical entity exclusivity, or other exclusivity granted beyond the expiry of the relevant patent), or (3) a specific time period after the first commercial sale of the product in such country. In most countries, including the U.S., the patent term is generally 20 years from the earliest claimed filing date of a non-provisional patent application in the applicable country, not taking into consideration any potential patent term adjustment that may be filed in the future or any regulatory extensions that may be obtained. The royalty termination provision pursuant to (3) described above is shorter than 20 years and is the least likely cause of termination of royalty payments.

The Onxeo license agreement does not have a pre-determined term, but expires on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis; that is, the agreement expires with respect to a given product in a given country whenever our royalty payment obligations with respect to such product have expired. The agreement may also be terminated early for cause if either we or Onxeo materially breach the agreement, or if either we or Onxeo become insolvent. We may also choose to terminate the agreement, either in its entirety or as to a certain product and a certain country, by providing Onxeo with advance notice.

Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas (“GEIS”)

In June 2019, we executed a clinical collaboration with GEIS for the development of camsirubicin in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (“ASTS”). GEIS will be the study sponsor and will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin in patients with ASTS. Enrollment of the trial is currently expected to begin in early 2020, and to include approximately 170 ASTS patients. We will provide study drug and supplemental financial support for the clinical trial averaging approximately \$1 million to \$2 million per year. We can terminate the agreement by providing GEIS with advance notice, and without affecting the Company’s rights and ownership to any intellectual property or clinical data.

XOMA Ltd.

The intellectual property rights contributed by Tactic Pharma, LLC to us included the non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA Ltd. For the humanization technology used in the development of MNPR-101. Pursuant to such license agreement, we are obligated to pay XOMA Ltd. Clinical, regulatory and sales milestones which could reach up to \$14.925 million if we achieve all milestones for MNPR-101. The agreement does not require the payment of sales royalties. There can be no assurance that we will achieve any milestones. As of August 9, 2019, we had not reached any milestones and had not been required to pay XOMA Ltd. Any funds under this license agreement.

Service Providers

In the normal course of business, we contract with service providers to assist in the performance of research and development, financial strategy, audit, tax and legal support. We can elect to discontinue the work under these agreements at any time. We could also enter into collaborative research, contract research, manufacturing and supplier agreements in the future, which may require upfront payments and/or long-term commitments of cash.

Office Lease

Effective January 1, 2018, we leased office space in the Village of Wilmette, Illinois for \$2,519.50 per month for 24 months. This office space houses our current headquarters. In February 2019, we leased additional office spaces on a month-to-month basis at our headquarters and we anticipate that we will lease additional space in the future as we hire additional personnel.

Legal Contingencies

We are currently not, and to date have never been, a party to any material legal proceedings.

Indemnification

In the normal course of business, we enter into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties and provide for general indemnification. Our exposure under these agreements is unknown because it involves claims that may be made against us in the future, but that have not yet been made. To date, we have not paid any claims or been required to defend any action related to our indemnification obligations. However, we may record charges in the future as a result of these indemnification obligations.

In accordance with our Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws we have indemnification obligations to our officers and Board Members for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while they are serving at our request in such capacity. There have been no claims to date. See “Risk Factors – We have limited the liability of and indemnified our directors and officers.”

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

To date, we have not had any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under the SEC rules.

Overview

We are a clinical stage biopharmaceutical company focused on developing proprietary therapeutics designed to improve clinical outcomes for cancer patients. We are building a drug development pipeline through the licensing and acquisition of oncology therapeutics in late preclinical and clinical development stages. We leverage our scientific and clinical experience to help de-risk and accelerate the clinical development of our drug product candidates.

We intend to begin a Phase 3 clinical development program for our lead product candidate, Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT), in the fourth quarter of 2019. Validive is designed to be used prophylactically to reduce the incidence, delay the time to onset, and decrease the duration of severe oral mucositis (“SOM”) in patients undergoing chemoradiotherapy (“CRT”) for oropharyngeal cancer (“OPC”). SOM is a painful and debilitating inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membranes lining the oral cavity and oropharynx in response to chemoradiation. The majority of patients receiving CRT to treat their OPC develop SOM, which remains one of the most common and devastating side effects of treatment in this indication. The potential clinical benefits to patients of reducing or delaying the incidence of SOM, or reducing the duration of SOM, include: reduced treatment discontinuations leading to potentially improved overall survival outcomes; reduced mouth and throat pain avoiding the need to receive parenteral nutrition; and decreased long-term and often permanent debilitation arising from swallowing difficulties, neck and throat spasms, and lung complications due to food aspiration. Our mucobuccal tablet (“MBT”) formulation is a novel delivery system for clonidine that allows for prolonged and enhanced local delivery of drug in the regions of mucosal radiation damage in patients with OPC. Validive has been granted fast track designation in the U.S., orphan drug designation in the EU, and has global intellectual property patent protection through mid-2029 not accounting for possible extensions.

In September 2017, we exercised an option to license Validive from Onxeo S.A., the company that developed Validive through its Phase 2 clinical trial. In the completed Phase 2 clinical trial, Validive demonstrated clinically meaningful efficacy signals within the 64-patient OPC population randomized to placebo, Validive 50 µg dose and Validive 100 µg dose. The absolute incidence of SOM in OPC patients who received a dose of Validive 100 µg once per day was reduced by 26.3% (incidence rate of 65.2% in placebo, 45.0% in Validive 50 µg group, and 38.9% in Validive 100 µg group). The median time to onset of SOM was 37 days in the placebo cohort, 45 days in the Validive 50 µg cohort and no median time of onset was reached in the Validive 100 µg group since fewer than half of this cohort of patients developed SOM. There was also a 37.8% reduction in the median duration of the SOM for the Validive 100 µg group versus placebo (41.0 days placebo group, 34.0 days Validive 50 µg group, and 25.5 days Validive 100 µg group) in patients that developed SOM. Median duration of SOM across all patients, inclusive of both those that did and did not develop SOM, was 17 days in the placebo group and 0 days in each of the Validive 50 and 100 µg groups. A positive dose response was seen in each of these three clinical endpoints. Additionally, patients in the Validive cohorts in the Phase 2 clinical trial demonstrated a safety profile similar to that of placebo. While not designed by us, Onxeo’s promising preclinical studies and Phase 2 clinical trial have informed the design and conduct of what we believe will be an effective Phase 3 clinical program.

SOM typically arises in the immune tissue at the back of the tongue and throat, which comprise the oropharynx, and consists of acute severe tissue damage and pain that prevents patients from swallowing, eating and drinking. Validive stimulates the alpha-2 adrenergic receptor on macrophages (white blood cells present in the immune tissues of the oropharynx) suppressing pro-inflammatory cytokine expression. Validive exerts its effects locally in the mouth over a prolonged period of time through its unique MBT formulation. Patients who develop SOM are also at increased risk of developing late onset toxicities, including trismus (jaw, neck, and throat spasms), dysphagia, and lung complications, which are often irreversible and lead to increased hospitalization and the need for further interventions sometimes years after completion of chemoradiotherapy. We believe that a reduction in the incidence and duration of SOM by Validive will have the potential to reduce treatment discontinuation and/or treatment delays potentially leading to improved survival outcomes, and reducing or eliminating these long-term morbidities.

The OPC target population for Validive is the most rapidly growing segment of head and neck cancer (“HNC”) patients, with an estimated 40,000 new cases of OPC in the U.S alone in 2019. The growth in OPC is driven by the increasing prevalence of oral human papilloma virus (“HPV”) infections in the U.S. and around the world. Despite the availability of a pediatric/adolescent HPV vaccine, the rate of OPC incidence in adults is not anticipated to be materially reduced for many decades due to low adoption of the vaccine to date. As a result, the incidence of HPV-driven OPC is projected to increase for many years to come and will continue to support a clinical need for Validive for the prevention of CRT-induced SOM in patients with OPC since CRT is the standard of care treatment.

A pre-Phase 3 meeting with the FDA was held and based on the meeting discussion, a Phase 3 clinical protocol and accompanying statistical analysis plan (“SAP”) was submitted to the FDA for review and comments. We have also received protocol assistance and advice on our Phase 3 protocol and SAP from the European Medicines Agency Committee on Human Medicinal Products (EMA/CHMP/SAWP). Based on comments and guidance provided by FDA and EMA, we intend to initiate a Phase 3 clinical development program in the fourth quarter of 2019 to support registration. This program will consist of an adaptive design trial with an interim analysis planned for approximately twelve months after the first patient is dosed, and a confirmatory second trial planned to commence shortly after completion of this interim analysis.

Our second product candidate, camsirubicin, is a novel analog of doxorubicin which has been designed to reduce the cardiotoxic side effects generated by doxorubicin while retaining anti-cancer activity. Camsirubicin is not metabolized to the derivatives that are believed to be responsible for doxorubicin's cardiotoxic effects. A Phase 2 clinical trial for camsirubicin has been completed in patients with advanced (e.g. unresectable or metastatic) soft tissue sarcoma ("ASTS"). Average life expectancy for these patients is currently only 12-15 months. In this study, 52.6% of patients evaluable for tumor progression demonstrated clinical benefit (partial response or stable disease), which was proportional to dose and consistently observed at higher cumulative doses of camsirubicin (>1000 mg/m²). Camsirubicin was very well tolerated in this study and underscored the ability to potentially administer camsirubicin without restriction for cumulative dose in patients with ASTS. Doxorubicin is limited to a lifetime cumulative dose maximum of 450 mg/m², to minimize irreversible heart damage. Even if a patient is responding, they are pulled off doxorubicin treatment once this cumulative dose has been reached.

Based on encouraging clinical results to date, we plan to continue the development of camsirubicin as first line treatment in patients with ASTS, where the current first line treatment is doxorubicin. The aim is to administer camsirubicin without restricting cumulative dose, thereby potentially improving efficacy by keeping patients on treatment who are responding. In June 2019, we entered into a clinical collaboration with Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas ("GEIS"). GEIS will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial evaluating camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin as first line therapy in patients with ASTS. GEIS is an internationally renowned non-profit organization focused on the research, development and management of clinical trials for sarcoma, that has worked with many of the leading biotech and global pharmaceutical companies. Enrollment of the trial is currently expected to begin in early 2020, and to include approximately 170 ASTS patients, an interim analysis, and take around 2 years to enroll. The primary endpoint of the trial will be progression-free survival, with secondary endpoints including overall survival and incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events.

Our third program, MNPR-101, is a novel first-in-class humanized monoclonal antibody to the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor ("uPAR") for the treatment of advanced cancers. The IND-enabling work is nearly completed.

Our management team has extensive experience in developing therapeutics through regulatory approval and commercialization. In aggregate, companies they co-founded have achieved four drug approvals in the U.S. and the EU, successfully sold an asset developed by management which is currently in Phase 3 clinical trials, and completed the sale of a biopharmaceutical company for over \$800 million in cash. Understanding the preclinical, clinical, regulatory and commercial development processes and hurdles are key factors in successful drug development and the expertise demonstrated by our management team across all of these areas increases the probability of success in advancing the product candidates in our product pipeline.

Our Product Pipeline

	Indication	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Status
Validive	<i>Radiation induced SOM in OPC</i>					Completed Phase 2 Trial, Phase 3 ready
Camsirubicin	<i>Advanced Soft Tissue Sarcoma</i>					Phase 2 Data in Soft Tissue Sarcoma, Collaboration with GEIS for larger Phase 2
MNPR-101	<i>Advanced Solid Cancers</i>					Pre-IND

Our Strategy

Leveraging the experience and the demonstrated competencies of our management team, our strategic goal is to acquire, develop and commercialize promising oncology product candidates that address the unmet medical needs of cancer patients. The key elements of our strategy to achieve this goal are to:

- **Leverage data generated from the Phase 2 Validive clinical trial to position us well for a successful Phase 3 clinical program for Validive for SOM in OPC.** In a Phase 2 clinical trial the absolute incidence of SOM in OPC patients was reduced by 26.3%, the time to onset was delayed, and the duration in patients that developed SOM was decreased by 15.5 days in the Validive 100 µg cohort versus placebo. In addition to the data from the Phase 2 clinical trial, we believe the guidance from our key opinion leaders (“KOLs”) as well as from the FDA and EMA, and our own internal clinical trial design expertise, position us well for a successful Phase 3 clinical trial program.
- **Obtain FDA approval of Validive and maximize the commercial potential of Validive in the U.S. and the EU, seeking partnerships outside these markets.** Following a potentially successful Phase 3 clinical program of Validive and potential FDA approval, we intend to commercialize Validive in the U.S. and the EU which may include establishing our own specialty sales force and seeking partnerships outside of these territories for regulatory approval and drug sales and distribution.
- **Advance the clinical development of camsirubicin, by pursuing existing clinical indications where doxorubicin has demonstrated efficacy.** ASTS will be the first indication, which will allow camsirubicin to go head to head against doxorubicin, the current 1st line treatment. In this indication, camsirubicin previously demonstrated clinical benefit (stable disease or partial response) in 52.6% of patients evaluable for tumor progression in a single arm Phase 2 study. Clinical benefit was proportional to dose and consistently observed at higher cumulative doses of camsirubicin (>1000 mg/m²). Camsirubicin was very well tolerated in this Phase 2 study and underscored the ability to potentially administer camsirubicin without restriction for cumulative dose (doxorubicin is limited to 450 mg/m² cumulative dose due to heart toxicity).
- **Continue the development of MNPR-101 and expand our drug development pipeline through in-license and acquisition of oncology product candidates.** We plan to continue the development of MNPR-101 and the expansion of our drug development pipeline through acquiring or in-licensing additional oncology product candidates, particularly those that leverage existing scientific and clinical data that helps de-risk the next steps in clinical development.
- **Utilize the expertise and prior experience of our team in the areas of asset acquisition, drug development and commercialization to establish ourselves as a leading biopharmaceutical company.** Our senior executive team has relevant experience in biopharmaceutical in-licensing and acquisitions as well as developing product candidates through approval and commercialization. In aggregate, our team has co-founded BioMarin Pharmaceutical (Nasdaq: BMRN), Raptor Pharmaceuticals (\$800 million sale to Horizon Pharma), and Tactic Pharma, LLC (“Tactic Pharma”) (sale of lead asset, choline tetrathiomolybdate, which was ultimately acquired by Alexion in June 2018 for \$764 million).

Our Product Candidates

Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT)

Validive is an MBT of clonidine. The MBT formulation was developed to enhance the oral mucosal drug delivery and significantly increase the salivary concentrations of the active ingredient while minimizing systemic absorption. The Validive tablet is tasteless and administered once daily by affixing it to the outside of the patient’s upper gum where it dissolves slowly over the period of several hours, resulting in the extended release of clonidine into the oral cavity and oropharynx, the site of SOM following chemoradiation treatment for OPC. Validive therapy is designed to begin on the first day of chemoradiation treatment and continue daily through the last day of treatment.

SOM is a painful and debilitating inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membranes lining the oral cavity and oropharynx. Patients receiving CRT to treat their OPC often develop SOM, which remains one of the most common and troubling side effects of treatment in this indication. We believe Validive has the potential to address several critical elements that affect SOM patients, including:

- **Reduction in the incidence of SOM.** SOM can increase the risk of acute and chronic comorbidities, including dysphagia, trismus and lung complications, which are often irreversible and lead to increased hospitalization and the need for additional interventions. In a Phase 2 clinical trial, the OPC patient cohort treated with Validive 100 µg demonstrated a reduction in the absolute incidence of SOM compared to placebo of 26.3% (incidence rate of 65.2% in placebo, 45.0% in Validive 50 µg group, 38.9% in Validive 100 µg group). A reduced incidence of SOM in OPC patients may lower the risk of acute and chronic morbidities and improve quality of life.
- **Delay in the time to onset of SOM.** SOM can cause cancer treatment delay and/or discontinuation, which may impact overall survival outcomes. In a Phase 2 clinical trial, the OPC patients had a time to onset of SOM of 37 days in the placebo cohort; 45-day time to onset of SOM in the Validive 50 µg cohort; and median was not reached as fewer than half of the patients developed SOM in the Validive 100 µg group. Prolonging time to onset of SOM may lead to fewer missed chemoradiotherapy treatments, resulting in improved overall survival outcomes.
- **Decrease in the duration of SOM.** Longer duration of SOM leads to a higher risk of the need for parenteral nutrition and lower quality of life. SOM patients experience inability to drink and/or eat, and difficulty swallowing often resulting in malnourishment and feeding tube intervention. The Phase 2 clinical trial data demonstrated a 15.5-day reduction (by 37.8%) in the duration of SOM for patients treated with Validive 100 µg (41 day median duration with placebo, 34 days with the Validive 50 µg group, and 25.5 days for the Validive 100 µg group) in patients that developed SOM. Median duration across all patients, inclusive of both those that did and did not develop SOM, was 17 days in the placebo group and 0 days in each of the Validive 50 and 100 µg groups. Reduced duration of SOM may result in lower risk of malnourishment and feeding tube intervention, and fewer treatment terminations/delays.

Validive U.S. Market Opportunity

The incidence of HNC (all anatomical types, including larynx, oral cavity, oropharynx, etc.) in the U.S. was estimated to be approximately 65,000 cases in 2017 (American Society of Clinical Oncology, cancer.net). The most rapidly growing type of HNC is OPC. The oropharynx is comprised largely of immune tissue and includes the soft palate, the base (rear one third) of the tongue, and the tonsils. In the U.S., the incidence of OPC is estimated to be around 40,000 cases in 2019. The majority of these OPC patients (approximately 70%) are HPV+. The incidence of OPC is also increasing in the rest of the world (>30% of HNC), with >50% of all OPC being HPV+. While certain types of HNC have been in decline in the U.S., such as laryngeal cancer as a result of a reduction in the smoking population, the total incidence of HNC has been growing steadily primarily due to OPC. The increase in OPC is directly associated with increased infection with the human papilloma virus. The incidence of HPV+ OPC has outpaced the incidence of HPV- HNC by 4-5-fold over the past decade. This trend of HPV+ OPC driving an increase in overall HNC is expected to continue for some time as the relatively recent introduction of a vaccine designed to prevent the transfer and colonization with HPV is only effective if administered prior to infection, and it is recommended only for those under the age of 26. Even for those under the age of 26 who are eligible for the vaccine, oral HPV infections are predicted to increase due to the lack of adequate use of HPV vaccinations. Approximately 50% of eligible females and 33% of eligible males are presently being vaccinated.

Most OPC is caused by the HPV16 strain, with virus detectable in the tumor. More than 3% of adult men and 1% of adult woman have HPV16 detectable in their saliva at any one time. The virus is transmitted through sexual contact and studies estimate 3-5% of adolescents and 5-10% of all adults in the U.S. have an active oral HPV infection. The latency period for that proportion that does go on to develop HPV+ OPC is 15-20+ years. This HPV+ OPC population is expected to be a long-term driver of the incidence of OPC and the resultant SOM associated with what is frequently curative therapy for this serious malignancy.

In previous studies describing SOM in OPC patients receiving the CRT regimen we are proposing for our Validive Phase 3 clinical program, patients had a SOM incidence rate of 55%-90% across studies. In the Validive Phase 2 trial, the incidence of SOM in OPC patients receiving placebo was 65.2% (see “*Validive Phase 2 Clinical Trial Data*” section below). Currently there is no way to predict which patients will develop SOM, so any preventive treatment for SOM will likely be used in most OPC patients receiving CRT. With approximately 40,000 annual cases of OPC in the U.S., and a consistently growing incidence of OPC as a result of the human papillomavirus, there is the potential for a substantial and growing market for Validive.

Validive Mechanism of Action

Validive is designed to deliver high local concentrations of clonidine, an agonist of alpha-2AR, to the oral cavity and oropharynx, the site of irradiation in the treatment of OPC. In the oropharynx, alpha-2AR is expressed on macrophages, immune cells that produce inflammatory cytokines, the molecules that are responsible for the development of SOM, in response to chemoradiation. A recent clinical study demonstrated that chemoradiation treatment substantially increased salivary cytokine levels and that these were positively associated with the formation of SOM in patients with head and neck cancer. Patients with human papilloma virus positive (“HPV+”) OPC demonstrate an increased accumulation of macrophages in the tumor microenvironment compared to patients with OPC that were negative for human papilloma virus (“HPV-”), thus further priming HPV+ OPC patients for the development of SOM. The alpha-2AR regulates the expression of cytokines by macrophages, and clonidine reduces this cytokine production. Macrophages are the primary immune cells in the oropharynx that express alpha-2AR, making clonidine’s mechanism of cytokine suppression macrophage selective and distinct from the mechanism of other anti-inflammatory drugs. Further, Validive delivers clonidine to the mucosal surface, the site of chemoradiation treatment in OPC. This results in high salivary concentrations of clonidine, minimizing systemic absorption, and allowing for maximal exposure of drug to the at-risk oral mucosa and the OPC microenvironment. Preclinical studies and a Phase 2 clinical trial of Validive have provided data that support Validive’s mechanism of action and therapeutic potential for reducing the development of SOM in patients with OPC, improving oral mucositis-related symptoms, and decreasing chemoradiotherapy-related adverse events, while exhibiting a favorable safety profile and high compliance rate in patients.

A pre-Phase 3 meeting with the FDA was held and based on the meeting discussion, a Phase 3 clinical protocol and accompanying statistical analysis plan (“SAP”) were submitted to the FDA for review and comments. We have also received protocol assistance and advice on our Phase 3 protocol and SAP from the European Medicines Agency Committee on Human Medicinal Products (EMA/CHMP/SAWP) in June 2018. Based on comments and guidance provided by the FDA and EMA, we intend to initiate a Phase 3 clinical development program of Validive in OPC patients in the fourth quarter of 2019 to support registration. This program will consist of an adaptive design trial with an interim analysis planned after a predetermined number of patients are enrolled (estimated to occur approximately twelve months after the first patient is dosed), and a confirmatory second trial planned to commence shortly after completion of this interim analysis. The program is powered based on the Phase 2 data in OPC patients. Each trial will be randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, with a two-sided alpha of 0.05 ($p < 0.05^{(1)}$). The dose for both trials will be Validive 100 µg, once daily. The primary endpoint will be the proportion of subjects that develop SOM (World Health Organization grade ≥ 3). Secondary endpoints are currently planned to include the total number of days of SOM per patient (i.e. duration) and risk of onset of SOM (which is based on time to onset). Enrollment for the first trial is anticipated to be around 250 patients and to take approximately a year-and-a-half to two years. Patients will be stratified based on HPV status. At the interim, the drug monitoring committee for the trial will recommend continued accrual in all OPC patients, enrichment for HPV+ OPC patients only, or to stop the trial if a pre-defined futility threshold is not met. The second trial is currently planned to be smaller (approximately 200 patients) and to include either all OPC patients or only HPV+ OPC patients, depending on the interim results of the first trial. Given the fact that Validive has Fast Track designation from the FDA, if the data in the first trial is sufficiently positive, it could be possible to start a rolling NDA submission after completion of the first trial. Additionally, since several formulations of clonidine are already approved in the US, Validive may be eligible for FDA’s 505(b)2 pathway using clonidine as the reference drug.

(1) p-value is a conventional statistical method for measuring the statistical significance of experimental results. A p-value of less than 0.05 is generally considered to represent statistical significance, meaning that there is a less than five percent likelihood that the observed results occurred by chance.

Validive Phase 2 Clinical Trial Data

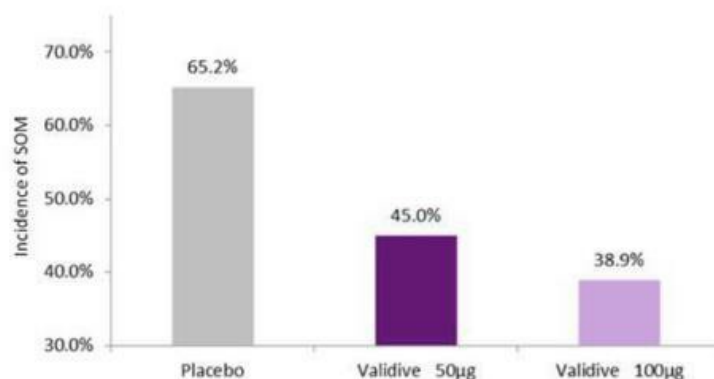
In October 2015, the results from an international Phase 2 clinical trial of Validive were announced, demonstrating promising signs of clinical activity and safety compared to placebo. The trial enrolled 183 patients and was conducted in more than thirty centers in Europe and the United States. HNC patients who had undergone surgical resection of their head and neck cancer with curative intent and who were planned to receive at least 50 Gray (Gy) of radiation in combination with chemotherapy, regardless of anatomical location of disease, were included in this study. This global, multi-center, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, three-arm study (NCT01385748) compared the efficacy and safety of Validive 50 µg and 100 µg to placebo in patients with HNC receiving chemoradiotherapy. Of the 183 HNC patients, 64 had OPC (placebo = 24, Validive 50 µg = 21, Validive 100 µg = 19). Validive and placebo were administered once daily beginning 1 to 3 days prior to chemoradiotherapy and continuing until the end of chemoradiation.

We believe the Phase 2 clinical trial data support the development of Validive for reducing the incidence, delaying the time to onset, and reducing the duration of SOM in OPC patients. We believe there is the potential for an enhanced benefit in HPV+ patients. These patients have an increased prevalence of macrophages in the oropharynx, and a 6.9-fold higher risk of developing SOM. The onset of SOM also occurs sooner in HPV+ patients than in HPV– OPC patients, likely due to the increased accumulation of immune cells such as macrophages in the tumor due to the presence of the HPV infection. These cells express oral mucosa damaging cytokines in response to chemoradiation, and Validive exerts its effect by suppressing this expression.

The analysis of OPC patients in this study showed:

- The incidence of SOM (primary endpoint) was reduced by 26.3% (40% relative to placebo) in OPC patients treated with Validive 100 µg ($p=0.09$), a meaningful trend but not statistically significant). 65.2% of OPC patients on placebo experienced SOM compared to only 38.9% of OPC patients on Validive 100 µg.

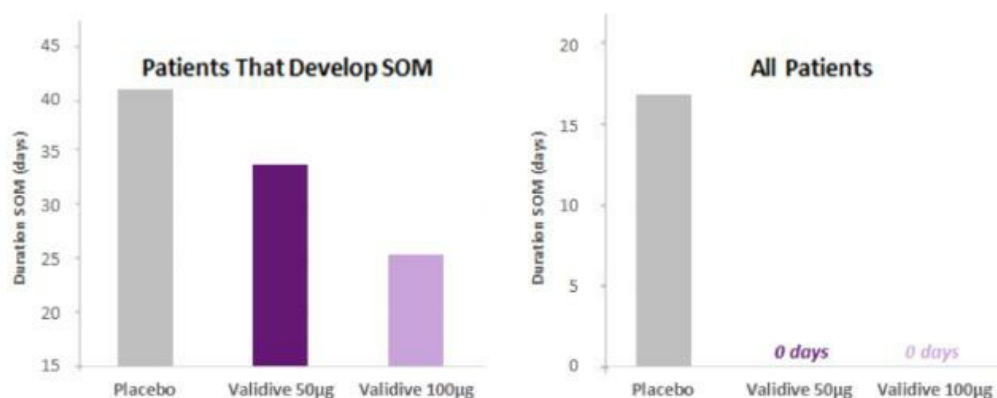
Incidence of SOM in OPC Patients



Validive reduced incidence of SOM in a Phase 2 clinical trial

- Patients on Validive experienced a delay in the time to onset of SOM. Patients receiving placebo experienced a median time to onset of SOM of 37 days; patients receiving Validive (50 µg one per day) experienced a 45 day median time to onset of SOM; and patients receiving Validive (100 µg once per day) did not reach a median time to onset. A comparison of hazards for time to onset demonstrated that patients that received Validive 100 µg had a hazard ratio (HR)=0.48 compared to placebo.
- Patients receiving Validive experienced a decrease in the median duration of SOM. In patients that developed SOM, a 15.5 day reduction (by 37.8%) in the median duration of SOM was observed in patients treated with Validive 100 µg (41 day median duration with placebo, 34 days in the Validive 50 µg group, and 25.5 days in the Validive 100 µg group). Median duration across all patients, inclusive of both those that did and did not develop SOM, was 17 days in the placebo group and 0 days in each of the Validive 50 and 100 µg groups.

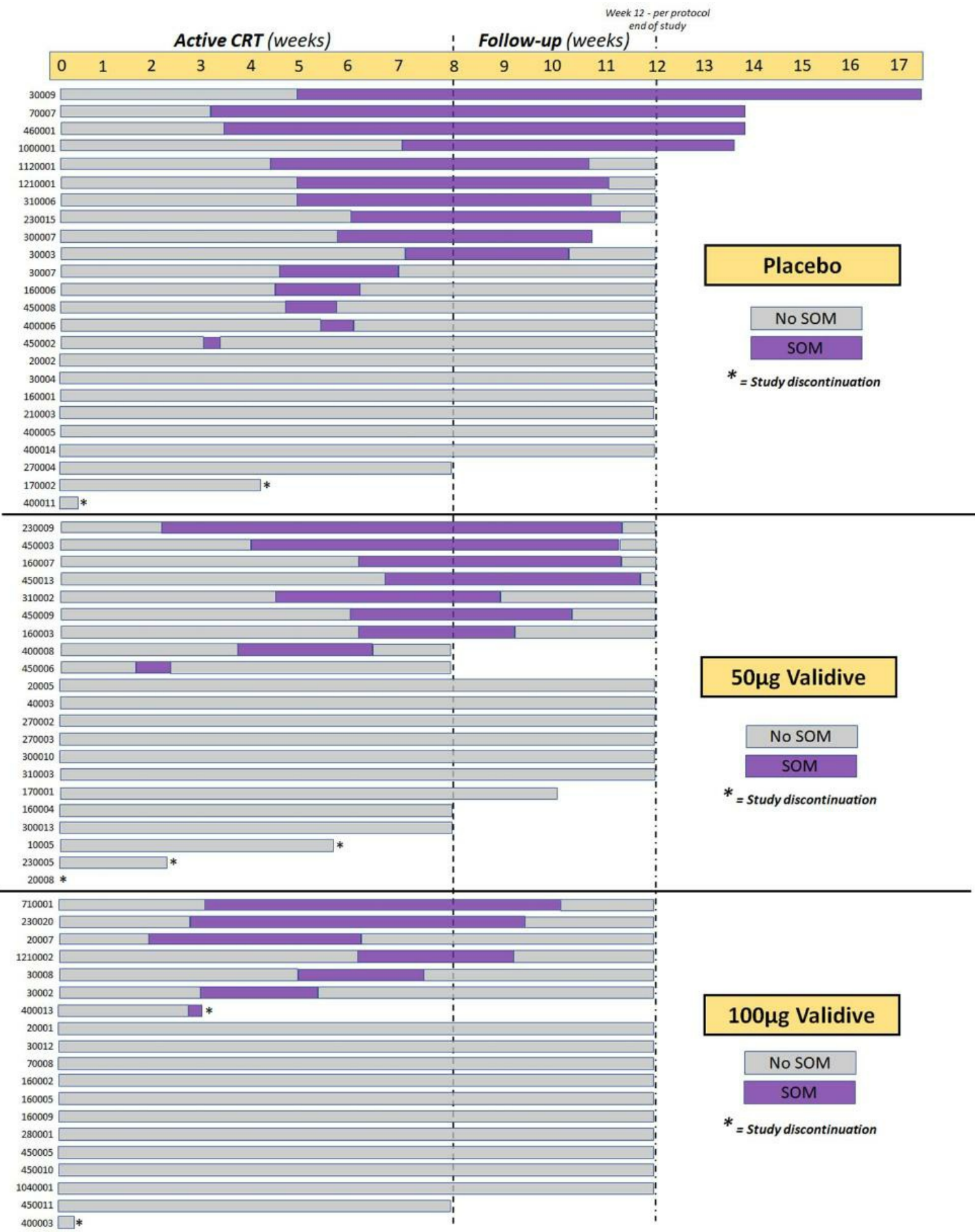
Median Duration of SOM in OPC Patients



Validive decreased duration of SOM in a Phase 2 clinical trial

- Severe drinking, eating, and speaking limitations due to mouth and throat soreness ("MTS") score were also reduced in the Validive 100 µg treated cohort.
- Improvements in other indicators of clinical benefit, including decreased weight loss, decreased opiate use and increased cumulative dose of radiation received, strongly favored the Validive 100 µg treated group.
- A dose response was observed with the Validive 100 µg dose, demonstrating a trend toward superiority over the Validive 50 µg dose as well as placebo. Individual patient-level data supports advancing the Validive 100 µg dose into Phase 3.

Individual Patient Data Showing Incidence, Time to Onset, and Duration of SOM in OPC patients Treated with Placebo and Two Different Doses of Valdivie (50 and 100 µg/day)



For the full 183-patient Phase 2 population, which included various types of head and neck cancer such as oral and laryngeal cancer in addition to OPC, the incidence of SOM was lower in patients treated with Validive (45.3% when the 50 and 100 µg dose groups were pooled together) than in patients receiving placebo (60.0%) ($p = 0.064$). Additionally, Validive was very well tolerated, with the occurrence of adverse events of any type or grade being similar between placebo and Validive treated groups. Patients treated with Validive experienced less nausea and dysphagia compared to placebo. No clinically meaningful decreases in systolic blood pressure or diastolic blood pressure were noted between the placebo and Validive arms. There was no statistical difference in the number of patients having experienced at least one treatment emergent adverse event related to the study treatment between placebo and Validive as summarized in the table below. Two patients in the placebo group and 2 patients in the Validive 50 µg group experienced a serious treatment-emergent adverse event ("STEAE"). No STEAEs were observed in the Validive 100 µg cohort. No patients in the Validive-treated cohorts were discontinued due to study drug. The 2-year survival rate was not statistically different between patients treated with placebo and Validive indicating that Validive did not interfere with primary disease treatment.

All Serious Treatment-emergent Adverse Events Related to Study Drug

System Organ Class Preferred Term		Placebo	Clonidine MBT (50 µg)	Clonidine MBT (100 µg)
		n=62	n=55	n=64
All	All	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.6%)	0
Vascular Disorders	Hypotension	0	2 (3.6%)	0
Gastrointestinal disorders	Dysphagia	1 (1.6%)	0	0
Metabolism and nutritional disorders	Dehydration	1 (1.6%)	0	0

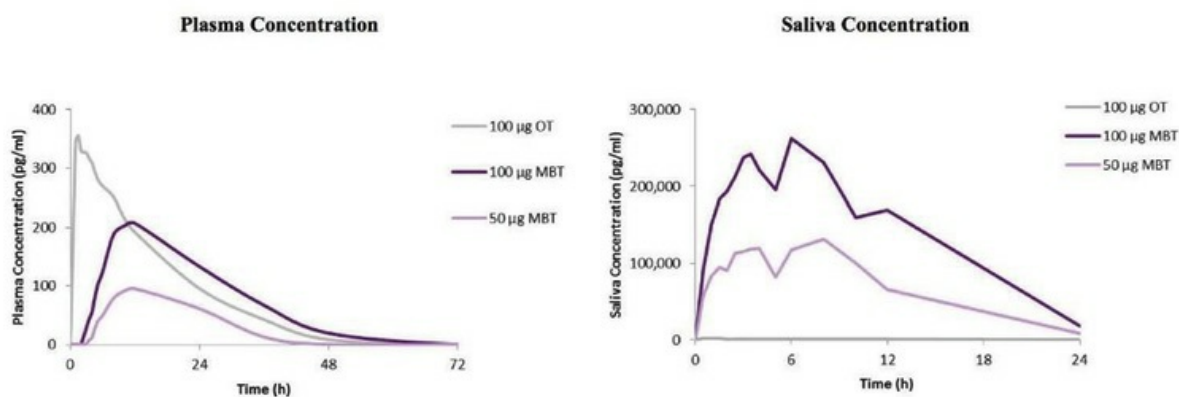
MBT=mucoadhesive buccal tablet; n=number of patients studied

The mean overall patient compliance as assessed by the investigators was approximately 90%, and similar across all treatment groups. Overall compliance according to patient diaries was also similar in all treatment groups and consistent with the compliance according to the investigator's evaluation. The mean incidence of swallowing of the MBT was low (4.7%) for all patients based on 7,366 daily MBT applications across all treatment groups.

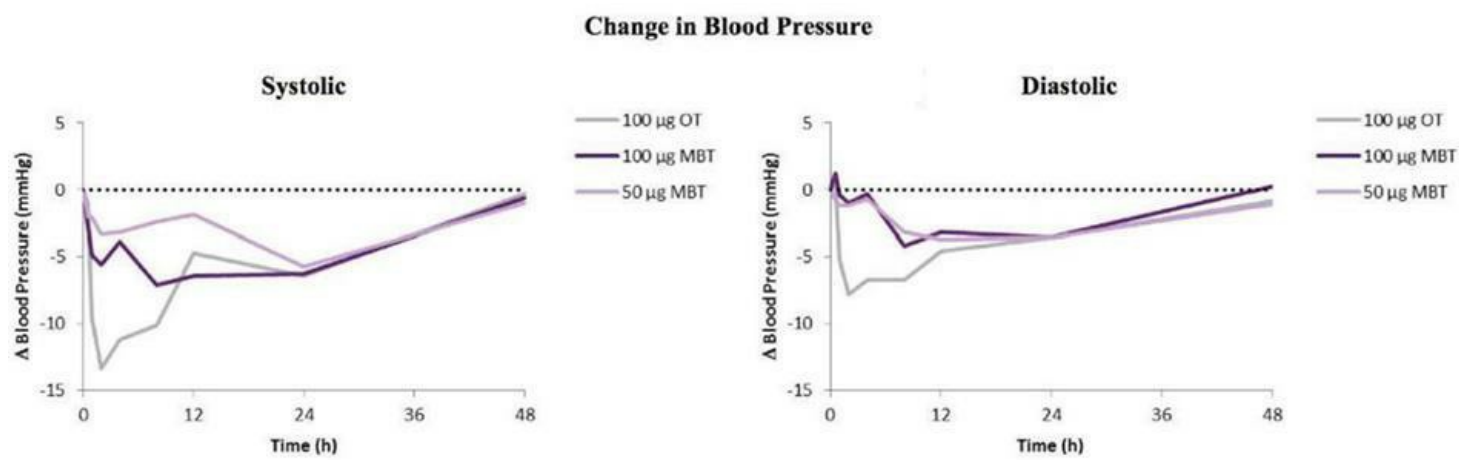
Our review of the Phase 2 clinical trial data suggests that the effect of Validive was much greater in OPC compared to non-OPC patients. We believe the Phase 2 data along with the mechanism of action of Validive provide a rationale for developing Validive for the treatment of chemoradiation induced SOM in OPC patients as a first indication. The most rapidly growing sub-population of HNC in the U.S. and Europe are patients with OPC, largely driven by HPV+ disease. The oropharynx is the part of the throat at the back of the mouth, which includes the soft palate, the base (rear one third) of the tongue, and the tonsils. HPV+ OPC is a molecularly defined population of HNC characterized by the expression of a protein biomarker, p16 INK4a, and the presence of HPV DNA in the tumor. Evaluation of HPV status is part of the routine clinical assessment of patients with OPC prior to initiating treatment.

Validive Phase 1 Clinical Trial Data

A Phase 1 clinical trial in 36 healthy volunteers comparing the pharmacokinetics of the systemic (oral tablet) clonidine HCl with clonidine MBT (local delivery of clonidine to oral mucosa and oropharynx – Validive's formulation) was completed. This was a single-center, Phase 1, single-blind randomized, three-period, three-sequence, single-dose crossover study was conducted between August and November 2015. Healthy volunteers receiving Validive had far less systemic exposure to clonidine with the 50 µg and 100 µg clonidine MBTs (Validive) versus 100 µg clonidine HCl tablets (swallowed oral tablet). In contrast, levels of clonidine in saliva in volunteers receiving a single dose of 50 and 100 µg clonidine MBT (Validive) was much greater than saliva levels in volunteers receiving a single dose of 100 µg clonidine HCl tablets. Additionally, no significant effects on blood pressure were observed with the clonidine MBTs (Validive). Blood pressure effects were tested because clonidine is known to lower blood pressure when absorbed systemically. These results are consistent with the expectation that the MBT formulation (Validive) is targeted to release clonidine in the mouth, as opposed to distributed systemically.



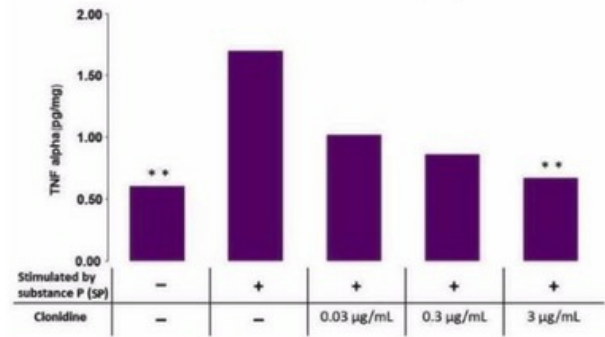
Both Validive 50 µg and 100 µg showed high salivary exposure (as seen above), with low systematic and blood pressure effect (as seen below):



Validive Preclinical Data

The anti-inflammatory properties of clonidine were studied in a human oral mucosa organotypic culture model, as pro-inflammatory cytokines are believed to drive the development of SOM. Samples of healthy non-keratinized human oral mucosa were obtained from patients undergoing surgery. The experimental oral mucosa pro-inflammatory process was mediated by the addition of neuropeptide substance P (“SP”) to the culture medium. The addition of SP on human gingiva induced a significant increase in TNF- α , an important pro-inflammatory molecule involved in mucositis pathogenesis. Overall, on human gingiva stimulated by SP, a concentration dependent decrease in TNF- α production was observed with clonidine, which was statistically significant at 3 µg/ml clonidine; see below:

Clonidine Inhibits the Production of Pro-Inflammatory Cytokine Release from Oral Tissue



** = different from SP treatment alone, $p < 0.01$

Camsirubicin (5-imino-13-deoxydoxorubicin; formerly MNPR-201, GPX-150)

Camsirubicin is a proprietary doxorubicin analog that is selective for topoisomerase II- α . Doxorubicin is used to treat adult and pediatric solid and blood (hematologic) cancers, including soft tissue sarcomas, breast, gastric, ovarian and bladder cancers, leukemias and lymphomas. The clinical efficacy of doxorubicin has historically been limited by the risk of patients developing irreversible, potentially life-threatening cardiotoxicity despite clinical studies demonstrating the anti-cancer benefit of higher doses of doxorubicin administered for longer periods of time. For example, several clinical studies completed in the 1990s demonstrated that concurrent doxorubicin (60 mg/m², 8 cycles) and paclitaxel gave a 94% overall response rate in patients with metastatic breast cancer but led to 18% of these patients developing congestive heart failure. Reduction of doxorubicin to 4-6 cycles of treatment decreased the incidence of congestive heart failure, but also reduced response rates to 45-55%.

Camsirubicin has been engineered specifically to retain the anticancer activity of doxorubicin while minimizing the toxic effects on the heart. Similar to doxorubicin, the antitumor effects of camsirubicin are mediated through the stabilization of the topoisomerase II complex after a DNA strand break and DNA intercalation leading to tumor cell apoptosis (cell death). Inhibiting the topoisomerase II- α isoform is desired for the anti-cancer effect, while inhibiting the topoisomerase II- β isoform has been demonstrated to mediate, at least in part, the cardiotoxicity associated with all anthracycline drugs currently used in the clinic. Camsirubicin is substantially more selective than doxorubicin for inhibiting topoisomerase II- α versus topoisomerase II- β . This selectivity may at least partly explain the minimal cardiotoxicity that has been observed for camsirubicin in preclinical and clinical studies to date. We believe that these attributes provide a strong rationale to develop camsirubicin as a monotherapy as well as in combination with other anticancer agents, without potential restrictions on cumulative dose, and offer the opportunity to pursue a large market opportunity for camsirubicin in a broad spectrum of cancer types.

Development of camsirubicin is being pursued initially in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (ASTS). Currently, these patients receive doxorubicin in the 1st line, so camsirubicin will be evaluated in a randomized phase 2 trial head to head against doxorubicin. Although doxorubicin has been the standard of care treatment for ASTS for over 40 years, even if patients are experiencing clinical benefit, they are pulled off treatment once their cumulative dose reaches the lifetime maximum of 450 mg/m². In a clinical study looking at dose response, ASTS patients on the high dose (75 mg/m²) doxorubicin had a response rate of 37% compared to just 18% in the low dose (45 mg/m²) doxorubicin group. With the cumulative dose restriction on doxorubicin, the median progression free survival for ASTS patients is approximately 6 months, with median overall survival of 12-15 months. There is a significant unmet opportunity to develop a replacement for doxorubicin that can be dosed higher and for longer.

Camsirubicin U.S. Market Opportunity

Camsirubicin is an analog of doxorubicin, the first anthracycline to gain FDA approval. Anthracyclines are a class of drugs that are among the most commonly used agents in the treatment of cancer. They have demonstrated efficacy in a wide variety of cancers, including soft tissue sarcoma, breast cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, and lymphomas. Although doxorubicin was approved decades ago, it is still widely used. According to Grand View Research, in 2015 the global doxorubicin market was \$809.6 million, with \$349.7 million of those sales in the U.S. According to IMS Health (now known as IQVIA), in 2015 the European Union had over \$270 million in sales between doxorubicin HCl and liposomal doxorubicin. Liposomal versions of doxorubicin (e.g. Doxil®) demonstrated that a different formulation of doxorubicin with improved clinical benefits can command a significantly higher price premium compared to generic doxorubicin HCl.

The market opportunity for the first indication, ASTS, is anticipated to be quite significant. In 2018, there were an estimated 13,040 new cases of soft tissue sarcoma (STS) in the US, and approximately 5,150 deaths from STS, mainly from metastatic disease. Additionally, a few years ago a PDGFR-targeted antibody (olaparumab) was granted accelerated approval based on data from an open label Phase 2 trial. Earlier this year, the olaparumab Phase 3 trial came back negative, resulting in the drug being pulled from the market. Olaparumab had just completed its second full year on the market in the US and abroad before being pulled, reaching over \$304M in 2018 annual sales, demonstrating the large unmet medical need and market opportunity in ASTS.

The objective is to achieve superior efficacy to doxorubicin by using a novel doxorubicin analog, camsirubicin, with little to no restriction on cumulative dose, to allow dosing to go higher and longer. We plan to initiate a randomized, open label Phase 2 trial that will compare camsirubicin to doxorubicin in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma (ASTS). These are patients who are not amenable to surgery or radiation treatment, and are largely made up of patients with metastatic disease. Doxorubicin is the current standard of care in the first line setting for these patients. Doxorubicin treated ASTS patients have a median overall survival of just 12-15 months, likely due to the cumulative dose restriction of doxorubicin to 450 mg/m². In our planned Phase 2 study, patients randomized to the doxorubicin cohort are expected to receive the standard of care dosing of doxorubicin limited to 6 cycles (cumulative dose of ≤ 450 mg/m²). Patients in the camsirubicin cohort are planned to also receive 6 cycles of drug, but would be allowed to continue on camsirubicin as long as they don't progress and the drug is well-tolerated. All patients on camsirubicin will be given G-CSF prophylactically, to allow for higher dosing of camsirubicin before running into the dose-limiting neutropenia observed with all anthracyclines. The adverse event profile of camsirubicin in the previously completed Phase 2 ASTS trial suggests that, in the presence of G-CSF, the dose of camsirubicin can be safely escalated beyond 265 mg/m² administered once every three weeks. The planned Phase 2 trial will have a short run-in phase to dose-escalate camsirubicin when given with G-CSF to further optimize the dose.

In support of this strategy, we signed a clinical collaboration agreement with Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas ("GEIS") in June 2019. GEIS is a renowned non-profit organization in Spain engaged in the research, development and management of studies and clinical trials for sarcoma, that has worked with many of the leading biotech and global pharma companies. Pursuant to our clinical collaboration agreement, GEIS will be the study sponsor and will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin in patients with ASTS. Enrollment of the trial is currently expected to begin in early 2020, and to include approximately 170 ASTS patients, an interim analysis, and take around 2 years to enroll. The endpoint for this Phase 2 study will be PFS, with overall response rate (ORR) and median overall survival (mOS) as secondary endpoints. This trial is anticipated to include approximately 170 patients randomized to achieve a p<0.05 with 80% power. Camsirubicin has orphan drug designation in the US, and with the precedent of drugs getting accelerated approval in ASTS, positive results in this study could conceivably support a rapid path to approval. We will provide study drug to GEIS and supplemental financial support for the clinical trial.

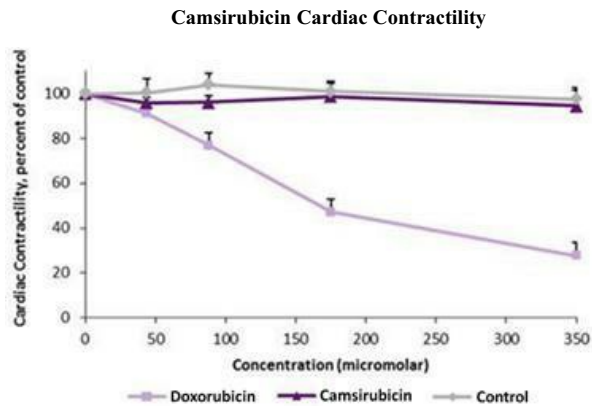
Camsirubicin Clinical Data

Several clinical studies of camsirubicin have been completed.

In October 2013, a Phase 1 dose escalation study conducted at the University of Iowa completed enrolment of 24 patients who received one of eight different dose levels of camsirubicin ranging from 14 to 265 mg/m². No evidence of irreversible cardiotoxicity was observed in any of these patients, including 4 patients who received prior anthracycline (doxorubicin or related molecules) treatment. Stable disease was observed in 55.0% of patients in this Phase 1 study, including 3 out of 4 patients with leiomyosarcoma, which is a type of soft tissue sarcoma that originates in connective tissue and smooth muscle most commonly in the uterus, stomach and small intestine. No growth factor support (G-CSF) was given to patients, and the limiting toxicity was neutropenia.

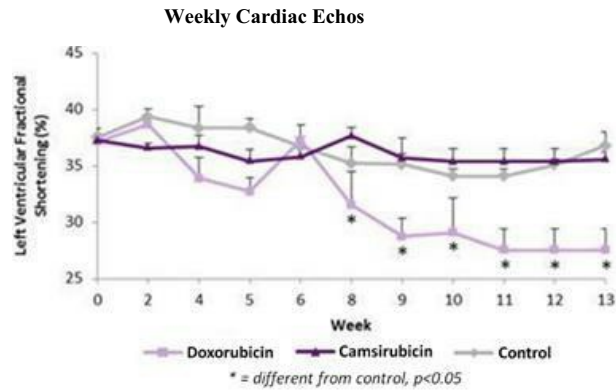
In January 2015, a multi-center open label single arm Phase 2 clinical trial was initiated in doxorubicin-naïve patients with ASTS. This Phase 2 clinical trial enrolled 22 patients and was completed in August 2016. Camsirubicin was administered intravenously at 265 mg/m² every 3 weeks for up to 16 doses, with all patients being given growth factor support, and there was clear indication of anticancer activity at this well-tolerated dose and schedule. 52.6% of patients evaluable for tumor progression demonstrated clinical benefit (stable disease or partial response), which was proportional to dose and consistently observed at higher cumulative doses of camsirubicin (>1000 mg/m²). The progression free survival at 6 months was 38%, similar to the 6 month PFS of doxorubicin (three recent studies showed 23%, 25%, and 33% 6 month PFS for doxorubicin). Camsirubicin was very well tolerated in this study and underscored the potential ability to administer camsirubicin without restriction for cumulative dose in patients with ASTS. Under compassionate use access, one patient received 20 cycles of camsirubicin (cumulative dose 5,300 mg/m²). Apart from one patient who developed febrile neutropenia and severe leukopenia, there were no grade 4 toxicities reported and no grade 3 side effects other than anemia. A transient decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction ("LVEF") was observed in four patients treated with camsirubicin. These decreases in LVEF in camsirubicin treated patients were not serious adverse events and were transient, with LVEF subsequently returning to normal levels in all four subjects. Despite some subjects in this study receiving camsirubicin for up to 20 cycles, effects on cardiac function were of no clinical significance and there was no evidence of irreversible heart failure in any subject.

In preclinical studies, camsirubicin showed a lack of acute as well as chronic functional cardiotoxicity, and did not cause the cardiac histopathologic lesions observed with doxorubicin in a chronic rabbit model. Below is *in vitro* data showing the lack of altered contractility with acute exposure of rabbit atria to camsirubicin, even at high concentrations:



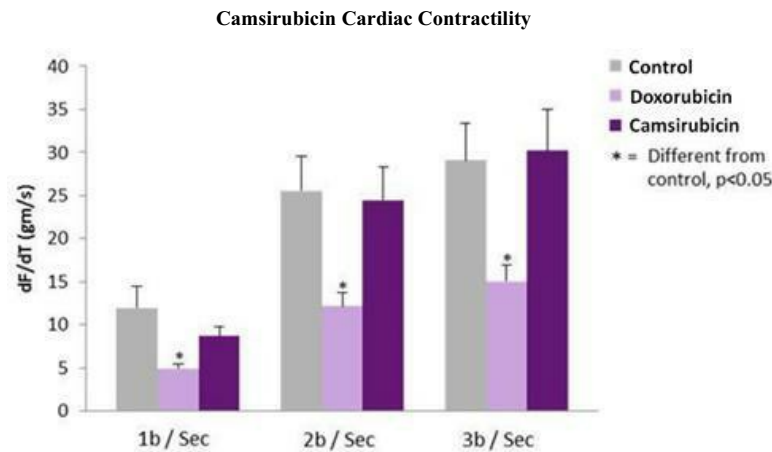
Camsirubicin demonstrated limited effect on cardiac contractility, in-line with control

Chronic administration of camsirubicin two times per week through IV administration into rabbits over 13 weeks also showed a lack of cardiotoxicity of camsirubicin when compared to doxorubicin (“DOX”). Echocardiography was performed weekly to obtain left ventricular fractional shortening (“LVFS”) measurements to assess cardiac function. At sacrifice, all six doxorubicin-treated rabbits showed cardiac dysfunction by echocardiography, and LVFS was significantly different from control values ($p<0.001$). In contrast, none of the camsirubicin-treated rabbits exhibited cardiac dysfunction by echocardiography at any time during the study. Below is a graph of the results:



None of the camsirubicin treated rabbits showed significant cardiac dysfunction compared to the vehicle control.

At the conclusion of the 13 weeks of drug dosing, the rabbits were sacrificed and the left atria were studied to assess cardiac function *ex vivo*. Atria from the doxorubicin-treated rabbits had impaired cardiac contractility (dF/dt) compared to controls over the entire force-frequency range (1, 2 and 3 Hz). Cardiac contractility for the camsirubicin treated cohort was not significantly different than the vehicle control. Below is a graph of the results:



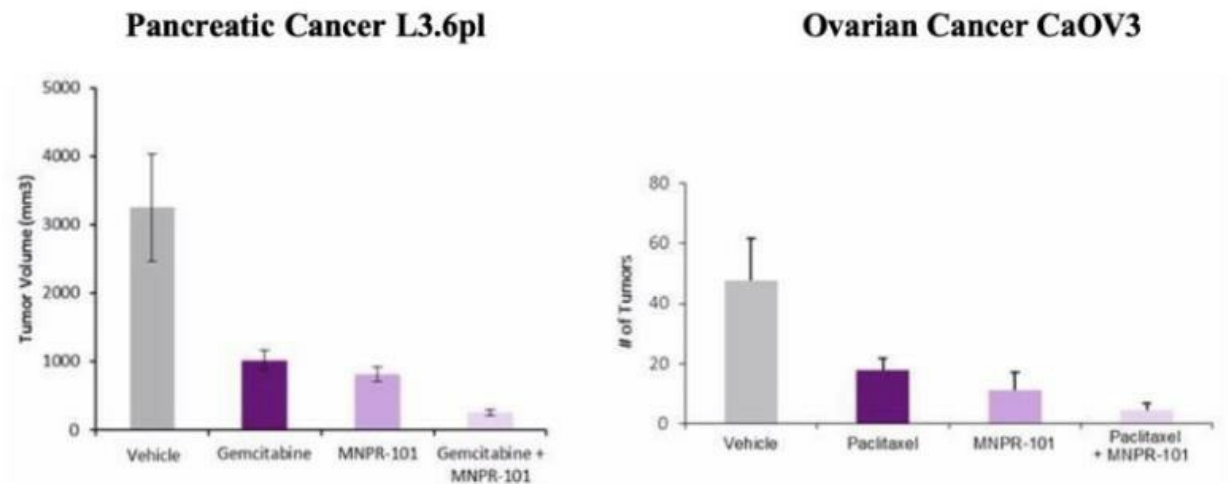
Cardiac contractility (dF/dt) of isolated atria at the three contraction rates (1, 2, and 3 contractions/sec) obtained from rabbits chronically infused with either doxorubicin, camsirubicin or saline vehicle (control). Values are mean, error bars are standard error of the mean (SEM). Camsirubicin demonstrated limited effect on cardiac contractility, in-line with placebo.

Finally, cardiac scoring by a histopathologist of the left ventricle walls obtained from the rabbits in this study showed increased microscopic injury in hearts from doxorubicin-treated rabbits compared to hearts from rabbits administered the vehicle control. Heart tissues from camsirubicin-treated rabbits were the same as the vehicle controls.

MNPR-101 (formerly huATN-658)

MNPR-101 is a humanized monoclonal antibody designed to bind a specific cell surface receptor found on cancer cells, the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (“uPAR”), and to interrupt several pathways required for tumor growth and progression. MNPR-101 represents a novel approach for drug targeting of uPAR as it does not interfere with normal binding of uPA to uPAR. It blocks the CD11b (alpha-M)-uPAR interaction, a possible regulator of tumor immunity expressed by myeloid derived suppressor cells. MNPR-101 is believed to have potential activity against many different cancer types because it:

- is selectively expressed on metastatic tumor, tumor-associated immune, and angiogenic endothelial cells, but not on most normal cells (several Phase 1 positron emission tomography (PET) imaging studies in human advanced cancer patients show that uPAR can only be detected in the tumor and not in normal tissues);
- is central to several extracellular and intracellular oncogenic pathways required for metastasis (inhibiting the uPA system in turn inhibits many other downstream targets, such as MAPK, AKT, MEK, and FAK, that are currently being targeted by other companies);
- is expressed on immune cells that allow the tumor to evade recognition by the immune system;
- mediates antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC);
- and
- has the potential to interfere at several different signaling pathways that converge at uPAR.



MNPR-101 has demonstrated significant anti-tumor activity as a monotherapy in numerous preclinical models of tumor growth as well as enhanced effect of multiple approved chemotherapeutics when used in combination in vivo.

MNPR-101 Development Strategy

Based upon the non-overlapping toxicity and distinct mechanism of action, we plan to develop MNPR-101 in combination with existing cancer therapies. The selective expression of uPAR in tumors underpins our expectation that MNPR-101 will be well-tolerated and amenable to a variety of treatment approaches, including combinations with existing treatments, radiopharmaceutical, and antibody drug conjugate approaches. Published preclinical data have shown the ability of MNPR-101 to enhance the anti-tumor activity of chemotherapies such as paclitaxel and gemcitabine. The expression and targeting of uPAR, in general, also suggests that MNPR-101 may combine with other targeted agents that mediate signaling leading to tumor growth including the ability of tumors to evade immune response. In particular, uPAR is selectively expressed on cells of the myeloid lineage such as myeloid derived suppressor cells, neutrophils and macrophages, all of which drive tumor progression and may mediate resistance to immune checkpoint inhibitors. Our current thinking is to run a Phase 1a/1b trial in indications where uPAR expression is highly prevalent, and explore novel combinations in the Phase 1b portion. These indications could include pancreatic, glioblastoma, metastatic breast, metastatic melanoma, and ovarian cancers.

Aside from manufacturing, we expect to continue IND-enabling studies in order to file an IND with the FDA.

Partnerships, Licensing, and Acquisition

Since our inception, we have entered into three material business development agreements, one with Onxeo S.A., one with XOMA (US) LLC, and one with Cancer Research UK, which has since been terminated. None of the agreements have required any issuance of equity or any annual maintenance fee. See the summary of the two ongoing material agreements below.

Onxeo, S.A.

In June 2016, we executed an agreement with Onxeo S.A., a French public company, which gave us the option to license Validive (clonidine mucobuccal tablet), a mucoadhesive tablet of clonidine based on the Lauriad® mucoadhesive technology to potentially prevent and treat severe oral mucositis in patients undergoing treatment for head and neck cancers. The pre-negotiated license terms included as part of the option agreement included clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to a total of \$108 million if we achieve all milestones, and in addition escalating royalties of 5% to 10% on net sales. On September 8, 2017, pursuant to the Onxeo license option agreement, we exercised the option to license Validive for \$1 million. The exercise of the option assigns all of Onxeo's rights to the Validive intellectual property to us, which allows us to commence the planning of our Phase 3 clinical development program in severe oral mucositis. Under the agreement, we are required to pay royalties to Onxeo on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis until the later of (1) the date when a given product is no longer within the scope of a patent claim in the country of sale or manufacture, (2) the expiry of any extended exclusivity period in the relevant country (such as orphan drug exclusivity, pediatric exclusivity, new chemical entity exclusivity, or other exclusivity granted beyond the expiry of the relevant patent), or (3) a specific time period after the first commercial sale of the product in such country. In most countries, including the U.S., the patent term is generally 20 years from the earliest claimed filing date of a non-provisional patent application in the applicable country, not taking into consideration any potential patent term adjustment that may be filed in the future or any regulatory extensions that may be obtained. The royalty termination provision pursuant to (3) described above is shorter than 20 years and is the least likely cause of termination of royalty payments.

The Onxeo license agreement does not have a pre-determined term, but expires on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis; that is, the agreement expires with respect to a given product in a given country whenever our royalty payment obligations with respect to such product have expired. The agreement may also be terminated early for cause if either we or Onxeo materially breach the agreement, or if either we or Onxeo become insolvent. We may also choose to terminate the agreement, either in its entirety or as to a certain product and a certain country, by providing Onxeo with advance notice.

XOMA

To humanize our MNPR-101 antibody, we have taken a non-exclusive license to XOMA (US) LLC's humanization technology and know-how. Humanization involves replacing most of the non-critical parts of the mouse sequence of an antibody with the human sequence to minimize the ability of the human immune system to recognize this antibody as foreign. As such, MNPR-101 has been engineered to be 95% human sequence using the XOMA technology. Under the terms of the license, we are to pay only upon developmental and sales milestone achievements which could reach up to \$14.925 million if we achieve all milestones. The agreement does not require the payment of sales royalties. There can be no assurance that we will reach any milestones. The first milestone payment is payable upon first dosing of a human patient in a Phase 2 clinical trial.

Intellectual Property Portfolio and Exclusivity

An important part of our strategy is obtaining patent protection to help preserve the proprietary nature of our product candidates, and to prevent others from developing competitive agents that are similar. Our patent portfolio includes issued patents and pending patent applications in the U.S. and in foreign countries. Our general practice is to seek patent protection in major markets worldwide.

Validive

We license all intellectual property related to Validive from Onxeo S.A., a French public company. See "Business – Partnerships, Licensing and Acquisition". Validive is covered by 31 issued patents in 30 jurisdictions, including the U.S., EU, Japan, and other Asian countries, and has orphan drug designation in the EU as well as Fast Track designation from the FDA. These patents are method of use patents that cover the use of Validive to prevent and/or treat inflammation and inflammatory pain of the mucosa including cancer therapy-induced mucositis, and have been assigned to us pursuant to our license agreement with Onxeo. These patents expire in 2029 not accounting for possible extensions.

Camsirubicin

Camsirubicin (GPX-150) is covered by manufacturing process patents. We have a patent for chemical synthesis technology that efficiently converts cardiotoxic “13-keto” anthracyclines such as doxorubicin, daunorubicin, epirubicin, and idarubicin into novel, patentable, and most likely less-cardiotoxic “5-imino-13-deoxy” analogs. A novel chemical composition of an intermediate for this synthesis is also patented. In addition, we have a patent covering the combination of camsirubicin with paclitaxel for the treatment of cancer, plus covering the method of use of these two drugs for this purpose. Our camsirubicin patent portfolio contains seven issued U.S. patents (two of which have expired) and one U.S. pending patent application. We have certain corresponding patents and applications in twenty-nine foreign jurisdictions, including the U.S., EU, Japan, and other Asian countries. The process patents for the synthesis of camsirubicin intermediates will expire in 2024 and the patents covering the combination use of camsirubicin and its analogs with taxanes will expire in 2026. We may pursue patent term extensions where appropriate. We have obtained patent protection around the intermediates and process used to manufacture camsirubicin and we expect to obtain Hatch-Waxman exclusivity (applicable to new chemical entities) for 5 years that will prevent generic competition. We have also obtained U.S. orphan drug status in soft tissue sarcoma with additional orphan cancer indications expected to follow. In addition, we have a pending International Nonproprietary Name (“INN”) request with the World Health Organization for a non-proprietary (generic) name for camsirubicin.

MNPR-101

Our patent portfolio for our MNPR-101 antibody (huATN-658), as well as its epitope, consists of two issued U.S. composition of matter and their methods of use patents and corresponding (granted and pending) patents and patent applications in twenty-two foreign jurisdictions, including the European Union, Japan, and other Asian countries. These patents are owned by us. The patents covering the composition of matter of MNPR-101 will expire in 2025 and the patents covering the MNPR-101 epitope will expire in 2027. Being a novel biologic, it is eligible for 12 years of exclusivity in the U.S. under the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act (“BPCI Act”), and in numerous other countries it will benefit from varying durations of similar exclusivity, as well.

Patent life determination depends on the date of filing of the application and other factors as promulgated under the patent laws. In most countries, including the U.S., the patent term is generally 20 years from the earliest claimed filing date (the priority date) of a non-provisional patent application in the applicable country, not taking into consideration any potential patent term adjustment that may be filed in the future or any regulatory extensions that may be obtained. Some of our patents are currently near expiration and we may pursue patent term extensions for these where appropriate. See “Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Intellectual Property”.

Manufacturing

We do not currently own or operate manufacturing facilities for the production or testing of Validive, camsirubicin, or MNPR-101, nor do we have plans to develop our own manufacturing operations in the foreseeable future. We presently depend on third-party contract manufacturers for all our required raw materials, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (“API”), and finished drug products for our preclinical and clinical studies. We have executed a manufacturing agreement for the next clinical batch of drug product for Validive, which will provide sufficient drug to complete the Phase 3 trials. We have not yet secured a manufacturing agreement for camsirubicin or MNPR-101.

Sales and Marketing

In light of our stage of development, we have not yet established a commercial organization or distribution capabilities. We have retained worldwide commercial rights for our product candidates. If our product candidates receive marketing approval, we plan to commercialize them in the U.S. and potentially in Europe with our own focused, specialty sales force. We would expect to conduct most of the buildout of this organization following approval in the U.S. or following similar marketing authorizations in Europe of any of our product candidates. We expect to explore commercialization of Validive and potentially other product candidates in certain markets outside the U.S., including the EU, utilizing a variety of collaboration, distribution and other sales and marketing arrangements with one or more third parties.

Oncology Market Competition

The pharmaceutical industry in general, and the oncology therapeutics sector in particular, are characterized by intense competition. We face competition from pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, many of which are larger and better financed than us. We also face competition in our efforts to develop and commercialize new oncology therapeutics from academic and government laboratories. The therapeutics that we are developing, if successfully commercialized, will have to compete with existing therapeutics already on the market and novel therapeutics currently in development, as well as new therapeutics that may be discovered and developed in the future. Our product candidates will also have to compete with alternate treatment modalities, such as improvements in radiation treatments, which is also subject to continual innovation and improvement. Additional information can be found in the section entitled “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Industry.”

There is no effective standard of care or FDA approved preventive or therapeutic treatment for patients that develop chemoradiation-induced SOM. Only symptomatic treatments such as opioids and palliative mouthwashes are available but have no effect on the occurrence, time to onset, or duration of SOM. Our primary competitor is a dismutase mimetic entering Phase 3 clinical development, which is administered through a daily 60-minute intravenous (“IV”) infusion to be completed within an hour before each radiation treatment. Validive, in comparison, acts locally at the sites of SOM and is a once a day self-administered oral/buccal tablet.

For our camsirubicin program, we believe, if approved, it could replace doxorubicin as the 1st line treatment for ASTS. In addition, we believe that camsirubicin would compete with a number of currently available anthracycline-based drugs on the market for other cancer indications. These are largely derivatives of doxorubicin, or reformulations of doxorubicin such as liposomal doxorubicin (e.g. Doxil, owned by Johnson & Johnson). All of these have the issue of cardiotoxicity. In addition to approved products, there are a number of product candidates in development, largely as new formulations or derivatives of doxorubicin.

For our MNPR-101 program, it is in the very early stages of development and the most susceptible to all of the competitive factors listed in the first paragraph of this section.

Government Regulation and Product Approval

Government authorities in the U.S., at the federal, state and local level, and other countries extensively regulate, among other things, the research, development, testing, manufacture, quality control, approval, labeling, packaging, storage, record-keeping, promotion, advertising, distribution, post-approval monitoring and reporting, marketing and export and import of products such as those we are developing. The pharmaceutical product candidates that we develop must be approved by the FDA before they may be legally marketed in the U.S. See “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Clinical Development and Regulatory Approval”.

U.S. Pharmaceutical Product Development Process

In the U.S., the FDA regulates pharmaceutical products under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) and implementing regulations. Pharmaceutical products are also subject to other federal, state and local statutes and regulations. The process of obtaining regulatory approvals and the subsequent compliance with appropriate federal, state, local and foreign statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial time and financial resources. Failure to comply with the applicable U.S. requirements at any time during the product development process, approval process or after approval, may subject an applicant to administrative or judicial enforcement. FDA enforcement could result in refusal to approve pending applications, withdrawal of an approval, a clinical hold, warning letters, product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution injunctions, fines, refusals of government contracts, restitution, disgorgement or civil or criminal penalties. Any agency or judicial enforcement action could have a material adverse effect on us. The process required by the FDA before a non-biological pharmaceutical product may be marketed in the U.S. generally involves the following:

- Completion of preclinical laboratory tests, animal studies and formulation studies according to Good Laboratory Practices (“GLP”), or other applicable regulations;
- Submission to the FDA of an Investigational New Drug application (“IND”), which must become effective before human clinical studies may begin;
- Performance of adequate and well-controlled human clinical studies according to the FDA’s current Good Clinical Practices (“GCP”), to establish the safety and efficacy of the proposed pharmaceutical product for its intended use;
- Submission to the FDA of a New Drug Application (“NDA”) or Biologics License Application (“BLA”), for a new pharmaceutical product;
- Satisfactory completion of an FDA inspection of the manufacturing facility or facilities where the pharmaceutical product is produced to assess compliance with the FDA’s current Good Manufacturing Practice standards (“cGMP”), to assure that the facilities, methods and controls are adequate to preserve the pharmaceutical product’s identity, strength, quality and purity;
- Potential FDA audit of the preclinical and clinical study sites that generated the data in support of the NDA or BLA; and
- FDA review and approval of the NDA.

The lengthy process of seeking required approvals and the continuing need for compliance with applicable statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial resources and approvals are inherently uncertain.

Before testing any compounds with potential therapeutic value in humans, the pharmaceutical product candidate enters the preclinical testing stage. Preclinical tests include laboratory evaluations of product chemistry, toxicity and formulation, as well as animal studies to assess the potential safety and activity of the pharmaceutical product candidate. These early proof-of-principle studies are done using sound scientific procedures and thorough documentation. The conduct of the single and repeat dose toxicology and toxicokinetic studies in animals must comply with federal regulations and requirements including GLP. The sponsor must submit the results of the preclinical tests, together with manufacturing information, analytical data, any available clinical data or literature and a proposed clinical protocol, to the FDA as part of the IND. The IND automatically becomes effective 30 days after receipt by the FDA, unless the FDA has concerns and notifies the sponsor. In such a case, the IND sponsor and the FDA must resolve any outstanding concerns before the clinical study can begin. If resolution cannot be reached within the 30-day review period, either the FDA places the IND on clinical hold or the sponsor withdraws the application. The FDA may also impose clinical holds on a pharmaceutical product candidate at any time before or during clinical studies due to safety concerns or non-compliance. Accordingly, it is not certain that submission of an IND will result in the FDA allowing clinical studies to begin, or that, once begun, issues will not arise that suspend or terminate such clinical studies.

During the development of a new drug, sponsors are given opportunities to meet with the FDA at certain points. These points may be prior to submission of an IND, at the end of Phase 2, and before an NDA or BLA is submitted. Meetings at other times may be requested. These meetings can provide an opportunity for the sponsor to share information about the data gathered to date, for the sponsor to ask specific questions to the FDA, for the FDA to provide advice, and for the sponsor and FDA to reach agreement on the next phase of development. Sponsors typically use the end of Phase 2 meeting to discuss their Phase 2 clinical results and present their plans for the pivotal Phase 3 clinical (registration) trial(s) that they believe will support approval of the new drug. A sponsor may be able to request a Special Protocol Assessment ("SPA"), the purpose of which is to reach agreement with the FDA on the Phase 3 clinical trial protocol design and analyses that will form the primary basis of an efficacy claim.

According to FDA guidance for industry on the SPA process, a sponsor which meets the prerequisites may make a specific request for a SPA and provide information regarding the design and size of the proposed clinical trial. The FDA's goal is to evaluate the protocol within 45 days of the request to assess whether the proposed trial is adequate, and that evaluation may result in discussions and a request for additional information. A SPA request must be made before the proposed trial begins, and all open issues must be resolved before the trial begins. If a written agreement is reached, it will be documented and made part of the IND record. The agreement will be binding on the FDA and may not be changed by the sponsor or the FDA after the trial begins except with the written agreement of the sponsor and the FDA or if the FDA determines that a substantial scientific issue essential to determining the safety or efficacy of the drug was identified after the testing began.

Clinical studies involve the administration of the pharmaceutical product candidate to healthy volunteers or patients under the supervision of qualified investigators, generally physicians not employed by or under the clinical study sponsor's control. Clinical studies are conducted under protocols detailing, among other things, the objectives of the clinical study, dosing procedures, subject selection and exclusion criteria, how the results will be analyzed and presented and the parameters to be used to monitor subject safety. Each protocol must be submitted to the FDA as part of the IND. Clinical studies must be conducted in accordance with Good Clinical Practice ("GCP") guidelines. Further, each clinical study must be reviewed and approved by an independent institutional review board ("IRB"), at, or servicing, each institution at which the clinical study will be conducted. An IRB is charged with protecting the welfare and rights of study participants and is tasked with considering such items as whether the risks to individuals participating in the clinical studies are minimized and are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits. The IRB also approves the informed consent form that must be provided to each clinical study subject or his or her legal representative and must monitor the clinical study until completed.

Human clinical studies are typically conducted in three sequential phases that may overlap or be combined:

- Phase 1. The pharmaceutical product is initially introduced into healthy human subjects and tested for safety, dosage tolerance, absorption, metabolism, distribution and excretion.
- Phase 2. The pharmaceutical product is evaluated in a limited patient population to identify possible adverse effects and safety risks, to preliminarily evaluate the efficacy of the product for specific targeted diseases, to determine dosage tolerance, optimal dosage and dosing schedule and to identify patient populations with specific characteristics where the pharmaceutical product may be more effective.
- Phase 3. Clinical studies are undertaken to further evaluate dosage, clinical efficacy and safety in an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical study sites. These clinical studies are intended to establish the overall risk/benefit ratio of the product and provide an adequate basis for product labeling. The studies must be well-controlled and usually include a control arm for comparison. One or two Phase 3 studies are required by the FDA for an NDA or BLA approval, depending on the disease severity and other available treatment options.
- Post-approval studies, or Phase 4 clinical studies, may be conducted after initial marketing approval. These studies are used to gain additional experience from the treatment of patients in the intended therapeutic indication.
- Progress reports detailing the results of the clinical studies must be submitted at least annually to the FDA and written IND safety reports must be submitted to the FDA and the investigators for serious and unexpected adverse events or any finding from tests in laboratory animals that suggests a significant risk for human subjects. Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical studies may not be completed successfully within any specified period, if at all. The FDA or the sponsor or its data safety monitoring board may suspend a clinical study at any time on various grounds, including a finding that the research subjects or patients are being exposed to an unacceptable health risk. Similarly, an IRB can suspend or terminate approval of a clinical study at its institution if the clinical study is not being conducted in accordance with the IRB's requirements or if the pharmaceutical product has been associated with unexpected serious harm to patients.

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

U.S. Review and Approval Processes

The results of product development, preclinical studies and clinical studies, along with descriptions of the manufacturing process, analytical tests conducted on the chemistry of the pharmaceutical product, proposed labeling and other relevant information are submitted to the FDA as part of an NDA or BLA requesting approval to market the product. The submission of an NDA or BLA is subject to the payment of substantial user fees; a waiver of such fees may be obtained under certain limited circumstances.

In addition, under the Pediatric Research Equity Act ("PREA"), an NDA, BLA or a supplement thereof must contain data to assess the safety and effectiveness of the pharmaceutical product 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 FDA may grant deferrals for submission of data or full or partial waivers. Unless otherwise required by regulation, PREA does not apply to any pharmaceutical product for an indication for which orphan designation has been granted.

The FDA reviews all NDAs and BLAs submitted before it accepts them for filing and may request additional information rather than accepting an NDA or BLA for filing. Once the submission is accepted for filing, the FDA begins an in-depth review of the NDA or BLA. Under the goals and policies agreed to by the FDA under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act ("PDUFA"), the FDA has 10 months in which to complete its initial review of a standard NDA or BLA and respond to the applicant, and six months for a priority NDA or BLA. The FDA does not always meet its PDUFA goal dates for standard and priority NDAs or BLAs. The review process and the PDUFA goal date may be extended by three months if the FDA requests or if the NDA or BLA sponsor otherwise provides additional information or clarification regarding information already provided in the submission within the last three months before the PDUFA goal date.

After the NDA or BLA submission is accepted for filing, the FDA reviews the NDA or BLA application to determine, among other things, whether the proposed product is safe and effective for its intended use, and whether the product is being manufactured in accordance with cGMP to assure and preserve the product's identity, strength, quality and purity. The FDA may refer applications for novel pharmaceutical products or pharmaceutical products which present difficult questions of safety or efficacy to an advisory committee, typically a panel that includes clinicians and other experts, for review, evaluation and 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. During the pharmaceutical product approval process, the FDA also will determine whether a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy ("REMS"), is necessary to assure the safe use of the pharmaceutical product. If the FDA concludes that a REMS is needed, the sponsor of the NDA or BLA must submit a proposed REMS; the FDA will not approve the NDA or BLA without a REMS, if required.

Before approving an NDA or BLA, the FDA will inspect the facilities at which the product is manufactured. The FDA will not approve the product 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 or BLA, the FDA will typically inspect one or more clinical sites as well as the site where the pharmaceutical product is manufactured to assure compliance with GCP and cGMP. If the FDA determines the application, manufacturing process or manufacturing facilities are not acceptable, it will outline the deficiencies in the submission and often will request additional testing or information. In addition, the FDA will require the review and approval of product labeling.

The NDA and BLA review and approval process is lengthy and difficult and the FDA may refuse to approve an NDA or BLA if the applicable regulatory criteria are not satisfied or may require additional clinical data or other data and information. Even if such data and information are submitted, the FDA may ultimately decide that the NDA or BLA does not satisfy the criteria for approval. Data obtained from clinical studies are not always conclusive and the FDA may interpret data differently than the sponsor interprets the same data. The FDA will issue a complete response letter if the agency decides not to approve the NDA or BLA. The complete response letter usually describes all of the specific deficiencies in the NDA or BLA identified by the FDA. The deficiencies identified may be minor, for example, requiring labeling changes, or major, for example, requiring additional clinical studies. Additionally, the complete response letter may include recommended actions that the applicant might take to place the application in a condition for approval. If a complete response letter is issued, the applicant may either resubmit the NDA or BLA, addressing all of the deficiencies identified in the letter, or withdraw the application.

If a product receives regulatory approval, the approval may be significantly limited to specific diseases and dosages or the indications for use may otherwise be limited, which could restrict the commercial value of the product. Further, the FDA may require that certain contraindications, warnings or precautions be included in the product labeling. In addition, the FDA may require Phase 4 testing which involves clinical studies designed to further assess pharmaceutical product safety and effectiveness and may require testing and surveillance programs to monitor the safety of approved products that have been commercialized.

Expedited Development and Review Programs

The FDA has a Fast Track program that is intended to expedite or facilitate the process for reviewing new pharmaceutical products that meet certain criteria. Specifically, new pharmaceutical products are eligible for Fast Track designation if they are intended to treat a serious or life-threatening condition and demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs for the condition. The Fast Track designation must be requested by the sponsor. Fast Track designation applies to the combination of the product and the specific indication for which it is being studied. With a Fast Track designated product, the FDA may consider for review sections of the NDA or BLA 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 or BLA, if the FDA agrees to accept sections of the NDA or BLA and determines that the schedule is acceptable and if the sponsor pays any required user fees upon submission of the first section of the NDA or BLA.

Any product submitted to the FDA for marketing approval, including a Fast Track program, may also be eligible for other types of FDA programs intended to expedite development and review, such as priority review and accelerated approval. Any product is eligible for priority review if it has the potential to provide safe and effective therapy where no satisfactory alternative therapy exists or a significant improvement in the treatment, diagnosis or prevention of a disease compared to marketed products. The FDA will attempt to direct additional resources to the evaluation of an application for a new pharmaceutical product designated for priority review in an effort to facilitate the review. Additionally, a product may be eligible for accelerated approval. Pharmaceutical products studied for their safety and effectiveness in treating serious or life-threatening illnesses and that provide meaningful therapeutic benefit over existing treatments may receive accelerated approval, which means that the products may be approved on the basis of adequate and well-controlled clinical studies establishing that the product has an effect on a surrogate endpoint that is reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit, or on the basis of an effect on a clinical endpoint other than survival or irreversible morbidity. As a condition of approval, the FDA may require that a sponsor of a pharmaceutical product receiving accelerated approval perform adequate and well-controlled post-marketing clinical studies. In addition, the FDA currently requires as a condition for accelerated approval pre-approval of promotional materials, which could adversely impact the timing of the commercial launch of the product. Fast Track designation, priority review and accelerated approval do not change the standards for approval but may expedite the development or approval process.

Breakthrough Therapy Designation

The FDA is also required to expedite the development and review of the application for approval of drugs that are intended to treat a serious or life-threatening disease or condition where preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug may demonstrate substantial improvement over existing therapies on one or more clinically significant endpoints. Under the breakthrough therapy program, the sponsor of a new product candidate may request that the FDA designate the product candidate for a specific indication as a breakthrough therapy concurrent with, or after, the filing of the IND for the product candidate. The FDA must determine if the product candidate qualifies for breakthrough therapy designation within 60 days of receipt of the sponsor's request. Valdivie, camtsirubicin and MNPR-101 may all be eligible for breakthrough therapy designation pending additional data.

European Union Drug Review and Approval

In the European Economic Area (“EEA”) (which is comprised of the 28 Member States of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), medicinal products can only be commercialized after obtaining a Marketing Authorization (“MA”). There are two types of MA:

The Community MA, which is issued by the European Commission through the Centralized Procedure, based on the opinion of the CHMP, or Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, of the European Medicines Agency (“EMA”), is valid throughout the entire territory of the EEA. The Centralized Procedure is mandatory for certain types of products, such as biotechnology medicinal products, orphan medicinal products, and medicinal products containing a new active substance indicated for the treatment of AIDS, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, diabetes and auto-immune and viral diseases. The Centralized Procedure is optional for products containing a new active substance not yet authorized in the EEA, or for products that constitute a significant therapeutic, scientific or technical innovation or which are in the interest of public health in the EU.

National MAs, which are issued by the competent authorities of the Member States of the EEA and only cover their respective territory, are available for products not falling within the mandatory scope of the Centralized Procedure. Where a product has already been authorized for marketing in a Member State of the EEA, this National MA can be recognized in other Member States through the Mutual Recognition Procedure. If the product has not received a National MA in any Member State at the time of application, it can be approved simultaneously in various Member States through the Decentralized Procedure. Under the above described procedures, before granting the MA, the EMA or the competent authorities of the Member States of the EEA make an assessment of the risk-benefit balance of the product on the basis of scientific criteria concerning its quality, safety and efficacy.

PRIME Designation

The EMA launched its PRIME regulatory initiative to enhance support for the development of therapies that target an unmet medical need. The initiative focuses on drugs that may offer a major therapeutic advantage over existing treatments, or benefit patients with no treatment options. These therapies are considered priority medicines within the EU. Through PRIME, the EMA offers early, proactive and enhanced support to drug developers to optimize the generation of robust data on a therapy’s benefits and risks and enable accelerated assessment of drug applications. MNPR-101 may be eligible for PRIME designation.

Post-Approval Requirements

Any pharmaceutical products for which a sponsor receives FDA approvals are subject to continuing regulation by the FDA, including, among other things, record-keeping requirements, reporting of adverse experiences with the product, providing the FDA with updated safety and efficacy information, product sampling and distribution requirements, complying with certain electronic records and signature requirements and complying with FDA and FTC promotion and advertising requirements, which include, among others, standards for direct-to-consumer advertising, prohibitions on promoting pharmaceutical products for uses or in patient populations that are not described in the pharmaceutical product’s approved labeling (known as “off-label use”), industry-sponsored scientific and educational activities and promotional activities involving the internet. Failure to comply with FDA requirements can have negative consequences, including adverse publicity, enforcement letters from the FDA, actions by the U.S. Department of Justice and/or U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, mandated corrective advertising or communications with doctors, and civil or criminal penalties. Although physicians may prescribe legally available pharmaceutical products for off-label uses, manufacturers may not directly or indirectly market or promote such off-label uses.

Manufacturers of FDA approved products are required to comply with applicable FDA manufacturing requirements contained in the FDA’s cGMP regulations. cGMP regulations require, among other things, quality control and quality assurance, as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation. Pharmaceutical product manufacturers and other entities involved in the manufacture and distribution of approved pharmaceutical 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 cGMP and other laws. Accordingly, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control to maintain cGMP compliance. Discovery of problems with a product after approval may result in restrictions on a product, manufacturer or holder of an approved NDA or BLA, including withdrawal of the product from the market. In addition, changes to the manufacturing process generally require prior FDA approval before being implemented and other types of changes to the approved product, such as adding new indications and additional labeling claims, are also subject to further FDA review and approval. The FDA also may require post-marketing testing, known as Phase 4 testing, risk minimization action plans and surveillance to monitor the effects of an approved product or place conditions on an approval that could restrict the distribution or use of the product.

U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

The FCPA, prohibits certain individuals and entities from promising, paying, offering to pay, or authorizing the payment of anything of value to any foreign government official, directly or indirectly, to obtain or retain business or an improper advantage. The U.S. Department of Justice and the SEC have increased their enforcement efforts with respect to the FCPA. Violations of the FCPA may result in large civil and criminal penalties and could result in an adverse effect on a company's reputation, operations, and financial condition. A company may also face collateral consequences such as debarment and the loss of export privileges.

Federal and State Pharmaceutical Legislation

In addition to FDA restrictions on marketing of pharmaceutical products, several other types of state and federal laws have been applied to restrict certain business practices in the biopharmaceutical industry.

Anti-Kickback Statute of 1972

The federal Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting, or receiving remuneration to induce or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for the purchase, lease, or order of any healthcare item or service reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or other federally financed healthcare programs. The term "remuneration" has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, including for example, gifts, discounts, the furnishing of supplies or equipment, credit arrangements, payments of cash, waivers of payment, ownership interests and providing anything at less than its fair market value. The Anti-Kickback Statute has been interpreted to apply to arrangements between pharmaceutical manufacturers on one hand and prescribers, purchasers, and formulary managers on the other. Although there are a number of statutory exemptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain common activities from prosecution, the exemptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and a company's practices may not in all cases meet all of the criteria for statutory exemptions or safe harbor protection. Practices that involve remuneration that may be alleged to be intended to induce prescribing, purchases, or recommendations may be subject to scrutiny if they do not qualify for an exemption or safe harbor. Several courts have interpreted the statute's intent requirement to mean that if any one purpose of an arrangement involving remuneration is to induce referrals of federal healthcare covered business, the statute has been violated. The reach of the Anti-Kickback Statute was also broadened by the PPACA, which, among other things, amends the intent requirement of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute. Pursuant to the statutory amendment, a person or entity no longer needs to have actual knowledge of this statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. In addition, the PPACA provides that the government may assert that a claim including 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 (discussed below) or the civil monetary penalties statute, which imposes penalties against any person who is determined to have presented or caused to be presented a claim to a federal health program that the person knows or should know is for an item or service that was not provided as claimed or is false or fraudulent.

False Claims Act of 1986

The federal False Claims Act prohibits any person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to the federal government. Recently, several pharmaceutical and other healthcare companies have been prosecuted under these laws for allegedly providing free product to customers with the expectation that the customers would bill federal programs for the product. Other companies have been prosecuted for causing false claims to be submitted because of the companies' marketing of the product for unapproved, and thus non-reimbursable, uses. Many states also have statutes or regulations similar to the federal Anti-Kickback Statute and False Claims Act, which state laws apply to items and services reimbursed under Medicaid and other state programs, or, in several states, apply regardless of the payer.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

HIPAA created new federal criminal statutes that prohibit knowingly and willfully executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payers and knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services. Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute's safe harbors, it is possible that some of a company's business activities could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws. Such a challenge could have a material adverse effect on a company's business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Product Candidates".

Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009

HIPAA, as amended by HITECH and its implementing regulations, imposes certain requirements relating to the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information. Among other things, HITECH makes HIPAA's privacy and security standards directly applicable to "business associates"—independent contractors or agents of covered entities that receive or obtain protected health information in connection with providing a service on behalf of a covered entity. HITECH also increased the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed against covered entities, business associates and possibly other persons, 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 attorney's fees and costs associated with pursuing federal civil actions. In addition, state laws govern the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, complicating compliance efforts. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Commercialization of Our Product Candidates".

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 ("MMA")

In the U.S. and foreign jurisdictions, there have been a number of legislative and regulatory changes to the healthcare system, in particular, there have been and continue to be a number of initiatives at the U.S. federal and state levels that seek to reduce healthcare costs. The MMA, imposed new requirements for the distribution and pricing of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. Under Part D, Medicare beneficiaries may enroll in prescription drug plans offered by private entities, which will provide coverage of outpatient prescription drugs. Part D plans include both stand-alone prescription drug benefit plans and prescription drug coverage as a supplement to Medicare Advantage plans. Unlike Medicare Part A and B, Part D coverage is not standardized. Part D prescription drug plan sponsors are not required to pay for all covered Part D drugs, and each drug plan can develop its own drug formulary that identifies which drugs it will cover and at what tier or level. However, Part D prescription drug formularies must include drugs within each therapeutic category and class of covered Part D drugs, though not necessarily all the drugs in each category or class. Any formulary used by a Part D prescription drug plan must be developed and reviewed by a pharmacy and therapeutic committee. Moreover, while the MMA applies only to drug benefits for Medicare beneficiaries, private payers often follow Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their own payment rates. Any reduction in payment that results from Medicare Part D may result in a similar reduction in payments from non-governmental payers.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides funding for the federal government to compare the effectiveness of different treatments for the same illness. A plan for the research will be developed by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and the National Institutes for Health, and periodic reports on the status of the research and related expenditures will be made to Congress. Although the results of the comparative effectiveness studies are not intended to mandate coverage policies for public or private payers, it is not clear what effect, if any, the research will have on the sales of any product, if any such product or the condition that it is intended to treat is the subject of a study.

Physician Payments Sunshine Act of 2010

The federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act requires certain manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program, with specific exceptions, to report annually to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS") information related to payments or other transfers of value made to physicians and teaching hospitals, and applicable manufacturers and applicable group purchasing organizations to report annually to CMS ownership and investment interests held by the physicians and their immediate family members.

Patent Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010

In March 2010, the PPACA was enacted, which includes measures to significantly change the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private ers. Among the provisions of the PPACA of importance to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry are the following:

- extension of manufacturers' Medicaid rebate liability to covered drugs dispensed to individuals who are enrolled in Medicaid managed care organizations;
- expansion of eligibility criteria for Medicaid programs by, among other things, allowing states to offer Medicaid coverage to additional individuals and by adding new mandatory eligibility categories for certain individuals with income at or below 133% of the Federal Poverty Level beginning in 2014, thereby potentially increasing manufacturers' Medicaid rebate liability;
- expansion of the entities eligible for discounts under the Public Health Service pharmaceutical pricing program;
- new requirements under the federal Open Payments program, created under Section 6002 of the PPACA and its implementing regulations, that manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (with certain exceptions) report annually to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), information related to "payments or other transfers of value" made or distributed to physicians (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors) and teaching hospitals, and that applicable manufacturers and applicable group purchasing organizations report annually to HHS ownership and investment interests held by physicians (as defined above) and their immediate family members, with data collection required beginning August 1, 2013 and reporting to CMS, required by March 31, 2014 and by the 90th day of each subsequent calendar year;
- a requirement to annually report drug samples that manufacturers and distributors provide to physicians, effective April 1, 2012;
- expansion of health care fraud and abuse laws, including the False Claims Act and the Anti-Kickback Statute, new government investigative powers, and enhanced penalties for noncompliance;
- a licensure framework for follow-on biologic products;
- a new Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute to oversee, identify priorities in, and conduct comparative clinical effectiveness research, along with funding for such research;
- creation of the Independent Payment Advisory Board which, beginning in 2014, will have authority to recommend certain changes to the Medicare program that could result in reduced payments for prescription drugs and those recommendations could have the effect of law even if Congress does not act on the recommendations; and
- establishment of a Center for Medicare Innovation at CMS to test innovative payment and service delivery models to lower Medicare and Medicaid spending, potentially including prescription drug spending that began on January 1, 2011.

Budget Control Act of 2011

In August 2011, the President signed into law the Budget Control Act of 2011, which, among other things, created the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction, or joint committee, to recommend proposals in spending reductions to Congress. The joint committee did not achieve its targeted deficit reduction of at least \$1.2 trillion and for the years 2013 through 2021, triggering automatic reductions to several government programs. These reductions include aggregate reductions to Medicare payments to providers of up to 2% per fiscal year, starting in 2013.

American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012

In January 2013, the President signed into law the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, which, among other things, reduced Medicare payments to several providers and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. These new laws may result in additional reductions in Medicare and other healthcare funding.

Proposals in Congress to repeal or replace parts of the PPACA

There have been a number of proposals in the U.S. Congress to repeal or replace parts of the PPACA. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act became law. One of its provisions repealed what is known as the individual mandate under PPACA, which could have the effect of negating such law. Other proposals include the repeal of the tax on prescription medications, repeal of the medical device excise tax for sales, and repeal of the elimination of a deduction for expenses allocable to Medicare Part D subsidy. It is uncertain whether any repeal or replace legislation will be passed and signed into law or what effect any such legislation may have on our commercialization strategy. See “Risk Factors - Future Legislation or Executive or Private Sector Action May Increase the Difficulty and Cost for us to Commercialize our Products and Affect the Prices Obtained for Such Products”.

Patent Term Restoration and Marketing Exclusivity

Depending upon the timing, duration and specifics of the FDA approval of the use of our pharmaceutical product candidates, some of our products to be licensed under U.S. patents may be eligible for limited patent term extension under the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, commonly referred to as the Hatch-Waxman Amendments. The Hatch-Waxman Amendments permits a patent restoration term of up to five years as compensation for patent term lost during product development and the FDA regulatory review process. However, patent term restoration cannot extend the remaining term of a patent beyond a total of 14 years from the product’s approval date. The patent term restoration period is generally one-half the time between the effective date of an IND and the submission date of an NDA or BLA plus the time between the submission date of an NDA or BLA and the approval of that application. Only one patent applicable to an approved pharmaceutical product is eligible for the extension and the application for the extension must be submitted prior to the expiration of the patent. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”), in consultation with the FDA, reviews and approves the application for any patent term extension or restoration.

Market exclusivity provisions under the U.S. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act can also delay the submission or the approval of certain applications of other companies not to reference another company’s NDA or BLA.

The Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act (“BPCI Act”)

The Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act, (“BPCI Act”), authorizes the FDA to license a biological product that is biosimilar to an FDA-licensed biologic through an abbreviated pathway. The BPCI Act establishes criteria for determining that a product is biosimilar to an already-licensed biologic, or reference product, and establishes a process by which an abbreviated BLA for a biosimilar product is submitted, reviewed and approved. The BPCI Act provides periods of exclusivity that protect a reference product from biosimilars competition. Under the BPCI Act, the FDA may not accept a biosimilar application for review until four years after the date of first licensure of the reference product, and the biosimilar may not be licensed until at least 12 years after the reference product’s approval. Additionally, the BPCI Act establishes procedures by which the biosimilar applicant provides information about its application and product to the reference product sponsor, and by which information about potentially relevant patents may be shared and litigation over patents may proceed in advance of approval. The BPCI Act also provides a period of exclusivity for the first biosimilar determined by the FDA to be interchangeable with the reference product.

We anticipate that the contours of the BPCI Act will continue to be defined as the statute is implemented over a period of years. This likely will be accomplished by a variety of means, including decisions related to the statute by the relevant federal courts, FDA issuance of guidance documents, and FDA decisions in the course of considering specific applications. The FDA has to date issued various guidance documents and other materials indicating the agency’s thinking regarding a number of issues implicated by the BPCI Act. Additionally, the FDA’s approval of several biosimilar applications in recent years has helped define the agency’s approach to certain issues.

Pharmaceutical Coverage, Pricing and Reimbursement

Significant uncertainty exists as to the coverage and reimbursement status of any pharmaceutical product candidates for which we obtain regulatory approval. In the U.S. and markets in other countries, sales of any products for which we receive regulatory approval for commercial sale will depend in part upon the availability of reimbursement from third-party payers. Third-party payers include government payers such as Medicare and Medicaid, managed care providers, private health insurers and other organizations. The process for determining whether a payer will provide coverage for a pharmaceutical product may be separate from the process for setting the price or reimbursement rate that the payer will pay for the pharmaceutical product. Third-party payers may limit coverage to specific pharmaceutical products on an approved list, or formulary, which might not include all of the FDA-approved pharmaceutical products for a particular indication. Third-party payers are increasingly challenging the price and examining the medical necessity and cost-effectiveness of medical products and services, in addition to their safety and efficacy. We may need to conduct expensive pharmaco-economic studies in order to demonstrate the medical necessity and cost-effectiveness of its products, in addition to the costs required to obtain the FDA approvals. A payer’s decision to provide coverage for a pharmaceutical product does not imply that an adequate reimbursement rate will be approved.

In 2003, the federal government enacted legislation providing a partial prescription drug benefit for Medicare recipients, which became effective at the beginning of 2006. However, to obtain payments under this program, a company would be required to sell products to Medicare recipients through prescription drug plans operating pursuant to this legislation. As part of their participation in the Medicare prescription drug program, these plans negotiate discounted prices for prescription drugs. Federal, state and local governments in the U.S. continue to consider legislation to limit the growth of health care costs, including the cost of prescription drugs. Future legislation and regulations could limit payments for pharmaceuticals such as the product candidates that we are developing.

Different pricing and reimbursement schemes exist in other countries. In the European Community, governments influence the price of pharmaceutical products through their pricing and reimbursement rules and control of national health care systems that fund a large part of the cost of those products to consumers. Some jurisdictions operate positive and negative list systems under which products may only be marketed once a reimbursement price has been agreed upon. To obtain reimbursement or pricing approval, some of these countries may require the completion of clinical studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of a particular pharmaceutical product candidate to currently available therapies. Other member states allow companies to fix their own prices for medicines, but monitor and control company profits. The downward pressure on health care costs in general, particularly prescription drugs, has become very intense. As a result, increasingly high barriers are being erected to the entry of new products. In addition, in some countries, cross-border imports from low-priced markets exert a commercial pressure on pricing within a country.

International Regulation

In addition to regulations in the U.S., there are a variety of foreign regulations governing clinical studies and commercial sales and distribution of our future product candidates. Whether or not FDA approval is obtained for a product, approval of a product must be obtained by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before clinical studies or marketing of the product can commence in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval. The requirements governing the conduct of clinical studies, product licensing, pricing and reimbursement vary greatly from country to country. In addition, certain regulatory authorities in select countries may require us to repeat previously conducted preclinical and/or clinical studies under specific criteria for approval in their respective country which may delay and/or greatly increase the cost of approval in certain markets targeted for approval by us.

Under E.U. regulatory systems, marketing applications for pharmaceutical products must be submitted under a centralized procedure to the EMA. The centralized procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all E.U. member states. The EMA also has designations for Orphan Drugs, which, if applicable, can provide for faster review, lower fees and more access to advice during drug development. While the marketing authorization in the European Union is centralized, the system for clinical studies (application, review and requirements) is handled by each individual country. Approval to run a clinical study in one country does not guarantee approval in any other country. The pharmaceutical industry in Canada is regulated by Health Canada. A New Drug Submission (“NDS”) is the equivalent of a U.S. NDA and must be filed to obtain approval to market a pharmaceutical product in Canada. Marketing regulations and reimbursement are subject to national and provincial laws. In Japan, applications for approval to manufacture and market new drugs must be approved by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. Nonclinical and clinical studies must meet the requirements of Japanese laws. Results from clinical studies conducted outside of Japan must be supplemented with at least a bridging clinical study conducted in Japanese patients.

In addition to regulations in Europe, Canada, Japan and the U.S., there are a variety of foreign regulations governing clinical studies, commercial distribution and reimbursement of future product candidates which we may be subject to as we pursue regulatory approval and commercialization of Validive, camsirubicin, MNPR-101, or any future product candidates internationally.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

Since we do not have our own laboratory facilities, we do not estimate any annual costs of compliance with environmental laws.

Employees

Our operations are currently managed (including our executive chairman and Acting Chief Medical Officer) by five individuals, of whom three have a PhD, two have an MD, one has an MBA, one has an MSc in health economics and policy, and one was a former CPA. They have worked at industry leading companies such as BioMarin Pharmaceutical Inc., Raptor Pharmaceuticals, Abbott Laboratories, and Onyx Pharmaceuticals. As of August 9, 2019, we had five employees; four of them were full-time. We anticipate hiring additional employees in clinical operations and regulatory to help manage our clinical studies, regulatory submissions, and manufacturing to support Validive program development. In addition, to complement our internal expertise, we have contracts with medical and scientific consultants, manufacturers, laboratories, and contract research organizations that specialize in various aspects of drug development including clinical development, preclinical development, manufacturing and regulatory affairs. For information regarding our executive officers, see the section entitled “Executive Officers and Board Members.”

Description of Property

We lease approximately 1,202 square feet of space in the Village of Wilmette, Illinois for our corporate offices, under a lease which runs through the end of 2019. In February 2019, on a month-to-month basis, we leased additional office space at our corporate headquarters. We believe that we will lease additional office space within the next 12 months as we begin to hire additional personnel.

Legal Proceedings

We are currently not, and to date have never been, a party to any material legal proceedings.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our Common Stock. Future sales of substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock. Although we have applied to have our Common Stock listed on Nasdaq, we cannot assure you that there will be an active public market for our Common Stock.

Based on the number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding as of August 9, 2019 and assuming (1) the issuance of shares in this offering and (2) no exercise of the underwriters' option, we will have outstanding an aggregate of approximately shares of Common Stock.

Of these shares, all shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any shares purchased by our "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Shares purchased by our affiliates would be subject to the Rule 144 resale restrictions described below, other than the holding period requirement.

The remaining outstanding shares of our Common Stock will be "restricted securities," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. These restricted securities are eligible for public sale only if they are registered under the Securities Act or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rule 144 or 701 under the Securities Act, each of which is summarized below. We expect that some of these shares will be subject to a 180-day lock-up period under the lock-up agreements described below.

In addition, of the 1,105,896 shares of our Common Stock that were subject to stock options outstanding as of August 9, 2019, options to purchase 659,368 of such shares of our Common Stock were vested as of such date and, upon exercise, these shares will be eligible for sale subject to the lock-up agreements described below and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act.

Lock-Up Agreements

We, along with our directors, executive officers and our % or greater stockholders have agreed with the underwriters that for a period of 180 days, after the date of this prospectus, subject to specified exceptions as detailed further in "Underwriting" below, we or they will not offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, or otherwise dispose of or transfer any shares of our Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of our Common Stock, request or demand that we file a registration statement related to our Common Stock or enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the economic consequence of ownership of the Common Stock.

Upon expiration of the lock-up period, certain of our stockholders will have the right to require us to register their shares under the Securities Act. See "—Registration Rights" below.

Upon the expiration of the lock-up period, substantially all of the shares subject to such lock-up restrictions will become eligible for sale, subject to the limitations discussed above.

Market Information

There is no established public trading market in our common stock. Our securities are not listed for trading on any national securities exchange nor are bid or asked quotations reported in any over-the-counter quotation service. We have applied to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the ticker "MNPR". No assurance can be given that our application will be approved.

Rule 144 Eligibility

As of August 9, 2019, 9,291,421 shares of our common stock are eligible for sale under Rule 144.

We cannot estimate the number of shares of our common stock that our existing stockholders will elect to sell under Rule 144.

Holders

As of August 9, 2019, there were 9,291,421 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 43 holders. In addition, there were 11 holders of stock options to purchase up to 1,105,896 shares of our common stock.

Dividends

We have never paid cash dividends on any of our capital stock and we currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of June 30, 2019, with respect to shares of our common stock that may be issued under existing equity compensation plans. All of our equity compensation plans have been approved by our security holders.

Plan Category	<i>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</i>	<i>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</i>	<i>Number of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans</i>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	1,105,896	\$ 2.99	494,104

(1) The Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan.

Registration Rights

We are subject to an agreement with TacticGem (pursuant to the Gem Transaction as discussed later in this document), which obligates us to file Form S-3 or other appropriate form of registration statement covering the resale of any of our common stock by TacticGem, Gem, or Tactic, upon direction by TacticGem at any time after we have been subject to the reporting requirements of the 1934 Act for at least twelve months (the "Initial Holding Period"). We are required to use our best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical after it is filed. In the event that such registration statement for resale is not approved by the SEC, and TacticGem submits a written request, we are required to prepare and file a registration statement on Form S-1 registering such common stock for resale and to use our best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical thereafter. After registration, pursuant to these rights, these shares will become freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act other than pursuant to restrictions on affiliates under Rule 144.

**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO NON-U.S. HOLDERS OF OUR
COMMON STOCK**

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to non-U.S. holders (as defined below) of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common stock issued pursuant to this offering. This discussion is not a complete analysis of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences relating thereto, does not address the potential application of the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income, and does not address any estate or gift tax consequences or any tax consequences arising under any state, local or foreign tax laws, or any other U.S. federal tax laws. This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or Code, Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial decisions and published rulings and administrative pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) all as in effect as of the date of this prospectus. These authorities are subject to differing interpretations and may change, possibly retroactively, resulting in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to the statements made and the conclusions reached in the following summary, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with such statements and conclusions.

This discussion is limited to non-U.S. holders who purchase our common stock pursuant to this offering and who hold our common stock as a “capital asset” within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular holder in light of such holder’s particular circumstances. This discussion also does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may be relevant to holders subject to special rules under the U.S. federal income tax laws, including, without limitation:

- certain former citizens or long-term residents of the United States;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities (and investors therein);
- “controlled foreign corporations”;
- “passive foreign investment companies”;
- corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- banks, financial institutions, investment funds, insurance companies, brokers, dealers or traders in securities;
- tax-exempt organizations and governmental organizations;
- tax-qualified retirement plans;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- persons who hold or receive our common stock pursuant to the exercise of any employee stock option or otherwise as compensation;
- persons that own, or have owned, actually or constructively, more than 5% of our common stock;
- persons who have elected to mark securities to market; and
- persons holding our common stock as part of a hedging or conversion transaction or straddle, or a constructive sale, or other risk reduction strategy or integrated investment.

If an entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common stock, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our common stock and the partners in such partnerships are urged to consult their tax advisors about the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of holding and disposing of our common stock.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PARTICULAR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF ACQUIRING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF OUR COMMON STOCK, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER ANY STATE, LOCAL OR FOREIGN TAX LAWS AND ANY OTHER U.S. FEDERAL TAX LAWS. IN ADDITION, SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN U.S. FEDERAL TAX LAWS WERE RECENTLY ENACTED. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD ALSO CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO SUCH CHANGES IN U.S. TAX LAW AS WELL AS POTENTIAL CONFORMING CHANGES IN STATE TAX LAWS.

Definition of Non-U.S. Holder

For purposes of this discussion, a non-U.S. holder is any beneficial owner of our common stock that is not a “U.S. person” or a partnership (including any entity or arrangement treated as a partnership) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. person is any person that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is or is treated as any of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the U.S.;
- a corporation (or entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the U.S., any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust (1) whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and which has one or more U.S. persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

Distributions on Our Common Stock

As described under the section titled “Dividend Policy,” we have not paid and do not anticipate paying dividends. However, if we make cash or other property distributions on our common stock, such distributions will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Amounts that exceed such current and accumulated earnings and profits and, therefore, are not treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital and will first be applied against and reduce a holder’s tax basis in our common stock, but not below zero. Any excess will be treated as gain realized on the sale or other disposition of our common stock and will be treated as described under the section titled “—Gain On Disposition of Our Common Stock” below.

Subject to the discussion below regarding effectively connected income, backup withholding and Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (commonly referred to as FATCA), dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder of our common stock generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% of the gross amount of the dividends or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty. To receive the benefit of a reduced treaty rate, a non-U.S. holder must furnish us or our withholding agent a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or applicable successor form) including a taxpayer identification number and certifying such holder’s qualification for the reduced rate. This certification must be provided to us or our withholding agent before the payment of dividends and must be updated periodically. If the non-U.S. holder holds the stock through a financial institution or other agent acting on the non-U.S. holder’s behalf, the non-U.S. holder will be required to provide appropriate documentation to the agent, which then will be required to provide certification to us or our withholding agent, either directly or through other intermediaries.

Non-U.S. holders that do not provide the required certification on a timely basis, but that 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.

If a non-U.S. holder holds our common stock in connection with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., and dividends paid on our common stock are effectively connected with such holder’s U.S. trade or business (and are attributable to such holder’s permanent establishment in the U.S. if required by an applicable tax treaty), the non-U.S. holder will be exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax. To claim the exemption, the non-U.S. holder must generally furnish a valid IRS Form W-8ECI (or applicable successor form) to the applicable withholding agent.

However, any such effectively connected dividends paid on our common stock generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates in the same manner as if such holder were a resident of the U.S. A non-U.S. holder that is a foreign corporation also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, as adjusted for certain items. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable income tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Effectively Connected Income

If a non-U.S. holder is engaged in a U.S. trade or business and dividends on, or any gain recognized upon the disposition of, our common stock is effectively connected with the conduct of that U.S. trade or business, then such non-U.S. Holder would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on that dividend or gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if the non-U.S. Holder were a “United States person” (as defined under Section 7701(a)(30) the Code) unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise. In that case, such non-U.S. Holder generally would be exempt from the U.S. federal withholding tax discussed above on dividends, although the non-U.S. Holder generally would be required to provide a properly executed applicable IRS Form W-8 in order to claim such exemption. In addition, if the non-U.S. Holder is a corporation, it generally would be subject to a “branch profits tax” at a rate of 30% (or an applicable lower treaty rate) on its effectively connected earnings and profits attributable to such dividend or gain (subject to certain adjustments). Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Gain on Disposition of Our Common Stock

Subject to the discussion below regarding backup withholding and FATCA, a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of our common stock, unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., and if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S.; or
- the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the disposition, and certain other requirements are met; or
- our common stock constitutes a “United States real property interest” (“USRPI”) by reason of our status as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time during the shorter of (i) the five-year period ending on the non-U.S. holder’s date of disposition and (ii) the period that the non-U.S. holder held our common stock.

Generally, a corporation is a USRPC if the fair market value of its USRPIs equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business (all as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes). With respect to the third bullet point above, we believe we currently are not, and will not become, a USRPHC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the remainder of this discussion assumes this is the case. However, because the determination of whether we are a USRPHC depends on the fair market value of our USRPIs relative to the fair market value of our other business assets, there can be no assurance we will not become a USRPHC in the future. Even if we are or were to become a USRPHC, as long as our common stock is “regularly traded,” as defined by applicable Treasury Regulations, on an established securities market, such common stock will be treated as USRPIs only if a non-U.S. holder actually or constructively holds more than 5% or less of our common stock during the shorter of (i) the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or other taxable disposition and (ii) the non-U.S. holder’s holding period. 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.

If you are a non-U.S. holder described in the first bullet above, you will generally be required to pay tax on the net gain derived from the disposition under regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates, and a non-U.S. holder that is a foreign corporation also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty). If you are a non-U.S. holder described in the second bullet point above, you will generally be required to pay a flat 30% tax (or such lower rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty) on the gain derived from the disposition, which gain may be offset by certain U.S.-source capital losses provided that the you have timely filed U.S. federal income tax returns with respect to such losses. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding any applicable income tax treaties that may provide for different rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Annual reports are required to be filed with the IRS and provided to each non-U.S. holder indicating the amount of dividends on our common stock paid to such holder and the amount of any tax withheld with respect to those dividends. These information reporting requirements apply even if no withholding was required because the dividends were effectively connected with the holder’s conduct of a U.S. trade or business, or withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable income tax treaty. 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. Backup withholding, currently at a 24% rate, generally will not apply to payments to a non-U.S. holder of dividends on or the gross proceeds of a disposition of our common stock provided the non-U.S. holder furnishes the required certification for its non-U.S. status, such as by providing a valid IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or IRS Form W-8ECI (or applicable successor form), or certain other requirements are met. Backup withholding may apply if the payor has actual knowledge, or reason to know, that the holder is a U.S. person who is not an exempt recipient.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. If any amount is withheld under the backup withholding rules, the non-U.S. holder should consult with a U.S. tax advisor regarding the possibility of and procedure for obtaining a refund or a credit against the non-U.S. holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any.

Withholding on Foreign Entities

FATCA imposes a U.S. federal withholding tax of 30% on certain payments made to a “foreign financial institution” (as specially defined under these rules) unless such institution enters into an agreement with the U.S. government to withhold on certain payments and to collect and provide to the U.S. tax authorities substantial information regarding certain U.S. account holders of such institution (which includes certain equity and debt holders of such institution, as well as certain account holders that are foreign entities with U.S. owners) or an exemption applies. FATCA also generally will impose a U.S. federal withholding tax of 30% on certain payments made to a non-financial foreign entity unless such entity provides the withholding agent a certification identifying certain direct and indirect U.S. owners of the entity or an exemption applies. An intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and an applicable foreign country may modify these requirements. Under certain circumstances, a non-U.S. holder might be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes. FATCA currently applies to dividends paid on our common stock. FATCA will also apply to gross proceeds from sales or other dispositions of our common stock after December 31, 2018.

Prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in our common stock.

MANAGEMENT

The Members of our Board, each of whom serves until the next annual meeting of stockholders, and the executive officers of the Company, each of whom serves at the discretion of our Board are as follows:

Name	Age	Positions	Director Since
Christopher M. Starr, PhD	67	Executive Chairman, Director	December 2014
Chandler D. Robinson, MD MBA MSc	35	Chief Executive Officer, Director	December 2014
Andrew P. Mazar, PhD	57	Executive Vice President of Research and Development, Chief Scientific Officer, Director	December 2014
Kim R. Tsuchimoto	56	Chief Financial Officer	—
Patrice Rioux, MD, PhD	68	Acting Chief Medical Officer	—
Raymond W. Anderson, MBA	77	Director, Chair of the Audit Committee, Chair of the Compensation Committee and Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee	April 2017
Michael J. Brown, MSc	62	Director, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Compensation Committee, Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee	December 2014
Arthur J. Klausner, MBA	59	Director, Chair of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Compensation Committee	August 2017

Backgrounds of our executive officers and Board Members are discussed below.

Executive Officers and Board Members

Christopher M. Starr, PhD - Executive Chairman and Board Member

Dr. Starr is a co-founder and has been our Executive Chairman and a Board Member of ours and our predecessor, Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, since its inception in December 2014. Dr. Starr was the co-founder and served as the chief executive officer (“CEO”) at Raptor Pharmaceuticals (“Raptor”) (Nasdaq: RPTP), since its inception in 2006 through December 2014 and continued to serve Raptor as a member of its board of directors until Raptor was sold to Horizon Pharma plc in October 2016. The principal business of Raptor was the development and commercialization of treatments for rare diseases. Dr. Starr was also a co-founder of BioMarin Pharmaceutical (“BioMarin”) (Nasdaq: BMRN) in 1997 where he last served as Vice President of Research and Development until 2006. BioMarin is a fully-integrated multinational biopharmaceutical company. Dr. Starr earned a B.S. from Syracuse University and a Ph.D. in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology from the State University of New York Health Science Center, in Syracuse, New York.

Dr. Starr’s board qualifications include over 25 years of executive experience in funding and operating biopharma companies, including public companies in the biopharmaceutical industry. We believe Dr. Starr’s experience qualifies him to serve as the executive chairman of our Board.

Chandler D. Robinson, MD MBA MSc - Chief Executive Officer and Board Member

Dr. Robinson is a co-founder and has been our CEO and a Board Member of ours and our predecessor, Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, since its inception in December 2014. Since 2010, Dr. Robinson has been, and continues to be, a manager of Tactic Pharma, which he co-founded and led as CEO until it became a holding company in April 2014. Tactic Pharma acquired and developed preclinical and clinical stage biopharmaceutical compounds. From 2009 to 2010 Dr. Robinson conducted research at Northwestern University on a drug candidate currently being developed to treat Wilson's disease, which was acquired by Tactic Pharma in 2010 and sold in 2014. Among his previous experiences, Dr. Robinson in 2008 worked at Onyx Pharmaceuticals, an oncology biopharmaceutical company, in their Nexavar marketing division, from 2008 to 2009 as a co-manager of a healthcare clinic in San Jose CA, from 2004 to present as Founder and President of an undergraduate research focused non-profit now in its 15th year, and from 2006 to 2007 as part of a quantitative internal hedge-fund style team at Bear Stearns investment bank. He was previously on the board of Wilson Therapeutics (acquired by Alexion Pharmaceuticals Inc.), a biopharmaceutical company, and is currently on the board of Northwestern University's Chemistry of Life Processes Institute. Dr. Robinson graduated summa cum laude from Northwestern University, earned a master's degree in International Health Policy and Health Economics from the London School of Economics on a Fulbright Scholarship, an MBA from Cambridge University on a Gates Scholarship through Bill Gates' Trust, and an MD from Stanford University.

Dr. Robinson's extensive leadership and management experience along with his medical and business degrees and his entrepreneurial and strategic vision and knowledge of Monopar's product candidates and operations led to the conclusion that he should serve as a member of our Board.

Andrew P. Mazar, PhD – Executive Vice President of Research and Development, Chief Scientific Officer and Board Member

Dr. Mazar is a co-founder and has been our Chief Scientific Officer and a Board Member of ours and our predecessor, Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, since its inception in December 2014. Dr. Mazar became our Executive Vice President of Research and Development effective as of November 1, 2017. Dr. Mazar has founded or co-founded eight start-up companies to commercialize new drug discoveries, including Tactic Pharma, formerly a biopharmaceutical company, where he worked since 2010, and which acquired and developed preclinical and clinical stage compounds. Dr. Mazar has founded or advised several start-up companies over the past five years including Tactic Pharma, Valence Therapeutics (a biopharmaceutical company), Wilson Therapeutics (a biopharmaceutical company), Panther Biotechnology (a biopharmaceutical company), Lung Therapeutics Inc. (a biopharmaceutical company), Actuate Therapeutics (an oncology biopharmaceutical company), AvidTox (a biopharmaceutical company) and Tempus (a biopharmaceutical company). Prior to joining Tactic Pharma in 2010 and the Chemistry of Life Processes Institute at Northwestern University in 2009, Dr. Mazar was the Chief Scientific Officer at Attenuon, LLC, a biopharmaceutical company in San Diego from 2000 to 2009. Dr. Mazar is the previous Chair of the National Cancer Institute Nanotechnology Alliance Animal Model working group (2011-2015) and has been a member of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute Scientific Review Board (SRB) for the SMARTT program since 2011. Dr. Mazar is currently a member of the editorial board of Clinical Cancer Research and the External Advisory Board for NewCures at Northwestern University. Dr. Mazar earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

Dr. Mazar's extensive experience in leadership positions in the biopharmaceutical industry led to the conclusion that he should serve as a member of our Board.

Kim R. Tsuchimoto – Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Tsuchimoto has been our Chief Financial Officer since June 2015. Ms. Tsuchimoto spent over nine years at Raptor, a biopharmaceutical company, as its Chief Financial Officer from Raptor's inception in May 2006 until September 2012, as Raptor's Vice President of International Finance, Tax & Treasury from September 2012 to February 2015, and lastly as Raptor's Vice President, Financial Planning & Analysis and Internal Controls from February to May 2015. Prior to Raptor, Ms. Tsuchimoto spent eight years at BioMarin, a biopharmaceutical company, and its predecessor, Glyko, Inc., where she held the positions of Vice President-Treasurer, Vice President-Controller and Controller. Ms. Tsuchimoto received a B.S. in Business Administration from San Francisco State University. She holds an inactive California Certified Public Accountant license.

Patrice Rioux, MD Ph.D. – Acting Chief Medical Officer

Dr. Rioux has been our Acting Chief Medical Officer since December 2016. Dr. Rioux has been performing development, medical/regulatory, and clinical consulting services through his consulting company, pRx Consulting, LLC from June 2004 to the present. Dr. Rioux received his medical education at Faculté de Médecine Pitié-Salpêtrière, his Ph.D. in Mathematical Statistics at Faculté des Sciences, and his Degree of Pharmacology (pharmacokinetics and clinical pharmacology) at Faculté de Médecine Pitié-Salpêtrière.

Michael J. Brown, MSc – Board Member

Mr. Brown has been a Board Member of ours and our predecessor, Monopar Therapeutics, LLC since its inception in December 2014. Since 1994, Mr. Brown has served as Chairman, and since 1996 as CEO, of Euronet Worldwide Inc. (“Euronet”) (Nasdaq: EFT) which offers payment and transaction processing and distribution solutions to financial institutions, retailers, service providers and individual consumers. Mr. Brown has been President of Euronet since December 2014. Mr. Brown has also served on the boards of Euronet’s predecessor companies. He has an M.S. in molecular and cellular biology.

Mr. Brown’s extensive leadership and management experience, including strategic planning, business development, and financing strategies led to the conclusion that he should serve as a member of our Board.

Raymond W. Anderson, MBA, MS – Board Member

Mr. Anderson has been a Board Member of Monopar since April 2017. Mr. Anderson served as a board member and chair of the audit committee at Raptor, a biopharmaceutical company, from its founding in 2006 to its acquisition in 2016. Mr. Anderson worked at Dow Pharmaceutical Sciences, Inc., a topical drug formulation company, from July 2003 until he retired in June 2010. He most recently served as Dow’s Managing Director from January 2009 to June 2010, and previously served as Dow’s Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Finance and Administration. Prior to joining Dow in 2003, Mr. Anderson was Chief Financial Officer for Transurgical, Inc., a private medical technology company. Prior to that, Mr. Anderson served as Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer at BioMarin, a biopharmaceutical company, from June 1998 to January 2002. Mr. Anderson holds an M.B.A. from Harvard University, an M.S. in administration from George Washington University and a B.S. in engineering from the U.S. Military Academy.

Mr. Anderson’s background and experience as a finance executive in the biopharmaceutical industry and his qualification as an “audit committee financial expert” under SEC and Nasdaq rules led to the conclusion that he should serve as a member of our Board.

Arthur J. Klausner, MBA – Board Member

Mr. Klausner has been a Board Member of Monopar since August 2017. Since 2018 Mr. Klausner has served as President, CEO, and a Director of the start-up drug development company Goldilocks Therapeutics, Inc. Mr. Klausner has been a consultant to the biopharmaceutical industry since 2009. He served as Chief Executive Officer of Gem from September 2012 until Gem’s drug development assets were acquired by us in 2017. In addition to his role at Gem, Mr. Klausner served as CEO of Jade Therapeutics Inc. (“Jade”) from September 2012 until December 2015. Jade’s focus was on the development of proprietary, cross-linked hyaluronic acid formulations for ophthalmic applications until its March 2016 acquisition by EyeGate Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq: EYEG). Previously, Mr. Klausner spent a total of 18 years at the life science venture capital firms Domain Associates and Pappas Ventures. Mr. Klausner currently serves on the board of directors of Cennerv Pharma (S) Pte. Ltd. (Singapore), and on the life science investment review board for the New York University Innovation Venture Fund. He received his M.B.A. from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and his B.A. in biology from Princeton University.

Mr. Klausner’s extensive leadership and management experience in the biopharmaceutical industry led to the conclusion that he should serve as a member of our Board.

Agreement Regarding Election of Directors

The limited liability company agreement of TacticGem provides that the Manager of TacticGem is required to vote TacticGem's shares of our common stock to elect Tactic Pharma's nominees plus one person designated by Gem to our Board. The Gem board nomination right terminates at such time as we achieve a listing on a national stock exchange. Gem's initial designee for election to our Board is Arthur J. Klausner.

Board Composition and Election of Directors

Independence of the Board

We believe it is important to have independent directors on our Board who can make decisions without being influenced by personal interests. Additionally, because one of our goals is to qualify for listing with Nasdaq, we are following the Nasdaq listing standards, which requires that a majority of the members of our Board must qualify as "independent," as affirmatively determined by our Board. Our Board consults with our counsel to ensure that our Board's determinations are consistent with relevant securities and other laws and regulations regarding the definition of "independent," including those set forth in pertinent listing standards of Nasdaq, as in effect from time to time.

Consistent with these considerations, after review of all relevant identified transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his family members, and us, our senior management and our independent registered public accounting firm, our Board has affirmatively determined that the following directors are independent directors within the meaning of the applicable Nasdaq listing standards: Dr. Starr, Mr. Brown, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner. In making this determination, our Board found that none of the directors had a material or other disqualifying relationship with us. Dr. Robinson, our President and Chief Executive Officer, is not an independent director by virtue of his employment relationship with us, and similarly Dr. Mazar by virtue of his employment relationship with us is not an independent director.

There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

We have structured our Board in a way that we believe effectively serves our objectives of corporate governance and management oversight. We separate the roles of Chief Executive Officer and Executive Chairman of the Board in recognition of the differences between the two roles. We believe that the Chief Executive Officer should be responsible for Monopar's day-to-day leadership and performance, while our Executive Chairman of the Board should work with our Chief Executive Officer and the rest of our Board to help set our strategic direction and provide guidance to, and oversight of our Chief Executive Officer. Our Executive Chairman sets the agenda for Board meetings and presides over them.

Pursuant to our Audit Committee Charter, which was approved by our Board on March 22, 2018 and amended on December 4, 2018, our Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of our risk management programs, and specifically:

- Risk assessment and risk management. The Audit Committee shall review (at least annually or as needed due to specific circumstances) with the Company's management and the independent registered public accounting firm the Company's policies, procedures and current status with respect to risk assessment and risk management including steps taken by management to monitor, mitigate and manage risk exposures; and
- The Audit Committee review shall also include the Company's major financial risk exposures and other major risk exposures as assigned by the Board to the Audit Committee for oversight. The Audit Committee shall review with the Company's senior management our overall anti-fraud programs and controls. The Audit Committee shall consider the risk of the Company's management's ability to override the Company's internal controls.

Audit Committee

Our Board formed an Audit Committee in October 2017 and appointed Mr. Anderson, Dr. Starr, Mr. Klausner and Mr. Brown to serve as independent members. Mr. Anderson was appointed to serve as chair of the Audit Committee. Mr. Anderson is a financial expert as defined by Nasdaq and the SEC and is an independent board member as contemplated by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. Dr. Starr served on the Audit Committee until August 2018.

The functions of our Audit Committee include, among other duties and responsibilities:

- to assist the Board in its oversight responsibilities for the integrity of the Company's financial statements;
- to assure the quality of the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Company;
- to assure the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting;
- to assist with the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- to review and discuss with management and the independent registered public accounting firm the Company's annual and quarterly SEC reports including the audit of the annual financial statements and the reviews of the quarterly financial statements and related disclosures;
- to be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention, and oversight of the work of the independent registered public accounting firm and any other independent registered public accounting firm performing other audit, review, or attest services for the Company;
- to review and discuss with the Company's management the risk assessment and risk management policies of the Company;
- to oversee systems and procedures for the receipt, retention and resolution of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal financial controls or auditing matters and for the confidential and anonymous submission by Company employees of concerns regarding potential fraud or questionable financial, accounting, internal financial controls or auditing matters;
- to periodically review and update the financial-related sections of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and review programs established to monitor compliance with and to improve employees' knowledge of the Code;
- to review and approve or disapprove any transaction required to be disclosed according to SEC regulations between the Company and any related party and to oversee the Company's policies and procedures for judgments as to related party transactions; and
- to prepare the Audit Committee's report required by SEC rules, when such requirement becomes applicable to the Company.

The Audit Committee is governed by a written charter adopted by the Board in May 2018 and updated in December 2018. The Audit Committee Charter can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Investors section of our website at www.monopartx.com. Information on our website is NOT incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Audit Committee Charter complies with the guidelines established by Nasdaq.

As required by its Charter, the Audit Committee conducts a self-evaluation at least annually. The Audit Committee also periodically reviews and assesses the adequacy of its Charter, including the Audit Committee's role and responsibilities, and recommends any proposed changes to the Board for its consideration.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Our Board formed a Corporate Governance and Nominating ("CG&N") Committee in October 2017 and appointed Mr. Brown, Dr. Starr, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner as independent members. Mr. Klausner was appointed to serve as the chair of the CG&N Committee in August 2018. Dr. Starr served on the CG&N Committee until August 2018.

The functions of our corporate governance and nominating committee include, among other things:

- overseeing the composition of the Board to ensure that qualified individuals meeting the criteria of applicable rules and regulations serve as members of the Board and its committees;
- identifying, reviewing and evaluating individuals qualified to serve on the Board consistent with criteria approved by the Board as vacancies arise, and seeking out nominees to enhance the diversity, expertise and independence of the Board;
- considering and assessing the independence of directors, including whether a majority of the Board continue to be independent from management in both fact and appearance, as well as within the meaning prescribed by the listing standards of Nasdaq;
- recommending to our Board the persons to be nominated for election as directors and to each of the Board's committees;
- considering proposals appropriately submitted by our stockholders;
- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board with respect to management succession planning;
- developing and recommending to the Board corporate governance guidelines; and
- overseeing an annual evaluation of the Board.

The CG&N Committee is governed by a written charter adopted by the Board in May 2018. The CG&N Committee Charter can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Investors section of our website at www.monopartx.com. Information on our website is NOT incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The CG&N Committee Charter complies with the guidelines established by Nasdaq. The Charter of the CG&N Committee grants the CG&N Committee full access to all of our books, records, facilities and personnel, as well as authority to obtain, at our expense, advice and assistance from internal and external legal, accounting or other advisors and consultants and other external resources that the CG&N Committee considers necessary or appropriate in the performance of its duties.

As required by its Charter, the CG&N Committee conducts a self-evaluation at least annually. The CG&N Committee also periodically reviews and assesses the adequacy of its Charter, including the CG&N Committee's role and responsibilities, and recommends any proposed changes to the Board for its consideration.

Compensation Committee

Our Board also formed a Compensation Committee in October 2017 and appointed Mr. Brown, Dr. Starr, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner as independent members. Mr. Anderson was appointed to serve as the chair of the Compensation Committee in August 2018. Dr. Starr served on the Compensation Committee until August 2018.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Compensation Committee did not engage an independent third-party compensation expert.

The functions of our Compensation Committee include, among other things:

- annually reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to our CEO's compensation;
- determining our CEO's compensation;
- reviewing and approving, or making recommendations to our Board with respect to, the compensation of our other executive officers;
- overseeing an evaluation of our senior executives;
- overseeing and administering our equity incentive plans;
- reviewing and making recommendations to our Board with respect to director compensation; and
- preparing the annual Compensation Committee report to the extent required by SEC rules, when such requirement becomes applicable to us.

The Compensation Committee is governed by a written charter adopted by the Board in May 2018. The Compensation Committee Charter can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the Investors section of our website at www.monopartx.com. Information on our website is NOT incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Compensation Committee Charter complies with the guidelines established by Nasdaq.

As required by its Charter, the Compensation Committee conducts a self-evaluation at least annually. The Compensation Committee also periodically reviews and assesses the adequacy of its Charter, including the Compensation Committee's role and responsibilities, and recommends any proposed changes to the Board for its consideration.

Plan Administrator Committee

Our Board formed a Plan Administrator Committee in February 2018 and appointed Dr. Starr, Mr. Brown and Mr. Anderson to serve as independent members. The Plan Administrator Committee does not have a charter but the functions of the Plan Administrator Committee include, among other things:

- appointing individuals responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Plan including the issuance and routing of stock option grant agreements based upon Plan Administrator Committee approved grants and related recordkeeping and accounting functions;
- pursuant to the Plan, granting "performance based" and "time based" options or stock awards to our directors, officers, employees and consultants;
- determining the number of shares of common stock and the type of awards granted under the Plan to optionees; and
- determining restrictions and terms of awards including modifications or amendments to awards under the Plan.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. It also applies to all of our employees and our non-employee directors. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available on our website at www.monopartx.com and will be provided to any person without charge upon request. Information on our website is NOT incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Section 16(A) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC rules, our directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of more than 10% of any class of equity security are required to file periodic reports of their ownership, and changes in that ownership, with the SEC. To our knowledge, based solely on the review of copies of the reports filed with the SEC and any written representations that no other reports were required, all reports required to be filed by our executive officers, directors and beneficial owners of more than 10% of our common stock were timely filed during the year ended December 31, 2018, except that Forms 4 reporting the grants of stock options on August 28, 2018 were filed on September 27, 2018 for the following directors and officers: Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar, Dr. Starr, Ms. Tsuchimoto, Mr. Brown, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and our two highest compensated executive officers whose compensation exceeded \$100,000 during our last fiscal year and our Chief Financial Officer.

Name and Positions	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$) ^{(1) (2)}	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽³⁾	Total (\$)
Chandler D. Robinson M.D., Chief Executive Officer and Director	2018	375,000	—	640,928	55,000	1,070,928
	2017	330,545	—	46	70,000	400,591
	2016	300,000	—	42	75,000	375,042
Andrew P. Mazar, Ph.D. ⁽⁴⁾ Executive Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer and Director	2018	350,000	—	591,592	55,000	996,592
	2017	75,731	—	46	238,750	314,527
	2016	—	—	42	197,500	197,542
Kim R. Tsuchimoto ⁽⁵⁾ Chief Financial Officer	2018	125,991	—	181,046	18,000	325,037
	2017	11,370	—	13	50,000	61,383
	2016	—	—	11	79,500	79,511
Kirsten Anderson Former Senior Vice President, Clinical Development ⁽⁶⁾	2018	123,000	—	—	80,618	203,618
	2017	43,000	25,000	132,041	78,550	278,591
	2016	—	—	—	—	—

(1) The amounts in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of stock options awarded during the applicable year to the named executive officers, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. The fair value of stock options is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model for employees and on each remeasurement date for consultants. For a discussion of valuation assumptions, see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus.

(2) In 2016, each of Dr. Robinson and Dr. Mazar were granted options to purchase up to 84,000 shares of our common stock and Ms. Tsuchimoto was granted options to purchase up to 21,000 shares of our common stock as discussed below in the section “Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End”. Based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model for stock option compensation expense, the value of Dr. Robinson’s and Dr. Mazar’s stock options was \$42 and the value of Ms. Tsuchimoto’s stock options was \$11. The options vested 50% on the grant date (April 4, 2016), 25% on the six-month anniversary of the grant date (October 4, 2016) and 25% on the one-year anniversary of the grant date (April 3, 2017).

In 2017, each of Dr. Robinson and Dr. Mazar was granted options to purchase up to 84,000 shares of our common stock and Ms. Tsuchimoto was granted options to purchase up to 23,520 shares of our common stock as discussed below in the section “Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End”. Based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model for stock option compensation expense, the value of Dr. Robinson’s, Dr. Mazar’s and Ms. Tsuchimoto’s stock options was \$46, \$46, and \$13, respectively. The options granted to Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto in 2017 vested 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date (August 20, 2017) and 1/48th per month thereafter.

In 2018, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto were granted options to purchase up to 145,500, 134,300 and 41,000 shares of our common stock, respectively, as discussed below in the section “Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End”. Based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model for stock option compensation expense, the value of Dr. Robinson’s, Dr. Mazar’s and Ms. Tsuchimoto’s stock options was \$640,928, \$591,592 and \$181,046, respectively. The options granted in 2018 to Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto commenced vesting on October 1, 2018 and vested 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of vesting commencement date (March 31, 2019) and 1/48th per month thereafter.

(3) For 2016, All Other Compensation consisted of the following: for Dr. Robinson, an employer funded 401(k) in the amount of \$53,000 plus \$22,000 representing amounts paid in lieu of insurance and other medical benefits (“Benefits”); for Dr. Mazar \$197,500 of consulting fees earned prior to becoming an employee on November 1, 2017; and for Ms. Tsuchimoto \$79,500 of consulting fees earned prior to becoming an employee on November 1, 2017.

For 2017, All Other Compensation consisted of the following: for Dr. Robinson, an employer funded 401(k) in the amount of \$54,000 plus \$16,000 in lieu of Benefits; for Dr. Mazar \$225,000 of consulting fees earned prior to becoming an employee on November 1, 2017 plus \$13,750 in lieu of Benefits as an employee; and for Ms. Tsuchimoto \$50,000 of consulting fees earned prior to becoming an employee on November 1, 2017.

For 2018, All Other Compensation consisted of the following: for Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto in lieu of Benefits of \$55,000, \$55,000 and \$18,000, respectively.

(4) Until November 1, 2017, Dr. Mazar was a consultant acting as chief scientific officer for \$225,000 and \$197,500 in consulting fees in 2017 and 2016, respectively, with no additional compensation for Board Member services. As of November 1, 2017, Dr. Mazar became employed as our Executive Vice President of Research and Development, and Chief Scientific Officer at an annual base salary of \$350,000 and an amount in lieu of benefits of \$55,000. A pro rata amount of in lieu of benefits of \$13,750 is included in All Other Compensation.

(5) Until November 1, 2017, Ms. Tsuchimoto was a consultant acting as chief financial officer for \$50,000 and \$79,500 in consulting fees in 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of November 1, 2017, Ms. Tsuchimoto became employed as our Chief Financial Officer initially at ¼ of full-time at an annual base salary of \$68,750 and as of March 1, 2018, Ms. Tsuchimoto commenced working ½ of full time at an annual base salary of \$137,500 and an amount in lieu of Benefits of \$21,600. In 2018, a pro rata amount of in lieu of Benefits of \$18,000 is included in All Other Compensation.

(6) Until November 1, 2017, Ms. Anderson was a consultant during 2017 providing clinical development strategy for \$78,550 in consulting fees. As of November 1, 2017, Ms. Anderson became employed as our Senior Vice President, Clinical Development at an annual base salary of \$260,000 and a sign-on bonus of \$25,000. On November 1, 2017, Ms. Anderson was granted options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of our common stock as discussed below in the section “Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End”. Based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model for stock option compensation expense, the value of Ms. Anderson’s stock options was \$132,041. The options vested 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date (May 1, 2018) and 1/48th per month thereafter. As of June 20, 2018, Ms. Anderson was no longer with the Company, at which time options to purchase up to 34,167 shares of our common stock were forfeited and options to purchase up to 5,833 shares of our common stock expired unexercised on September 20, 2018. For 2018, All Other Compensation for Ms. Anderson consisted of the following: \$4,818 in lieu of Benefits from April 1, 2018 to June 20, 2018; \$65,000 representing three months of base salary severance; and \$10,800 representing six months in lieu of Benefits.

Employment Agreements

In December 2016, we entered into an employment agreement with Dr. Robinson for his role as our chief executive officer. Although we have been paying Dr. Robinson as our employee since January 1, 2016, we did not enter into a formal employment agreement until December 2016. Dr. Robinson's employment agreement is for an indefinite term (for at-will employment). The agreement was amended and restated on November 1, 2017.

Under his employment agreement, Dr. Robinson currently receives a \$375,000 per year base salary, which may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with normal business practice and in our sole discretion. In addition, Dr. Robinson will be eligible for an annual performance bonus, of up to 50% of his base salary, based on achieving goals as determined by our Board and our Compensation Committee. Until we obtain retirement and healthcare benefits for our eligible employees and Dr. Robinson elects to opt in to such benefits, Dr. Robinson is entitled to other compensation of at least \$4,583.33 per month (or such greater amount as determined by our Board) in lieu of such benefits. Effective January 1, 2019, the Board approved a cost of living increase resulting in a new base salary for Dr. Robinson of \$386,250. In March 2019, the Board awarded to Dr. Robinson a bonus of \$7,500 related to 2018 performance.

On November 1, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Dr. Mazar for his role as our Executive Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer. Dr. Mazar's employment agreement is for an indefinite term (for at-will employment). Under his employment agreement, Dr. Mazar receives a \$350,000 per year base salary, which may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with normal business practice and in our sole discretion. In addition, Dr. Mazar will be eligible for an annual performance bonus, of up to 40% of his base salary, based on achieving goals as determined by our Board and our Compensation Committee. Until we obtain retirement and healthcare benefits for our eligible employees and Dr. Mazar elects to opt in to such benefits, Dr. Mazar is entitled to other compensation of at least \$4,583.33 per month (or such greater amount as determined by our Board) in lieu of such benefits. Effective January 1, 2019, the Board approved a cost of living increase resulting in a new base salary for Dr. Mazar of \$360,500. In March 2019, the Board awarded to Dr. Mazar a bonus of \$5,600 related to 2018 performance.

On November 1, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Ms. Tsuchimoto for her role as our Chief Financial Officer. Ms. Tsuchimoto's employment agreement is for an indefinite term (for at-will employment). The agreement was amended on March 1, 2018. Under her employment agreement, Ms. Tsuchimoto receives a \$137,500 per year base salary to reflect 50% time, which may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with normal business practice and in our sole discretion. Ms. Tsuchimoto is entitled to other compensation of \$1,800 per month in lieu of medical, dental and vision benefits until such time the Company has such benefit plans in place. In addition, Ms. Tsuchimoto will be eligible for an annual performance bonus determined by our Board and our Compensation Committee. Effective January 1, 2019, the Board approved a cost of living increase resulting in a new base salary for Ms. Tsuchimoto of \$141,625. In March 2019, the Board awarded to Ms. Tsuchimoto a bonus of \$2,200 related to 2018 performance.

On November 1, 2017, we entered into an employment agreement with Ms. Anderson for her role as our Senior Vice President of Clinical Development. Ms. Anderson's employment agreement was for an indefinite term (for at-will employment). Under her employment agreement, Ms. Anderson received a \$260,000 per year base salary, which may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with normal business practice and in our sole discretion. Ms. Anderson's employment agreement included a \$25,000 sign-on bonus. As of June 20, 2018, Ms. Anderson was no longer with the Company. Pursuant to Ms. Anderson's termination agreement, she received a lump sum representing three months of base salary totaling \$65,000 plus six months of taxable fringe benefits to cover healthcare insurance totaling \$10,800.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table sets forth outstanding stock option awards held by named executive officers as of December 31, 2018. There were no outstanding stock awards as of December 31, 2018.

Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable		Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable		Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date
Chandler D. Robinson, M.D., Chief Executive Officer and Director	—	(1)	145,500	(1)	\$ 6.00	August 27, 2028
	38,500	(2)	45,500	(2)	\$ 0.001	February 19, 2027
	84,000	(3)	—	(3)	\$ 0.001	April 3, 2026
Andrew P. Mazar, Ph.D., Executive Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer and Director	—	(1)	134,300	(1)	\$ 6.00	August 27, 2028
	38,500	(2)	45,500	(2)	\$ 0.001	February 19, 2027
	84,000	(3)	—	(3)	\$ 0.001	April 3, 2026
Kim R. Tsuchimoto, Chief Financial Officer	—	(1)	41,100	(1)	\$ 6.00	August 27, 2028
	10,780	(2)	12,740	(2)	\$ 0.001	February 19, 2027
	21,000	(3)	—	(3)	\$ 0.001	April 3, 2026
Kirsten Anderson Former Senior Vice President, Clinical Development	—	(4)	—	(4)	N/A	N/A

(1) Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto were granted stock option awards on August 28, 2018 which commence vesting on October 1, 2018 and vest 6/51 on the six-month anniversary of vesting commencement date (March 31, 2019) and 1/51 per month thereafter.

(2) Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto were granted stock option awards on February 20, 2017 which vested 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date (August 20, 2017) and 1/48th per month thereafter.

(3) Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto were granted stock option awards on April 4, 2016 which vested 50% on the grant date (April 4, 2016), 25% on the six-month anniversary of the grant date (October 4, 2016) and 25% on the one year anniversary of the grant date (April 3, 2017).

(4) On November 1, 2017, Ms. Anderson was granted options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of our common stock. As of June 20, 2018, Ms. Anderson was no longer with the Company, at which time options to purchase up to 34,167 shares of our common stock were forfeited and options to purchase up to 5,833 shares of our common stock expired unexercised on September 20, 2018.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

Each of Dr. Robinson's, Dr. Mazar's and Ms. Tsuchimoto's employment agreements provides that upon execution and effectiveness of a release of claims, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto will be entitled to severance payments if their employment with us terminates under certain circumstances. If we terminate their employment without "cause," or if Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar or Ms. Tsuchimoto resigns for "good reason," in each case absent a "change in control," Dr. Mazar and Dr. Robinson would receive, (1) base salary continuation for 12 months, (2) to provide that any equity awards will continue vesting, (3) payment of or reimbursement for COBRA continuation coverage until the earlier of 12 months following termination or the date the executive become eligible for coverage under an employer's plan and (4) to the extent allowed by applicable law and the applicable plan documents, continue to provide all of our employee benefit plans and arrangements that the employee was receiving at the time of termination. Ms. Tsuchimoto would receive, (1) base salary continuation for 3 months, (2) to provide that any equity awards will continue vesting, (3) if Ms. Tsuchimoto is full-time, payment of or reimbursement for COBRA continuation coverage until the earlier of 12 months following termination or the date the executive become eligible for coverage under an employer's plan and (4) to the extent allowed by applicable law and the applicable plan documents, continue to provide all of our employee benefit plans and arrangements that the employee was receiving at the time of termination. In addition, equity awards held by the terminated employee, that vest solely on the passage of time, will be accelerated by 12 months.

If Dr. Robinson's or Dr. Mazar's employment is terminated without cause or for good reason within 12 months following a change in control, they would be entitled to (1) a lump sum payment in an amount equal to 1.5 times his respective base salary plus target annual bonus for the year in which the termination occurs, (2) payment of or reimbursement for COBRA continuation coverage until the earlier of 18 months following termination or the date the executive becomes eligible for coverage under an employer's plan and (3) full vesting acceleration of all outstanding equity awards. If either of Dr. Mazar's or Dr. Robinson's employment is terminated because of death or permanent disability, we will be obligated to provide base salary continuation and COBRA payment or reimbursement for a period of three months.

If Ms. Tsuchimoto's employment is terminated without cause or for good reason within 12 months following a change in control, she would be entitled to (1) a lump sum payment in an amount equal to .25 times her base salary plus target annual bonus for the year in which the termination occurs, (2) if Ms. Tsuchimoto is full-time, payment of or reimbursement for COBRA continuation coverage until the earlier of 3 months following termination or the date the executive becomes eligible for coverage under an employer's plan and (3) full vesting acceleration of all outstanding equity awards. If Ms. Tsuchimoto's employment is terminated because of death or permanent disability, we will be obligated to provide base salary continuation and COBRA payment or reimbursement for a period of three months.

Upon any termination of employment, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto are entitled to receive any accrued but unpaid base salary and any earned but unpaid annual bonus.

The employment agreements with Dr. Robinson, Dr. Mazar and Ms. Tsuchimoto provide that, in the event that any payments the executives received in connection with a change in control of our Company are subject to the excise tax under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, such payments will be reduced to the greatest amount payable that would not result in no such tax owed, but only if it is determined that such reduction would cause the executive to be better off, on a net after-tax basis, than without such reduction and payment of the excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code.

Stock Option Plan

In April 2016, our Board and stockholders holding more than a majority of our outstanding convertible preferred stock approved the Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (as subsequently amended, the "Plan").

Share Reserve

The Plan originally allowed us to grant up to an aggregate 10,000 shares of stock awards, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants. In March 2017, at the time of the conversion of the then outstanding preferred stock to our common stock and a concurrent 70-for-1 split of our common stock, the Administrator effected the 70-for-1 stock split for the Plan which increased the stock option pool from 10,000 to 700,000 and changed the stock options granted in 2016 and in February 2017 by a 70-for-1 factor. No other features were changed on the outstanding stock options granted.

The Plan was subsequently amended and restated in October 2017, which was approved by stockholders holding more than a majority of our outstanding common stock, in order to increase the maximum aggregate grants under the Plan from 700,000 to 1,600,000 shares of stock awards, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards.

Administration

The Plan provides that the administrator of the Plan will be our Board, a committee designated by our Board, or an individual designee (the “Administrator”). On February 28, 2018, our independent Directors approved the appointment of a committee (the “Plan Administrator Committee”) consisting of three independent, non-employee Directors (Dr. Starr, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Anderson) to serve as the Administrator of the Plan. The Plan Administrator Committee will require a quorum of at least two of the three Directors on all decisions. The Administrator has exclusive authority, consistent with laws and the terms of the Plan, to designate recipients of options to be granted thereunder and to determine the number and type of options and the number of shares subject thereto. Prior to the formation of the Plan Administrator Committee, Mr. Brown was the Board-representative Administrator of the Plan.

Eligibility

Under the Plan, awards may be granted only to our directors, employees and consultants or any of our affiliates; provided, however, that Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to our employees and employees of our subsidiaries (within the meaning of Section 424(f) of the Code).

Options

The per share exercise price for the shares to be issued upon exercise of an option shall be determined by the Administrator, except that the per share exercise price shall be no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the grant date, except with respect to conversion awards. Subject to Section 15 of the Plan, the exercise price of an option may not be reduced without shareholder approval, nor may outstanding options be cancelled in exchange for cash, other awards or options with an exercise price that is less than the exercise price of the original option without shareholder approval. Options granted under the Plan shall vest and/or be exercisable at such time and in such installments during the period prior to the expiration of the option’s term as determined by the Administrator and as specified in the option agreement. The Administrator shall have the right to make the timing of the ability to exercise any option granted under this Plan subject to continued active employment (or retention in the case of a consultant or director), the passage of time and/or such performance requirements as deemed appropriate by the Administrator. At any time after the grant of an option, the Administrator may reduce or eliminate any restrictions surrounding any participant’s right to exercise all or part of the option. Fair market value is established by our Board, using third-party valuation reports and recent financings. Stock options generally expire after ten years.

Stock Appreciation Rights

A Stock Appreciation Right is a right that entitles the awardee to receive, in cash or shares (as determined by the Administrator), value equal to or otherwise based on the excess of (i) the fair market value of a specified number of shares at the time of exercise over (ii) the aggregate exercise price of the right, as established by the Administrator on the grant date. Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted to awardees either alone (“freestanding”) or in addition to or in tandem with other awards granted under the Plan and may, but need not, relate to a specific option granted under the Plan. To date, we have not granted any Stock Appreciation Rights under the Plan.

Stock Awards

Each Stock Award agreement shall contain provisions regarding (i) the number of shares subject to such stock award or a formula for determining such number, (ii) the purchase price of the shares, if any, and the means of payment for the shares, (iii) the performance criteria, if any, and level of achievement versus these criteria that shall determine the number of shares granted, issued, retainable and/or vested, (iv) such terms and conditions on the grant, issuance, vesting and/or forfeiture of the shares as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (v) restrictions on the transferability of the Stock Award, and (vi) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with the Plan, as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator. To date, we have not granted any Stock Awards under the Plan.

Other Stock-Based Awards

An “Other Stock-Based Award” means any other type of equity-based or equity-related award not otherwise described by the terms of the Plan (including the grant or offer for sale of unrestricted shares), as well as any cash bonus based on the attainment of qualifying performance criteria, in such amount and subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine. Such awards may involve the transfer of actual shares to participants, or payment in cash or otherwise of amounts based on the value of shares or pursuant to attainment of a performance goal. To-date, we have not granted any Other Stock-Based Awards under the Plan.

Limited Transferability

Unless determined otherwise by the Administrator, an award may not be sold, pledged, assigned, hypothecated, transferred or disposed of in any manner other than by beneficiary designation, will or by the laws of descent or distribution, including but not limited to any attempted assignment or transfer in connection with the settlement of marital property or other rights incident to a divorce or dissolution, and any such attempted sale, assignment or transfer shall be of no effect prior to the date an Award is vested and settled. The Administrator may only make an award transferable to an awardee's family member or any other person or entity provided the awardee does not receive consideration for such transfer. If the Administrator makes an award transferable, either as of the grant date or thereafter, such award shall contain such additional terms and conditions as the Administrator deems appropriate, and any transferee shall be deemed to be bound by such terms upon acceptance of such transfer.

Change of Control

In the event of a change of control, unless otherwise determined by the Administrator as of the grant date of a particular award (or subsequent to the grant date), the following acceleration, exercisability and valuation provisions shall apply: (i) on the date that such change of control occurs, any or all options and Stock Appreciation Rights awarded under the Plan not previously exercisable and vested shall become fully exercisable and vested; (ii) except as may be provided in an individual severance or employment agreement (or severance plan) to which an awardee is a party, in the event of an awardee's termination of employment within two (2) years after a change of control for any reason other than because of the awardee's death, retirement, disability or termination for cause, each option and Stock Appreciation Right held by the awardee (or a transferee) that is vested shall remain exercisable until the earlier of the third (3rd) anniversary of such termination of employment (or any later date until which it would remain exercisable under such circumstances by its terms) or the expiration of its original term; (iii) on the date that such change of control occurs, the restrictions and conditions applicable to any or all Stock Awards and Other Stock-Based Awards shall lapse and such awards shall be fully vested. Unless otherwise provided in an award at the grant date, upon the occurrence of a change of control, any performance-based award shall be deemed fully earned at the target amount as of the date on which the change of control occurs. All Stock Awards, Other Stock-Based Awards and cash awards shall be settled or paid within thirty (30) days of vesting hereunder; (iv) the Administrator, in its discretion, may determine that, upon the occurrence of a change of control of the Company, each option and Stock Appreciation Right outstanding shall terminate within a specified number of days after notice to the participant, and/or that each participant shall receive, with respect to each share subject to such option or Stock Appreciation Right, an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of such share immediately prior to the occurrence of such change of control over the exercise price per share of such option and/or Stock Appreciation Right; such amount to be payable in cash, in one or more kinds of stock or property (including the stock or property, if any, payable in the transaction) or in a combination thereof, as the Administrator, in its discretion, shall determine, and if there is no excess value, the Administrator may, in its discretion, cancel such awards.

Adjustments

In the event of (i) a stock dividend, extraordinary cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, share combination, or recapitalization or similar event affecting our capital structure or (ii) a merger, consolidation, acquisition of property or shares, separation, spin-off, reorganization, liquidation, disaffiliation, or similar event affecting us or any of our subsidiaries, the Administrator or our Board may in its discretion make such substitutions or adjustments as it deems appropriate and equitable. In the case of share changes, such adjustments shall be mandatory in order to avoid material impairment of any outstanding award; provided, however, the Administrator or the Board shall retain discretion to determine the appropriate and equitable substitutions and adjustments that will be made to avoid such material impairment.

Amendment and Termination

Our Board may amend, alter or discontinue the Plan or any award agreement, but any such amendment shall be subject to approval of our stockholders in the manner and to the extent required by applicable law.

Option Grants Under the Plan

In April 2016, our Board granted to non-employee board members and our acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 273,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 per share (the par value) based upon a third-party valuation of our common stock. Such stock options vest 50% on grant date, 25% on the six month anniversary of the grant date and 25% on the one year, anniversary of the grant date. In December 2016, our Board granted to our acting chief medical officer options to purchase up to 7,000 shares of our common stock. Such options vest monthly over six months from the grant date. In February 2017, our Board granted to its Members and our acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 275,520 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 per share (the par value) based upon a third-party valuation of our common stock. Such options vest 6/48ths upon the six month anniversary of the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. In September 2017 and November 2017, stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 103,072 shares of our common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$6.00, based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. 61,024 of such options vest 6/48ths upon the six-month anniversary of the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter, 21,024 of such options vest 6/42nd upon the six month anniversary of the grant date and 1/42nd per month thereafter and 21,024 of such options vest 6/24ths upon the six month anniversary of the grant date and 1/24th per month thereafter. On January 1, 2018, our Board granted to our acting chief medical officer options to purchase up to 32,004 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share, and such options vest 12,000 on the date of grant and 1,667 options on the 1st of each month thereafter. On May 21, 2018, our Board granted to an employee options to purchase up to 5,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share, and such options vest 6/48ths on the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. On August 6, 2018, our Board granted to an employee options to purchase up to 5,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share, and such options vest 6/48ths on the six month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. In August 2018, stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 425,300 shares of our common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$6.00. 104,400 options vest commencing on October 1, 2018 quarterly over five quarters. 320,900 options vest commencing on October 1, 2018 6/51 on the six month anniversary of vesting commencement date and 1/51 per month thereafter. In December 2018, stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 20,000 shares of our common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$6.00. The exercise price of the stock options granted in 2018 are based upon the price per share at which our common stock was sold in our most recent private offering. In 2018, 40,000 options expired related to an employment termination. All outstanding stock options have a ten-year term. 1,105,896 stock options were outstanding as of August 9, 2019.

401(k) Plan

We maintain a defined contribution employee retirement plan for our employees. The plan is intended to qualify as a tax-qualified plan under Section 401(k) of the Code so that contributions to the 401(k) plan, and income earned on such contributions, are not taxable to participants until withdrawn or distributed from the 401(k) plan.

The 401(k) plan provides that each participant may contribute up to 100% of his or her pre-tax compensation, up to a statutory limit, which is \$18,500 for 2018, a \$500 increase from 2017 and 2016 limits. Participants who are at least 50 years old can also make “catch-up” contributions, which in 2018 may be up to an additional \$6,000 above the statutory limit.

Employees become eligible to participate in the 401(k) plan after four months of active employment with the Company.

Under the 401(k) plan, each employee is fully vested in his or her deferred salary contributions. Employee contributions are held and invested by the plan’s trustee. The 401(k) plan also permits us to make discretionary profit sharing contributions and discretionary matching contributions, subject to established limits and a vesting schedule. To date, we have not made any discretionary profit sharing or discretionary matching contributions to the plan on behalf of participating employees.

During the period between January 2016 and October 2017, we maintained an individual defined contribution employee retirement plan (“i401(k)”) for Dr. Robinson, our only employee during that period. Under the i401(k) plan we contributed for the benefit of Dr. Robinson up to the statutory limit under Section 415(c)(1)(A) of the Code, which was \$54,000 in 2017 and \$53,000 in 2016.

Director Compensation for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

The following table sets forth the compensation of our non-employee directors on our Board during the year ended December 31, 2018.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)</i>	<i>Option Awards (\$) (1)</i>	<i>All Other Compensation (\$)</i>	<i>Total (\$)</i>
Christopher M. Starr, Ph.D.	105,673	109,523	—	215,196
Michael J. Brown	45,500	109,523	—	155,023
Raymond W. Anderson	55,625	109,523	—	165,148
Arthur J. Klausner	46,125	109,523	—	155,648

(1) Based upon the Black-Scholes valuation model for stock option compensation expense, Option Awards represents the following:

For each of Dr. Starr, Mr. Brown, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner, stock options to purchase up to 26,100 shares of our common stock were awarded on August 28, 2018; these options commenced vesting on October 1, 2018, vest quarterly over five quarters and were valued at \$109,523 for each individual.

As of December 31, 2018, our non-employee directors held the following number of stock options:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Aggregate Number of Shares Subject to Stock Options</i>
Christopher M. Starr, Ph.D.	194,100
Michael J. Brown	47,124
Raymond W. Anderson	47,124
Arthur J. Klausner	47,124

Options Exercised and Stock Vested

None of our executive officers or non-employee directors exercised any options during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2018, with respect to shares of our common stock that may be issued under existing equity compensation plans. All of our equity compensation plans have been approved by our security holders.

<i>Plan Category</i>	<i>Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</i>	<i>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</i>	<i>Number of Securities Remaining Available For Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans</i>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	1,105,896	\$ 2.99	494,104

(1) The Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Since January 2015, we (including as Monopar Therapeutics, LLC) have engaged in the following transactions with our directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our voting securities, and affiliates or immediate family members of our directors, executive officers and holders of more than 5% of our voting securities, and our co-founders. We believe that all of these transactions were on terms as favorable as could have been obtained from unrelated third parties.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we paid or accrued legal fees to Baker & Hostetler, LLP, a large national law firm, in which a family member of the Company's Chief Executive Officer was a law partner until January 31, 2019, approximately \$152,094 and \$289,175, respectively. The family member billed a *de minimis* amount of time on our legal engagement with Baker & Hostetler, LLP.

Contributions by Tactic Pharma

We were initially formed as a Delaware limited liability company in December 2014, with the name Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, at which time Tactic Pharma contributed technology and related assets of MNPR-101 to us, in exchange for 1,000,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Units, which were exchanged for 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock at the time of our conversion to a corporation. The issued Series Z Preferred Stock was recorded at par value \$0.001 per share on our balance sheet reflecting the historical capitalized cost basis, due to the fact that MNPR-101's development costs were previously expensed (not capitalized) by Tactic Pharma. In March 2017, the 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock were converted into 7,000,000 shares of our common stock, \$.0001 par value in connection with the Conversion. See "Conversion of Preferred Stock to common stock". We reimbursed Tactic Pharma, a *de minimis* amount in monthly storage fees during the year ended December 31, 2017 and nothing during the year ended December 31, 2018. In March 2017, Tactic Pharma wired \$1,000,000 to us in advance of the sale of our common stock at \$6 per share under a private placement memorandum. In April 2017, we issued to Tactic Pharma 166,667 shares in exchange for the \$1,000,000 at \$6 per share once we began selling our common stock to unaffiliated parties under the private placement memorandum. In August 2017, Tactic Pharma surrendered 2,888,727.12 shares of our common stock back to us as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in us from 79.5% to 69.9%. Following the surrender of the common stock, Tactic Pharma contributed 4,111,272.88 shares of its holdings in our common stock to TacticGem pursuant to the Gem Transaction discussed in detail in below. As of August 9, 2019, Tactic Pharma beneficially owned 46% of our common stock, and TacticGem owned 77% of our common stock.

Gem Transaction

On June 27, 2017, we signed a term sheet with Gem pursuant to which Gem was to transfer assets related to certain of its product candidate programs to us in exchange for 32% of our outstanding common stock on a fully-diluted basis. The Gem transaction was structured through a limited liability company, TacticGem, which Gem formed with Tactic Pharma, our largest stockholder at that time. Gem contributed certain of Gem's product candidates' intellectual property and agreements associated primarily with Gem's GPX-150 (renamed camsirubicin) product candidate program, along with \$5,000,000 in cash (the "Gem Contributed Assets") to TacticGem for a 42.633% interest, and Tactic Pharma contributed 4,111,272.88 shares of our common stock to TacticGem for a 57.367% interest. Then, TacticGem contributed the Gem Contributed Assets to us in exchange for 3,055,394.12 newly issued shares of our common stock (31.4% on a fully-diluted basis) (the two contributions collectively, the "Gem Transaction"). The contribution by TacticGem, made in conjunction with contributions from outside investors in a private offering, was intended to qualify for tax-free treatment. The Gem Transaction closed on August 25, 2017. Following the Gem Transaction, TacticGem owns 7,166,667 shares of our stock. Pursuant to the TacticGem limited liability company agreement, all votes of our common stock by TacticGem (aside from the election of our Board) is required to be passed through to Tactic Pharma and Gem based on their percentage interest (currently pursuant to this voting agreement, Tactic Pharma has voting and investment power over 4,111,272.88 shares of our common stock and Gem has voting and investment power over 3,055,394.12 shares of our common stock). Neither Gem nor TacticGem was a related person prior to the Gem Transaction. The TacticGem limited liability company agreement provides that its manager will vote all shares of our common stock held by it to elect Tactic Pharma's nominees to our Board plus one person nominated by Gem, initially Arthur J. Klausner. Gem submitted an IND in February 2007, for camsirubicin, formerly known as GPX-150, for the treatment of cancer. The IND remains open and was transferred to us in February 2018.

Pursuant to the Conversion and the Gem Transaction and sales of our common stock in September 2017, Tactic Pharma now holds voting and investment power over 4,277,939.88 shares of our common stock, which is 46.0% of our outstanding common stock. In the ordinary course of business, we have reimbursed and continue to reimburse Tactic Pharma for expenses Tactic Pharma has paid on our behalf, which historically included legal patent fees and storage rental fees. Certain of our Board Members and executive officers own and control Tactic Pharma. Although no single person has a controlling interest in Tactic Pharma, acting together, they are able to control Tactic Pharma and a large voting block of our common stock.

Stock Purchases by Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the number of shares of our common stock owned by our co-founders and directors (taking into account the Conversion).

Name	Related Person Status	Year	# Shares of Common Stock	Purchase Price Per Share	Transaction Value (and Related Person's Interest) (\$)
Christopher M. Starr, Ph.D.	Executive Chairman	2016	29,400	\$ 3.57	105,000
		2017	20,000	\$ 6.00	120,000
Chandler D. Robinson, M.D.	Director, Chief Executive Officer	2016	14,002.3	\$ 3.57	50,010
	Director, Executive Vice President of Research and Development, Chief Scientific Officer	2016	14,002.3	\$ 3.57	50,010
Andrew P. Mazar, Ph.D.	Scientific Officer	2016	14,002.3	\$ 3.57	50,010
Michael J. Brown	Director	2016	210,000	\$ 3.57	750,000
Raymond W. Anderson	Director	2017	1,000	\$ 6.00	6,000
Arthur J. Klausner	Director	2017	5,000	\$ 6.00	30,000

Promoters and Certain Control Persons

We have not had any promoters since our formation in December 2014.

Majority Stockholders

Prior to the Gem Transaction, Tactic Pharma was our majority stockholder, having a controlling interest in us. After the Gem Transaction, TacticGem became our majority stockholder, and currently has a 77.1% controlling interest in us. See “Contributions by Tactic Pharma, LLC” and “Gem Transaction”.

Director Independence

We have decided to follow the Nasdaq listing standards, which require that a majority of the members of our Board must qualify as “independent,” as affirmatively determined by our Board. Our Board consults with our counsel to ensure that our Board’s determinations are consistent with relevant securities and other laws and regulations regarding the definition of “independent,” including those set forth in pertinent listing standards of Nasdaq, as in effect from time to time.

Consistent with these considerations, after review of all relevant identified transactions or relationships between each director, or any of his family members, and us, our senior management and our independent registered public accounting firm, our Board has affirmatively determined that the following four directors are independent directors within the meaning of the applicable Nasdaq listing standards: Dr. Starr, Mr. Brown, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Klausner. In making this determination, our Board found that none of the directors had a material or other disqualifying relationship with us. Dr. Robinson, our President and Chief Executive Officer is not an independent director by virtue of his employment relationship with us, and similarly, Dr. Mazar by virtue of his employment relationship with us is not an independent director.

There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Relationships Considered in Determining Director Independence

In addition to the stock transactions described above, in considering director independence, we considered the following transactions:

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we were advised by four members of our Board, who were managers of our predecessor LLC prior to our conversion to a C Corporation. The four former Managers are also current holders of our common stock (owning an aggregate 3.1% of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2018). As of December 31, 2018, three of the former Managers were also Managing Members of Tactic Pharma, which was, prior to the Gem Transaction, our largest and controlling stockholder (owning a 46.0% beneficial interest in us at December 31, 2018 and in partnership with Gem through TacticGem owning 77.1%). We paid the Managing Members of Tactic Pharma, LLC the following during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017: Chandler D. Robinson, our Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer, common stockholder, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma, and former Manager of our predecessor LLC, \$430,000 and \$346,545, respectively; Andrew P. Mazar, our Co-Founder, Chief Scientific Officer, common stockholder, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma, and former Manager of our predecessor LLC, \$405,000 and \$300,731, respectively; and Michael Brown, Board Member, common stockholder, a Managing Member of Tactic Pharma, LLC until February 1, 2019 and former Manager of our predecessor LLC, Board fees of \$45,500 and \$20,000, respectively. We also paid Christopher M. Starr, our Co-Founder, Executive Chairman of the Board, common stockholder and former Manager of our predecessor LLC, Board of Director fees \$105,673 and \$100,897 during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. On February 1, 2019 Mr. Brown entered into an agreement with Tactic Pharma whereby it was agreed that he would become a non-managing member of Tactic Pharma with respect to any votes, decisions or matters relating to Monopar and not exercise any manager votes or decisions of Tactic Pharma related to Monopar. As a non-managing member of Tactic Pharma in connection with any decisions relating to Monopar Mr. Brown is an independent board member of Monopar as contemplated by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

In the normal course of business, our officers, Board Members and consultants incur expenses on behalf of us and are reimbursed within 30 days of submission of relevant expense reports.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table and the related notes present information on the beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock, our only outstanding class of stock, as of August 9, 2019 by:

- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers;
- all of our current directors and executive officers as a group; and
- each person known by us to beneficially own more than five percent of our common stock

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. Shares of our common stock that may be acquired by an individual or group within 60 days of August 9, 2019, pursuant to the exercise of options or warrants, are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of such individual or group, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person shown in the table. Beneficial ownership is based upon 9,291,421 shares of our common stock outstanding as of August 9, 2019.

Except as indicated in footnotes to this table, we believe that the stockholders named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown to be beneficially owned by them, based on information provided to us by such stockholders.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner

*Unless otherwise noted, addresses are: 1000 Skokie Blvd., Suite 350, Wilmette, IL 60091

	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class Held
TacticGem, LLC ⁽¹⁾	7,166,667	77.1%
Tactic Pharma LLC ⁽¹⁾	4,277,940	46.0%
Gem Pharmaceuticals LLC ⁽¹⁾ 200 Randolph Avenue, Huntsville, AL 35801	3,055,394	32.9%
Chandler D. Robinson, Chief Executive Officer and Director ⁽²⁾	186,482	2.0%
Christopher M. Starr, Executive Chairman and Director ⁽³⁾	208,530	2.2%
Andrew P. Mazar, Executive Vice President of Research and Development, Chief Scientific Officer and Director ⁽⁴⁾	183,847	1.9%
Michael J. Brown, Director ⁽⁵⁾	251,904	2.7%
Raymond W. Anderson, Director ⁽⁶⁾	33,895	*
Arthur J. Klausner, Director ⁽⁷⁾	36,830	*
Kim R. Tsuchimoto, Chief Financial Officer ⁽⁸⁾	45,859	*
Patrice P. Rioux, Acting Chief Medical Officer ⁽⁹⁾	54,004	*
Named executive officers and directors as a group (8 persons) ⁽¹⁰⁾	8,168,018	81.7%

(1) Tactic Pharma shares voting and investment power over 4,111,273 shares of our common stock owned by TacticGem, and Gem shares voting and investment power over 3,055,394 shares of our common stock owned by TacticGem, because pursuant to the TacticGem limited liability company agreement all votes of our common stock (other than votes for the election of directors) are passed through to Tactic Pharma and Gem in proportion to their percentage interests in TacticGem, and after an initial holding period, which ends after we have been subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and have filed all required reports for a period of at least 12 months, either member of TacticGem can cause up to its proportionate shares of our common stock to be distributed to it. Tactic Pharma holds 166,667 shares of stock in its own name. Dr. Mazar and Dr. Robinson are managers of Tactic Pharma; because of this, they control voting and dispositive power over 4,111,273 shares of our common stock owned by TacticGem, and over our common stock owned by Tactic Pharma. Gem is controlled by Pharma Investments, LLC, which is in turn controlled by Diane M. Hendricks.

(2) Includes 172,479 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(3) Includes 159,130 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(4) Includes 169,844 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(5) Includes 41,904 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(6) Includes 32,895 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(7) Includes 31,830 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(8) Includes 45,859 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(9) Includes 54,004 common stock options that vest within 60 days after August 9, 2019.

(10) Shares held by TacticGem are only included in the total beneficial ownership of our named executive officers and directors because the limited liability agreement of TacticGem provides that the Manager of TacticGem will vote our common stock held by TacticGem to elect Tactic Pharma's nominees plus one person designated by Gem (until we achieve listing on a national stock exchange) to our Board, and acting together the directors are able to control Tactic Pharma and how it selects its nominees for our Board.

* Less than 1%

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

We have the authority to issue 40,000,000 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value. As of August 9, 2019, there were 9,291,421 shares of our Common Stock issued and outstanding.

We have reserved 1,600,000 shares of our Common Stock for issuance under our 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as subsequently amended (the "Plan"), and as of August 9, 2019, we have granted stock options to purchase up to 1,105,896 shares of our Common Stock under the Plan. See "Stock Option Plan".

Common Stock

Voting Rights

The holders of shares of our Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Shares of our Common Stock do not have cumulative voting rights. The election of our Board is decided by a plurality of the votes cast at a meeting of our stockholders by the holders of stock entitled to vote in the election.

Dividends

Holders of our Common Stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our Board out of funds legally available therefor.

Liquidation

Upon our dissolution and liquidation, holders of our Common Stock are entitled to a ratable share of our net assets remaining after payments to our creditors.

Rights and Preferences

Our stockholders have no preemptive rights to acquire additional shares of our Common Stock or other securities. The shares of our Common Stock are not subject to redemption.

Preferred Stock

We have no preferred stock authorized or outstanding.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Delaware Law

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Subject to certain exceptions, Section 203 prevents a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with any "interested stockholder" for three years following the date that the person became an interested stockholder, unless the interested stockholder attained such status with the approval of our Board or unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A "business combination" includes, among other things, a merger or consolidation involving us and the "interested stockholder" and the sale of more than 10% of our assets. In general, an "interested stockholder" is any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by such entity or person.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of our Common Stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing standards of any exchange on which our shares are listed. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate finance transactions, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved Common Stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Election of Director by Plurality of Shares; Vacancies

Our Amended and Restated By-laws provide that directors will be elected by a plurality of votes cast by the shares present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the stockholders and entitled to vote thereon, a quorum being present at such meeting. There is no cumulative voting, meanings that Directors may be elected with a vote of holders of less than a majority of the outstanding common stock.

Our Amended and Restated By-laws also provide that vacancies occurring on our Board may be filled by the affirmative votes of a majority of the remaining members of our Board or by the sole remaining director, and not by our stockholders. Such provisions in our corporate organizational documents and under Delaware law may prevent or frustrate attempts by our stockholders to change our management or hinder efforts to acquire a controlling interest in us. The inability to make changes to our Board could prevent or discourage an attempt to take control of the Company by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Special Meeting of Stockholders; Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations; Stockholder Action

Our Amended and Restated By-laws provide that, except as otherwise required by law, special meetings of the stockholders can only be called by our Board. Stockholders at a special meeting may only consider matters set forth in the notice of the meeting. These provisions could have the effect of delaying until the next stockholder meeting stockholder actions that are favored by the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities.

Super Majority Voting

The General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws, as the case may be, require a greater percentage. Our Amended and Restated By-laws may be amended or repealed by a majority vote of our Board or the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the votes that all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in any election of Directors.

Registration Rights

We are subject to an agreement with TacticGem (pursuant to the Gem Transaction as discussed later in this document), which obligates us to file Form S-3 or other appropriate form of registration statement covering the resale of any of our Common Stock by TacticGem, Gem, or Tactic, upon direction by TacticGem at any time after we have been subject to the reporting requirements of the 1934 Act for at least twelve months (the "Initial Holding Period"). We are required to use our best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical after it is filed. In the event that such registration statement for resale is not approved by the SEC, and TacticGem submits a written request, we are required to prepare and file a registration statement on Form S-1 registering such Common Stock for resale and to use our best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical thereafter. After registration, pursuant to these rights, these shares will become freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act other than pursuant to restrictions on affiliates under Rule 144. TacticGem has agreed to enter into a lock-up agreement and to not exercise any rights of resale for 180 days after the date of this prospectus.

Listing

We have applied to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "MNPR"

Transfer Agent and Registrar

In April 2018, we appointed VStock Transfer, LLC ("VStock") as our transfer agent and registrar for our Common Stock. VStock's address is 18 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, NY 11598.

UNDERWRITING

We are selling the shares of our Common Stock to the underwriters named in the table below, for JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC is acting as representative, pursuant to an underwriting agreement dated as of the date of this prospectus. We have agreed to sell to each of the underwriters, and each of the underwriters has severally agreed to purchase, the number of shares of our Common Stock set forth opposite that underwriter's name in the table below:

Underwriters	Number of Shares
JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC	
Total	

Under the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement, the underwriters must buy all of the shares of Common Stock if they buy any of them, other than those shares of Common Stock covered by the Option to purchase additional shares described below. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters pursuant thereto are subject to certain conditions. In the event of a default by an underwriter, the underwriting agreement provides that, in certain circumstances, the purchase commitments of the non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the underwriting agreement may be terminated. The underwriters will sell the shares of Common Stock to the public when and if the underwriters buy the shares from us. The offering of the shares of our Common Stock by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters' right to reject any order in whole or in part.

The following table shows the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters by us in connection with the offering of the shares of Common Stock. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' Option to purchase additional shares.

	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per share	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

The representative of the underwriters has advised us that the underwriters propose to offer the shares of our Common Stock directly to the public at the public offering price on the cover of this prospectus, and the underwriters may offer our Common Stock to selected dealers, which may include the underwriters, at such offering price less a selling concession not in excess of \$ per share. The underwriters may allow, and the selected dealers may re-allow, a discount from the concession not in excess of \$ per share to other dealers. After the initial offering, the representative may change the offering price and other selling terms. Sales of shares made outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriters.

We estimate that our expenses in connection with the sale of the shares of Common Stock, other than the underwriting discounts, will be approximately \$ million. We have agreed to reimburse the underwriters up to \$ for certain offering-related expenses incurred by them and the legal fees and disbursements of their counsel.

The underwriters have an Option to buy up to an additional shares of Common Stock from us at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions. They may exercise that Option for 30 days. If any shares are purchased pursuant to this Option, the underwriters will severally purchase shares in approximately the same proportion as set forth in the table above.

Subject to certain conditions that must be met with respect to this offering, we granted JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC a right of first refusal, for a period of nine months following the completion of the offering, to act as sole-lead underwriter, sole-lead initial purchaser, sole-lead placement/selling agent or sole-lead arranger on any public or private offering of equity, debt, or hybrid securities of the Company.

In order to facilitate the offering of the shares of Common Stock, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the shares. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering, and a short position represents the amount of such sales that have not been covered by subsequent purchases. A “covered short position” is a short position that is not greater than the amount of additional shares for which the underwriters’ Option described above may be exercised. Specifically, the underwriters may cover any covered short position by exercising their Option to purchase additional shares. In addition, to cover short positions or to stabilize the price of the shares, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, the shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to cover the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase additional shares pursuant to the Option described above. “Naked” short sales are any short sales that create a short position greater than the amount of additional shares for which the Option described above may be exercised. The underwriters must cover any such naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Common Stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Any of these activities may stabilize or maintain the market price of the shares above independent market levels.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representative has repurchased shares of Common Stock sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our Common Stock, and together with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Common Stock. As a result, the price of the Common Stock may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time. These transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq Capital Market, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

Market for Shares

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our securities. The initial public offering price will be determined by negotiations between us and the representative of the underwriters. In determining the initial public offering price, we and the representative of the underwriters expect to consider a number of factors including:

- the information set forth in this prospectus and otherwise available to the representative;
- our prospects and the history and prospects for the industry in which we compete;
- an assessment of our management;
- our prospects for future earnings;
- the general condition of the securities markets at the time of this offering;
- the recent market prices of, and demand for, publicly traded common stock of generally comparable companies; and
- other factors deemed relevant by the representative of the underwriters and us.

Neither we nor the underwriters can assure investors that an active trading market will develop for the shares of our Common Stock, or that the shares will trade in the public market at or above the initial public offering price.

Other Relationships

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates [have, from time to time, performed, and] may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for us, for which they may receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates have made or held, and may in the future make or hold, a broad array of investments including serving as counterparties to certain derivative and hedging arrangements, and may have actively traded, and, in the future may actively trade, debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities), and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may have in the past and at any time in the future hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may have involved, and in the future may involve, securities and instruments of our company. Certain of the underwriters or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with us routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such underwriters and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the shares offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the shares offered hereby. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Lock Up Agreements

We, our officers, directors and % or greater stockholders have agreed that subject to certain exceptions, without the prior written consent of JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC, on behalf of the underwriters, we and they will not directly or indirectly, (1) issue (in the case of us), 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, or otherwise dispose of or transfer, directly or indirectly, any additional shares of Common Stock or equity securities similar to or ranking on par with or senior to the Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock or such similar, parity or senior equity securities, (2) enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of Common Stock or such similar, parity or senior equity securities, (3) in the case of us, file or cause to be filed a registration statement, including any amendments, with respect to the registration of any shares of Common Stock or equity securities similar to or ranking on par with or senior to the Common Stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Stock or such similar, parity or senior equity securities, or (4) publicly disclose the intention to do any of the foregoing, for a period commencing on the date hereof and ending on the 180th day after the date of this prospectus.

JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC, in its sole discretion, may release the Common Stock and other securities subject to the lock-up provisions described above in whole or in part at any time with or without notice. When determining whether or not to release Common Stock and other securities from such provisions, JonesTrading Institutional Services LLC will consider, among other factors, the number of shares of Common Stock and other securities for which the release is being requested, the reason for release and market conditions at the time.

Nasdaq Listing

We have applied to list our Common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol “MNPR”. We expect trading of the shares of Common Stock on the Nasdaq Capital Market if listing is approved, to commence within 30 days after the date of initial delivery of the shares.

Selling Restrictions

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (each, a “Relevant Member State”), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- a) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- b) 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 relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the issuer for any such offer; or
- c) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive

provided that no such offer of shares shall require the issuer or any Underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

This prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of shares in any Relevant Member State will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of shares. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this prospectus may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Company or any of the underwriters to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive in relation to such offer. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of shares in circumstances in which an obligation arises for Devon or the underwriters to publish a prospectus for such offer.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of shares to the public” in relation to any shares 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 the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, 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 the Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

Each Underwriter has represented and agreed that:

- a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, or FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the shares in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuer; and
- b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the shares in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Canada

The shares of our Common Stock 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 shares of our Common Stock 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 the 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.

Switzerland

The shares 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 shares or this offering, may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering or marketing material relating to this offering, the Company, the shares has been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA, or FINMA, and the offer of shares 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 shares.

Hong Kong

The shares may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances that do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances that do not result in the document being a “prospectus” within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case 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 in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares that are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore, or the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person that is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.

Japan

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan, or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term, as used in this prospectus means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

United Arab Emirates

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 in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for this prospectus. The shares to which this prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the shares offered should conduct their own due diligence on the shares. If you do not understand the contents of this prospectus, you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Baker & Hostetler, LLP, Columbus, Ohio. Certain legal matters in connection with this offering will be passed upon for the underwriters by Duane Morris LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and for the years then ended, included in this Prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of BPM LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 (File Number 333-) under the Securities Act with respect to the common stock we are offering by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all of the information included in the registration statement. For further information pertaining to us and our common stock, you should refer to the registration statement and to its exhibits. Whenever we make reference in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, the references are not necessarily complete, and you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract, agreement or other document.

Upon the completion of the offering, we will be subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and will file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can read our SEC filings, including the registration statement, at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at its public reference facility at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. We also maintain a website at <http://www.monopartx.com>. Upon completion of the offering, you may access, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

You may also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facilities.

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document that we have filed separately with the SEC. You should read the information incorporated by reference because it is an important part of this prospectus. Information in this prospectus supersedes information incorporated by reference that we filed with the SEC prior to the date of this prospectus, while information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference into this prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part the information and documents listed below that we have filed with the SEC (Commission File No. 000-55866):

- Our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, filed with the SEC on August 8, 2019;
- our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2019;
- our Information Statement regarding our Annual Meeting of Stockholders on June 27, 2019, on DEF14C, filed with the SEC on May 22, 2019;
- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on February 26, 2019; and
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on June 27, 2019, June 5, 2018, and July 2, 2018, to the extent the information in such reports is filed and not furnished.

We also incorporate by reference any future filings (other than Current Reports furnished under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K and exhibits filed on such form that are related to such items unless such Form 8-K expressly provides to the contrary) made with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, including those made after the date of the initial filing of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and prior to effectiveness of such registration statement, until we file a post-effective amendment that indicates the termination of the offering of the common stock made by this prospectus and will become a part of this prospectus from the date that such documents are filed with the SEC. Information in such future filings updates and supplements the information provided in this prospectus. Any statements in any such future filings will automatically be deemed to modify and supersede any information in any document we previously filed with the SEC that is incorporated or deemed to be incorporated herein by reference to the extent that statements in the later filed document modify or replace such earlier statements.

We will furnish without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom a prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus but not delivered with the prospectus, including exhibits that are specifically incorporated by reference into such documents. You should direct any requests for documents to Monopar Therapeutics, Inc., Attention: Corporate Secretary, 1000 Skokie Blvd., Suite 350, Wilmette, IL 60091. Our phone number is (847) 388-0349. You may also view the documents that we file with the SEC and incorporate by reference in this Prospectus on our corporate website at www.monopartx.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference and is not a part of this Prospectus.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
Financial Statements
June 30, 2019
Unaudited

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Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

**Condensed Consolidated
Balance Sheets**

Assets	June 30, 2019 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2018*
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,129,828	\$ 6,892,772
Deferred offering costs	371,113	344,936
Other current assets	94,149	80,247
Total current assets	<u>5,595,090</u>	<u>7,317,955</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 5,595,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,317,955</u></u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 468,272</u>	<u>\$ 399,551</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>468,272</u>	<u>399,551</u>
Total liabilities	<u>468,272</u>	<u>399,551</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 9,291,421 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018	9,291	9,291
Additional paid-in capital	29,058,630	28,567,221
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,456)	(2,396)
Accumulated deficit	<u>(23,937,647)</u>	<u>(21,655,712)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>5,126,818</u>	<u>6,918,404</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u><u>\$ 5,595,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,317,955</u></u>

* Derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
Condensed Consolidated
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	329,294	492,647	1,164,894	949,788
General and administrative	602,815	347,350	1,174,524	787,469
Total operating expenses	932,109	839,997	2,339,418	1,737,257
Loss from operations	(932,109)	(839,997)	(2,339,418)	(1,737,257)
Other income:				
Interest income	26,409	19,058	57,483	39,970
Net loss	(905,700)	(820,939)	(2,281,935)	(1,697,287)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	1,067	(1,579)	(1,060)	(1,579)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (904,633)	\$ (822,518)	\$ (2,282,995)	\$ (1,698,866)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.18)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	9,291,421	9,291,421	9,291,421	9,291,421

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

	Common Stock				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Deficit		
Balance at January 1, 2018	9,291,421	\$ 9,291	\$ 28,037,889	\$ (18,427,780)	\$ —	\$ 9,619,400
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	114,526	—	—	114,526
Net loss	—	—	—	(876,347)	—	(876,347)
Balance at March 31, 2018	9,291,421	9,291	28,152,415	(19,304,127)	—	8,857,579
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	88,570	—	—	88,570
Net loss	—	—	—	(820,940)	—	(820,940)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	(1,579)	(1,579)
(loss)	—	—	—	—	(1,579)	(1,579)
Balance at June 30, 2018	9,291,421	9,291	28,240,985	(20,125,067)	(1,579)	8,123,630
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	93,244	—	—	93,244
Net loss	—	—	—	(640,184)	—	(640,184)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	(806)	(806)
(loss)	—	—	—	—	(806)	(806)
Balance at September 30, 2018	9,291,421	9,291	28,334,229	(20,765,251)	(2,385)	7,575,884
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	232,992	—	—	232,992
Net loss	—	—	—	(890,461)	—	(890,461)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
(loss)	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Balance at December 31, 2018	9,291,421	9,291	28,567,221	(21,655,712)	(2,396)	6,918,404
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	233,776	—	—	233,776
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,376,235)	—	(1,376,235)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	(2,127)	(2,127)
(loss)	—	—	—	—	(2,127)	(2,127)
Balance at March 31, 2019	9,291,421	9,291	28,800,997	(23,031,947)	(4,523)	5,773,818
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	257,633	—	—	257,633
Net loss	—	—	—	(905,700)	—	(905,700)
Other comprehensive gain	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067
(loss)	—	—	—	—	1,067	1,067
Balance at June 30, 2019	9,291,421	\$ 9,291	\$ 29,058,630	\$ (23,937,647)	\$ (3,456)	\$ 5,126,818

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

**Condensed Consolidated
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)**

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,281,935)	\$ (1,697,287)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation (non-cash)	491,409	203,096
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net		
Other current assets	(13,902)	(78,795)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	68,721	11,274
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,735,707)	(1,561,712)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Deferred offering costs	(26,177)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(26,177)	-
Effect of exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(1,060)	(1,572)
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(1,762,944)	(1,563,284)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	6,892,772	9,781,925
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 5,129,828	\$ 8,218,641

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Liquidity

Nature of Business

Monopar Therapeutics Inc. ("Monopar" or the "Company") is an emerging biopharmaceutical company focused on developing innovative drugs and drug combinations to improve clinical outcomes in cancer patients. Monopar currently has three compounds in development: Validive® (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT), a Phase 3-ready, first-in-class mucoadhesive buccal anti-inflammatory tablet for the prevention and treatment of radiation induced severe oral mucositis ("SOM") in oropharyngeal cancer patients; camsirubicin (generic name for MNPR-201, GPX-150; 5-imino-13-deoxydoxorubicin), a proprietary Phase 2 clinical stage topoisomerase II-alpha targeted analog of doxorubicin engineered specifically to retain anticancer activity while minimizing toxic effects on the heart; and MNPR-101 (formerly huATN-658), a pre-IND stage humanized monoclonal antibody, which targets the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor ("uPAR"), for the treatment of advanced solid cancers.

The Company was originally formed in the State of Delaware on December 5, 2014 as a limited liability company ("LLC") and on December 16, 2015 converted to a C Corporation in a tax-free exchange at which time the Company effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split. All references to preferred stock and common stock authorized take into account the 1 for 10 reverse stock split. In March 2017, the Company's Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock converted into common stock at a conversion rate of 1.2 for 1 and 1 for 1, respectively, which eliminated all shares of Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock along with a concurrent common stock split of 70 for 1. All references to common stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock options take into account the 70 for 1 stock split.

Liquidity

The Company has incurred an accumulated deficit of approximately \$23.9 million as of June 30, 2019. To date, the Company has primarily funded its operations with the net proceeds from private placements of convertible preferred stock and of common stock and from the cash provided in the camsirubicin asset purchase transaction. Management believes that currently available resources will provide sufficient funds to enable the Company to meet its minimum obligations through September 2020. The Company's ability to fund its future operations, including the clinical development of Validive and camsirubicin, is dependent primarily upon its ability to execute its business strategy, to obtain additional funding and/or to execute collaboration research transactions. There can be no certainty that future financing or collaborative research transactions will occur.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial results of Monopar Therapeutics Inc., its French branch, its wholly-owned French subsidiary, Monopar Therapeutics, SARL, and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary, Monopar Therapeutics Pty Ltd and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and include all disclosures required by GAAP for interim financial reporting. All intercompany accounts have been eliminated. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements are set out below and have been consistently applied in all periods presented. The Company has been primarily involved in performing research activities, developing product candidates, and raising capital to support and expand these activities.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 to conform to the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on the Company's comprehensive loss, total assets, or stockholders' equity.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all normal, recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's condensed consolidated financial position as of June 30, 2019 and as of December 31, 2018, the Company's condensed consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the Company's condensed consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The condensed consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations or cash flows which may be reported for the remainder of 2019 or for any future period. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2018, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on February 26, 2019.

Functional Currency

The Company's consolidated functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. The Company's Australian subsidiary and French subsidiary use the Australian Dollar and European Euro, respectively, as their functional currency. At each quarter end, each foreign subsidiary's balance sheets are translated into U.S. Dollars based upon the quarter-end exchange rate, while their statements of operations and comprehensive loss are translated into U.S. Dollars based upon an average exchange rate during the period.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents net loss plus any gains or losses not reported in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, such as foreign currency translations gains and losses that are typically reflected on a Company's condensed consolidated statements of stockholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern Assessment

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*, which the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued to provide guidance on determining when and how reporting companies must disclose going-concern uncertainties in their financial statements. The ASU requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date of issuance of the entity's financial statements (or within one year after the date on which the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable). Further, a company must provide certain disclosures if there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." In July 2019, the Company analyzed its minimum cash requirements through September 2020 and has determined that, based upon the Company's current available cash, the Company has no substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018 consist entirely of a money market account.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Deferred Offering Costs

Deferred offering costs represent legal and auditing expenses related to fundraising efforts that have not yet been concluded.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepayments are expenditures for goods or services before the goods are used or the services are received and are charged to operations as the benefits are realized. Prepaid expenses include insurance premiums and software costs that are expensed monthly over the life of the contract.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company maintained cash and cash equivalents at two financial institutions. Balances at one financial institution for both periods presented were in excess of the \$250,000 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurable limit.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For financial instruments consisting of cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses, deferred offering costs, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, the carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of fair value due to their relatively short maturities.

The Company adopted Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as amended, addressing the measurement of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Under this standard, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair values of all reported assets and liabilities that represent financial instruments, the Company uses the carrying market values of such amounts. The standard establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs reflect assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect a reporting entity's pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available under the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 - instrument valuations are obtained from real-time quotes for transactions in active exchange markets involving identical assets.

Level 2 - instrument valuations are obtained from readily-available pricing sources for comparable instruments.

Level 3 - instrument valuations are obtained without observable market values and require a high-level of judgment to determine the fair value.

Determining which category an asset or liability falls within the hierarchy requires significant judgment. The Company evaluates its hierarchy disclosures each reporting period. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2018. The following table presents the assets and liabilities recorded that are reported at fair value on our condensed consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis. No values were recorded in Level 2 or Level 3 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and the year ended December 31, 2018.

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Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

June 30, 2019	Level 1	Total
Assets		
Cash equivalents(1)	\$ 5,066,830	\$ 5,066,830
Total	<u>\$ 5,066,830</u>	<u>\$ 5,066,830</u>

(1) Cash equivalents represent the fair value of the Company's investment in a money market account at June 30, 2019.

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Total
Assets		
Cash equivalents(1)	\$ 6,788,333	\$ 6,788,333
Total	<u>\$ 6,788,333</u>	<u>\$ 6,788,333</u>

(1) Cash equivalents represent the fair value of the Company's investment in a money market account at December 31, 2018.

Net Loss per Share

Net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average shares of the sum of a) common stock outstanding and b) potential dilutive shares of common stock (such as stock options and warrants) outstanding during the period. As of June 30, 2019, potentially dilutive securities included stock options to purchase up to 1,105,896 shares of the Company's common stock. As of June 30, 2018, potentially dilutive securities included stock options to purchase up to 661,429 shares of the Company's common stock. For all periods presented, potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of fully diluted net loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development ("R&D") costs are expensed as incurred. Major components of R&D expenses include salaries and benefits paid to the Company's R&D staff, fees paid to consultants and to the entities that conduct certain R&D activities on the Company's behalf and materials and supplies which are used in R&D activities during the reporting period.

The Company accrues and expenses the costs for clinical trial activities performed by third parties based upon estimates of the percentage of work completed over the life of the individual study in accordance with agreements established with contract research organizations and clinical trial sites. The Company determines the estimates through discussions with internal clinical personnel and external service providers as to progress or stage of completion of trials or services and the agreed upon fee to be paid for such services. Costs of setting up clinical trial sites for participation in the trials are expensed immediately as R&D expenses. Clinical trial site costs related to patient screening and enrollment are accrued as patients are screened/entered into the trial. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company had no clinical trials in progress.

In-process Research and Development

In-process research and development ("IPR&D") expense represent the costs to acquire technologies to be used in research and development that have not reached technological feasibility, have no alternative future uses and thus are expensed as incurred. IPR&D expense also includes upfront license fees and milestones paid to collaborators for technologies with no alternative use.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

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Collaborative Arrangements

The Company and its future collaborative partners would be active participants in collaborative arrangements and all parties would be exposed to significant risks and rewards depending on the technical and commercial success of the activities. Contractual payments to the other parties in collaboration agreements and costs incurred by the Company when the Company is deemed to be the principal participant for a given transaction are recognized on a gross basis in R&D expenses. Royalties and license payments are recorded as earned.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, no milestones were met and no royalties were earned, therefore, the Company did not pay or accrue/expense any milestone or royalty payments.

Licensing Agreements

The Company has various agreements licensing technology utilized in the development of its product or technology programs. The licenses contain success milestone obligations and royalties on future sales. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, no milestones were met and no royalties were earned, therefore, the Company did not pay or accrue/expense any milestone or royalty payments under any of its license agreements.

Patent Costs

The Company expenses costs relating to issued patents and patent applications, including costs relating to legal, renewal and application fees, as a component of general and administrative expenses in its condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Leases

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company has adopted ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, which has been amended by ASU 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, which for operating leases, requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its balance sheet. ASU 2016-02 is intended to improve financial reporting of leasing transactions by requiring organizations that lease assets to recognize assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases on the balance sheet.

As a result, the Company has recorded on its condensed consolidated balance sheet the unamortized present value of its lease payments as (a) a lease liability in other current liabilities and (b) a right-of-use asset in other current assets.

Income Taxes

From December 2014 to December 16, 2015, the Company was an LLC taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code, during which period the members separately accounted for their pro-rata share of income, deductions, losses, and credits of the Company. On December 16, 2015, the Company converted from an LLC to a C Corporation. On December 16, 2015, the Company began using an asset and liability approach for accounting for deferred income taxes, which requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in its financial statements, but have not been reflected in its taxable income. Estimates and judgments are required in the calculation of certain tax liabilities and in the determination of the recoverability of certain deferred income tax assets, which arise from temporary differences and carry forwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled.

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The Company regularly assesses the likelihood that its deferred income tax assets will be realized from recoverable income taxes or recovered from future taxable income. To the extent that the Company believes any amounts are more likely than not to be realized, the Company records a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred income tax assets. In the event the Company determines that all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. Similarly, if the Company subsequently realizes deferred income tax assets that were previously determined to be unrealizable are now realizable, the respective valuation allowance would be reversed, resulting in an adjustment to earnings in the period such determination is made.

Internal Revenue Code Section 382 provides that, after an ownership change, the amount of a loss corporation's net operating loss ("NOL") for any post-change year that may be offset by pre-change losses shall not exceed the section 382 limitation for that year. Because the Company will continue to raise equity in the coming years, section 382 will limit the Company's usage of NOLs in the future.

Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 740, *Income Taxes*, requires that the tax benefit of net operating losses, temporary differences, and credit carryforwards be recorded as an asset to the extent that management assesses that realization is "more likely than not." Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. The Company has reviewed the positive and negative evidence relating to the realizability of the deferred tax assets and has concluded that the deferred tax assets are not more likely than not to be realized with the exception of its U.S. Federal R&D tax credits which will be utilized to reduce payroll taxes in future periods. The Company intends to maintain the valuation allowance until sufficient evidence exists to support its reversal. The Company regularly reviews its tax positions. For a tax benefit to be recognized, the related tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Any amount recognized is generally the largest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as an income tax expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have any interest or penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company is subject to U.S. Federal, Illinois and California income taxes. Tax regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and require significant judgment to apply. The Company was incorporated on December 16, 2015 and is subject to U.S. Federal, state and local tax examinations by tax authorities for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and for the short tax period December 16, 2015 to December 31, 2015. The Company does not anticipate significant changes to its current uncertain tax positions through June 30, 2019. The Company plans on filing its tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2018 prior to the extended filing deadlines in all jurisdictions.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation arrangements with employees, non-employee directors and consultants using a fair value method, which requires the recognition of compensation expense for costs related to all stock-based payments, including stock options. The fair value method requires the Company to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model.

Stock-based compensation costs for options granted to employees and non-employee directors are based on the fair value of the underlying option calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the date of grant for stock options and recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. Determining the appropriate fair value model and related assumptions requires judgment, including estimating the future stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected term. The expected volatility rates are estimated based on the actual volatility of comparable public companies over recent historical periods of the same length as the expected term. The Company selected these companies based on comparable characteristics, including market capitalization, stage of development and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected term (life) of the stock-based awards. The expected term for options granted to date is estimated using the simplified method. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company has not paid dividends and does not anticipate paying a cash dividend in the future vesting period and,

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accordingly, uses an expected dividend yield of zero. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities consistent with the estimated expected term of the awards. Prior to January 1, 2019, the measurement of consultant stock-based compensation was subject to periodic adjustments as the underlying equity instruments vest. Since January 1, 2019, consultant stock-based compensation is valued on the grant date and is recognized as an expense over the period in which services are rendered.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The ASU modifies, and in certain cases eliminates, the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements in Topic 820. The amendments in ASU No. 2018-13 are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. An entity is permitted to early adopt any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance of ASU No. 2018-13 and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

Note 3 - Capital Stock

On December 16, 2015, the Company converted from an LLC to a C Corporation at which time the Company effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split. All references to preferred stock and common stock authorized take into account the 1 for 10 reverse stock split. In March 2017, the Company's Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock converted to common stock at a conversion rate of 1.2 for 1 and 1 for 1, respectively, along with a simultaneous common stock split of 70 for 1 and the elimination all shares of Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock (collectively, the "Conversion"). 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock were converted into 7,000,000 shares of common stock and 15,894 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were converted into 1,335,079 shares of common stock. All references to common stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock options take into account the 70 for 1 stock split.

Holders of the common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor. Upon dissolution and liquidation of the Company, holders of the common stock are entitled to a ratable share of the net assets of the Company remaining after payments to creditors of the Company. The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of stockholders.

The Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes the Company to issue 40,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

Contribution to Capital

In August 2017, the Company's then largest stockholder, Tactic Pharma, LLC ("Tactic Pharma"), surrendered 2,888,727 shares of common stock back to the Company as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted at that time in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in Monopar from 79.5% to 69.9%.

Sales of Common Stock

Pursuant to an active private placement memorandum, during the period from July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017, Monopar sold 448,834 shares of common stock at \$6 per share for proceeds of approximately \$2.7 million. This financing closed on September 30, 2017.

Issuance of Common Stock

In August 2017, the Company issued 3,055,394 shares of its common stock in exchange for cash and intellectual property related to camsirubicin (MNPR-201).

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As of June 30, 2019, the Company had 9,291,421 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The Company no longer has any shares of preferred stock authorized or outstanding.

In April 2016, the Company adopted the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan and the Company's Board of Directors reserved 700,000 shares of common stock for issuances under the plan (as adjusted subsequent to the Conversion). In October 2017, the Company's Board of Directors voted to increase the stock option pool to 1,600,000 shares of common stock, which subsequently was approved by the Company's stockholders.

Note 4 - Stock Option Plan

In April 2016, the Company's Board of Directors and the convertible preferred stockholders representing a majority of the Company's outstanding stock, approved the Amended and Restated Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Plan"), allowing the Company to grant up to an aggregate 700,000 shares of stock awards, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards to employees, directors and consultants. Concurrently, the Board of Directors granted to certain Board members and the Company's acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 273,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value based upon a third-party valuation of the Company's common stock.

In December 2016, the Board of Directors granted to the Company's acting chief medical officer stock options to purchase up to 7,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value based upon a third-party valuation of the Company's common stock.

In February 2017, the Board of Directors granted to certain Board members and to the Company's acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 275,520 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value based upon a third-party valuation of the Company's common stock. In September 2017, the Board of Directors represented by the designated Plan Administrator, granted options to purchase up to 21,024 shares of common stock to each of the three new Board members and in November 2017, the Company granted options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of common stock to an employee. These Board and employee options have an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering.

In January 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to 32,004 shares of common stock to its acting chief medical officer, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. In May 2018 and August 2018, the Company granted options to two employees each to purchase up to 5,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. Also in August 2018, the Company granted stock options to all four of its non-employee Board members, the Company's chief executive officer, chief scientific officer, and chief financial officer to purchase up to an aggregate 425,300 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering; vesting of such options commenced on October 1, 2018.

In December 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to 20,000 shares of common stock to its acting chief medical officer, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. Vesting of such options commenced on January 1, 2019.

Under the Plan, the per share exercise price for the shares to be issued upon exercise of an option shall be determined by the Plan Administrator, except that the per share exercise price shall be no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the grant date. Fair market value is established by the Company's Board of Directors, using third-party valuation reports and recent financings. Options generally expire after ten years.

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Stock option activity under the Plan was as follows:

	Options Available	Options Outstanding	
		Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Balances at January 1, 2018	941,408	658,592	\$ 0.94
Granted ⁽¹⁾	(487,304)	487,304	6.00
Forfeited ⁽²⁾	40,000	(40,000)	6.00
Exercised	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2018	494,104	1,105,896	2.99
Granted	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-
Exercised	—	—	—
Balances at June 30, 2019	494,104	1,105,896	2.99

(1) 32,004 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 12,000 shares of common stock vest on the grant date, options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on the 1st of each month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 320,900 options vest 6/51 at the six-month anniversary of vesting commencement date and 1/51 per month thereafter, with vesting commencing on October 1, 2018. 104,400 options vest quarterly over 5 quarters, with the first quarter commenced on October 1, 2018. 20,000 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on January 31, 2019 and the last day of each month thereafter.

(2) Forfeited options resulted from an employee termination.

A summary of options outstanding as of June 30, 2019 is shown below:

Exercise Prices	Number of Shares subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares Subject to Options Fully Vested and Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
\$0.001	555,520	7.2 years	440,720	7.1 years
6.00	550,376	9.0 years	175,212	8.9 years
	<u>1,105,896</u>		<u>615,932</u>	

During the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized \$164,600 and \$26,362, respectively, of employee and non-employee director stock-based compensation expense as general and administrative expenses and \$72,324 and \$36,978, respectively, as research and development expenses. During the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized \$315,326 and \$52,514, respectively, of employee and non-employee director stock-based compensation expense as general and administrative expenses and \$134,665 and \$76,726, respectively, as research and development expenses. The stock-based compensation expense is allocated on a departmental basis, based on the classification of the option holder. No income tax benefits have been recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for stock-based compensation arrangements.

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The Company recognizes as an expense the fair value of options granted to persons who are neither employees nor non-employee directors. Stock-based compensation expense for consultants which was recorded as research and development expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 was \$20,708 and \$41,418, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense for consultants which was recorded as research and development expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was \$25,230 and \$73,856, respectively.

The fair value of options granted from inception to June 30, 2019 was based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model assuming the following factors: 4.7 to 6.2 years expected term, 55% to 85% volatility, 1.2% to 2.9% risk free interest rate and zero dividends. The expected term for options granted to date was estimated using the simplified method. There were no stock option grants during the three and six months ended June 30, 2019. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 the weighted average grant date fair value was \$3.30 per share. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of shares vested was \$349,409 and \$79,310, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of shares vested was \$483,846 and \$145,884, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding stock options was approximately \$3.3 million of which approximately \$2.6 million was vested and approximately \$0.7 million is expected to vest and the weighted average exercise price in aggregate was \$2.99 which includes \$1.71 for fully vested stock options and \$4.59 for stock options expected to vest. At June 30, 2019, the unamortized unvested balance of stock-based compensation was approximately \$1.8 million to be amortized over 2.6 years.

Note 5 - Development and Collaboration Agreements

Onxeo S.A.

In June 2016, the Company executed an option and license agreement with Onxeo S.A. ("Onxeo"), a public French company, which gave Monopar the exclusive option to license (on a world-wide exclusive basis) Validive to pursue treating severe oral mucositis in patients undergoing chemoradiation treatment for head and neck cancers. The pre-negotiated Onxeo license agreement for Validive as part of the option agreement includes clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to \$108 million if the Company achieves all milestones, and escalating royalties on net sales from 5% to 10%. On September 8, 2017, the Company exercised the license option, and therefore paid Onxeo the \$1 million fee under the option and license agreement.

Under the agreement, the Company is required to pay royalties to Onxeo on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis until the later of (1) the date when a given product is no longer within the scope of a patent claim in the country of sale or manufacture, (2) the expiry of any extended exclusivity period in the relevant country (such as orphan drug exclusivity, pediatric exclusivity, new chemical entity exclusivity, or other exclusivity granted beyond the expiry of the relevant patent), or (3) a specific time period after the first commercial sale of the product in such country. In most countries, including the U.S., the patent term is generally 20 years from the earliest claimed filing date of a non-provisional patent application in the applicable country, not taking into consideration any potential patent term adjustment that may be filed in the future or any regulatory extensions that may be obtained. The royalty termination provision pursuant to (3) described above is shorter than 20 years and is the least likely cause of termination of royalty payments.

The Onxeo license agreement does not have a pre-determined term, but expires on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis; that is, the agreement expires with respect to a given product in a given country whenever the Company's royalty payment obligations with respect to such product have expired. The agreement may also be terminated early for cause if either the Company or Onxeo materially breach the agreement, or if either the Company or Onxeo become insolvent. The Company may also choose to terminate the agreement, either in its entirety or as to a certain product and a certain country, by providing Onxeo with advance notice.

The Company plans to internally develop Validive with the near-term goal of commencing a Phase 3 clinical development program, which, if successful, may allow the Company to apply for marketing approval within the next

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

several years. The Company will need to raise significant funds to support the further development of Validive. As of June 30, 2019, the Company had not reached any of the pre-specified milestones and has not been required to pay Onxeo any funds under this license agreement other than the one-time license fee.

XOMA Ltd.

The intellectual property rights contributed by Tactic Pharma to the Company included the non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA Ltd. for the humanization technology used in the development of MNPR-101. Pursuant to such license agreement, the Company is obligated to pay XOMA Ltd. clinical, regulatory and sales milestones for MNPR-101 that could reach up to \$14.925 million if the Company achieves all milestones. The agreement does not require the payment of sales royalties. There can be no assurance that the Company will reach any milestones under the XOMA agreement. As of June 30, 2019, the Company had not reached any milestones and has not been required to pay XOMA Ltd. any funds under this license agreement.

Note 6 - Related Party Transactions

In March 2017, Tactic Pharma, the Company's largest shareholder at that time, wired \$1 million to the Company in advance of the sale of the Company's common stock at \$6 per share under a private placement memorandum. In April, the Company issued to Tactic Pharma 166,667 shares in exchange for the \$1 million at \$6 per share once the Company began selling stock to unaffiliated parties under the private placement memorandum.

In August 2017, Tactic Pharma surrendered 2,888,727 shares of common stock back to the Company as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in Monopar at that time from 79.5% to 69.9%.

In August 2017, the Company executed definitive agreements with Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC ("Gem"), pursuant to which Tactic Pharma and Gem formed a limited liability company, TacticGem LLC ("TacticGem"). Tactic Pharma contributed 4,111,273 shares of its holdings in Monopar's common stock to TacticGem and Gem contributed cash and assets to TacticGem. TacticGem then contributed cash and assets to the Company in exchange for stock. The Gem Transaction is discussed in detail in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 26, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, Tactic Pharma beneficially owned 46% of Monopar's common stock, and TacticGem owned 77% of Monopar's common stock.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company was governed by four members of its Board of Directors, who were Managers of the LLC prior to the Company's conversion to a C Corporation. The four former Managers are also current common stockholders (owning approximately an aggregate 3% of the common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2019). Three of the former Managers are also Managing Members of Tactic Pharma. Monopar paid or accrued payments for Managing Members of Tactic Pharma and the Manager of CDR Pharma, LLC, which is the Manager of TacticGem the following: Chandler D. Robinson, the Company's Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer, common stockholder, board member of Monopar as a C Corporation, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma, former Manager of the predecessor LLC, and the Manager of CDR Pharma, LLC: \$110,788 and \$107,500 for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively; and \$228,125 (including \$7,500 bonus paid on March 8, 2019) and \$214,999 for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively; Andrew P. Mazar, the Company's Co-Founder, Chief Scientific Officer, common stockholder, board member of Monopar as a C Corporation, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma and former Manager of the predecessor LLC: \$104,319 and \$101,250 for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively; and \$213,350 (including \$5,600 bonus paid on March 8, 2019) and \$202,500 for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Company also paid or accrued payments for Christopher M. Starr, the Company's Co-Founder, Executive Chairman of Monopar's Board of Directors as a C Corporation, common stockholder and former Manager of the predecessor LLC \$30,000 and \$25,224 for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018; and \$60,000 and \$50,449 for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Michael Brown, as a managing member of Tactic Pharma (with no voting power as it relates to the Company commencing February 1, 2019), a previous managing member of Monopar as an LLC and common stockholder and board member of Monopar as a C Corporation was paid or accrued for \$15,500 and \$10,000 in board fees for the three months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018; and \$31,000 and \$20,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company paid or accrued legal fees to a large national law firm, in which a family member of the Company's Chief Executive Officer was a law partner through January 31, 2019, approximately \$39,584 and \$92,584, respectively. The family member personally billed a *de minimis* amount of time on the Company's legal engagement with the law firm in these periods.

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies

Development and Collaboration Agreements

Onxeo S.A.

The Onxeo license agreement for Validive includes clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to \$108 million if the Company achieves all milestones, and escalating royalties on net sales from 5% to 10%. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company had not reached any of these milestones and has not been required to pay Onxeo any funds under this license agreement other than the one-time license fee.

Grupo Español de Investigación en Sarcomas ("GEIS")

In June 2019, the Company executed a clinical collaboration with GEIS for the development of camsirubicin in patients with advanced soft tissue sarcoma ("ASTS"). GEIS will be the study sponsor and will lead a multi-country, randomized, open-label Phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate camsirubicin head-to-head against doxorubicin in patients with ASTS. Enrollment of the trial is currently expected to begin in early 2020, and to include approximately 170 ASTS patients. The Company will provide study drug and supplemental financial support for the clinical trial averaging approximately \$1 million to \$2 million per year. The Company can terminate the agreement by providing GEIS with advance notice, and without affecting the Company's rights and ownership to any intellectual property or clinical data.

XOMA Ltd.

The intellectual property rights contributed by Tactic Pharma to the Company included the non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA Ltd. for the humanization technology used in the development of MNPR-101. Pursuant to such license agreement, the Company is obligated to pay XOMA Ltd. clinical, regulatory and sales milestones for MNPR-101 but is not required to pay royalties on product sales. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company had not reached any milestones and has not been required to pay XOMA Ltd. any funds under this license agreement.

Operating Leases

Commencing January 1, 2018, the Company entered into a lease for its executive headquarters at 1000 Skokie Blvd., Suite 350, Wilmette, Illinois. The lease term is January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019. In addition, effective February 2019, the Company leases on a month-to-month basis additional office space in the same building.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, the Company recognized operating lease expense of \$13,462 and \$24,965, respectively. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recognized operating lease expense of \$9,344 and \$22,585, respectively.

As a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-02, as amended by ASU 2018-10, as of June 30, 2019, the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet includes (a) a lease liability of \$15,117 in other current liabilities, and (b) a right-of-use asset of \$15,117 in other current assets. Due to the adoption of the standard using the retrospective cumulative-effect adjustment method, there are no changes to our previously reported results prior to January 1, 2019. The effect on the operating lease expense was nominal as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-02, as amended by ASU 2018-10.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

The future lease commitments as presented below represent amounts for the Company's lease of its executive headquarters.

2019 (July 1 to December 31)	\$15,117
Thereafter	—
Total future lease payments	<u>\$15,117</u>

Legal Contingencies

The Company is subject to claims and assessments from time to time in the ordinary course of business. No claims have been asserted to date.

Indemnification

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties and provide for general indemnification. The Company's exposure under these agreements is unknown because it involves claims that may be made against the Company in the future, but that have not yet been made. To date, the Company has not paid any claims nor been required to defend any action related to its indemnification obligations. However, the Company may record charges in the future as a result of future claims against these indemnification obligations.

In accordance with its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Company has indemnification obligations to its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while they are serving at the Company's request in such capacities. There have been no claims to date.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

**Financial Statements
December 31, 2018 and 2017**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Monopar Therapeutics Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index to the Annual Report on Form 10-K at Part IV Item 15-2 (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BPM LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

San Francisco, California

February 26, 2019

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

		December 31,	
		2018	2017
	Assets		
Current assets:			
	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,892,772	\$ 8,981,894
	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	425,183	149,342
	Total current assets	7,317,955	9,131,236
	Restricted cash	—	800,031
	Total assets	\$ 7,317,955	\$ 9,931,267
	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:			
	Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 399,551	\$ 311,867
	Total current liabilities	399,551	311,867
	Long term liabilities	—	—
	Total liabilities	399,551	311,867
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)			
Stockholders' equity:			
	Common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, 40,000,000 authorized, 9,291,421 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 2017	9,291	9,291
	Additional paid-in capital	28,567,221	28,037,889
	Accumulated deficit	(21,655,712)	(18,427,780)
	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,396)	—
	Total stockholders' equity	6,918,404	9,619,400
	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 7,317,955	\$ 9,931,267

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	1,774,454	935,319
In-process research and development	—	14,501,622
General and administrative	1,628,308	1,166,186
Total operating expenses	3,402,762	16,603,127
Loss from operations	(3,402,762)	(16,603,127)
Other income:		
Interest and other income	103,215	48,255
Loss before income tax benefit	(3,299,547)	(16,554,872)
Income tax benefit	71,615	—
Net loss	(3,227,932)	(16,554,872)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation loss	(2,396)	—
Comprehensive loss	\$(3,230,328)	\$(16,554,872)
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$(0.35)	\$(1.89)
Weighted-average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	9,291,421	8,782,037

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

	Series A and Z Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Accumulated	Other Comprehensive	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	in Capital	Deficit	Loss	Stockholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2017	115,894	\$ 116	—	\$ —	\$ 4,703,848	\$ (1,872,908)	\$ —	\$ 2,831,056
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(115,894)	(116)	8,335,080	8,335	(8,219)	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock at \$6 per share for cash, net of \$32,400 issuance costs	—	—	789,674	790	4,704,856	—	—	4,705,646
Tactic Pharma shares surrendered	—	—	(2,888,727)	(2,889)	2,889	—	—	—
Shares issued in Gem transaction, net of costs of \$169,257	—	—	3,055,394	3,055	18,329,310	—	—	18,332,365
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	—	—	305,205	—	—	305,205
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(16,554,872)	—	(16,554,872)
Balance at January 1, 2018	—	—	9,291,421	9,291	28,037,889	(18,427,780)	—	9,619,400
Non-cash stock compensation	—	—	—	—	529,332	—	—	529,332
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(3,227,932)	—	(3,227,932)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,396)	(2,396)
Balance at December 31, 2018	—	\$ —	9,291,421	\$ 9,291	\$ 28,567,221	\$ (21,655,712)	\$ (2,396)	\$ 6,918,404

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these consolidated financial statements.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(3,227,932)	\$(16,554,872)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation (non-cash)	529,332	305,205
In process research and development (non-cash)	—	13,501,622
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(275,841)	(126,780)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	87,684	247,357
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,886,757)</u>	<u>(2,627,468)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from Gem, net of \$169,257 of transaction costs	—	4,830,743
Proceeds from the sale of common stock, net of \$32,400 of issuance costs	—	4,705,646
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>9,536,389</u>
Effect of exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	<u>(2,396)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(2,889,153)	6,908,921
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	9,781,925	2,873,004
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 6,892,772</u>	<u>\$ 9,781,925</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash items for cash flow information:		
Value of shares issued in Gem transaction	<u>—</u>	<u>18,332,365</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these consolidated financial statements.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

Note 1 - Nature of Business and Liquidity

Nature of Business

Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (“Monopar” or the “Company”) is an emerging biopharmaceutical company focused on developing innovative drugs and drug combinations to improve clinical outcomes in cancer patients. Monopar currently has three compounds in development: Validive® (clonidine mucobuccal tablet; clonidine MBT), a Phase 3-ready, first-in-class mucoadhesive buccal anti-inflammatory tablet for the prevention and treatment of chemoradiation-induced severe oral mucositis (“SOM”) in oropharyngeal cancer patients; camsirubicin (generic name for GPX-150; 5-imino-13-deoxydoxorubicin), a proprietary Phase 2 clinical-stage topoisomerase II-alpha targeted analog of doxorubicin engineered specifically to retain anticancer activity while minimizing toxic effects on the heart; and MNPR-101 (formerly huATN-658), a pre-IND stage humanized monoclonal antibody, which targets the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (“uPAR”), for the treatment of advanced solid cancers.

The Company was originally formed in the State of Delaware on December 5, 2014 as a limited liability company (“LLC”) and on December 16, 2015 converted to a C Corporation in a tax-free exchange at which time the Company effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split. All references to preferred stock and common stock authorized take into account the 1 for 10 reverse stock split. In March 2017, the Company’s Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock converted into common stock at a conversion rate of 1.2 for 1 and 1 for 1, respectively, which eliminated all shares of Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock along with a concurrent common stock split of 70 for 1. All references to common stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock options take into account the 70 for 1 stock split.

Liquidity

The Company has incurred an accumulated loss of approximately \$21.7 million as of December 31, 2018. To date, the Company has primarily funded its operations with the net proceeds from private placements of convertible preferred stock and of common stock and from the cash provided in the camsirubicin asset purchase transaction. Management believes that currently available resources will provide sufficient funds to enable the Company to meet its minimum obligations through March 2020. The Company’s ability to fund its future operations, including the clinical development of Validive, is dependent primarily upon its ability to execute on its business strategy and obtain additional funding and/or execute collaboration research transactions. There can be no certainty that future financing or collaborative research transactions will occur.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the books of Monopar Therapeutics Inc., its French branch, its wholly-owned French subsidiary, Monopar Therapeutics, SARL and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiary, Monopar Therapeutics Pty Ltd and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) and include all disclosures required by GAAP for financial reporting. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below and have been consistently applied in all periods presented. The Company has been primarily involved in performing research activities, developing product candidates, and raising capital to support and expand these activities.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 to conform to the year ended December 31, 2017 presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on the Company’s net loss, total assets, or stockholders’ equity.

Functional Currency

The Company’s consolidated functional currency is the U.S. Dollar. The Company’s Australian subsidiary and French subsidiary use the Australian Dollar and European Euro, respectively, as their functional currency. At each quarter end, each foreign subsidiary’s balance sheets are translated into U.S. Dollars based upon the quarter-end exchange rate, while their statements of operations and comprehensive loss are translated into U.S. Dollars based upon an average exchange rate during the period.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents net loss plus any gains or losses not reported in the statements of operations, such as foreign currency translations gains and losses that are typically reflected on a company's statements of stockholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Going Concern Assessment

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") 2014-15, *Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*, which the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued to provide guidance on determining when and how reporting companies must disclose going-concern uncertainties in their financial statements. The ASU requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date of issuance of the entity's financial statements (or within one year after the date on which the financial statements are available to be issued, when applicable). Further, a company must provide certain disclosures if there is "substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." In February 2019, the Company analyzed its minimum cash requirements through March 2020 and has determined that, based upon the Company's current available cash, the Company has no substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 consist entirely of money market accounts.

Restricted Cash

On July 9, 2015, the Company entered into a Clinical Trial and Option Agreement ("CTOA") with Cancer Research UK. Pursuant to the CTOA, the Company deposited \$0.8 million into an escrow account to cover certain future indemnities, claims or potential termination costs incurred by Cancer Research UK. Restricted cash was \$0 as of December 31, 2018 and \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2017. In connection with a portfolio reprioritization review, on March 21, 2018, Cancer Research UK notified us that it was terminating the CTOA and transferred to us the data generated under the CTOA. These funds were released from escrow in September 2018 and were deposited into a money market account and reclassified as cash equivalents.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepayments are expenditures for goods or services before the goods are used or the services are received and are charged to operations as the benefits are realized. Prepaid expenses include insurance premiums and software costs that are expensed monthly over the life of the contract.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents at one financial institution. As of December 31, 2018, cash and cash equivalents were in excess of the \$250,000 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurable limit.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For financial instruments consisting of cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses, deferred offering costs, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts are reasonable estimates of fair value due to their relatively short maturities.

The Company adopted Accounting Standard Codification (“ASC”) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, as amended, addressing the measurement of the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Under this standard, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair values of all reported assets and liabilities that represent financial instruments, the Company uses the carrying market values of such amounts. The standard establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs reflect assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect a reporting entity’s pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 - instrument valuations are obtained from real-time quotes for transactions in active exchange markets involving identical assets.

Level 2 - instrument valuations are obtained from readily-available pricing sources for comparable instruments.

Level 3 - instrument valuations are obtained without observable market values and require a high-level of judgment to determine the fair value.

Determining which category an asset or liability falls within the hierarchy requires significant judgment. The Company evaluates its hierarchy disclosures each reporting period. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. The following table presents the assets and liabilities recorded that are reported at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets on a recurring basis.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

December 31, 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Cash equivalents(1)	\$ 6,788,333	\$ —	\$ 6,788,333
Total	\$ 6,788,333	\$ —	\$ 6,788,333

(1) Cash equivalents represent the fair value of the Company’s investments in a money market account at December 31, 2018.

December 31, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Cash equivalents(1)	\$ 8,872,982	\$ —	\$ 8,872,982
Restricted cash(2)	31	800,000	800,031
Total	\$ 8,873,013	\$ 800,000	\$ 9,673,013

(1) Cash equivalents represent the fair value of the Company’s investments in two money market accounts at December 31, 2017.

(2) Restricted cash represents the fair value of the Company’s investments in an \$800,000 certificate of deposit and \$31 in a money market account at December 31, 2017.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018

Net Loss per Share

Net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2018 is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2018 is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding and potential shares of common stock during the period. As of December 31, 2018, potentially dilutive securities included 1,105,896 options to purchase common stock. As of December 31, 2017, potentially dilutive securities included stock options to purchase up to 658,592 shares of the Company's common stock. For all periods presented, potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of fully diluted net loss per share as their effect is anti-dilutive.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development ("R&D") costs are expensed as incurred. Major components of research and development expenses include salaries and benefits paid to the Company's R&D staff, fees paid to consultants and to the entities that conduct certain development activities on the Company's behalf and materials and supplies.

The Company accrues and expenses the costs for clinical trial activities performed by third parties based upon estimates of the percentage of work completed over the life of the individual study in accordance with agreements established with contract research organizations and clinical trial sites. The Company determines the estimates through discussions with internal clinical personnel and external service providers as to progress or stage of completion of trials or services and the agreed upon fee to be paid for such services. Costs of setting up clinical trial sites for participation in the trials are expensed immediately as research and development expenses. Clinical trial site costs related to patient enrollment are accrued as patients are entered into the trial. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no clinical trials in progress.

In-process Research and Development

In-process research and development ("IPR&D") expense represents the costs to acquire technologies to be used in research and development that have not reached technological feasibility, have no alternative future uses and thus are expensed as incurred. IPR&D expense also includes upfront license fees and milestones paid to collaborators for technologies with no alternative use.

Collaborative Arrangements

The Company and its future collaborative partner would be active participants in a collaborative arrangement and all parties would be exposed to significant risks and rewards depending on the technical and commercial success of the activities. Contractual payments to the other party in collaboration agreements and costs incurred by the Company when the Company is deemed to be the principal participant for a given transaction are recognized on a gross basis in R&D expenses. Royalties and license payments are recorded as earned.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no milestones were met and no royalties were earned, therefore, the Company did not pay or accrue/expense any milestone or royalty payments.

Licensing Agreements

The Company has various agreements to license technology utilized in the development of its programs. The licenses contain success milestone obligations and royalties on future sales. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, no milestones were met and no royalties were earned, therefore, the Company did not pay or accrue/expense any milestone or royalty payments under any of its license agreements.

Patent Costs

The Company expenses costs relating to issued patents and patent applications, including costs relating to legal, renewal and application fees, as a component of general and administrative expenses in its consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Income Taxes

From December 2014 to December 16, 2015, the Company was an LLC taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code, during which period the members separately accounted for their pro-rata share of income, deductions, losses, and credits of the Company. On December 16, 2015, the Company converted from an LLC to a C Corporation. Beginning on December 16, 2015, the Company uses an asset and liability approach for accounting for deferred income taxes, which requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in its financial statements, but have not been reflected in its taxable income. Estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of certain tax liabilities and in the determination of the recoverability of certain deferred income tax assets, which arise from temporary differences and carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates that apply to taxable income in effect for the years in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled.

The Company regularly assesses the likelihood that its deferred income tax assets will be realized from recoverable income taxes or recovered from future taxable income. To the extent that the Company believes any amounts are more likely not to be realized, the Company records a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred income tax assets. In the event the Company determines that all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. Similarly, if the Company subsequently realizes deferred income tax assets that were previously determined to be unrealizable, the respective valuation allowance would be reversed, resulting in an adjustment to earnings in the period such determination is made.

Internal Revenue Code Section 382 provides that, after an ownership change, the amount of a loss corporation's net operating loss ("NOL") for any post-change year that may be offset by pre-change losses shall not exceed the section 382 limitation for that year. Because the Company will continue to raise equity in the coming years, section 382 may limit the Company's usage of NOLs in the future.

Based on the available evidence, the Company believed it was not likely to utilize its minimal deferred tax assets in the future and as a result, the Company recorded a full valuation allowance as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. The Company intends to maintain the valuation allowance until sufficient evidence exists to support their reversal. The Company regularly reviews its tax positions and for a tax benefit to be recognized, the related tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Any amount recognized is generally the largest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as an income tax expense. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any interest or penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company is subject to U.S. Federal, Illinois and California income taxes. Tax regulations within each jurisdiction are subject to the interpretation of the related tax laws and regulations and require significant judgment to apply. The Company was incorporated on December 16, 2015 and is subject to U.S. Federal, state and local tax examinations by tax authorities for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 and for the short tax period December 16, 2015 to December 31, 2015. The Company does not anticipate significant changes to its current uncertain tax positions through December 31, 2018. The Company plans on filing its tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2018 prior to the filing deadlines in all jurisdictions.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 was enacted. The Tax Reform Bill was effective as of January 1, 2018. In accordance with ASC guidance, deferred tax assets/liabilities in the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, were reflected at the tax rate in which the deferred tax assets/liabilities are anticipated to be realized. As a result, the Company changed the tax rate for tax provision purposes commencing on December 31, 2017 from 34% to 21%.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation arrangements with employees, non-employee directors and consultants using a fair value method, which requires the recognition of compensation expense for costs related to all stock-based payments, including stock options. The fair value method requires the Company to estimate the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option pricing model.

Stock-based compensation costs for options granted to employees and non-employee directors are based on the fair value of the underlying option calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the date of grant for stock options and recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period. Determining the appropriate fair value model and related assumptions requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected term. The expected volatility rates are estimated based on the historical volatility of comparable public companies over a historical term equal to the expected term in duration. The Company selected these companies based on comparable characteristics, including market capitalization, stage of development and with historical share price information sufficient to meet the expected life of the stock-based awards. The expected term for options granted to date is estimated using the simplified method. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company has not paid dividends and does not anticipate paying a cash dividend in the future vesting period and, accordingly, uses an expected dividend yield of zero. The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities consistent with the estimated expected term of the awards. The measurement of consultant share-based compensation is subject to periodic adjustments as the underlying equity instruments vest and is recognized as an expense over the period over which services are rendered.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. The purpose is to enhance the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. The Company has adopted this ASU and determined that it does not have a material effect on its financial condition and consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, which has been amended by ASU No. 2018-10, *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*, which for operating leases, requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, in its balance sheet. The standard also requires a lessee to recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, generally on a straight-line basis. This ASU was further amended by ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*, issued in July 2018. The ASU 2018-11 is intended to reduce costs and ease implementation of the *Leases* standard for financial statement preparers. ASU 2018-11 provides a new transition method and a practical expedient for separating components of a contract. ASU 2016-02 will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business* ("ASU No. 2017-01"). The amendments in ASU No. 2017-01 clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill and consolidation. For public companies, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. For all other companies and organizations, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company has adopted this ASU and determined it does not have a material impact on its financial condition and consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

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In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting*. The amendment amends the scope of modification accounting for share-based payment arrangements, provides guidance on the types of changes to the terms or conditions of share-based payment awards to which an entity would be required to apply modification accounting under ASC 718. This ASU is effective for all entities for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has adopted this ASU and determined that it does not have a material effect on its financial condition and consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In July 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-11, *Earnings Per Share (Topic 260); Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) (Part I) Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Down Round Features, (Part II) Replacement of the Indefinite Deferral for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests with a Scope Exception*. This ASU simplifies the accounting for certain financial instruments with down round features, a provision in an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) that provides a downward adjustment of the current exercise price based on the price of future equity offerings. Down round features are common in warrants, convertible preferred shares, and convertible debt instruments issued by private companies and development-stage public companies. This new ASU requires companies to disregard the down round feature when assessing whether the instrument is indexed to its own stock, for purposes of determining liability or equity classification. The provisions of this new ASU related to down rounds are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. For all other entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-03, *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, that clarifies the guidance in ASU No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10)*. For public business entities, ASU 2018-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018. Public business entities with fiscal years beginning between December 15, 2017, and June 15, 2018, are not required to adopt ASU 2018-03 until the interim period beginning after June 15, 2018. The Company has early adopted this ASU and determined that it does not have a material effect on its financial condition and consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-05, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118*. This ASU amends certain SEC material on Topic 740 for the income tax accounting implications of the recently issued Tax Cuts and JOBS Act. ASU 2018-05 is effective upon inclusion in the FASB Codification. The Company has adopted this ASU and determined it does not have a material impact on its financial condition and consolidated results of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-07, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. The ASU is intended to reduce the cost and complexity and to improve financial reporting for nonemployee share-based payments. The ASU expands the scope of Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (which currently only includes share-based payments to employees) to include share-based payments issued to nonemployees for goods or services. Consequently, the accounting for share-based payments to nonemployees and employees will be substantially aligned. The ASU supersedes Subtopic 505-50, *Equity—Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*. The amendments in this ASU are effective for public companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that fiscal year. For all other companies, the amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than a company's adoption date of Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

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In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The ASU modifies, and in certain cases eliminates, the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements in Topic 820. The amendments in ASU No. 2018-13 are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. An entity is permitted to early adopt any removed or modified disclosures upon issuance of ASU No. 2018-13 and delay adoption of the additional disclosures until their effective date. The Company is currently assessing the impact that adopting this new accounting standard will have on its consolidated financial statements and footnote disclosures.

Note 3 - Capital Stock

On December 16, 2015, the Company converted from an LLC to a C Corporation at which time the Company effected a 1 for 10 reverse stock split. All references to preferred stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock authorized take into account the 1 for 10 reverse stock split. In March 2017, the Company's Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock converted to common stock at a conversion rate of 1.2 for 1 and 1 for 1, respectively, along with a simultaneous common stock split of 70 for 1 and the elimination all shares of Series A Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock (collectively, the "Conversion"). 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock were converted into 7,000,000 shares of common stock and 15,894 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were converted into 1,335,079 shares of common stock. All references to common stock authorized, issued and outstanding and common stock options take into account the 70 for 1 stock split.

Holders of the common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor. Upon dissolution and liquidation of the Company, holders of the common stock are entitled to a ratable share of the net assets of the Company remaining after payments to creditors of the Company. The holders of shares of common stock are entitled to one vote per share for the election of directors and on all other matters submitted to a vote of stockholders.

The Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes the Company to issue 40,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had 9,291,421 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. The Company no longer has any shares of preferred stock authorized or outstanding.

In April 2016, the Company adopted the 2016 Stock Incentive Plan and the Company's Board of Directors reserved 700,000 shares of common stock for issuances under the plan (as adjusted subsequent to the Conversion). In October 2017, the Company's Board of Directors increased the stock option pool to 1,600,000 shares of common stock.

Contribution to Capital

In August 2017, the Company's largest stockholder, Tactic Pharma, LLC ("Tactic Pharma"), surrendered 2,888,727 shares of common stock back to the Company as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted at that time in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in Monopar from 79.5% to 69.9%.

Sales of Common Stock

Pursuant to an active private placement memorandum, during the period from July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2017, Monopar sold 448,834 shares of common stock at \$6 per share for proceeds of approximately \$2.7 million. This financing closed on September 30, 2017.

Issuance of Common Stock in the Gem Transaction

Pursuant to the Gem Transaction, discussed in detail in Note 6 below, the Company issued 3,055,394 shares of its common stock in exchange for cash and intellectual property related to GPX-150 (renamed camsirubicin).

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
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Note 4 - Stock Option Plan

In April 2016, the Company's Board of Directors and the convertible preferred stockholders representing a majority of the Company's outstanding stock approved, the Monopar Therapeutics Inc. 2016 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") allowing the Company to grant up to an aggregate 700,000 shares of stock awards, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards to employees, directors and consultants. Concurrently, the Board of Directors granted to certain Board members and the Company's acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 273,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value based upon a third-party valuation of the Company's common stock. In December 2016, the Board of Directors granted stock options to purchase up to 7,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value to the Company's acting chief medical officer.

In February 2017, the Board of Directors granted to certain Board members and the Company's acting chief financial officer stock options to purchase up to an aggregate 275,520 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.001 par value based upon a third-party valuation of the Company's common stock. In September 2017, the Board of Directors represented by the designated Plan Administrator, granted options to purchase up to 21,024 shares of common stock to each of the three new Board members and in November 2017, the Company granted options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of common stock to an employee. These Board and employee options have an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering.

In January 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to 32,004 shares of common stock to its acting chief medical officer, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. In May 2018 and August 2018, the Company granted options to two employees to each purchase up to 5,000 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. Also in August 2018, the Company granted stock options to all of its non-employee Board members, the Company's chief executive officer, chief scientific officer, and chief financial officer to purchase up to an aggregate 425,300 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. Vesting of such options commenced on October 1, 2018. In December 2018, the Company granted options to purchase up to 20,000 shares of common stock to its acting chief medical officer, at an exercise price of \$6 per share based on the price per share at which common stock was sold in the Company's most recent private offering. Vesting of such options commenced on January 1, 2019.

Under the Plan, the per share exercise price for the shares to be issued upon exercise of an option shall be determined by the Plan Administrator, except that the per share exercise price shall be no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the grant date. Fair market value is established by the Company's Board of Directors, using third-party valuation reports and recent financings. Options generally expire after ten years.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
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Stock option activity under the Plan was as follows:

	Options Available	Options Outstanding	
		Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances at January 1, 2017	420,000	280,000	\$0.001
Board-approved increase in option pool ⁽¹⁾	900,000	—	—
Granted ⁽²⁾	(378,592)	378,592	1.63
Forfeited	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2017	941,408	658,592	0.94
Granted ⁽³⁾	(487,304)	487,304	6.00
Forfeited ⁽⁴⁾	40,000	(40,000)	6.00
Exercised	—	—	—
Balances at December 31, 2018	494,104	1,105,896	2.99

- (1) In October 2017, the Company's Board of Directors increased the option pool from 700,000 to 1,600,000 shares.
- (2) 336,544 options vest 6/48ths at the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter; 21,024 options vest 6/24ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/24th per month thereafter; and 21,024 options vest 6/42nds on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/42nd per month thereafter.
- (3) 32,004 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 12,000 shares of common stock vest on the grant date, options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on the 1st of each month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 5,000 options vest 6/48ths on the six-month anniversary of grant date and 1/48th per month thereafter. 320,900 options vest 6/51 at the six-month anniversary of vesting commencement date and 1/51 per month thereafter, with vesting commencing on October 1, 2018. 104,400 options vest quarterly over 5 quarters, with the first quarter commenced on October 1, 2018. 20,000 options vest as follows: options to purchase up to 1,667 shares of common stock vest on January 31, 2019 and the last day of each month thereafter.
- (4) Forfeited options resulted from an employee termination.

A summary of options outstanding as of December 31, 2018 is shown below:

Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Number of Shares Fully Vested and Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term
\$0.001	555,520	7.7 years	406,280	7.6 years
\$6.00	550,376	9.5 years	58,910	8.9 years
	1,105,896		465,190	

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recognized \$232,625 and \$26,864 of employee and non-employee director stock-based compensation expense as general and administrative expenses, respectively, and \$171,238 and \$26,499 as research and development expenses, respectively. The compensation expense is allocated on a departmental basis, based on the classification of the option holder. No income tax benefits have been recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for stock-based compensation arrangements.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
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The Company recognizes as an expense the fair value of options granted to persons who are neither employees nor directors. Stock-based compensation expense for non-employees for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$125,469 and \$251,842, respectively, of which \$125,469 and \$199,769, respectively, was recorded as research and development expenses and \$0 and \$52,073, respectively, as general and administrative expenses.

The fair value of options granted from inception to December 31, 2018 was based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model assuming the following factors: 4.7 to 6.2 years expected term, 55% to 85% volatility, 1.2% to 2.9% risk free interest rate and zero dividends. The expected term for options granted to date is estimated using the simplified method. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017: the weighted-average grant date fair value was \$2.05 and \$0.88 per share, respectively; and the fair value of shares vested was \$391,689 and \$312,895, respectively. At December 31, 2018, the aggregate intrinsic value was approximately \$3.3 million of which approximately \$2.4 million was vested and approximately \$0.9 million is expected to vest and the weighted-average exercise price in aggregate was \$2.99 which includes \$0.76 for fully vested stock options and \$4.60 for stock options expected to vest. At December 31, 2018, unamortized unvested balance of stock base compensation was \$2.2 million, to be amortized over 2.9 years.

Note 5 - Development and Collaboration Agreements

Onxeo SA

The pre-negotiated Onxeo license agreement for Validive included as part of the option agreement includes clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to \$108 million if the Company achieves all milestones, and escalating royalties on net sales from 5 - 10%. On September 8, 2017, the Company exercised the option, and therefore was required to pay Onxeo the \$1 million fee under the option and license agreement.

Under the agreement, the Company is required to pay royalties to Onxeo on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis until the later of (1) the date when a given product is no longer within the scope of a patent claim in the country of sale or manufacture, (2) the expiry of any extended exclusivity period in the relevant country (such as orphan drug exclusivity, pediatric exclusivity, new chemical entity exclusivity, or other exclusivity granted beyond the expiry of the relevant patent), or (3) a specific time period after the first commercial sale of the product in such country. In most countries, including the U.S., the patent term is generally 20 years from the earliest claimed filing date of a non-provisional patent application in the applicable country, not taking into consideration any potential patent term adjustment that may be filed in the future or any regulatory extensions that may be obtained. The royalty termination provision pursuant to (3) described above is shorter than 20 years and is the least likely cause of termination of royalty payments.

The Onxeo license agreement does not have a pre-determined term, but expires on a product-by-product and country-by-country basis; that is, the agreement expires with respect to a given product in a given country whenever the Company's royalty payment obligations with respect to such product have expired. The agreement may also be terminated early for cause if either the Company or Onxeo materially breach the agreement, or if either the Company or Onxeo become insolvent. The Company may also choose to terminate the agreement, either in its entirety or as to a certain product and a certain country, by providing Onxeo with advance notice.

The Company plans to internally develop Validive with the near-term goal of commencing a Phase 3 clinical trial which, if successful, may allow the Company to apply for marketing approval within the next few years. The Company will need to raise significant funds to support the further development of Validive. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had not reached any of the pre-specified milestones and has not been required to pay Onxeo any funds under this license agreement.

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XOMA Ltd.

The intellectual property rights contributed by Tactic Pharma to the Company included the non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA Ltd. for the humanization technology used in the development of MNPR-101. Pursuant to such license agreement, the Company is obligated to pay XOMA Ltd. clinical, regulatory and sales milestones for MNPR-101 that could reach up to \$14.925 million if the Company achieves all milestones. The agreement does not require the payment of sales royalties. There can be no assurance that the Company will reach any milestones. As of December 31, 2018, the Company has not reached any milestones and has not been required to pay XOMA Ltd. any funds under this license agreement.

Note 6 - The Gem Transaction

On August 25, 2017, the Company executed definitive agreements with Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC (“Gem”), pursuant to which Gem formed a limited liability company, TacticGem LLC (“TacticGem”) with Tactic Pharma, the Company’s largest shareholder at that time. Gem contributed certain of Gem’s drug candidates’ intellectual property and agreements associated primarily with Gem’s GPX-150 (renamed camsirubicin) drug candidate program, along with \$5,000,000 in cash (the “Gem Contributed Assets”) to TacticGem for a 42.633% interest, and Tactic Pharma contributed 4,111,273 shares of common stock of Monopar to TacticGem for a 57.367% interest. Then, TacticGem contributed the Gem Contributed Assets to the Company in exchange for 3,055,394 newly issued shares of common stock of the Company (31.4% on a fully-diluted basis) (the two contributions collectively, the “Gem Transaction”). The Gem Transaction closed on August 25, 2017. Following the Gem Transaction, TacticGem owns 7,166,667 (77.1%) shares of Monopar’s common stock as of December 31, 2018.

The transaction was recorded as an asset acquisition on August 25, 2017 as follows:

Cash recorded on the Company’s Balance Sheet	\$ 5,000,000
Assembled Workforce recorded as In-process Research and Development Expense on the Company’s Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss	9,886
Camsirubicin (GPX-150) recorded as In-process Research and Development Expense on the Company’s Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss	<u>13,491,736</u>
Total Gem Transaction	<u>\$ 18,501,622</u>

Within 90 days of the effective date of the transaction, the Company was required to use its best efforts to file a Form 10 to register its common stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company filed its Form 10 on November 9, 2017. Additionally, the limited liability company agreement of TacticGem provides that the Manager of TacticGem is required to vote TacticGem’s shares of our common stock to elect Tactic Pharma’s nominees plus one person designated by Gem to our Board. The Gem board nomination right terminates at such time as we achieve a listing on a national stock exchange. Gem’s initial designee for election to our Board is Arthur Klausner, former CEO of Gem. Also, Richard Olson and Gerald Walsh, former CSO and former President of Gem, respectively, had been retained with one-year consulting agreements to aid in an efficient transfer of Gem’s GPX-150 (renamed camsirubicin) and associated programs.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company’s annual cash burn increased by approximately \$100,000 due to the addition of the Gem Assets, and future cash burn will be significantly higher when the Company chooses to conduct clinical trials with the Gem drug candidate programs.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

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Note 7 - Related Party Transactions

In March 2017, Tactic Pharma, the Company's largest shareholder at that time, wired \$1 million to the Company in advance of the sale of the Company's common stock at \$6 per share under a private placement memorandum. In April, the Company issued to Tactic Pharma 166,667 shares in exchange for the \$1 million at \$6 per share once the Company began selling stock to unaffiliated parties under the private placement memorandum.

In August 2017, Tactic Pharma surrendered 2,888,727 shares of common stock back to the Company as a contribution to the capital of the Company. This resulted in reducing Tactic Pharma's ownership in Monopar at the time from 79.5% to 69.9%.

In August 2017, the Company executed definitive agreements with Gem, pursuant to which Tactic Pharma and Gem formed a limited liability company, TacticGem. Tactic Pharma contributed 4,111,273 shares of its holdings in Monopar's common stock to TacticGem and Gem contributed cash and assets to TacticGem. TacticGem then contributed cash and assets to the Company in exchange for stock. As of December 31, 2018, Tactic Pharma beneficially owned 46% of Monopar's common stock, and TacticGem owned 77% of Monopar's common stock.

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company was advised by four members of its Board of Directors, who were Managers of the LLC prior to the Company's conversion to a C Corporation. The four former Managers are also current common stockholders (owning approximately an aggregate 3% of the common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2018). Three of the former Managers are also Managing Members of Tactic Pharma as of December 31, 2018. Monopar paid Managing Members of Tactic Pharma and the Manager of CDR Pharma, LLC, which is the Manager of TacticGem the following: Chandler D. Robinson, the Company's Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer, common stockholder, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma, former Manager of the predecessor LLC, and the Manager of CDR Pharma, LLC: \$430,000 and \$346,545 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively; and Andrew P. Mazar, the Company's Co-Founder, Chief Scientific Officer, common stockholder, Managing Member of Tactic Pharma and former Manager of the predecessor LLC, \$405,000 and \$89,481 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. In addition, Dr. Mazar was paid \$225,000 in consulting fees for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company also paid Christopher M. Starr, the Company's Co-Founder, Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, common stockholder and former Manager of the predecessor LLC \$105,673 and \$100,897 in board fees for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Michael Brown, as a managing member of Tactic Pharma until February 1, 2019, a previous managing member of Monopar as an LLC and common stockholder and board member of Monopar as a C Corporation was paid \$45,500 and \$20,000 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, \$102,760 of fees paid to or accrued for a large national law firm, in which a family member of the Company's Chief Executive Officer is a law partner, were recorded as deferred offering costs and \$49,334 as legal expense for a total of \$152,094. For the year ended December 31, 2017, \$110,341 of fees accrued for, or paid to, this law firm was recorded as deferred offering costs, \$13,076 as legal expense, \$31,500 as fundraising costs (contra equity) and \$134,258 as Gem transaction cost recorded as in-process research and development expense for a total of \$289,175. The family member personally billed a *de minimis* amount of time on the Company's legal engagement with the law firm in these periods.

Note 8 – Income Taxes

ASC 740 requires that the tax benefit of net operating losses, temporary differences, and credit carryforwards be recorded as an asset to the extent that management assesses that realization is "more likely than not." Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. The Company has reviewed the positive and negative evidence relating to the realizability of the deferred tax assets and has concluded that the deferred tax assets are not more likely than not to be realized with the exception of \$75,973 and \$4,358 of U.S. Federal R&D tax credits for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The 2018 tax credit of \$71,615 will be utilized to reduce payroll taxes in 2019. The tax credit generated in 2017 in the amount of \$4,358 will also be claimed to offset payroll taxes in 2019. Accordingly, the valuation allowance has not been released related to these assets with the exception of \$75,973 and \$4,358 in U.S. Federal R&D tax credits for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$690,000 and \$466,000 during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018

The provision for income taxes for December 31, 2018 and 2017 consists of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
Current:		
Federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—
Total current	—	—
Deferred:		
Federal	(71,615)	—
State	—	—
Total deferred	(71,615)	—
Full valuation allowance	—	—
Total provision	<u>\$ (71,615)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The difference between the effective tax rate and the U.S. federal tax rate is as follows:

	%
Federal income tax	21.00%
State income taxes, less federal benefit	0.78%
Tax Credits	1.87%
Permanent differences	-0.13%
Change in valuation allowances	-20.92%
Other	-0.43%
Effective Tax Rate Benefit (expense)	<u>2.17%</u>

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2018

Deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 467,186	\$ 186,019
Tax credit carryforwards	107,969	30,143
Stock compensation	138,111	58,536
Intangible asset basis differences	1,053,518	730,647
Gross deferred tax assets	1,766,784	1,005,345
Valuation allowance	(1,690,811)	(1,000,987)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	75,973	4,358
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Net deferred tax liability	—	—
Net deferred taxes	\$ 75,973	\$ 4,358

As of December 31, 2018, Company had total federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$2,132,000. The \$820,000 will begin to expire in 2035, and the \$1,312,000 will carry forward indefinitely for federal tax purposes. At December 31, 2018, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$259,000 which will begin to expire in 2027. The net operating loss related deferred tax assets do not include excess tax benefits from employee stock option exercises.

As of December 31, 2018, Company had R&D credit carryforwards of approximately \$76,000 and \$40,000 available to reduce future taxable income, if any, for both federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. The federal credit of \$76,000 may be able to reduce future payroll taxes. The federal R&D credit carryforwards expire beginning 2035 and Illinois R&D credit carryforwards expire beginning 2020. The federal credit has been recorded as a deferred tax asset included as a component of prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance sheet.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 limits the use of net operating carryforwards in certain situations where changes occur in the stock ownership of a company. In the event the Company has had a change in ownership, utilization of the carryforwards could be limited. The Company has not performed such a study.

On January 1, 2015, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC 740-10), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. ASC 740-10 prescribes a comprehensive model for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure in financial statements of any uncertain tax positions that have been taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. The cumulative effect of adopting ASC 740-10 resulted in no adjustment to retained earnings as of December 31, 2018. It is Company's policy to include penalties and interest expense related to income taxes as a component of other expense and interest expense, respectively, as necessary.

No liability related to uncertain tax positions is recorded on the financial statements related to uncertain tax positions. There are no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2018. The Company does not expect that uncertain tax benefits will materially change in the next 12 months.

Company files U.S. federal, California and Illinois State tax returns. Company is subject to California State minimum franchise taxes. All tax returns will remain open for examination by the federal and state taxing authorities for three and four years, respectively, from the date of utilization of any net operating loss carryforwards or R&D credits. In addition, due to the new operations in certain foreign countries, the Company became subject to local tax laws of such countries. Nonetheless, as of December 31, 2018, due to the insignificant expenditures in such countries, there was no material tax effect to the Company's 2018 consolidated financial statements.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") of 2017 was enacted by the U.S. President. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 is effective as of January 1, 2018. In accordance with ASC guidance, deferred tax assets/liabilities in the Company's financial statements are to be reflected at the tax rate in which the deferred tax assets/liabilities are anticipated to be realized. As a result, the Company changed the tax rate for tax provision purposes commencing on December 31, 2017 from 34% to 21%. This resulted in a reduction of the value of the Company's deferred tax asset balances in the amount of approximately \$176,000. The Company completed the accounting for revaluation of deferred taxes at the new corporate tax rate and did not make any adjustment to the tax impact reported in 2017. The Company appropriately reflected any tax effects by the provisions included in the TCJA. Such effects are immaterial to the Company's 2018 consolidated financial statement.

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

Development and Collaboration Agreements

Onxeo S.A.

The Onxeo license agreement for Validive includes clinical, regulatory, developmental and sales milestones that could reach up to \$108 million if the Company achieves all milestones, and escalating royalties on net sales from 5% to 10%. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had not reached any milestones and has not been required to pay Onxeo any funds under this license agreement.

XOMA Ltd.

The intellectual property rights contributed by Tactic Pharma to the Company included the non-exclusive license agreement with XOMA Ltd. for the humanization technology used in the development of MNPR-101. Pursuant to such license agreement, the Company is obligated to pay XOMA Ltd. clinical, regulatory and sales milestones for MNPR-101 and zero royalties. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had not reached any milestones and has not been required to pay XOMA Ltd. any funds under this license agreement.

Leases

Commencing January 1, 2018, the Company entered into a lease for its executive headquarters at 1000 Skokie Blvd., Suite 350, Wilmette, Illinois. The lease term is January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019. The Company also leased office space in Seattle, Washington, from November 1, 2017 to July 31, 2018. The future lease commitments as presented below represent amounts for the Company's lease of its executive headquarters.

2019	\$30,234
Thereafter	-
Total future lease payments	<u><u>\$30,234</u></u>

Legal Contingencies

The Company may be subject to claims and assessments from time to time in the ordinary course of business. No claims have been asserted to date.

Indemnification

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties and provide for general indemnification. The Company's exposure under these agreements is unknown because it involves claims that may be made against the Company in the future, but that have not yet been made. To date, the Company has not paid any claims or been required to defend any action related to its indemnification obligations. However, the Company may record charges in the future as a result of these indemnification obligations.

In accordance with its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Company has indemnification obligations to its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while they are serving at the Company's request in such capacity. There have been no claims to date.



Monopar Therapeutics

shares
Common Stock

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

PROSPECTUS

JonesTrading

, 2019

PART II
INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 13. Other Expenses Of Issuance And Distribution

The following table sets forth the fees and expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, payable by us in connection with the registration of our common stock hereunder. All amounts are estimates except the SEC registration fee and FINRA filing fee.

	Amount to Be Paid
SEC Registration fee	\$ *
Legal fees and expenses	*
FINRA filing fee	*
Nasdaq listing fee	*
Accounting fees and expenses	*
Printing expenses	*
Transfer agent fees and expenses	*
Miscellaneous	*
Total	\$

* To be filed by amendment.

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Delaware Law

Section 102 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware permits a corporation to eliminate the personal liability of directors of a corporation to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for a breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except where the director breached his duty of loyalty, failed to act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or knowingly violated a law, authorized the payment of a dividend or approved a stock repurchase in violation of Delaware corporate law or obtained an improper personal benefit.

Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides that a corporation has the power to indemnify a director, officer, employee, or agent of the corporation, or a person serving at the request of the corporation for another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise in related capacities against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by the person in connection with an action, suit or proceeding to which he was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding by reason of such position, if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, in any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful, except that, in the case of actions brought by or in the right of the corporation, 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 other adjudicating court determines that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all of 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.

Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation

- Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that we are required to provide indemnification and advancement of expenses to our directors, officers or other agents to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware's General Corporation Law. Our Certificate of Incorporation limits the personal liability of directors for breach of fiduciary duty to the maximum extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law and provides that no director will have personal liability to us or to our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty or other duty as a director. However, these provisions do not eliminate or limit the liability of any of our directors for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;
- or acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, fraud, or gross negligence;
- for voting for or assenting to unlawful payments of dividends, stock repurchases or other distributions;
or
- for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware's General Corporation Law, we will indemnify each person who was or is a party or threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, other than an action by or in the right of the Company, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was, or has agreed to become, a director or officer, or is or was serving, or has agreed to serve, at our request as a director, officer, partner, employee or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise (all such persons being referred to as an "Indemnitee"), or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted in such capacity, against all expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred in connection with such action, suit or proceeding and any appeal therefrom, if such Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interests, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, he or she had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into a consulting agreement with our officer Patrice Rioux (through pRx Consulting, LLC) pursuant to which we have agreed to indemnify pRx Consulting, LLC from and against all liabilities, losses, damages, expenses, charges and fees which it may sustain or incur by reason of any claim which may be asserted against pRx Consulting, LLC arising out of or attributable to us or our employees or contractors.

Insurance

We maintain a general liability insurance policy that covers certain liabilities of directors and officers of our corporation arising out of claims based on acts or omissions in their capacities as directors or officers. Concurrent with our stock commencing public trading, we plan to obtain directors and officers insurance that will cover potential claims against us and our officers and directors related to securities and corporate governance lawsuits.

Underwriting Agreement

In the underwriting agreement that we enter into in connection with the sale of shares of our Common Stock in this offering, a form of which will be filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this registration statement, there will be provisions for indemnification of us and our directors and officers by the underwriters against certain liabilities under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act.

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Set forth below is information regarding shares of common stock issued and options granted by us since our formation in December 2014, that were not registered under the Securities Act. Also included is the consideration, if any, received by us, for such shares and options and information relating to the Securities Act, or rule of the SEC, under which exemption from registration was claimed. No underwriters were involved in these issuances of securities. Below this description of recent sales of unregistered securities and option grants is a description of the exemptions from registration which were applicable to each sale or grant.

(a) In December 2014, 1,000,000 Common Class Z Units of Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, our predecessor entity, were sold to Tactic Pharma, LLC in exchange for the contribution of all intellectual property rights related to MNPR-101, valued at \$30 per Unit. These Units were converted into 100,000 shares of Series Z Preferred Stock when we converted to a corporation on December 16, 2015, and were further converted into 7,000,000 shares of our Common Stock pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017. This was a private placement of Securities to a single owner upon the formation of the Company, and the Units were sold pursuant to the exemption from registration under the Act, set forth in Section 4(a)(2) of the Act.

(b) In May and June 2015, 116,438 Preferred Class A Units of Monopar Therapeutics, LLC, our predecessor entity, were sold to accredited investors at a price of \$30 per Unit. These Units were converted into 11,643.8 shares of Series A Preferred Stock when we converted to a corporation on December 16, 2015 and were further converted into 978,079.3 shares of our Common Stock pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017.

(c) During March and April 2016, 4,250 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were sold to accredited investors, at a price of \$300 per share (after a 10:1 split of the previous shares). These shares were converted into 357,000 shares of our Common Stock pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017.

(d) On April 4, 2016, we granted stock options for 1,200 shares of our Common Stock to each of Dr. Christopher M. Starr, Dr. Chandler D. Robinson, and Dr. Andrew P. Mazar in exchange for services. Pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017, these options were each adjusted to be for 84,000 shares. On the same date, we granted a stock option for 300 shares of our Common Stock to Kim R. Tsuchimoto in exchange for services, which was adjusted to be for 21,000 shares pursuant to the Conversion. The exercise price of each of these stock options was \$0.001 per share and the stock options expire on April 3, 2026.

(e) On December 15, 2016, we granted an option for 100 shares of our Common Stock to Dr. Patrice P. Rioux in exchange for services. Pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017, the option was adjusted to be for 7,000 shares. The exercise price of the option was \$0.001 per share and the option expires on December 14, 2026.

(f) On February 20, 2017, we granted stock options for 1,200 shares of our Common Stock to each of Dr. Christopher M. Starr, Dr. Chandler D. Robinson, and Dr. Andrew P. Mazar in exchange for services. Pursuant to the “Conversion” in March 2017, these stock options were each adjusted to be for 84,000 shares. On the same date, we granted a stock option for 336 shares of our Common Stock to Kim R. Tsuchimoto in exchange for services, which was adjusted to be for 23,520 shares pursuant to the Conversion. The exercise price of each of these options was \$0.001 per share and the options expire on February 19, 2027.

(g) During March 2017 through June 2017, 340,840.33 shares of Common Stock were sold to accredited investors at a price of \$6.00 per share.

(h) During August 2017 through September 2017, 448,834 shares of Common Stock were sold to accredited investors at a price of \$6.00 per share.

(i) On August 25, 2017, 3,055,394.12 shares of our Common Stock were issued to TacticGem in exchange for the Gem Contributed Assets (including assets and \$5 million in cash) as part of the Gem Transaction.

(j) On September 1, 2017, we granted options for 21,024 shares of Common Stock to Arthur J. Klausner, and on September 18, 2017, we granted options for 21,024 shares of Common Stock to each of Michael J. Brown and Raymond W. Anderson, in exchange for services as Directors. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on August 31, 2027 and September 17, 2027, respectively.

(k) On November 1, 2017, we granted options for 40,000 shares of Common Stock to Kirsten Anderson in exchange for services. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options original expiry was October 31, 2027. As of June 20, 2018, Ms. Anderson is no longer with the Company, and upon termination of her employment, options to purchase up to 34,167 shares of our Common Stock immediately expired.

(l) On January 1, 2018, we granted options for 32,004 shares of Common Stock to Patrice Rioux in exchange for services. The exercise price of the option was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on December 31, 2027.

(m) On May 21, 2018, we granted options for 5,000 shares of Common Stock to an employee in exchange for services. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on May 20, 2028.

(n) On August 6, 2018, we granted options for 5,000 shares of Common Stock to an employee in exchange for services. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on August 5, 2028.

(o) On August 28, 2018, we granted options for 320,900 shares of common stock to our officers for services. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on August 27, 2028.

(p) On August 28, 2018, we granted options for 104,400 shares of common stock to our non-employee directors for services. The exercise price of the options was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on August 27, 2028.

(q) On December 30, 2018, we granted options for 20,000 shares of common stock to Patrice Rioux in exchange for services. The exercise price of the option was \$6.00 per share and the options expire on December 29, 2028.

The offers, sales and issuances of the securities described in paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p) and (q) were deemed to be exempt from registration

under the Securities Act in reliance on both Section 4(a)(2) of the Act and Rule 701 in that the transactions were under compensatory benefit plans and contracts relating to compensation as provided under Rule 701. The recipients of such securities were our employees, officers, bona fide consultants and advisors and received the securities under our Plan. Appropriate legends were affixed to the securities issued in these transactions. Each of the recipients of securities in these transactions had adequate access, through employment, business or other relationships, to information about us and had knowledge and experience to make the decision to accept the stock options.

The offers, sales and issuances of the securities described in paragraph (b), (c), (g), (h), and (i) were deemed to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act in reliance on Rule 506(b) of Regulation D in that the issuance of securities to the accredited investors did not involve a public offering. The recipients of securities in each of these transactions acquired the securities for investment only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof. Each of the recipients of securities in these transactions was an accredited investor under Rule 501 of Regulation D. Form D was filed related to the issuance of securities described in paragraph (b) on June 18, 2015; Form D was filed related to the issuance of securities described in paragraph (c) on June 18, 2015; Form D was filed related to the issuance of securities described in paragraph (g) on March 28, 2017; and Form D was filed related to the issuance of securities described in paragraph (h) on August 23, 2017.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Exhibit Index

Exhibit	Document
1.1	Form of Underwriting Agreement+
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate+
5.1	Opinion of Counsel+
10.1*	License Agreement with XOMA (US) LLC
10.2*	Option and License Agreement with Onxeo S.A.
10.3*	Contribution Agreement (351) – Containing Registration Rights Agreement with TacticGem
10.4	Amended and Restated 2016 Stock Incentive Plan
10.5	Employment Agreement of Chandler D. Robinson – effective November 1, 2017#
10.6	Employment Agreement of Kim Tsuchimoto – effective November 1, 2017#
10.7	Employment Agreement of Andrew P. Mazar – effective November 1, 2017#
10.8	Amendment One to Employment Agreement of Kim Tsuchimoto – effective March 1, 2018#
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
23.2	Consent of Legal Counsel (included in Exhibit 5.1)+

Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission on exhibits marked with (*). Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

Management compensation arrangement

+To be filed by amendment

(b) Financial Statements Schedules:

Schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto included elsewhere in this registration statement.

Item 17. Undertakings

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 Act 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 Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

(1) 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 shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.

(2) 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.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of 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 Wilmette, State of Illinois, on this 15th day of August, 2019.

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

By: /s/ Chandler D. Robinson
Name: Chandler D. Robinson
Title: Chief Executive Officer and Director

We, the undersigned directors and/or executive officers of Monopar Therapeutics Inc., hereby severally constitute and appoint Chandler D. Robinson, acting singly, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign this registration statement and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, and any and all pre-effective amendments to said registration statement, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing necessary or appropriate to be done in connection therewith, as fully for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby approving, ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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 dates indicated.

Signatures	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Chandler D. Robinson</u> Chandler D. Robinson	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Kim R. Tsuchimoto</u> Kim R. Tsuchimoto	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Andrew P. Mazar</u> Andrew P. Mazar	Chief Scientific Officer and Director	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Christopher M. Starr</u> Christopher M. Starr	Executive Chairman of the Board and Director	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Raymond W. Anderson</u> Raymond W. Anderson	Director	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Michael J. Brown</u> Michael J. Brown	Director	August 15, 2019
<u>/s/ Arthur J. Klausner</u> Arthur J. Klausner	Director	August 15, 2019

SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

This Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “**Certificate**”) amends and restates the Certificate of Incorporation of Monopar Therapeutics Inc., originally filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on December 16, 2015, which was amended and restated on March 15, 2016, under the provisions of and subject to the requirements of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “**DGCL**”). This Certificate has been duly adopted in accordance with Section 245 of the DGCL, and by written consent of a majority of stockholders under Section 228 of the DGCL.

FIRST: The name of the corporation is Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (the “**Corporation**”).

SECOND: The address of the registered office of the Corporation in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, in New Castle County. The name of the registered agent of the Corporation at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

THIRD: The nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted by the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the DGCL.

FOURTH: The total number of shares of stock which the Corporation is authorized to issue is 40,000,000; all of which shall be common stock having \$0.001 par value per share (“**Common Stock**”). The Common Stock, and any other stock issued by the board of directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”) (together, the “**Stock**”) of the Corporation shall be governed by the Bylaws of the Corporation and this Certificate. Upon the effectiveness of this Certificate, (a) each share of Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share of the Corporation authorized and outstanding immediately prior to the effectiveness of this Certificate shall be automatically converted into 84 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, and (b) each share of Series Z Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, of the Corporation authorized and outstanding immediately prior to the effectiveness of this Certificate shall be automatically converted into 70 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share.

Section 1. General. The terms of each of the shares of Stock of the Corporation shall be equal to and identical in all respects with every other share of Stock, irrespective of class.

Section 2. Additional Stockholders. Additional persons may be admitted to the Corporation as Stockholders, and shares (of any existing or new classes) may be created for issuance to such persons, on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.

Section 3. Conversion. The certificates representing shares of Series A Preferred Stock or Series Z Preferred Stock, as applicable, shall continue to represent the holders’ ownership in the Corporation until returned to the Corporation for replacement, at which time the Corporation shall issue and deliver to such holder of Series A Preferred Stock or Series Z Preferred Stock, or

to his or its nominees, a certificate or certificates for the number of shares of Common Stock to which the holder is entitled.

FIFTH: To the extent permitted by law, the Corporation may purchase or otherwise acquire shares of stock of any class issued by it for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as may be authorized by the Board from time to time.

SIXTH: In furtherance of and not in limitation of powers conferred by statute, this Article is inserted for the management of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the Corporation.

1. General Powers. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board pursuant to the provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the Corporation, as amended, restated and/or modified from time to time.

2. Election of Directors. Election of directors need not be by written ballot. Voting rights with respect to election or removal of members of the Board are set forth in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

3. Authority to Amend Bylaws. In furtherance and not in limitation of the rights, powers, privileges and discretionary authority granted or conferred by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware or other statutes or laws of the State of Delaware, but subject to the express provisions of this Certificate, the Board is expressly authorized to adopt, make, alter, amend or repeal the Bylaws of the Corporation, without any action on the part of the stockholders (except to the extent specifically set forth in such Bylaws), but the Stockholders may adopt or make additional Bylaws and may alter, amend or repeal any Bylaw whether adopted by the Stockholders or otherwise.

The Corporation may in its Bylaws confer powers upon its Board in addition to the foregoing and in addition to the powers and authorities expressly conferred upon the Board by applicable law.

SEVENTH: To the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, no director of the Corporation shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders (the “**Stockholders**”) for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director, notwithstanding any provision of law (other than any provision of the DGCL) imposing such liability. No amendment to or repeal of this provision shall apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the Corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such amendment or repeal.

EIGHTH: The Corporation shall, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as amended from time to time, indemnify each 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, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was, or has agreed to become, a director or officer of the Corporation, or is or was serving, or has agreed to serve, at the request of the Corporation, as a director, officer, manager, partner, employee, or trustee of, or in a similar capacity with, another corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, or other enterprise (including any employee benefit plan) (all such persons being

referred to hereafter as an “**Indemnatee**”), or by reason of any action alleged to have been taken or omitted in such capacity, against all expenses (including attorneys’ fees), judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by or on behalf of an Indemnatee in connection with such action, suit, or proceeding and any appeal therefrom.

As a condition precedent to an Indemnatee’s right to be indemnified, the Indemnatee must notify the Corporation in writing as soon as practicable of any action, suit, proceeding, or investigation involving such Indemnatee for which indemnity will or could be sought. With respect to any action, suit, proceeding, or investigation of which the Corporation is so notified, the Corporation will be entitled to participate therein at its own expense and/or to assume the defense thereof at its own expense, with legal counsel reasonably acceptable to the Indemnatee.

In the event that the Corporation does not assume the defense of any action, suit, proceeding, or investigation of which the Corporation receives notice under this Article, the Corporation shall pay in advance of the final disposition of such matter any expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by an Indemnatee in defending a civil or criminal action, suit, proceeding, or investigation or any appeal therefrom; provided, however, that the payment of such expenses incurred by an Indemnatee in advance of the final disposition of such matter shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the Indemnatee to repay all amounts so advanced in the event that it shall ultimately be determined that the Indemnatee is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized in this Article, which undertaking shall be accepted without reference to the financial ability of the Indemnatee to make such repayment; and further provided that no such advancement of expenses shall be made under this Article if it is reasonably determined that (i) the Indemnatee did not act in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Corporation, or (ii) with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, the Indemnatee had reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

The Corporation shall not indemnify an Indemnatee pursuant to this Article in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such Indemnatee unless the initiation thereof was approved by the Board of the Corporation. In addition, the Corporation shall not indemnify an Indemnatee to the extent such Indemnatee is reimbursed from the proceeds of insurance, and in the event the Corporation makes any indemnification payments to an Indemnatee and such Indemnatee is subsequently reimbursed from the proceeds of insurance, such Indemnatee shall promptly refund such indemnification payments to the Corporation to the extent of such insurance reimbursement.

The Corporation may not indemnify an Indemnatee (i) for any liability incurred in a proceeding in which such person is adjudged liable to the Corporation or is subjected to injunctive relief in favor of the Corporation (ii) for acts or omissions that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, fraud or gross negligence, (iii) for unlawful distributions (iv) for any transaction for which such Indemnatee received a personal benefit in violation or breach of any provision of this Certificate or the Bylaws of the Corporation, or as otherwise prohibited by or as may be disallowed under Delaware law or (v) with respect to any dispute or proceeding between the Corporation and such Indemnatee unless such

indemnification has been approved by a disinterested majority of the Board or by a majority in interest of disinterested Stockholders who are entitled to vote.

All determinations hereunder as to the entitlement of an Indemnitee to indemnification or advancement of expenses shall be made in each instance (a) by a majority vote of the directors of the Corporation consisting of persons who are not at that time parties to the action, suit, or proceeding in question (“disinterested directors”), whether or not a quorum, (b) by a committee of disinterested directors designated by majority vote of disinterested directors, whether or not a quorum, (c) if there are no disinterested directors, or if the disinterested directors so direct, by independent legal counsel (who may, to the extent permitted by law, be regular legal counsel to the Corporation) in a written opinion, or (d) by the Stockholders of the Corporation.

The rights provided in this Article (i) shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which an Indemnitee may be entitled under any law, agreement, or vote of Stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, and (ii) shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of the Indemnitees. The Corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by its Board, grant indemnification rights to other employees or agents of the Corporation or other persons serving the Corporation and such rights may be equivalent to, or greater or less than, those set forth in this Article.

The Corporation shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who 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 any expense, liability or loss incurred by such person in any such capacity or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the DGCL.

No amendment, termination, or repeal of this Article or of the relevant provisions of the DGCL or any other applicable laws shall affect or diminish in any way the rights of any Indemnitee to indemnification under the provisions hereof with respect to any action, suit, proceeding, or investigation arising out of or relating to any actions, transactions, or facts occurring prior to the final adoption of such amendment, termination or repeal.

NINTH: Meetings of Stockholders may be held within or without the State of Delaware, as the By-laws of the Corporation may provide. The books of the Corporation may be kept outside the State of Delaware at such place as may be designated from time to time by the Board or in the By-laws of the Corporation.

TENTH: The Corporation shall have the right from time to time, to amend this Certificate or any provision thereof in any manner now or hereafter provided by law. Except as expressly set forth herein, all rights and powers of any kind conferred upon a director or stockholder of the Corporation by this Certificate or any amendment thereof are conferred subject to such right.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

In witness whereof, the Corporation has caused this Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be signed this 17th day of March, 2017.

By: /s/ Chandler D. Robinson
Chandler D. Robinson, President

**AMENDED AND RESTATED
BY-LAWS OF MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.**

ARTICLE I OFFICES

Section 1.01 Registered Office. The address, principal office, and principal place of business of Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (hereinafter called the "**Corporation**") in the State of Delaware shall be at 5 Revere Dr., Suite 200, Northbrook, Illinois 60062. The address of the Corporation's registered office in Delaware shall be Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801.

Section 1.02 Other Offices. The Corporation may also have offices at such other places, both within and outside the State of Delaware, as the acting board of directors of the Corporation (the "**Board of Directors**") from time to time shall determine or the business of the Corporation may require.

Section 1.03 Books and Records. Any records maintained by the Corporation in the regular course of its business, including its stock ledger, books of account and minute books, may be maintained on any information storage device or method; *provided that* the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible paper form within a reasonable time. The Corporation shall so convert any records so kept upon the request of any person entitled to inspect such records pursuant to applicable law.

**ARTICLE II
MEETINGS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS**

Section 2.01 Place of Meetings. All meetings of the stockholders shall be held at such place, if any, either within or without the State of Delaware, as shall be designated from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors and stated in the notice of meeting. If authorized by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion, and subject to such guidelines and procedures as the Board of Directors may adopt, stockholders and proxyholders not physically present at a meeting of stockholders may, by means of remote communication participate in a meeting of stockholders; and be deemed present in person and vote at a meeting of stockholders, whether such meeting is to be held at a designated place or solely by means of remote communication, provided that (i) the Corporation shall implement reasonable measures to verify that each person deemed present and permitted to vote at the meeting by means of remote communication is a stockholder or proxyholder, (ii) the Corporation shall implement reasonable measures to provide such stockholders and proxyholders a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the stockholders, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with such proceedings, and (iii) if any stockholder or proxyholder votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of remote communication, a record of such vote or other action shall be maintained by the Corporation.

Section 2.02 Annual Meeting. Unless directors are elected by written consent in lieu of an annual meeting as permitted by Section 2.11, the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting shall be held at such date, time and place, if any, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors and stated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 2.03 Special Meetings. Special meetings of stockholders for any purpose or purposes shall be called pursuant to a resolution approved by the Board of Directors and may not be called by any other person or persons. The only business which may be conducted at a special meeting shall be the matter or matters set forth in the notice of such meeting.

Section 2.04 Adjournments. Any meeting of the stockholders, annual or special, may be adjourned from time to time to reconvene at the same or some other place, if any, and notice need not be given of any such adjourned meeting if the time, place, if any, thereof and the means of remote communication, if any, are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting, the Corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting, the Board of Directors shall fix a new record date for notice of the adjourned meeting and shall give notice of the adjourned meeting to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting as of the record date fixed for notice of the adjourned meeting.

Section 2.05 Notice of Meetings. Notice of the place, if any, date, hour, the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (if such date is different from the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting) and means of remote communication, if any, of every meeting of stockholders shall be given by the Corporation not less than ten days nor more than 60 days before the meeting (unless a different time is specified by law) to every stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting. Notices of special meetings shall also specify the purpose or purposes for which the meeting has been called. Except as otherwise provided herein or permitted by applicable law, notice to stockholders shall be in writing and delivered personally or mailed to the stockholders at their address appearing on the books of the Corporation. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders, notice of meetings may be given to stockholders by means of electronic transmission in accordance with applicable law. Notice of any meeting need not be given to any stockholder who shall, either before or after the meeting, submit a waiver of notice or who shall attend such meeting, except when the stockholder attends for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Any stockholder so waiving notice of the meeting shall be bound by the proceedings of the meeting in all respects as if due notice thereof had been given.

Section 2.06 List of Stockholders. The officer of the Corporation who has charge of the stock ledger shall prepare a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting

of stockholders (provided, however, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote is less than ten days before the date of the meeting, the list shall reflect the stockholders entitled to vote as of the tenth day before the meeting date), arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares of each class of capital stock of the Corporation registered in the name of each stockholder at least ten days before any meeting of the stockholders. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, on a reasonably accessible electronic network if the information required to gain access to such list was provided with the notice of the meeting or during ordinary business hours, at the principal place of business of the Corporation for a period of at least ten days before the meeting. If the meeting is to be held at a place, the list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. If the meeting is held solely by means of remote communication, the list shall also be open for inspection by any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting as provided by applicable law. Except as provided by applicable law, the stock ledger of the Corporation shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger and the list of stockholders or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

Section 2.07 Quorum. Unless otherwise required by law, the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation (the "**Certificate of Incorporation**") or these by-laws, at each meeting of the stockholders, a majority in voting power of the shares of the Corporation entitled to vote at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. If, however, such quorum shall not be present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders, the stockholders entitled to vote thereat, present in person or represented by proxy, shall have power, by the affirmative vote of a majority in voting power thereof, to adjourn the meeting from time to time, in the manner provided in Section 2.04, until a quorum shall be present or represented. A quorum, once established, shall not be broken by the subsequent withdrawal of enough votes to leave less than a quorum. At any such adjourned meeting at which there is a quorum, any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting originally called.

Section 2.08 Conduct of Meetings. The Board of Directors may adopt by resolution such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meeting of the stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. At every meeting of the stockholders, the President, or in his or her absence or inability to act, the Vice President, or, in his or her absence or inability to act, the person whom the President shall appoint, shall act as chairman of, and preside at, the meeting. The secretary or, in his or her absence or inability to act, the person whom the chairman of the meeting shall appoint secretary of the meeting, shall act as secretary of the meeting and keep the minutes thereof. Except to the extent inconsistent with such rules and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors, the chairman of any meeting of the stockholders shall have the right and authority to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and to do all such acts as, in the judgment of such chairman, are appropriate for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations or procedures, whether adopted by the Board of Directors or prescribed by the chairman of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (a) the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting; (b) the determination of when the polls shall open and close for any given matter to be voted on at the meeting; (c) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present; (d) limitations on attendance at or participation in

the meeting to stockholders of record of the corporation, their duly authorized and constituted proxies or such other persons as the chairman of the meeting shall determine; (e) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; and (f) limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants.

Section 2.09 Voting; Proxies. Unless otherwise required by law or the Certificate of Incorporation the election of directors shall be decided by a plurality of the votes cast at a meeting of the stockholders by the holders of stock entitled to vote in the election. Unless otherwise required by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these by-laws, any matter, other than the election of directors, brought before any meeting of stockholders shall be decided by the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the matter. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders or to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. A proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that it is irrevocable and if, and only as long as, it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A stockholder may revoke any proxy which is not irrevocable by attending the meeting and voting in person or by delivering to the secretary of the Corporation a revocation of the proxy or a new proxy bearing a later date. Voting at meetings of stockholders need not be by written ballot.

Section 2.10 Inspectors at Meetings of Stockholders. The Board of Directors, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, may, and shall if required by law, appoint one or more inspectors, who may be employees of the Corporation, to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof and make a written report thereof. The Board of Directors may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspectors shall (a) ascertain the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each, (b) determine the shares represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum and the validity of proxies and ballots, (c) count all votes and ballots, (d) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors and (e) certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting and their count of all votes and ballots. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of their duties. Unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, the date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be announced at the meeting. No ballot, proxies, votes or any revocation thereof or change thereto, shall be accepted by the inspectors after the closing of the polls unless the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware upon application by a stockholder shall determine otherwise. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots cast at any meeting of stockholders, the inspectors may consider such information as is permitted by applicable law. No person who is a candidate for office at an election may serve as an inspector at such election.

Section 2.11 Written Consent of Stockholders Without a Meeting. Any action to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action to be so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered (by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested) to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded. Every written consent shall bear the date of signature of each stockholder who signs the consent, and no written consent shall be effective to take the corporate action referred to therein unless, within 60 days of the earliest dated consent delivered in the manner required by this Section, written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take action are delivered to the Corporation as aforesaid. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall, to the extent required by applicable law, be given to those stockholders who have not consented in writing, and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for notice of such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take the action were delivered to the Corporation. Stockholders may act by written consent to elect directors; provided, however, that, if such consent is less than unanimous, such action by written consent may be in lieu of holding an annual meeting only if all of the directorships to which directors could be elected at an annual meeting held at the effective time of such action are vacant and are filled by such action.

Section 2.12 Fixing the Record Date.

(a) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than 60 nor less than ten days before the date of such meeting. If the Board of Directors so fixes a date, such date shall also be the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Board of Directors determines, at the time it fixes such record date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; *provided, however*, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at the adjourned meeting and in such case shall also fix as the record date for stockholders entitled to notice of such adjourned meeting the same or an earlier date as that fixed for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote therewith at the adjourned meeting.

(b) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than ten days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting: (i) when no prior action by the Board of Directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the Corporation by delivery (by hand, or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested) to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of stockholders are recorded and (ii) if prior action by the Board of Directors is required by law, the record date for such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action.

(c) In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall be not more than 60 days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

ARTICLE III BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 3.01 General Powers. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may adopt such rules and procedures, not inconsistent with the Certificate of Incorporation, these by-laws or applicable law, as it may deem proper for the conduct of its meetings and the management of the Corporation.

Section 3.02 Number; Term of Office. The number of directors of the Corporation shall not be less than three nor more than seven. The number of directors shall, at the date of adoption of these Bylaws, initially be fixed at four, and hereafter, such number of directors may be fixed or changed at any annual meeting of the stockholders or at any special meeting of the stockholder called for that purpose by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority or more of the voting power of the Corporation. Each director shall hold office for a period of one year and until a successor is duly elected and qualified or until the director's earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal.

Section 3.03 Newly Created Directorships and Vacancies. Any newly created directorships resulting from an increase in the authorized number of directors and any vacancies occurring in the Board of Directors, may be filled by the affirmative votes of a majority of the remaining members of the Board of Directors, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. A director so elected shall be elected to hold office until the earlier of the expiration of the term of office of the director whom he or she has replaced, a successor is duly elected and qualified or the earlier of such director's death, resignation or removal.

Section 3.04 Resignation. Any director may resign at any time by notice given in writing or by electronic transmission to the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the date of receipt of such notice by the Corporation or at such later time as is therein specified.

Section 3.05 Removal. Except as prohibited by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation, the stockholders entitled to vote in an election of directors may remove any director from office at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of a majority in voting power thereof.

Section 3.06 Fees and Expenses. Directors shall receive such fees, which may include equity compensation, and expenses as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe.

Section 3.07 Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held without notice at such times and at such places as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors or its chairman.

Section 3.08 Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at such times and at such places as may be determined by the chairman or the President on at least 24 hours' notice to each director given by one of the means specified in **Section 3.11** hereof other than by mail or on at least three days' notice if given by mail. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman or the President in like manner and on like notice on the written request of any two or more directors.

Section 3.09 Telephone Meetings. Board of Directors or Board of Directors committee meetings may be held by means of telephone conference or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other and be heard. Participation by a director in a meeting pursuant to this Section shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 3.10 Adjourned Meetings. A majority of the directors present at any meeting of the Board of Directors, including an adjourned meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn and reconvene such meeting to another time and place. At least 24 hours' notice of any adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director whether or not present at the time of the adjournment, if such notice shall be given by one of the means specified in **Section 3.11** hereof other than by mail, or at least three days' notice if by mail. Any business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called.

Section 3.11 Notices. Subject to Section 3.08, Section 3.10 and Section 3.12 hereof, whenever notice is required to be given to any director by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these by-laws, such notice shall be deemed given effectively if given in person or by telephone, mail addressed to such director at such director's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation, facsimile, e-mail or by other means of electronic transmission.

Section 3.12 Waiver of Notice. Whenever notice to directors is required by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these by-laws, a waiver thereof, in writing signed by, or by electronic transmission by, the director entitled to the notice, whether before or after such notice is required, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance by a director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except when the director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special Board of Directors or committee meeting need be specified in any waiver of notice.

Section 3.13 Organization. At each meeting of the Board of Directors, the chairman or, in his or her absence, another director selected by the Board of Directors shall preside. The secretary shall act as secretary at each meeting of the Board of Directors. If the secretary is absent from any meeting of the Board of Directors, an assistant secretary shall perform the duties of secretary at such meeting; and in the absence from any such meeting of the secretary and all assistant secretaries, the person presiding at the meeting may appoint any person to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 3.14 Quorum of Directors. The presence of a majority of the Board of Directors shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 3.15 Action by Majority Vote. Except as otherwise expressly required by these by-laws, the Certificate of Incorporation or by applicable law, the vote of a majority of the directors shall be the act of the Board of Directors.

Section 3.16 Action Without Meeting. Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate of Incorporation or these by-laws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all directors or members of such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission, and the writings or electronic transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Directors or committee in accordance with applicable law.

Section 3.17 Committees of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the Corporation. The Board of Directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. If a member of a committee shall be absent from any meeting, or disqualified from voting thereat, the remaining member or members present at the meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may

unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent permitted by applicable law, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it to the extent so authorized by the Board of Directors. Unless the Board of Directors provides otherwise, at all meetings of such committee, a majority of the then authorized members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the vote of a majority of the members of the committee present at any meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the committee. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings. Unless the Board of Directors provides otherwise, each committee designated by the Board of Directors may make, alter and repeal rules and procedures for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules and procedures each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board of Directors conducts its business pursuant to this Article III.

ARTICLE IV OFFICERS

Section 4.01 Positions and Election. The officers of the Corporation shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors and shall include a president, a treasurer and a secretary. The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may also elect a chairman (who must be a director), one or more vice chairmen (who must be directors) and one or more vice presidents, assistant treasurers, assistant secretaries and other officers. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person.

Section 4.02 Term. Each officer of the Corporation shall hold office until such officer's successor is elected and qualified or until such officer's earlier death, resignation or removal. Any officer elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors at any time with or without cause by the majority vote of the members of the Board of Directors then in office. The removal of an officer shall be without prejudice to his or her contract rights, if any. The election or appointment of an officer shall not of itself create contract rights. Any officer of the Corporation may resign at any time by giving written notice of his or her resignation to the president or the secretary. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein or, if the time when it shall become effective shall not be specified therein, immediately upon its receipt. Unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Should any vacancy occur among the officers, the position shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by appointment made by the Board of Directors.

Section 4.03 The President. The president shall have general supervision over the business of the Corporation and other duties incident to the office of president, and any other duties as may be from time to time assigned to the president by the Board of Directors and subject to the control of the Board of Directors in each case.

Section 4.04 Vice Presidents. Each vice president shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him or her from time to time by the chairman of the Board of Directors or the president.

Section 4.05 The Secretary. The secretary shall attend all sessions of the Board of Directors and all meetings of the stockholders and record all votes and the minutes of all proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall perform like duties for committees when required. He or she shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the stockholders and meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or the president. The secretary shall keep in safe custody the seal of the Corporation and have authority to affix the seal to all documents requiring it and attest to the same.

Section 4.06 The Treasurer. The treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities, except as otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, and shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Corporation and shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the president and the directors, at the regular meetings of the Board of Directors, or whenever they may require it, an account of all his or her transactions as treasurer and of the financial condition of the Corporation.

Section 4.07 Duties of Officers May Be Delegated. In case any officer is absent, or for any other reason that the Board of Directors may deem sufficient, the president or the Board of Directors may delegate for the time being the powers or duties of such officer to any other officer or to any director.

ARTICLE V

STOCK CERTIFICATES AND THEIR TRANSFER

Section 5.01 Certificates Representing Shares. The shares of stock of the Corporation shall be represented by certificates; provided that the Board of Directors may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any class or series shall be uncertificated shares that may be evidenced by a book-entry system maintained by the registrar of such stock. If shares are represented by certificates, such certificates shall be in the form, other than bearer form, approved by the Board of Directors. The certificates representing shares of stock of each class shall be signed by, or in the name of, the Corporation by the chairman, any vice chairman, the president or any vice president, and by the secretary, any assistant secretary, the treasurer or any assistant treasurer. Any or all such signatures may be facsimiles. Although any officer, transfer agent or registrar whose manual or facsimile signature is affixed to such a certificate ceases to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate has been issued, it may nevertheless be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such officer, transfer agent or registrar were still such at the date of its issue.

Section 5.02 Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates. The Board of Directors may direct a new certificate or uncertificated shares to be issued in place of any certificate theretofore issued by the Corporation alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the owner of the allegedly lost, stolen or destroyed certificate. When

authorizing such issue of a new certificate or uncertificated shares, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion and as a condition precedent to the issuance thereof, require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or the owner's legal representative to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that maybe made against the Corporation with respect to the certificate alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed or the issuance of such new certificate or uncertificated shares

ARTICLE VI GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 6.01 Seal. The board of directors may adopt and use a corporate seal. The seal of the Corporation shall be in such form as shall be approved by the Board of Directors. The seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or reproduced or otherwise, as may be prescribed by law or custom or by the Board of Directors. Failure to affix the corporate seal, if any, shall not affect the validity of any instrument.

Section 6.02 Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be the calendar year.

Section 6.03 Checks, Notes, Drafts, Etc. All checks, notes, drafts or other orders for the payment of money of the Corporation shall be signed, endorsed or accepted in the name of the Corporation by such officer, officers, person or persons as from time to time may be designated by the Board of Directors or by an officer or officers authorized by the Board of Directors to make such designation.

Section 6.04 Dividends. Subject to applicable law and the Certificate of Incorporation, dividends upon the shares of capital stock of the Corporation may be declared by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors or by consent in writing. Dividends may be paid in cash, in property or in shares of the Corporation's capital stock, unless otherwise provided by applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 6.05 Conflict with Applicable Law or Certificate of Incorporation. These by-laws are adopted subject to any applicable law and the Certificate of Incorporation. Whenever these by-laws may conflict with any applicable law or the Certificate of Incorporation, such conflict shall be resolved in favor of such law or the Certificate of Incorporation.

ARTICLE VII AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended, altered, changed, adopted and repealed or new by-laws adopted at any meeting of the Board of Directors

Eff. March 17 2017
/s/ Chandler D. Robinson

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AMENDED AND RESTATED LICENSE AGREEMENT

THIS AMENDED AND RESTATED LICENSE AGREEMENT (this "Agreement"), effective as of September 24, 2014 (the "Effective Date"), is entered into between Tactic Pharma, LLC, a limited liability company ("TACTIC"), having offices at 1062 Princeton Avenue, Highland Park, IL 60035 and XOMA (US) LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("XOMA"), having offices at 2910 Seventh Street, Berkeley, California 94710. Each of XOMA and TACTIC are sometimes referred to herein separately as a "Party" and together as "Parties."

WHEREAS TACTIC was formed upon the dissolution of Attenuon, LLC, San Diego, California, 92121 ("ATTENUON"), such that TACTIC can be considered a successor of ATTENUON;

WHEREAS TACTIC is the successor and rightful owner of certain IP rights developed by ATTENUON, including, but not limited to, ATN-658;

WHEREAS ATTENUON and XOMA had entered into a certain HUMAN ENGINEERING™ LICENSE AGREEMENT, effective September 29, 2006, (the "Prior Agreement") in which, among other things, Attenuon, LLC obtained a license to certain HUMAN ENGINEERING PATENT RIGHTS as described in the Prior Agreement for the purposes of developing and commercializing human engineered ATN-658;

WHEREAS for the good and valuable consideration set forth in this agreement, the Parties agree that all rights, claims, and obligations under the Prior Agreement between Attenuon, LLC, its successors, and XOMA are now null and void unless expressly restated herein. Accordingly, the Parties agree that there are no outstanding payments, liabilities, or other obligations owed by TACTIC to XOMA under the Prior Agreement.

For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, the terms defined in this Article 1 shall have the respective meanings set forth below:

1.1 "Affiliate" shall mean, with respect to any Person, any other Person which, presently or in the future, directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such Person.

1.2 "Antibody" shall mean any immunoglobulin molecule (such as IgG), whether in monospecific or any other form, and shall include, without limitation, any immunoglobulin fragment (such as Fv, Fab, F(ab') or F(ab')₂), any fusion protein of an immunoglobulin or immunoglobulin fragment and any single chain antibody (such as scFv), as well as any derivative of any of the foregoing.

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1.3 “TACTIC Antibody” shall mean the non-human Antibody directed to the TACTIC Target, referred to by TACTIC as “ATN-658”

1.4 “TACTIC Patent Rights” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.6.

1.5 “TACTIC Program Inventions” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.6.

1.6 “TACTIC Program Inventions and Patent Rights” shall mean any and all (a) Program Inventions, whether or not patentable, that (i) comprise or embody (A) [***], (B) [***], (C) [***], (D) [***], (E) [***] and (F) any uses of any and all of the foregoing, or (ii) do not meet the definition of [***] by virtue of the preceding clause (i) or the definition of [***] by virtue of clause (i) thereof and were [***] (collectively, the “TACTIC Program Inventions”); and (b) Patent Rights arising out of the conduct of activities under the Prior Agreement that claim or cover such TACTIC Program Inventions (the “TACTIC Patent Rights”). Notwithstanding the foregoing, TACTIC Program Inventions and Patent Rights do not include any [***] and Patent Rights; *provided* that the foregoing shall not apply to [***] (I) [***] (II) [***] (III) [***] (IV) [***] (V) [***] and (VI) any uses of any and all of the foregoing, each of which shall be included in the [***] and [***].

1.7 “TACTIC Target” shall mean the target antigen known as urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR).

1.8 “Combination Product” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.22.

1.9 “Composition of Matter” shall mean any composition of matter or article of manufacture.

1.10 “Confidential Information” shall mean any proprietary or confidential information or material disclosed by a Party to the other Party pursuant to the Prior Agreement or this Agreement which is (a) disclosed in tangible form and is designated thereon as “Confidential” at the time it is delivered to the receiving Party, or (b) disclosed orally and identified as confidential or proprietary when disclosed and such disclosure of confidential information is confirmed in writing within thirty (30) days by the disclosing Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Confidential Information shall not include information which the receiving Party can establish by written documentation (i) to have been publicly known prior to disclosure of such information by the disclosing Party to the receiving Party, (ii) to have become publicly known, without fault on the part of the receiving Party, subsequent to disclosure of such information by the disclosing Party to the receiving Party, (iii) to have been received by the receiving Party at any time from a source, other than the disclosing Party, rightfully having possession of and the right to disclose such information, other than under an obligation of

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confidentiality, (iv) to have been otherwise rightfully known by the receiving Party prior to disclosure of such information by the disclosing Party to the receiving Party, other than under an obligation of confidentiality, or (v) to have been independently developed by employees or agents of the receiving Party without access to or use of such information disclosed by the disclosing Party to the receiving Party without violating any obligation of confidentiality or non-use.

1.11 "Control," "Controls" and "Controlled" shall mean, with respect to a particular item of information or Intellectual Property Right, that the applicable Party or any of its Affiliates owns (whether solely or jointly with the other Party or any Third Party), or has a license to, such item or right and has the ability to grant to the other Party access to, and a license or sublicense (as applicable) under, such item or right as provided for herein without violating the terms of any agreement with any Third Party.

1.12 "CPR" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 9.2.

1.13 "Dispute" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 9.1.

1.14 "Human Engineer™," "Human Engineered™" and "Human Engineering™" shall mean, for purposes of this Agreement, with respect to a particular Antibody, resulting from, or otherwise practicing, the methods of the Human Engineering™ Patent Rights or any other proprietary protein engineering methods used by XOMA for modifying non-human Antibodies with the intended purpose of making them suitable for medical purposes in humans.

1.15 "Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibodies" shall mean the Human Engineered™ versions of the TACTIC Antibodies provided by XOMA under the Prior Agreement.

1.16 "Human Engineering™ Patent Rights" shall mean the Patent Rights listed on Schedule 1.16 hereto and all patents issuing on any of the applications so listed, including extensions, reissues and re-examinations.

1.17 "Indemnatee" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 8.2.

1.18 "Indemnitor" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 8.2.

1.19 "Intellectual Property Rights" shall mean Patent Rights, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, know-how, trade secrets, and applications and registrations for the foregoing, in any country, supranational organization or territory of the world.

1.20 "Joint Program Inventions" shall mean any and all Program Inventions, whether or not patentable, that are invented jointly by employees, agents, consultants or contractors of both [***], but [***].

1.21 "Major Market Country" shall mean any of the United States of America, Japan or any of the top five (5) countries (measured by pharmaceutical sales for the most recently completed calendar year for which such information is available at the time of determination) of the European Union.

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1.22 "Milestone Payment" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 3.1.

1.23 "Net Sales" shall mean the gross amount invoiced by TACTIC, its Affiliates, assignees or sublicensees for sales of Products to Third Parties less the following items, as allocable to such Products:

- (a) trade discounts, rebates or allowances actually allowed and taken directly with respect to such sales;
- (b) credits or allowances additionally granted upon returns, rejections, recalls or retroactive price reductions;
- (c) freight, shipping and insurance charges;
- (d) ***];
- (e) taxes, duties or other governmental tariffs (other than income taxes); and
- (f) government mandated rebates.

In the event that a Product is sold as part of a Combination Product (as defined below) in any country, the Net Sales of the Product as part of a Combination Product in that country for the purposes of determining royalty payments shall be determined by multiplying the Net Sales of the Combination Product in that country by the fraction $(A/A+B)$ where A is the average sale price in the relevant quarterly period of the Product in that country when sold separately in finished form and B is the average sale price in the relevant quarterly period of the Other Element (as defined below) in that country sold separately in finished form. In the event that the average sale price of the Product in that country can be determined but the average sale price of the Other Element in that country cannot be determined, Net Sales of the Product in that country for the purposes of determining royalty payments shall be calculated by multiplying the Net Sales of the Combination Product in that country by the fraction (C/D) where C is the selling Party's average sales price in the relevant quarterly period of the Product and D is the average selling price in the relevant quarterly period of the Combination Product in that country. If the average sale price of the Other Element in that quarterly period can be determined but the average price of the Product in that country cannot be determined, Net Sales of the Combination Product in that country for the purposes of determining royalty payments shall be calculated by multiplying the Net Sales of the Combination Product in that country by the following formula: one (1) minus E/D where E is the average selling price in the relevant quarterly period of the Other Element in that country and D is the average selling price of the Combination Product in that country in the relevant quarterly period. If the average sale price of both the Product and the Other Element cannot be determined, the Net Sales of the Product shall be reasonably agreed upon by the Parties. As used herein, the term "Combination Product" shall mean a product which contains or comprises a Product as an active component and at least one other active compound (an "Other Element").

Provision of Products free of charge for clinical trials, for promotional or sampling purposes or as donations (for example to non-profit institutions or government agencies for a non-commercial purpose) at levels not in excess of industry norms, shall not be considered in determining Net Sales.

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1.24 "Patent Prosecution" shall mean, with respect to particular Patent Rights, (a) preparing, filing and prosecuting patent applications (including, but not limited to, provisional, non-provisional, reissue, reexamination, continuing, continuation, continuation-in-part, divisional, and substitute applications and any foreign counterparts thereof) of such Patent Rights; (b) maintaining such Patent Rights; and (c) managing or conducting any interference or opposition or similar proceedings relating to the foregoing.

1.25 "Patent Rights" shall mean any of the following, whether existing now or in the future anywhere in the world: (a) patents and patent applications; (b) continuations, continuations-in-part, divisionals and substitute applications with respect to any such patent application; (c) any patents issued based on or claiming priority to any such patent applications; (d) any reissue, reexamination, renewal or extension (including any supplemental patent certificate) of any such patents; and (e) any confirmation patent or registration patent or patent of addition based on any such patents.

1.26 "Person" shall mean an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, business trust, association, joint stock company, joint venture, pool, syndicate, sole proprietorship, unincorporated organization, governmental authority or any other form of entity or organization not specifically listed herein.

1.27 "Product" shall mean any Composition of Matter that comprises or contains the Human Engineered™ Tactic Antibodies or any derivatives, conjugates and/or fragments thereof.

1.28 "Program Invention" shall mean any invention (whether or not patentable), discovery, Composition of Matter, improvement, enhancement, technology, data or information made or conceived in connection with the conduct of activities pursuant to the Prior Agreement.

1.29 "PTO" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 5.4(c).

1.30 "Term" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7.1.

1.31 "Third Party" shall mean any Person other than XOMA or TACTIC or their Affiliates.

1.32 "Title XI" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 11.2.

1.33 "Valid Claim" shall mean (a) a claim of an issued and unexpired patent which has not been held permanently revoked, unenforceable or invalid by a decision of a court or other governmental agency of competent jurisdiction, unappealable or unappealed within the time allowed for appeal and that is not admitted to be invalid or unenforceable through reissue, disclaimer or otherwise, or (b) a claim (including amendments) of a pending patent application that has neither (i) been abandoned or finally rejected without the possibility of appeal or refiling nor (ii) been pending for more than [***], *provided* that any claim excluded from this definition in reliance on this clause (b) (ii) that subsequently issues shall constitute a Valid Claim so long as it meets the requirements of clause (a) above.

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1.34 "XOMA Deliverables" shall mean the XOMA materials and information delivered to ATTENUON under the Prior Agreement.

1.35 "XOMA Patent Rights" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.37.

1.36 "XOMA Program Inventions" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 1.37.

1.37 "XOMA Program Inventions and Patent Rights" shall mean any and all (a) Program Inventions, whether or not patentable, that (i) comprise or embody (A) *** (B) methods that are generally applicable to the *** or (ii) do not *** and were invented solely by employees, agents, consultants or contractors of *** (collectively, the "XOMA Program Inventions"); and (b) all Patent Rights arising out of the conduct of activities under the Prior Agreement that claim or cover such XOMA Program Inventions (the "XOMA Patent Rights").

ARTICLE 2

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

2.1 License Grants to TACTIC. XOMA hereby grants to TACTIC:

(a) a worldwide, non-exclusive license, with the right to sublicense in its sole discretion, under any and all Intellectual Property Rights Controlled by XOMA at any time during the Term covering, claiming or relating to Program Inventions, and/or XOMA's Human Engineering™ technology utilized in XOMA's performance of work under the Prior Agreement including, without limitation, the Human Engineering™ Patent Rights), to make, have made, use, offer for sale, sell and import Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibodies and any Product.

2.2 Ownership of Intellectual Property.

2.2.1 Inventorship for Program Inventions shall be determined in accordance with U.S. patent laws.

2.2.2 TACTIC reserves and shall retain all right, title and interest in and to the TACTIC Antibody and all Intellectual Property Rights therein.

2.2.3 Subject to the rights and licenses granted under this Agreement, ownership of all Program Inventions, irrespective of inventorship, shall be as follows: (a) TACTIC shall own TACTIC Program Inventions and Patent Rights; (b) XOMA shall own all XOMA Program Inventions and Patent Rights; and (c) TACTIC and XOMA shall jointly own, in equal undivided shares, any Joint Program Inventions.

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2.2.4 XOMA hereby assigns, and agrees to assign, to TACTIC all of XOMA’s right, title and interest in and to any and all TACTIC Program Inventions and Patent Rights, including, without limitation, the right to sue for past, present and future infringement. XOMA agrees, without further consideration, to execute all documents, certificates and other instruments, and to do all acts reasonably necessary to vest and confirm in TACTIC, its successors and assigns, the legal title to all such Program Inventions and Patent Rights; *provided* that, if such requests require more than *de minimis* out-of-pocket expenditures by XOMA, TACTIC will reimburse XOMA for such expenditures, to the extent previously approved by TACTIC in writing (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed).

2.2.5 TACTIC hereby assigns, and agrees to assign, to XOMA all of TACTIC’s right, title and interest in and to any and all XOMA Program Inventions and Patent Rights, including, without limitation, the right to sue for past, present and future infringement. TACTIC agrees, without further consideration, to execute all documents, certificates and other instruments, and to do all acts reasonably necessary to vest and confirm in XOMA, its successors and assigns, the legal title to all such Program Inventions and Patent Rights; *provided* that, if such requests require more than *de minimis* out-of-pocket expenditures by TACTIC, XOMA will reimburse TACTIC for such expenditures, to the extent previously approved by XOMA in writing (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed).

2.3 No Implied Rights. Only the rights and licenses granted pursuant to the express terms of this Agreement shall be of any legal force. Without limiting the foregoing and subject to the license granted by XOMA in Section 2.1, neither the grants provided in Section 2.1 nor the assignment from XOMA to TACTIC provided in Section 2.2.4 provide TACTIC with any right to practice the methods of the Human Engineering™ technology (including, without limitation, the Human Engineering™ Patent Rights) or, subject to the grants made in Section 2.1, to receive from XOMA or use information received from XOMA related to its Human Engineering™ technology, and in no event shall XOMA be required to disclose such methods or information.

2.4 Sublicenses. Any sublicense permitted hereunder shall be set forth in a written agreement containing provisions relating to ownership of intellectual property that are substantially consistent with, and with respect to audits and confidentiality that are substantially consistent with, and at least as stringent as, those contained herein and shall be subject and subordinate to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

FINANCIAL TERMS

3.1 Milestone Payments. In full consideration of the rights and licenses granted to TACTIC herein, TACTIC shall pay to XOMA the applicable payments below (each, a “Milestone Payment”)

Event	Payment
1. ***	***

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- | | |
|--------|-----|
| 2. *** | *** |
| 3. *** | *** |
| 4. *** | *** |
| 5. *** | *** |
| 6. *** | *** |

Each Milestone Payment shall be due *** days from the achievement of the corresponding milestone event. Each Milestone Payment [***], and [***] (a) [***] or (b) [***].

3.2 Third Party Payments. TACTIC will be responsible for all financial obligations due Third Parties.

3.3 Payments: Currency. All payments due under this Article 3 shall be paid in United States dollars in immediately available funds to an account designated by XOMA.

3.4 Payment Reports and Timing

3.4.1 TACTIC shall make a written report to XOMA within thirty (30) days of the achievement of each of the milestones set forth in Section 3.1 with respect to Product

3.5 Payment Records and Audits.

3.5.1 TACTIC shall, and shall contractually require all Third Parties selling Products on its behalf to, keep complete and accurate books of account for, and records of Net Sales of, Product in sufficient detail to enable the milestone payments payable under this Agreement to be determined

3.5.2 Upon the written request of XOMA, TACTIC shall permit an independent auditor appointed by XOMA and reasonably acceptable to TACTIC to have access during normal business hours to such of the records of TACTIC and its Affiliates as may be reasonably necessary to verify the accuracy of the Net Sales under this Agreement. The auditor shall only disclose to XOMA whether the Net Sales reported are correct or incorrect and the amount of any discrepancy. No other information shall be provided to XOMA without the prior consent of TACTIC unless disclosure is required by law, regulation or judicial order. If XOMA determines that disclosure is required by law, regulation or judicial order, it shall give TACTIC reasonable prior notice thereof in order for TACTIC to seek a protective order against or limiting such disclosure. TACTIC is entitled to require the auditor to execute a reasonable confidentiality agreement prior to commencing any such audit. Any agreement between TACTIC and/or any of its Affiliates, on the one hand, and one or more Third Parties, on the other hand, pursuant to which such Third Party may market and/or sell Product shall contain provisions for access and inspection of records substantially similar to the foregoing.

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3.5.3 Audits conducted under this Section 3.5 shall be at the expense of XOMA unless an unpaid amount for the full period covered by the audit is identified, in which case all reasonable out-of-pocket costs incurred by the auditor to perform the audit will be paid promptly by TACTIC. Any unpaid amounts discovered by such inspections or otherwise will be paid promptly by TACTIC, with interest on such amounts from the date(s) such amount(s) were due, at a rate equal to the lesser of the prime rate reported by the Bank of America plus ***] per annum, or the highest interest rate permitted under applicable New York law.

ARTICLE 4

CONFIDENTIALITY

4.1 Confidential Information. Except as expressly provided herein, the Parties agree that, for the Term and for ***] thereafter, each of them shall keep completely confidential and shall not publish or otherwise disclose and shall not use for any purpose except for the purposes contemplated by this Agreement any Confidential Information furnished to it by the other Party. Each Party also agrees to cause its Affiliates with access to any Confidential Information to comply with all terms of this Agreement relating to such Confidential Information and the treatment thereof, and each Party shall remain primarily liable for any breach of any such provision by any of its Affiliates.

4.2 Permitted Use and Disclosures. The receiving Party may use or disclose Confidential Information to the extent such use or disclosure is reasonably necessary in complying with any applicable law, regulation or court order or in conducting clinical trials or in connection with seeking, enforcing or defending Patent Rights covering Program Inventions; *provided* that if the receiving Party is required to make any such disclosure of Confidential Information, other than pursuant to a confidentiality agreement, it will give reasonable advance notice to the disclosing Party of such disclosure and will use its reasonable efforts to secure confidential treatment of such Confidential Information prior to its disclosure (whether through protective orders or otherwise). Notwithstanding the foregoing, TACTIC may use and disclose the Confidential Information of XOMA as reasonably necessary in connection with the exercise of TACTIC's rights under Section 2.1(a) and otherwise with respect to the development or exploitation of TACTIC Program Inventions and Patent Rights, including, without limitation, to actual or prospective business partners, investors, contractors, and sublicensees of TACTIC, in each case, pursuant to a confidentiality agreement with terms substantially consistent with, and at least as stringent as, those set forth in this Agreement.

4.3 Confidential Terms. Except as expressly provided herein, each Party agrees not to disclose any terms of this Agreement to any Third Party without the consent of the other Party; *provided* that disclosures may be made as required by securities or other applicable laws, or as reasonably necessary to actual or prospective business partners, investors and Tactic's sublicensees under this Agreement pursuant to a confidentiality agreement with terms at least as stringent as those in this Agreement, or to a Party's accountants, attorneys and other professional advisors owing a contractual or other duty of confidentiality to such Party. Upon the reasonable written request of the disclosing Party, the receiving Party shall promptly return or destroy, and certify the same in writing, all Confidential Information of the other Party; *provided* that the receiving Party may retain one (1) copy of any such Confidential Information in its files for purposes of maintaining appropriate records of its activities in connection with this Agreement.

4.4 Use of Name. Neither Party shall use the name or trademarks of the other Party, except to the extent that a Party is permitted to use the Confidential Information of the other Party or required to do so pursuant to this Article 4, without the prior written consent of such other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

4.5 Previous Agreements. The parties acknowledge and understand that the Prior Agreement is now void and superseded by this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

PATENT RIGHTS

5.1 Prosecution and Maintenance of TACTIC and XOMA Patent Rights. TACTIC shall have sole and exclusive responsibility for Patent Prosecution of all TACTIC Patent Rights. XOMA shall have sole and exclusive responsibility for Patent Prosecution of XOMA Patent Rights. In each such case, the non-prosecuting Party will provide the prosecuting Party with such assistance and execute such documents as are reasonably necessary to permit or continue such Patent Prosecution by the prosecuting Party. The prosecuting Party shall bear all Patent Prosecution expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by such Party, or by the other Party at the request of the prosecuting Party, in the performance of Patent Prosecution.

5.2 Enforcement of TACTIC and XOMA Patent Rights

5.2.1 Notifications. Each Party shall provide to the other Party copies of (a) any written notices it receives from any Third Party regarding any patent nullity action, declaratory judgment action, alleged invalidity, unenforceability, infringement or non-infringement with respect to or alleged misappropriation of intellectual property with respect to Program Inventions, or the TACTIC Patent Rights, and (b) any written allegations it receives from a Third Party that the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or import of Product infringes the Intellectual Property Rights of such Third Party, in each case promptly following receipt thereof.

5.2.2 Infringement Proceedings Against Third Parties. TACTIC shall have the sole and exclusive right, but not the obligation, to institute and direct legal proceedings against any Third Party believed to be infringing the TACTIC Patent Rights. XOMA shall have the sole and exclusive right, but not the obligation, to institute and direct legal proceedings against any Third Party believed to be infringing any XOMA Patent Rights. Each Party will bear all of its own costs, including attorneys' fees, relating to such legal proceedings; *provided* that the Party directing such legal proceedings shall bear the other Party's out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred in complying with requests for cooperation made by the directing Party. Without limiting the foregoing, any recovery in connection with such suit or proceeding will be retained solely by the Party directing such suit or proceeding.

5.3 Infringement Proceedings by Third Parties. In the event that a Party receives written notice that it or any of its Affiliates have been individually named as a defendant in a legal proceeding by a Third Party alleging infringement or misappropriation of a Third Party Intellectual Property Right as a result of the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale or import of a Product or the XOMA Materials, such Party shall promptly notify the other Party in writing. Such written notice shall include a copy of any summons or complaint (or the equivalent thereof) received regarding the foregoing.

5.4 Cooperation. Each Party hereby agrees:

- (a) to cooperate in the Patent Prosecution of any inventions within the Program Inventions ;
- (b) to take all reasonable additional actions and execute such agreements, instruments and documents as may be reasonably required to perfect the other Party's ownership interest in the XOMA Materials and the Program Inventions in accordance with the intent of this Agreement;
- (c) to provide comments and suggestions, as reasonably requested by the other Party, with respect to copies of drafts of material filings with or other submissions to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or any foreign counterpart (the "PTO") relating to Patent Prosecution, or the court or other tribunal relating to any infringement claims against Third Parties under the TACTIC Patent Rights or the defense of infringement or misappropriation claims by Third Parties relating to Product;
- (d) to cooperate, as reasonably necessary, with the other Party in gaining patent term extensions, supplemental protection certificates or their equivalents wherever applicable to TACTIC Patent Rights;

5.5 No Other Technology Rights. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, under no circumstances shall a Party, as a result of this Agreement, obtain any ownership interest or other right in any invention, discovery, Composition of Matter or other technology, or in any other Intellectual Property Right, of the other Party (including without limitation those owned, controlled or developed by the other Party at any time pursuant to this Agreement).

ARTICLE 6

REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

6.1 Each Party hereby represents and warrants to the other Party as follows:

6.1.1 Existence. Such Party is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized.

6.1.2 Authorization and Enforcement of Obligations. Such Party (a) has the requisite power and authority and the legal right to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder, and (b) has taken all necessary action on its part to authorize the execution and delivery of this Agreement and the performance of its obligations hereunder. This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered on behalf of such Party, and constitutes a legal, valid, binding obligation, enforceable against such Party in accordance with its terms.

6.1.3 Consents. All necessary consents, approvals and authorizations of all governmental authorities and other Persons required to be obtained by such Party in connection with this Agreement have been obtained.

6.1.4 No Conflict. The execution and delivery of this Agreement and the performance of such Party's obligations hereunder (a) do not conflict with or violate any requirement of applicable laws or regulations and (b) do not conflict with, or constitute a default under, any contractual obligation of such Party.

6.1.5 Additional Representations of TACTIC. TACTIC further represents and warrants that (a) TACTIC was formed upon the dissolution of ATTENUON, such that TACTIC can be considered a lawful successor of ATTENUON; (b) TACTIC is the successor and rightful owner of certain IP rights developed by ATTENUON, including, but not limited to, ATN-658; (c) TACTIC will have in place by the start of a Phase I clinical trial general liability and product liability insurance with respect to the research, development and commercialization of the TACTIC Target, the TACTIC Antibody and Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibodies in such amounts as are reasonable and customary in the biopharmaceutical industry and covenants that it shall maintain appropriate general liability and product liability insurance with respect thereto in such amounts for so long as such research, development and commercialization continues and thereafter for so long as is reasonable and customary in the biopharmaceutical industry, and (d) TACTIC and its Affiliates will have in place by the start of a Phase I clinical trial appropriate policies and procedures intended to assure that Confidential Information of XOMA, or other material non-public information of XOMA, delivered or otherwise made available to TACTIC will not be used by TACTIC or its officers, directors, employees or agents in connection with any activity that would constitute a criminal or civil violation of United States securities laws and/or the regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and, for so long as any provision of this Agreement remains in effect, TACTIC covenants that it shall maintain and enforce such policies and procedures and shall not disclose any such Confidential Information of XOMA, or other material non-public information of XOMA, to TACTIC's Affiliates who do not then maintain and enforce such policies.

6.2 DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SET FORTH IN SECTION 6.1 OF THIS AGREEMENT, NEITHER PARTY MAKES ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE ANTIBODIES AND OTHER INFORMATION DELIVERED OR TO BE DELIVERED PURSUANT TO THE PRIOR AGREEMENT OR THE PROGRAM INVENTIONS, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT OF THE PATENT RIGHTS OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF ANY OTHER PERSON.

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

ARTICLE 7

TERM AND TERMINATION

7.1 Term. Subject to Sections 7.5 and 7.6 hereof, the term of this Agreement will commence on the Effective Date and shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of all obligations of TACTIC under Article 3, unless earlier terminated pursuant to 7.2 or 7.3 (the period from the Effective Date through such expiration or earlier termination being referred to herein as the “Term”). Upon such expiration, TACTIC shall be deemed to have a fully paid-up license to the rights set forth in Section 2.1.

7.2 Termination for Material Breach. This Agreement may be terminated by the non-breaching Party if the other Party is in breach of its material obligations under this Agreement and after receiving notice describing such breach in reasonable detail and requesting its cure has not cured such breach within *** days (in the case of a payment breach with respect to any amount not being disputed in good faith) or *** days (in the case of a non-payment breach). Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence of this Section 7.2: (a) if such breach is cured or shown to be non-existent within the aforesaid *** days or *** day period, the notice shall be deemed automatically withdrawn and of no effect and the notifying Party shall provide written notice to the breaching Party of the withdrawal; and (b) without limiting the effects of the following sentence of this Section 7.2, in the event of a good faith dispute with respect to the existence of a material breach, the *** day or *** day cure period shall be tolled until such time as the dispute is resolved pursuant to Article 10. The Parties acknowledge that any failure by XOMA to provide a Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibody that meets the Success Criteria or that meets any other technical objectives shall not in and of itself be deemed a material breach of this Agreement.

7.3 Termination For Convenience. This Agreement may be terminated without cause at any time upon sixty (60) days prior written notice by TACTIC to XOMA, at TACTIC’s discretion.

7.4 Contested Validity. If TACTIC, a TACTIC successor, a TACTIC sublicensee of the rights granted hereunder, or a person or entity Controlled by any of the preceding entities, intends to challenge the validity or enforceability of any of the XOMA Patent Rights, whether through a declaratory judgment action, opposition, post-grant proceeding or otherwise, then such entity shall: (a) *** and (b) ***.

7.5 Effect of Termination.

7.5.1 Termination of this Agreement shall not release either Party hereto from any liability (including, without limitation, any payment obligation) which, at the time of such termination, has already accrued to the other Party or which is attributable to a period prior to such termination nor preclude either Party from pursuing any rights and remedies it may have hereunder or at law or in equity with respect to any breach of this Agreement.

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7.5.2 Upon any termination of this Agreement, TACTIC and XOMA shall (a) promptly return to the other Party all Confidential Information received from the other Party (except that each Party may retain one copy for its files solely for the purpose of determining its rights and obligations hereunder) or (b) destroy all such Confidential Information with the other Party's consent.

Notwithstanding the survival of Article 2 as set forth in Section 7.6 below, (a) the rights and licenses of TACTIC under Section 2.1 shall terminate and be of no further force or effect, and (b) TACTIC (on behalf of itself, its Affiliates, and its successors and assigns) shall not (i) practice or exercise any invention claimed in, or license, authorize or otherwise allow any Third Party to practice or exercise such invention claimed in, any XOMA Patent Rights or (ii) except as reasonably necessary to comply with applicable law, regulation or court order as provided in Section 4.2, use or disclose, or authorize or otherwise allow the use or disclosure of, the XOMA Deliverables, upon (A) termination of this Agreement by TACTIC pursuant to Section 7.3; (B) termination of this Agreement by XOMA pursuant to Section 7.2 based on TACTIC's failure to pay any amount due under Article 3 hereof and not being disputed in good faith; or (C) TACTIC's failure to pay a sum that had been disputed in good faith by the Parties (together with all accrued interest due thereon under this Agreement) within *** days after a final determination by an arbitrator pursuant to Section 9.3 that such amount is due under this Agreement..

7.5.3 Nothing herein shall in any way limit or restrict XOMA's ability to seek and obtain money damages, injunctive relief or any other remedy, whether at law or in equity, that may be available from or awarded by a court of competent jurisdiction based on, arising out of or relating to any breach of this Agreement by TACTIC.

7.5.4 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, XOMA shall not, at any time during the Term or thereafter, use, or authorize or otherwise allow the use of any Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibody.

7.6 Survival. Sections 3.5, 7.5 and 7.6, and Articles 1, 2 (including, subject to Section 7.5.2, all rights and licenses therein), 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Agreement shall survive any termination hereof.

ARTICLE 8

INDEMNITY

8.1 Indemnity.

8.1.1 By XOMA. XOMA shall indemnify and hold TACTIC harmless, and hereby forever releases and discharges TACTIC, from and against all losses, liabilities, damages and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs) resulting from all claims, demands, actions and other proceedings by any Third Party to the extent arising from (a) the breach of any representation, warranty or covenant of XOMA under this or the Prior Agreement, (b) a claim that the processes or technologies used by XOMA in the performance of its activities under the Prior Agreement (other than any such claim with respect to the CMV promoter), including, without limitation, Human Engineering™ activities, infringe the Intellectual Property Rights of such Third Party (other than Intellectual Property Rights to the TACTIC Target, any Antibody to the TACTIC Target (including any Product), or (c) the gross negligence or willful misconduct of XOMA, its Affiliates or sublicensees in the performance of its obligations, and its permitted activities, under this or the Prior Agreement; in each case except to the extent arising from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of ATTENUON or TACTIC

8.1.2 By TACTIC, TACTIC shall indemnify and hold XOMA harmless, and hereby forever releases and discharges XOMA, from and against all losses, liabilities, damages and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs) resulting from all claims, demands, actions and other proceedings by any Third Party to the extent arising from (a) the breach of any representation, warranty or covenant of ATTENUON or TACTIC under this or the Prior Agreement, (b) excluding losses, liabilities, damages and expenses covered by XOMA pursuant to Section 8.1.1(b), the making, having made, using, offering for sale, selling or importing of any Antibody to the TACTIC Target (including without limitation any Human Engineered™ TACTIC Antibody or Product) by ATTENUON, TACTIC, its Affiliates or licensees or by XOMA pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, (c) the use of the TACTIC Target or the ATTENUON Deliverables by XOMA pursuant to the terms of the Prior Agreement or (d) the gross negligence or willful misconduct of ATTENUON, TACTIC, their Affiliates or licensees in the performance of its obligations, and its permitted activities, under this or the Prior Agreement; in each case except to the extent arising from (i) a claim that the processes used by XOMA in the performance of Human Engineering™ infringe the Intellectual Property Rights of such Third Party (other than Intellectual Property Rights to the TACTIC Target, any Antibody to the TACTIC Target, or (ii) the gross negligence or willful misconduct of XOMA.

8.2 Procedure. A Party (the "Indemnitee") that intends to claim indemnification under this Article 8 shall promptly notify the other Party (the "Indemnitor") of any claim, demand, action or other proceeding for which the Indemnitee intends to claim such indemnification. The Indemnitor shall have the right to participate in, and to the extent the Indemnitor so desires, to assume the defense thereof with counsel selected by the Indemnitor; *provided, however*, that the Indemnitee shall have the right to retain its own counsel, with the fees and expenses to be paid by the Indemnitor, if representation of the Indemnitee by the counsel retained by the Indemnitor would be inappropriate due to actual or potential differing interests between the Indemnitee and any other Party represented by such counsel in such proceeding. The indemnity obligations under this Article 8 shall not apply to amounts paid in settlement of any claim, demand, action or other proceeding if such settlement is effected without the prior express written consent of the Indemnitor, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. The failure to deliver notice to the Indemnitor within a reasonable time after notice of any such claim or demand, or the commencement of any such action or other proceeding, if prejudicial to its ability to defend such claim, demand, action or other proceeding, shall relieve such Indemnitor of any liability to the Indemnitee under this Article 8 with respect thereto, but the omission so to deliver notice to the Indemnitor shall not relieve it of any liability that it may have to the Indemnitee otherwise than under this Article 8. The Indemnitor may not settle or otherwise consent to an adverse judgment in any such claim, demand, action or other proceeding that diminishes the rights or interests of the Indemnitee without the prior express written consent of the Indemnitee, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. The Indemnitee, its employees and agents shall reasonably cooperate with the Indemnitor and its legal representatives in the investigation and defense of any claim, demand, action or other proceeding covered by this Article 8.

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Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

ARTICLE 9

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

9.1 Attempts to Amicably Resolve Disputes. If any dispute, controversy or claim is initiated by either Party arising out of, resulting from or relating in any way to this Agreement, the performance by either Party of its obligations under this Agreement or the subject matter of this Agreement (a "Dispute"), then the Parties shall attempt to resolve such Dispute as follows. The Party initiating the Dispute shall give written notice to the other Party specifying in reasonably specific detail the basis for such Dispute. Following receipt of such notice, the Parties shall refer the Dispute to their respective chief executive officers (or their designees) for resolution. The Parties' respective chief executive officers (or their designees) shall meet (in person, by videoconference or by telephone as mutually agreed upon by the Parties) to attempt to reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the Dispute.

9.2 Mediation. Subject to Section 9.4, if a Dispute is not resolved in the manner set forth in Section 9.1 within *** days after receipt of notice under Section 9.1, the Parties agree to try in good faith to resolve such dispute in an expeditious manner by mediation administered by the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution or its successor organization ("CPR") in accordance with its mediation procedure. The mediation proceeding shall be conducted at the location of the Party not originally requesting the resolution of the Dispute. The Parties agree that they shall share equally the cost of the mediation filing and hearing fees and the cost of the mediator. Each Party must bear its own attorney's fees and associated costs and expenses. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in connection with such mediation shall be binding on either Party, except for the provisions regarding sharing of costs set forth in this Section 9.2.

9.3 Arbitration.

9.3.1 Subject to Section 9.4, any Dispute that is not resolved in the manner set forth in Section 9.2 within *** days after referral to mediation under Section 9.2 shall be finally resolved by binding arbitration, as set forth in this Section 9.3.

9.3.2 Whenever a Party shall decide to institute arbitration proceedings, it shall give written notice to that effect to the other Party. Any such arbitration shall be conducted under the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association by a panel of one (1) arbitrator appointed in accordance with such rules to be appointed within *** days of such notice. Such arbitrator shall have no less than *** of experience directly in the field of biotechnology licensing, and shall be available to serve under the geographic and time constraints set forth herein and in Section 9.3.3. Any such arbitration shall be held in New York, New York.

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9.3.3 The arbitrator shall be jointly instructed by the Parties in writing to set a schedule that will enable them to complete all proceedings and render their award within *** days from the date of appointment of the arbitrator in accordance with Section 9.3.2. For good cause shown, the arbitrator may extend this schedule for up to, but in no event more than, *** additional days. The failure of the arbitrator to render a final award within the foregoing time frame shall not give rise to a jurisdictional defect, but this fact shall not be disclosed to the arbitrators until after the expiration of such *** day period. The arbitrator shall have the authority to grant specific performance in such equitable manner as they determine. The prevailing Party in any such arbitration (as determined by the arbitrator) shall be entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in connection with such arbitration. Judgment upon the award so rendered may be entered in any court having jurisdiction as provided in Section 9.5 or application may be made to such court for judicial acceptance of any award and an order of enforcement, as the case may be.

9.3.4 In no event shall a demand for arbitration be made after the date when institution of a legal or equitable proceeding based upon such claim, dispute or other matter in question would be barred by the applicable statute of limitations.

9.3.5 Notwithstanding the foregoing, either Party shall have the right, without waiving any right or remedy available to such Party under this Agreement or otherwise, to seek and obtain from any court of competent jurisdiction any interim or provisional relief that is necessary or desirable to protect the rights or property of such Party, pending, the selection of the arbitrators hereunder or pending the arbitrators' determination of any dispute, controversy or claim hereunder.

9.4 Disputes Regarding Patents. Notwithstanding any provision hereof to the contrary, any Dispute relating to the determination of ownership, validity, enforceability or infringement by the other Party of a Party's patents shall, if not resolved in the manner set forth in Section 9.1 within *** days after receipt of notice under Section 9.1, be submitted exclusively to the federal courts located in New York, New York, and the Parties hereby consent to the jurisdiction and venue of such court.

9.5 Venue; Jurisdiction.

9.5.1 Any action or proceeding brought by either Party seeking to enforce any provision of, or based on any right arising out of, this Agreement must be brought against either Party in the courts of the State of New York. Each Party (i) hereby irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the state courts of the State of New York and to the jurisdiction of any United States District Court in the State of New York, for the purpose of any suit, action, or other proceeding arising out of or based upon this Agreement or the subject matter hereof brought by any Party or its successors or assigns, (ii) hereby waives, and agrees not to assert, by way of motion, as a defense, or otherwise, in any such suit, action, or proceeding, any claim that it is not subject personally to the jurisdiction of the above-named courts, that its property is exempt or immune from attachment or execution, that the suit, action or proceeding is brought in an inconvenient forum, that the venue of the suit, action, or proceeding is improper or that this Agreement or the subject matter hereof may not be enforced in or by such court, and (iii) hereby waives and agrees not to seek any review by any court of any other jurisdiction that may be called upon to grant an enforcement of the judgment of any such Illinois state or federal court.

9.5.2 Process in any action or proceeding seeking to enforce any provision of, or based on any right arising out of, this Agreement may be served on any Party anywhere in the world. Each Party consents to service of process by registered mail at the address to which notices are to be given pursuant to Section 11.4. Nothing herein shall affect the right of a Party to serve process in any other manner permitted by applicable law. Each Party further agrees that final judgment against it in any such action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement shall be conclusive and may be enforced in any other jurisdiction within or outside the United States of America by suit on the judgment, a certified or exemplified copy of which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact and of the amount of its liability.

9.5.3 Each Party agrees that it shall not, and that it shall instruct those in its control not to, take any action to frustrate or prevent the enforcement of any writ, decree, final judgment, award (arbitral or otherwise) or order entered against it with respect to this Agreement, and shall agree to be bound thereby as if issued or executed by a competent judicial tribunal having personal jurisdiction situated in its country of residence or domicile.

ARTICLE 10

SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS

10.1 Limited Right to Assign. Neither TACTIC nor XOMA may transfer or assign this Agreement or any of its rights hereunder without the written consent of the other; *provided, however*, that (a) XOMA may, without such consent, assign this Agreement and its rights and obligations hereunder to a Third Party only in connection with the transfer or sale of all or substantially all of its business relating to Human Engineering™, or in the event of a merger, consolidation or other transaction resulting in a change in control of XOMA, and (b) TACTIC may, without such consent, assign this Agreement and its rights and obligations hereunder to a Third Party only in connection with the transfer or sale of a Human Engineered™ version of a TACTIC Antibody or all or substantially all of its assets relating to its anti-uPAR monoclonal antibodies or in the event of a merger, consolidation or other transaction resulting in a change in control of TACTIC. Any attempted transfer or assignment in violation of this Section 10.1 shall be void. Nothing herein shall prohibit any transfer or assignment by either TACTIC or XOMA to or among any of their respective Affiliates.

10.2 Permitted Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties and their successors and assigns as permitted in Section 10.1.

ARTICLE 11

MISCELLANEOUS

11.1 Governing Law. This Agreement and any dispute arising from the performance or breach hereof shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without reference to conflicts of laws principles.

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

11.2 Bankruptcy. All rights and licenses granted under or pursuant to this Agreement by one Party to the other are, for all purposes of Section 365(n) of Title XI of the United States Code (“Title XI”), licenses of rights to “intellectual property” as defined in Title XI. During the Term each Party shall create and maintain current copies to the extent practicable of all such intellectual property. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced by or against one Party under Title XI, the other Party shall be entitled to a copy of any and all such intellectual property and all embodiments of such intellectual property, and the same, if not in the possession of such other Party, shall be promptly delivered to it (a) upon such Party’s written request following the commencement of such bankruptcy proceeding, unless the Party subject to such bankruptcy proceeding, or its trustee or receiver, elects within *** days to continue to perform all of its obligations under this Agreement, or (b) if not delivered as provided under clause (a) above, upon such other Party’s request following the rejection of this Agreement by or on behalf of the Party subject to such bankruptcy proceeding. If a Party has taken possession of all applicable embodiments of the intellectual property of the other Party pursuant to this Section 11.2 and the trustee in bankruptcy of the other Party does not reject this Agreement, the Party in possession of such intellectual property shall return such embodiments upon request. If a Party seeks or involuntarily is placed under Title XI and the trustee rejects this Agreement as contemplated under 11 U.S.C. 365(n)(1), the other Party hereby elects, pursuant to Section 365(n) of Title XI, to retain all rights granted to it under this Agreement to the extent permitted by law.

11.3 Waiver. No waiver of any rights shall be effective unless consented to in writing by the Party to be charged and the waiver of any breach or default shall not constitute a waiver of any other right hereunder or any subsequent breach or default.

11.4 Notices. All invoices, notices, requests and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered or sent in each case to the respective address specified below, or such other address as may be specified in writing to the other Party hereto, and shall be effective on receipt.

If to TACTIC:	Tactic Pharma, LLC *** Attention: Andrew Mazar, CSO.
With a copy to:	Baker & Hostetler, LLP 2929 Arch Street Cira Centre – 12 th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19004 Attention: Tactic Pharma Legal Counsel, Dr. Jeffrey H. Rosedale
If to XOMA:	XOMA (US) LLC 2910 Seventh Street Berkeley, California 94710 Attention: Legal Department

with a copy to:

XOMA (US)
LLC

2910 Seventh Street

Berkeley, California 94710

Attention: Legal Department

11.5 Independent Contractors. The Parties are independent contractors under this Agreement. Nothing contained in this Agreement is intended nor is to be construed so as to constitute TACTIC or XOMA as partners or joint venturers with respect to this Agreement. Except as expressly provided for by this Agreement, no Party shall have any express or implied right or authority to assume or create any obligations on behalf of or in the name of any other Party or to bind any other Party to any other contract, agreement or undertaking with any Third Party.

11.6 Force Majeure. A Party shall neither be held liable or responsible to the other Party, nor be deemed to have defaulted under or breached this Agreement, for failure or delay in fulfilling or performing any obligation under this Agreement (other than an obligation for the payment of money) to the extent, and for so long as, such failure or delay is caused by or results from causes beyond the reasonable control of such Party, including but not limited to fire, floods, embargoes, war, acts of war (whether war be declared or not), insurrections, riots, civil commotions, strikes, lockouts or other labor disturbances, acts of God or acts, omissions or delays in acting by any governmental authority or other Party.

11.7 Other Activities. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement shall preclude either Party from conducting other programs (either for its own benefit or with or for the benefit of any other Person) to conduct research, or to develop or commercialize products or services, for use in any field.

11.8 Headings. The captions to the several sections hereof are not a part of this Agreement, but are included merely for convenience of reference only and shall not affect its meaning or interpretation.

11.9 Entire Agreement; Amendment

11.9.1 This Agreement constitutes the entire and exclusive agreement between the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes and cancels all previous discussions, agreements, representations, commitments and writing in respect thereof.

11.9.2 No amendment or addition to this Agreement shall be effective unless reduced to writing and executed by the authorized representatives of the Parties.

11.10 Illegality; Unenforceability. In the event that any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be illegal or unenforceable, that provision will be limited or eliminated to the minimum extent necessary so that this Agreement shall otherwise remain in full force and effect and enforceable.

11.11 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original and together shall be deemed to be one and the same agreement.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

TACTIC PHARMA, LLC

XOMA (US) LLC

By: /s/ Andrew Mazar
Andrew Mazar
Chief Scientific Officer

By: /s/ James Neal
James R. Neal
VP, Business Development & Program Leadership

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

Human Engineering™ Patent Rights

Title: [***]
Inventors: Studnicka, Little, Fishwild, Kohn

Based on [***].

COUNTRY	SERIAL NO.	PATENT NO.	EXPIRES
[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]
[***]			

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

VALIDIVE® OPTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT

BY AND BETWEEN

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

AND

ONXEO S.A.



Monopar Therapeutics

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OPTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT

THIS OPTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT (together with any Schedules attached hereto, this “**Agreement**”) is made and entered into as of June 17, 2016 (the “**Effective Date**”), by and between Monopar Therapeutics Inc., a Delaware corporation located at 598 Rockefeller Rd, Lake Forest, Illinois 60201, United States of America (“**Monopar**”), and Onxeo S.A., a French *société anonyme à Conseil d’administration* located at 49, boulevard du Général Martial Valin, 75015 Paris, France (“**Onxeo**”). Monopar and Onxeo are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Party” and collectively as the “Parties.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS:

- (A) Onxeo owns Patents, Trademark registrations and other proprietary rights relating to Validive® (as defined below). At this time, Onxeo does not intend to undertake any further development of Validive®.
 - (B) Monopar has expertise in research, development, and commercialization of pharmaceutical products.
 - (C) Onxeo desires to grant, and Monopar desires to obtain, an exclusive option to take a license to research, develop, and commercialize Validive® on an exclusive basis for any and all uses in the Field in the Territory (each, as defined below), all on the terms and conditions set forth herein.
 - (D) Upon exercise by Monopar of the option for the license for Validive®, Onxeo desires to grant Monopar, and Monopar desires to obtain, an exclusive license in the Field in the Territory to use, sell, offer for sale, import, and make or have made Licensed Products (as defined below) in the Field in the Territory on the terms and conditions set forth herein.
-

AGREEMENT

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this Agreement the words and phrases set out below shall, unless the context requires otherwise, have the corresponding meaning attributed to them below.

“**Active Party**” has the meaning set forth in Section [5.3.5](#).

“**Affiliate**” means with respect to a given entity, any person, corporation, partnership or other entity, that Controls, is Controlled by, or is under common Control with such entity.

“**Agreement**” means this agreement and each of the Schedules as amended from time to time in accordance with Section [11.3](#).

“**Arising Intellectual Property**” means all Intellectual Property, including Know-How, conceived, created or invented after the Effective Date by or on behalf of either Party; and any Patents which claim any inventions described or comprised in such Know-How, but excluding Intellectual Property, including Know-How, comprised in the Licensed Intellectual Property.

“**Audit for Cause**” has the meaning set forth in Section [2.2.3](#).

“**Bankruptcy Code**” has the meaning set forth in Section [9.4](#).

“**Breaching Party**” has the meaning set forth in Section [9.2.1](#).

“**Business Day**” means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or any public holiday in Paris, France or New York, New York, United States.

“**Clinical Data**” means any Know-How that is included in, or supports, a regulatory submission for approval of the testing of drugs in man or for approval for the placing of medicinal products on the market (including submissions to the FDA, the EMA or other competent Regulatory Authorities).

“**Combination Product**” means any product that comprises a Licensed Product sold in conjunction with another active component so as to be a combination product (whether packaged together or in the same therapeutic formulation).

“Commencement” means, in relation to a clinical trial, the date upon which a Licensed Product is first administered to a human subject, whether such subject is a healthy volunteer or a patient.

“Commercialization” or **“Commercialize”** means activities directed to obtaining pricing and reimbursement approvals, marketing, promoting, distributing, offering for sale, or selling a Licensed Product. For clarity, “Commercialization” shall not include manufacturing activities, but shall include importation, exportation and use related to offering for sale or selling a Licensed Product.

“Commercially Reasonable Efforts” means efforts of a Party to carry out its obligations in a diligent and sustained manner using such effort and employing such resources normally used by an established biopharmaceutical company in the exercise of its reasonable business discretion relating to the research, development or commercialization of a similar product owned by such Party or to which such Party has exclusive rights, with similar product characteristics, that is of similar market potential at a similar stage in its development or product life, taking into account issues of market exclusivity (including Patent coverage and Regulatory Exclusivity), safety and efficacy, product profile, the competitiveness of the marketplace, the proprietary position of the compound or product, the regulatory structure involved, the profitability of the applicable products (including pricing and reimbursement status achieved), and other relevant factors, including technical, legal, scientific, and/or medical factors.

“Confidential Information” means any information, in tangible or non-tangible form (including oral disclosure) including Know-How, research and development plans, information relating to the customers, suppliers, business partners, clients, finances, business plans and products (in each case actual or prospective) of a Party, the terms of this Agreement, and any other technical or business information, which is obtained by either Party from the other (or its representatives) pursuant to this Agreement and is marked as confidential, or indicated by notice as being confidential no more than five (5) Business Days after its disclosure. Licensed Know-How shall be deemed the Confidential Information of Onxeo.

“Control” means:

- (a) the possession (directly or indirectly) of fifty per cent (50%) or more of the voting stock or other equity interest of a subject entity with the power to vote, or the power in fact to control the management decisions of such entity through the ownership of securities or by contract or otherwise;
 - (b) in respect of any Patent Rights, Know-How or other Intellectual Property whether owned by or licensed to an entity, the possession of the legal right and ability to grant the respective licenses or sublicenses as provided in this Agreement without violating the terms of any agreement or other arrangement with any Third Party;
-

and **“Controlling”** and **“Controlled by”** shall be construed accordingly.

“Cure Period” has the meaning set forth in Section [9.2.1](#).

“Development” means pre-clinical and clinical drug development activities reasonably relating to the discovery and development of pharmaceutical compounds and submission of information to a Regulatory Authority, including toxicology, pharmacology, and other discovery and pre-clinical studies, test method development and stability testing, manufacturing process development (including validation test methods and procedures), formulation development, delivery system development, quality assurance and quality control development, statistical analysis, clinical trials and activities relating to obtaining Regulatory Approval, but excluding Commercialization activities. When used as a verb, “Develop” means to engage in Development.

“Disclosing Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [8.1](#).

“Effective Date” means the date this Agreement is made.

“EMA” means the European Medicines Agency or any successor to it.

“Executive Officers” means a representative of Onxeo authorized by notice to Monopar, and the Chief Executive Officer of Monopar or such other authorized senior manager of a Party as may be substituted from time to time upon the giving of written notice to the other Party.

“Extended Exclusivity Period” means any period during which one of the following subsists in respect of a Licensed Product: orphan drug designation or exclusivity, pediatric designation or exclusivity, new chemical entity exclusivity, or other exclusivity (excluding a Patent) granted by a Regulatory Authority beyond the expiry of the relevant Patent.

“FDA” means the United States Food and Drug Administration or any successor to it.

“Field” means any and all uses.

“First Commercial Sale” means the first transfer of a Licensed Product by Monopar to the first Third Party (other than a Sublicensee or a distributor) in any country in the Territory, in exchange for cash or some equivalent to which value can be assigned for the purpose of determining Net Sales, after Regulatory Approval of such Licensed Product has been granted, or such marketing and sale is otherwise permitted, by the Regulatory Authority of such country, excluding registration samples, compassionate use, and use in Phase IV Trials.

“Force Majeure” means in relation to either Party any event or circumstance which is beyond the reasonable control of that Party, which event or circumstance that Party could not reasonably be expected to have taken into account at the Effective Date and which results in or causes the failure of that Party to perform any or all of its obligations under this Agreement including an act of God, lightning, fire, storm, flood, earthquake, strike, lockout or other industrial disturbance, war, a terrorist act, blockade, revolution, riot, insurrection, civil commotion, public demonstration, sabotage, act of vandalism, explosion, provided that lack of funds shall not be interpreted as a cause beyond the reasonable control of that Party.

“GAAP” shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as applicable in the United States, consistently applied; provided that, to the extent that a Party adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), then “GAAP” means International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), consistently applied.

“Inactive Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [5.3.5](#).

“IND” means an investigational new drug application filed with the FDA, or an application filed with any Regulatory Authority outside the United States of America (including any supranational agency such as the EMA) necessary to commence human clinical trials in such jurisdiction.

“Indemnified Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [7.1.3](#).

“Indemnifying Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [7.1.3](#).

“Indication” means a disease classification block as defined within the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems as published from time to time by the World Health Organization (e.g. “C50 Malignant neoplasm of Breast”, “C92 Myeloid leukemia”, “B20 Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease resulting in infectious and parasitic diseases”, “M34 Systemic sclerosis”). For the avoidance of doubt, therapeutic indications having the same histology (such as first-line to second-line therapies) do not constitute a different Indication.

“Intellectual Property” means Patents, Know-How and Trademarks.

“Intellectual Property Rights” means all Patent Rights, rights to Know-How, copyrights, database rights, design rights, rights in Trademarks and domain names, and all rights or forms of protection of a similar nature or having equivalent or similar effect to any of them which may subsist anywhere in the world, whether or not any of them are registered including any application for registration of any of them.

“Know-How” means any unpatented, technical and other information which is not in the public domain including, ideas, concepts, inventions (whether or not patentable), discoveries, data, designs, formulae, algorithms, methods, models, specifications, clinical data, information relating to biological and chemical structures, properties and functions as well as methods for synthesizing chemical compounds, procedures for experiments and tests (including diagnostic tests), results of experimentation and testing, results of research and development including laboratory records and data analyses. Information in a compilation or a compilation of information may be Know-How notwithstanding that some or all of its individual elements are in the public domain.

“Laws” means all applicable laws, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances and other pronouncements having the effect of law in any federation, nation, multinational governmental entity, state, province, county, city or other political subdivision, domestic or foreign.

“License Fee” has the meaning set forth in [Section 4.2](#).

“Licensed Intellectual Property” means the Licensed Know-How, Licensed Patents and Licensed Trademarks.

“Licensed Know-How” means the Know-How directly and solely relating to the Licensed Product that is Controlled by Onxeo or its Affiliates at the Effective Date as further described in [SCHEDULE 2](#).

“Licensed Patents” means Patents further described in [SCHEDULE 1](#).

“Licensed Product” means all products containing clonidine or its analogues, salts, prodrugs, and any derivatives thereof, formulated using Onxeo’s Lauriad® technology, including the product referred to as Validive® or Clonidine Lauriad®.

“Licensed Trademarks” means Trademarks further described in SCHEDULE 3.

“Losses” means any cost, expense or loss actually suffered resulting from any or all claims, causes of action or demands made by a Third Party, including reasonable attorneys’ fees.

“Material” means any chemical or biological material and any property rights relating to any of the foregoing other than Intellectual Property Rights.

“Milestone Event” has the meaning given in [Section 4.3.1](#).

“Milestone Payment” has the meaning given in [Section 4.3.1](#)

“Monopar Indemnified Parties” means Monopar and its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents.

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

“Monopar Validive Option” has the meaning specified in Section [2.1](#).

“Monopar Validive Option Period” has the meaning specified in Section [2.1.1](#).

“NDA” means an application for approval to market a product commercially such as a New Drug Application filed pursuant to the requirements of the FDA, as more fully defined in 21 CFR § 314.3 et seq, or a Biologics License Application filed pursuant to the requirements of the FDA, as more fully defined in 21 CFR § 601, or a marketing authorization application filed pursuant to the requirements of European Directive 2001/83/EC, or any equivalent or similar application filed with any other Regulatory Authority in any country or region in the Territory, together, in each case, with all additions, deletions or supplements thereto.

“Net Sales” means the aggregate gross invoice prices of all Licensed Products sold by Monopar, its Affiliates or its Sublicensees to Third Parties (that are not Sublicensees) anywhere within the Territory, including wholesale distributors, less deductions from such amounts calculated in accordance with GAAP so as to arrive at net sales under GAAP, and further reduced by *** or increased for ***.

Any and all set-offs against gross invoice prices shall be calculated in accordance with GAAP. Sales or other commercial dispositions of Licensed Products between Monopar and its Affiliates and its Sublicensees, and Licensed Products provided to Third Parties without charge, in connection with research and development, clinical trials, compassionate use, humanitarian and charitable donations, or indigent programs or for use as samples shall be excluded from the computation of Net Sales, and no payments will be payable on such sales or such other commercial dispositions, except where such an Affiliate or Sublicensee is an end user of the Licensed Product.

If a Licensed Product is sold or otherwise commercially disposed of for consideration other than cash or in a transaction that is not at arm’s length between the buyer and the seller, then the gross amount to be included in the calculation of Net Sales shall be the amount that would have been invoiced had the transaction been conducted at arm’s length and for cash. Such amount that would have been invoiced shall be determined, wherever possible, by reference to the average selling price of the relevant Licensed Product in arm’s length transactions in the relevant country.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event a Licensed Product is sold as a Combination Product, Net Sales shall be calculated by multiplying the Net Sales of the Combination Product by the fraction $A/(A+B)$, where A is the gross invoice price of the Licensed Product if sold separately in a country and B is the gross invoice price of the other product(s) included in the Combination Product if sold separately in such country. If no such separate sales are made by Monopar, its Affiliates or Sublicensees in a country, Net Sales of the Combination Product shall be calculated in a manner to be negotiated and agreed upon by the Parties, reasonably and in good faith, prior to any sale of such Combination Product, which shall be based upon the respective cost of goods sold of the active components of such Combination Product. In the event that the Parties are not able to so agree on the calculation of Net Sales of the Combination Product within three (3) months after commencement of such negotiations, the dispute shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration, as provided in Section [10.3](#).

“Non-Breaching Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [9.2.1](#).

“Onxeo Indemnified Parties” means Onxeo and its Affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees and agents.

“Parties” means Monopar and Onxeo and **“Party”** shall mean any of them.

“Patents” and “Patent Rights” means any patent applications, patents, author certificates, inventor certificates, utility models, and all foreign counterparts of them and includes all divisionals, renewals, continuations, continuations-in-part, extensions, reissues, reexaminations, substitutions, confirmations, registrations, revalidations and additions of or to them, as well as any Supplementary Protection Certificate, or any like form of protection.

“Person” means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, trust, business trust, joint venture, Regulatory Authority, association, or other entity.

“Phase III Trial” means a human clinical trial of a Licensed Product, which trial is designed: (a) to establish that the Licensed Product is safe and efficacious for its intended use; (b) to define warnings, precautions and adverse reactions that are associated with the Licensed Product in the dosage range to be prescribed; and (c) consistent with 21 CFR § 312.21(c).

“Phase III Clinical Trial Report” means a full clinical study report in relation to a Phase III Trial which is written by or on behalf of Monopar.

“Phase IV Trial” means (i) any clinical trial in humans conducted to satisfy a requirement of a Regulatory Authority in order to maintain a Regulatory Approval and (ii) any clinical trial in humans conducted after the first Regulatory Approval in the same disease state for which the Licensed Product received Regulatory Approval in the Territory.

“Price Approval” means, in those countries in the Territory where a Regulatory Authority may approve or determine pricing and/or pricing reimbursement for pharmaceutical products, such approval or determination.

“Progress Report” means a written report produced by Monopar setting out brief details of: (i) the progress of development of the Licensed Product; (ii) the progress of any applications for Regulatory Authorization and (where relevant) Price Approvals; and (iii) the progress of and plans for marketing and sale of the Licensed Product.

“Prosecution” means the preparation, filing, procuring, and maintenance of Patents, such as before national, international, and regional patent offices, including any interferences, derivation proceedings, reissue proceedings, reexaminations, and post-grant proceedings (such as inter partes reviews, post-grant reviews, and oppositions). When used as a verb, “Prosecute” means to engage in Prosecution.

“Quarter” means any of the three (3) monthly periods commencing on the first day of any of the months of January, April, July, and October in any year and **“Quarterly”** has a corresponding meaning.

“Receiving Party” has the meaning set forth in Section [8.1](#).

“Regulatory Approval” means, with respect to any Licensed Product in any jurisdiction, all approvals (including Pricing Approvals) from any Regulatory Authority necessary for the development, commercial manufacture, marketing and sale of the Licensed Product in such jurisdiction in accordance with Laws.

“Regulatory Authority” means any national or supranational governmental authority, including the FDA, EMEA, or Koseisho (i.e., the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, or any successor agency thereto), that has responsibility in countries in the Territory over the Development and/or Commercialization of a Licensed Product.

“Regulatory Filings” means any and all regulatory applications and filings and associated correspondence made in order to obtain Regulatory Approvals.

“Sublicensee” means a person to whom a sublicense is granted in accordance with Section [3.2](#) in respect of the whole or any part of the rights granted under this Agreement or any person to whom such Sublicensee grants a sublicense in accordance with Section [3.2](#).

“Supplementary Protection Certificate” means a right based on a patent pursuant to which the holder of the right is entitled to exclude Third Parties from using, making, having made, selling or otherwise disposing or offering to dispose of, importing or keeping the product to which the right relates, such as supplementary protection certificates in Europe, and any similar right anywhere in the world.

“**Term**” means the term of this Agreement determined in accordance with Section [9.1.4](#).

“**Territory**” means any and all countries in the world.

“**Third Party**” means any Person other than Monopar, Onxeo and their respective Affiliates and Sublicensees.

“**Trademark**” means any word, name, symbol, color, designation, or device or any combination thereof, whether registered or unregistered, including any trademark, trade dress, service mark, service name, brand mark, trade name, brand name, logo, or business symbol.

“**United States**” or “**U.S.**” means the United States of America and all its territories and possessions.

“**Valid Claim**” means a claim within an issued United States Patent or any foreign Patent that has not expired, lapsed, or been cancelled or abandoned, and that has not been dedicated to the public, disclaimed, or held unenforceable, invalid, or been cancelled by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction in an order or decision from which no appeal has been or can be taken, including, without limitation, through opposition, reexamination, reissue or disclaimer; provided that, on a country- by-country basis, a patent application or subject matter of a claim thereof pending for more than five (5) years from the earliest filing date to which such patent application or claim is entitled shall not be considered to have any Valid Claim for purposes of this Agreement unless and until a patent with respect to such application issues with such claim.

“**Validive**” or “**Validive®**” means the Licensed Product when used in association with the Trademark “Validive®” or “Clonidine Lauriad®.”

“**Validive Materials**” means the Materials further described in [SCHEDULE 4](#).

“**Year**” means a calendar year.

1.2 In this Agreement:

- 1.2.1 unless the context requires otherwise, all references to a particular Article, Section or Schedule shall be references to that article, section or schedule, of or to this Agreement;
 - 1.2.2 the table of contents and headings are inserted for convenience only and shall be ignored in construing this Agreement;
-

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

- 1.2.3 unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine and vice versa and words in the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- 1.2.4 unless the contrary intention appears, words denoting persons shall include any individual, partnership, company, corporation, joint venture, trust, association, organization or other entity, in each case whether or not having separate legal personality;
- 1.2.5 reference to any statute or regulation includes any modification or re-enactment of that statute or regulation, provided that the modification or re-enactment does not diminish the rights or extend the obligations of any Party;
- 1.2.6 references to the words “include” or “including” shall be construed without limitation to the generality of the preceding words;
- 1.2.7 where either Party’s approval or consent is required hereunder, except as otherwise specified herein, such Party’s approval or consent shall be a prior written consent which may be granted or withheld in such Party’s discretion, but shall not be unreasonably conditioned, delayed or denied; and
- 1.2.8 all references to “dollars” shall be to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

2. MONOPAR VALIDIVE OPTION; MONOPAR DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION

- 2.1 **Monopar Validive Option.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including the payment of amounts to Onxeo as and when such amounts become due under this Agreement, Onxeo hereby grants to Monopar the exclusive right, exercisable at Monopar’s sole discretion, in accordance with Sections 2.1.1 through 2.1.7, to elect to obtain an exclusive worldwide license under Section 3.1 to Develop, Commercialize, and manufacture Licensed Products under the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement (the “**Monopar Validive Option**”).

- 2.1.1 **Monopar Validive Option Period.** As from the Effective Date, Monopar shall:

- (a) have *** to submit a new application for orphan drug designation in the United States;
-

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

- (b) from the time of receiving feedback from the orphan drug office of the FDA, have *** to prepare the materials for and request a meeting with the FDA;
- (c) from the date of the FDA meeting, have *** to exercise the Monopar Validive Option.

The periods described in Sections [2.1.1\(a\)](#), [2.1.1\(b\)](#), and [2.1.1\(c\)](#) shall together be known as the “**Monopar Validive Option Period**”.

2.1.2 **Monopar Validive Option Termination; Expiration.** The Monopar Validive Option shall terminate or expire if:

- (a) Monopar fails timely to achieve 2.1.1(a), 2.1.1(b), or 2.1.1(c) without first having exercised the Monopar Validive Option, and with Onxeo having promptly responded to information requests during the Monopar Validive Option Period (any such period of delay by Onxeo shall cause an automatic equivalent time period extension to the Monopar Validive Option Period); or
- (b) Monopar voluntarily terminates the Monopar Validive Option at any time and for any reason;

If one of 2.1.1(a), 2.1.1(b), or 2.1.1(c) is not satisfied, or if Monopar voluntarily terminates the Monopar Validive Option at any time and for any reason:

- (c) the Monopar Validive Option shall terminate, and all rights to the Licensed Product shall remain with Onxeo unencumbered by Monopar’s option; and
- (d) Onxeo shall have the right to request from Monopar a copy of all documents and correspondence exchanged with the FDA, at no cost. Such documents shall be delivered within thirty (30) days of such request.

2.1.3 **Monopar Validive Option Exercise.** The Monopar Validive Option shall only be exercisable during the Monopar Validive Option Period. Monopar shall exercise its Monopar Validive Option, if at all, by written notice to Onxeo, which notice shall make reference to this Agreement and Validive.

2.1.4 **Monopar Rights on Exercise of the Monopar Validive Option.** Following exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Monopar shall have responsibility for Development and Commercialization of Licensed Products, subject to its obligations under this Agreement. Upon Monopar’s exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Onxeo shall provide Monopar with all information and data for Licensed Products and the Validive Materials, and Onxeo shall cooperate with Monopar to provide a smooth transfer of such information and data and the Validive Materials as soon as reasonably practical after exercise of the Monopar Validive Option.

- 2.1.5 **Early Exercise of Monopar Validive Option.** Monopar may exercise the Monopar Validive Option at any time during the Monopar Validive Option Period upon written notice to Onxeo.
- 2.1.6 **Onxeo's obligations during the Monopar Validive Option Period.** Onxeo shall authorize Monopar to reference Onxeo's Validive IND as filed with the FDA, to submit a new orphan designation dossier for Validive, and to organize a meeting with the FDA regarding Validive, all in Monopar's Name. Onxeo shall provide Monopar with all authorizations, consents and rights of reference that Monopar may reasonably request in order to (a) facilitate the submission of the new orphan designation dossier for Validive, and (b) request for and conduct a meeting with the FDA regarding Validive in Monopar's name. Onxeo shall provide reasonable support to Monopar in connection with the meeting with the FDA, without (except as the Parties may otherwise agree) any obligation for Onxeo to incur any expenses. Onxeo shall not initiate any further Development efforts during this Monopar Validive Option Period.
- 2.1.7 **Monopar's obligations during the Monopar Validive Option Period.** Monopar shall, at its own cost and expense, re-file for orphan drug designation for Validive, and prepare all required materials, request and lead a meeting with the FDA regarding development of Validive in the Field and Territory as specifically related to the treatment of oral mucositis. Without Onxeo's permission, or unless required by applicable law, rules or regulations or request from a stock exchange on which shares are listed, Monopar shall make no public statement mentioning Onxeo and/or Validive until the results of the FDA meeting are known.
- 2.1.8 **Monopar's Failure to Exercise the Monopar Validive Option.** If Monopar does not exercise the Monopar Validive Option during the Monopar Validive Option Period, then the Monopar Validive Option shall expire. All rights granted to Monopar hereunder shall terminate, and Onxeo will thereafter have all such rights previously granted to Monopar, for Onxeo to Develop and Commercialize Validive at Onxeo's sole expense. Monopar's rights and licenses granted hereunder to Validive shall terminate.
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2.2 Monopar Development and Regulatory Responsibilities.

- 2.2.1 **Development Responsibilities and Costs.** Monopar, at its sole cost and expense, shall have responsibility for conducting, and shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to conduct, all Development activities with respect to Licensed Products following exercise of the Monopar Validive Option.
- 2.2.2 **Regulatory Responsibilities and Costs.** Promptly after Monopar's exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Onxeo shall (a) assign to Monopar all Regulatory Filings for Licensed Products and, (b) upon Monopar's request, assign to Monopar all clinical trial or other subcontractor agreements relating solely to Licensed Products. Following exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Monopar shall prepare, file, maintain, and own all Regulatory Filings and related submissions relating to Licensed Products. Monopar shall have responsibility for, and shall prepare, all Regulatory Filings and related submissions with respect to Licensed Products. At Monopar's election, following exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Monopar shall be responsible for all safety reporting obligations globally with respect to such Licensed Products, and to take over and maintain the global safety database for Licensed Products.
- 2.2.3 **Record Keeping; Audit for Cause.** Each Party shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, records of its respective Development and regulatory activities with respect to the Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory in sufficient detail and in good scientific manner appropriate for patent and regulatory purposes, which shall be complete and accurate and shall fully and properly reflect all work done and results achieved in the performance of its respective development activities, and which shall be retained by such Party for at least ten (10) years after the termination of this Agreement, or for such longer period as may be required by applicable law. Each Party shall have the right, during normal business hours, upon at least ten (10) Business Days prior notice and without charge, to inspect and copy any such records, except in the event of an audit for safety reason; provided, however, that, except in the event of an "audit for cause," neither Party shall have the right to conduct more than one such inspection in any twelve (12) month period. **"Audit for cause"** shall mean any audit conducted by Onxeo in reason of any material deficiencies of Monopar or its Affiliates or Sublicensees relating to the activities contemplated hereunder.
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- 2.3 Monopar Commercialization Responsibilities and Costs.** Monopar, at its sole cost and expense, shall have responsibility for conducting, and shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to conduct, all Commercialization activities with respect to Licensed Products following exercise of the Monopar Validive Option.
- 2.4 Manufacture and Supply.** Monopar, at its sole option and expense, may choose to continue with Onxeo's current contract manufacturing partners for part or all presently sourced manufacturing or manufacturing related activities, including API and Licensed Product manufacture, for part or all of the Term. In such event, Monopar shall be solely responsible for negotiating agreements with such manufacturing partners, it being understood and agreed that Onxeo's sole obligation in this respect shall be to introduce Monopar to such manufacturing partners. Under all circumstances, Monopar reserves the exclusive right to manufacture and supply any and all Licensed Products.
- 2.5 Reporting and Right of Inspection.**
- 2.5.1 Monopar shall provide Onxeo upon Monopar's exercise of the Monopar Validive Option with a copy of an initial Development and Commercialization plan for the Licensed Products. Thereafter, Monopar shall provide Onxeo with an updated Development and Commercialization plan for each Year no later than December 1 of the Year for each Year. Additionally, every Year within thirty (30) days after Monopar's annual financial reports have been completed, but in no event later than April 1, the Parties shall meet by teleconference to discuss the progress in and results of the Development and Commercialization of the Licensed Products during the previous year.
- 2.5.2 During the Term, Monopar shall also keep (and shall cause its Affiliates and Sublicensees to keep), and shall make available to Onxeo for inspection on Onxeo's reasonable demand once per year complete and accurate records pertaining to the progress in and results of the Development and Commercialization activities in the Territory, in sufficient detail to permit Onxeo to ensure the satisfaction of Monopar's contractual obligations hereunder.
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2.6 Subcontracting

Monopar may have performed by subcontractors any activities required of Monopar hereunder. Monopar shall be solely responsible for the performance by any of its subcontractors of Monopar's obligations hereunder.

2.7 No Onxeo Financial Obligation

Except as expressly provided herein, all costs relating to the Development and Commercialization of the Licensed Product after Monopar's exercise of the Monopar Validive Option shall be borne solely by Monopar, and Onxeo shall not be obligated to take any action which may subject Onxeo to any cost, expense or liability with respect to other matters.

3. LICENSES; TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER; EXCLUSIVITY

3.1 License to Monopar for Validive and Licensed Products.

- 3.1.1 **Licensed Intellectual Property.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, Onxeo hereby grants to Monopar and its Affiliates the exclusive (even as to Onxeo and its Affiliates), worldwide license, with the right to grant sublicenses under the Licensed Intellectual Property as described in Section [3.2](#) below, to use, sell, offer to sell, import, make and have made, and otherwise Develop, Commercialize or manufacture Licensed Products during the Term, in the Territory and in the Field, and to apply for Regulatory Approval in its own name for Licensed Products in any jurisdiction, such license to be effective upon Monopar's exercise of the Monopar Validive Option and payment of the License Fee.
 - 3.1.2 **License to Trademark.** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and at no additional cost to Monopar or its Affiliates, Onxeo hereby grants to Monopar and its Affiliates an exclusive right and license during the Term, with the right to grant sublicenses as described in Section [3.2](#) below, to the Licensed Trademarks, such Licensed Trademarks to be used by Monopar solely in connection with the Development and Commercialization of Licensed Products and in Monopar's corporate communications with respect thereto. A complete list of such Licensed Trademarks, and existing registrations thereof, is attached as [SCHEDULE 3](#). Monopar shall be in charge of securing and maintaining the registration(s) of the Licensed Trademarks in the Territory in the name of Monopar and at its sole cost and expense. Onxeo shall provide upon request, and at no cost to Onxeo, any assistance reasonably required by Monopar.
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- 3.2 **Sublicenses.** Monopar shall have the right to grant sublicenses to Third Parties without the prior written consent of Onxeo. Monopar shall ensure that there are included in the terms of any sublicense substantially equivalent obligations and undertakings on the part of the Sublicensee to those applying to Monopar in this Agreement. Any such sublicenses shall be without limitation on Monopar's obligations hereunder and Monopar shall be solely responsible for the performance by any of its Sub-Licenses of Monopar's obligations hereunder.
- 3.3 **Use of Names; Logo.** Monopar, at its sole cost and expense, shall be responsible for the selection, registration, and maintenance of all Trademarks which it employs in connection with its activities conducted pursuant to this Agreement, including those licensed hereunder.
- 3.4 **No other licenses.** No license to use any Intellectual Property is granted to Monopar, or any Sublicensee, except the rights expressly granted in this Agreement.
- 3.5 **Technology Transfer by Onxeo after Exercise by Monopar of the Monopar Validive Option.** As soon as reasonably practical after Monopar exercises its Monopar Validive Option, Onxeo shall transfer to Monopar, at no cost to Monopar, all Onxeo Licensed Know-How and other information in Onxeo's possession and Control or reasonably available to Onxeo that are necessary or useful for the exercise by Monopar and its Affiliates of the rights granted under Section 3.1 with respect to Licensed Products and the Validive Materials. Onxeo shall provide all reasonable assistance, including making its personnel reasonably available for meetings or teleconferences, to support and assist Monopar, at no cost to Onxeo, in the Development and Commercialization of Licensed Products, for a period of one (1) year after Monopar exercises its Monopar Validive Option. Within thirty (30) days of receiving the License Fee, Onxeo shall:
- 3.5.1 transfer title to all IND's for Licensed Products to Monopar;
 - 3.5.2 assign Licensed Patents to Monopar;
 - 3.5.3 assign Licensed Trademarks to Monopar;
 - 3.5.4 submit to the appropriate authorities the necessary paperwork to transfer title to all orphan drug designations for Licensed Products to Monopar;
 - 3.5.5 transfer title in the Validive Materials to Monopar. Such materials are purchased 'as is' and "where is" and it shall be Monopar's responsibility to check the quality of such materials and that they are suitable for Monopar's use thereof; and
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[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

3.5.6 provide Monopar with such information and Know-How relating to the manufacture of Validive as is relevant to the efficient production of a sufficient quantity of Validive for clinical trials.

3.6 **Exclusivity.** During the Term, Onxeo will not engage in the research, discovery, optimization, development or commercialization of any products that would be considered a Licensed Product. Notwithstanding the foregoing, following termination of this Agreement, Onxeo shall be free to research, optimize, develop or commercialize, either on its own or with or through a Third Party, any Licensed Product.

3.7 **Acquisition of Rights.** Should Monopar wish, at any time during the Term, to acquire all right, title, and interest in and to the Licensed Intellectual Property, then held by Onxeo or any successor or permitted assignee, it may by giving notice to Onxeo request that Onxeo enter into negotiations in this regard. Any such acquisition on terms and conditions (including financial terms and conditions) acceptable to each Party in its sole discretion.

4. FINANCIAL TERMS

4.1 **Option Fee.** [***] for entering into this Agreement.

4.2 **License Fee.**

4.2.1 Monopar shall pay to Onxeo within ten (10) Business Days of exercising the Monopar Validive Option the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00), the “**License Fee**”. The License Fee is a one-time, non-refundable, non-creditable payment.

4.3 **Development and Sales Milestones.**

4.3.1 Monopar shall pay the following payments (each, a “**Milestone Payment**”) to Onxeo upon the first occurrence only of the following events (each, a “**Milestone Event**”) in relation to Licensed Product:

(a) [***] upon [***] for a Licensed Product;

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- (b) t[***] upon [***] for a Licensed Product;
- (c) [***] upon [***] for a Licensed Product;
- (d) [***] upon [***] for a Licensed Product;
- (e) [***] upon [***];
- (f) [***] upon [***];
- (g) [***] upon [***];
- (h) [***] upon [***];
- (i) [***] upon [***]; and
- (j) [***] upon [***].

4.4 **Royalty.** Monopar shall pay royalties to Onxeo on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product and country-by-country basis until the later of (1) the date when the Licensed Product is no longer within the scope of a Valid Claim of a Licensed Patent in the country of sale or manufacture, (2) the expiry of any Extended Exclusivity Period in the relevant country, or [***] after the First Commercial Sale of the Licensed Product in such country. The rate shall be [***] of Net Sales ex-US. For the United States, the rate shall be [***] of Net Sales for the [***] starting from the First Commercial Sale of Licensed Product [***] of Net Sales for [***] after the First Commercial Sale of Licensed Product, and [***] of Net Sales from [***] onward after the First Commercial Sale of Licensed Product. The otherwise applicable rate shall be reduced by [***] on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product and country-by-country basis if a royalty payment is due solely by reason of subparagraph (3) above.

- 4.5 **Payments.** All payments due to Onxeo under this Agreement shall be made in dollars by bank wire transfer of immediately available funds, with fees of the transmitting bank paid by Monopar, to such bank account as Onxeo may notify to Monopar in writing from time to time.
- 4.6 **Timings of Payments.**
- 4.6.1 The payments due under Section [4.3](#) shall be payable within sixty (60) Business Days after when they are due.
 - 4.6.2 Any royalties due pursuant to Section [4.4](#) shall be paid Quarterly within sixty (60) days of the end of each Quarter with respect to Net Sales in such Quarter; and
 - 4.6.3 After Monopar exercises the Monopar Validive Option, any costs or expenses related to the Prosecution, registration or maintenance of Licensed Patents or Licensed Trademarks shall be paid by Monopar.
- 4.7 **Taxes.** All payments to Onxeo under this Agreement are expressed to be inclusive of value added tax (or any other sale goods tax) howsoever arising.
- 4.8 **Withholding.** In the event that Monopar is required by law to withhold or pay to any government authority any taxes on behalf of Onxeo, with respect to any payments to it hereunder, the amount payable to Onxeo shall not be increased such that the amount that Onxeo actually receives is equal to the amount that Onxeo would have received had no withholding been made. Monopar shall furnish Onxeo with proper evidence of the taxes so paid and Onxeo shall be responsible for reclaiming such tax. Each Party shall furnish the other Party with appropriate documents to secure application of the most favorable rate of withholding tax under applicable Law. Notwithstanding the above, in the event that Monopar, by reason of an assignment of its rights hereunder or other actions, causes Onxeo to be subject to withholding to which Onxeo is not subject as of the Effective Date, if Onxeo is unable to reclaim such withholding tax payments, Monopar shall increase such payments made hereunder such that the amount that Onxeo actually receives is equal to the amount that Onxeo would have received had no withholding been made.
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- 4.9 **Quarterly Report.** Within forty-five (45) days after the end of each Quarter, Monopar shall send to Onxeo a written statement detailing in respect of that Quarter (including a nil report if appropriate):
- 4.9.1 any Milestone Event achieved by it or any Sublicensee and any Milestone Payment which became due to Onxeo;
 - 4.9.2 the quantity of Licensed Products sold or otherwise disposed of by Monopar at the wholesale and retail levels, its Affiliates or any Sublicensees in the Territory;
 - 4.9.3 the Net Sales in respect of Licensed Products in each country of the Territory in sufficient detail to allow Onxeo to calculate all payments due under Section [4.3](#) and Section [4.4](#), including, without limitation, the numbers of units of Licensed Products sold, the aggregate gross sales price for such units (in its native currency), and a description of the amount and justification for any deductions made to such aggregate gross sales in determining the reported Net Sales;
 - 4.9.4 the aggregate Net Sales in respect of that Quarter for Licensed Product;
 - 4.9.5 any currency conversions, showing the rates used;
and
 - 4.9.6 the amount of the royalties due to Onxeo in respect of that Quarter.
- 4.10 **Interest.** Where the payee does not receive payment within the relevant period of any sums that are finally determined to be due and payable to it under this Agreement, interest shall accrue on the sum due and payable from the date payment was first due to the date payment is made at the rate equivalent to an annual rate of two percent (2%) over the then current base rate of one (1) month LIBOR, calculated on a daily basis, without prejudice to payee's right to receive payment within the relevant period, provided always the provisions of this Section [4.10](#) shall not apply to the extent and for the period that a Force Majeure event prevents payment.
- 4.11 **Accounts.**
- 4.11.1 Monopar shall:
 - (a) keep and, notwithstanding the expiry or termination of this Agreement, maintain for at least six (6) years, true and accurate accounts and records (including any underlying documents supporting such accounts and records) in sufficient detail to enable the amount of all sums payable under this Agreement to be determined; and
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- (b) during the Term and thereafter until the said period of six (6) years relevant to the accounts and records has expired, at the reasonable request of Onxeo and (subject to Section [4.11.2](#)) at the expense of Onxeo from time to time, permit or procure permission for a qualified accountant nominated by Onxeo and reasonably acceptable to Monopar to inspect and audit those accounts and records.
- 4.11.2 If, following any inspection pursuant to Section [4.11.1\(b\)](#), Onxeo's nominated accountant confirms to Onxeo that the payments in respect of any Year fall short of the sums which were properly payable in respect of that Year under this Agreement, Onxeo shall send a copy of the certificate to Monopar and Monopar shall (subject to Section [4.11.3](#)) within *** of the date of receipt of the certificate pay the shortfall to Onxeo and, if the shortfall exceeds the greater of *** of the sum properly payable or ***, Monopar shall also reimburse to Onxeo the reasonable costs and expenses of Onxeo in making the inspection, provided that costs and expenses so reimbursed shall not exceed *** of the shortfall so determined.
- 4.11.3 If within thirty (30) days of the date of receipt by Monopar of any certificate produced pursuant to Section [4.11.2](#) Monopar notifies Onxeo in writing that it disputes the certificate, the dispute shall be referred for resolution by an independent expert jointly appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to jointly appoint an independent expert, shall be finally resolved as provided in Article [10](#) (Dispute Resolution).

5. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- 5.1 **Ownership of Arising Intellectual Property.** All right, title and interest in and to any data, Patents, and extensions thereof, Know-How and other information created, developed, or arising on or after the Effective Date and pertaining to Licensed Products shall be solely owned by Monopar. For the avoidance of doubt, Arising Intellectual Property generated through CMC, Quality, data, or clinical observations will be owned by Monopar. As of the Effective Date, at its own cost, Monopar shall have the full and exclusive benefit of, and right to apply for and obtain, patents or other similar forms of protection in respect of any part or parts of the subject-matter of the Licensed Patents throughout the world, and the right to claim priority from the Licensed Patents.
 - 5.2 **Ownership of Clinical Data.** Any Clinical Data generated by or on behalf of Monopar will be owned by Monopar.
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5.3 Intellectual Property Management.

- 5.3.1 Upon Monopar exercising its Monopar Validive Option, Monopar shall be responsible for, and shall bear or pay all costs and expenses related to, the Prosecution and maintenance, of the Licensed Patents and Patents claiming any Arising Intellectual Property, and the registration, renewal and maintenance of the Licensed Trademarks, until the termination of this agreement. The Parties shall hold all information they know or acquire under this Section [5.3.1](#) that is related to all such Patents as confidential, subject to the provisions of this Agreement.
 - 5.3.2 Monopar shall keep Onxeo reasonably informed in writing as to the Prosecution, registration and/or maintenance status of the Licensed Patents and Licensed Trademarks, and shall at Onxeo's request promptly provide Onxeo with a copy of all submissions made to or responses received from the relevant patent and trademark offices and all correspondence to and responses received from the relevant patent and trademark agents in relation to the Licensed Patents and Licensed Trademarks in each country of the Territory.
 - 5.3.3 If Monopar elects not to file an application or otherwise not prosecute, register and/or maintain a Licensed Patent or Licensed Trademark in any country of the Territory, Monopar shall notify Onxeo in writing promptly of its decision and shall use its reasonable efforts to provide Onxeo with at least *** notice prior to the expiration of any applicable time bars. During the aforementioned *** notice period, Monopar shall retain the responsibility for the Prosecution, registration and maintenance of the relevant Licensed Patent or Licensed Trademark. On the expiry of such notice period:
 - (a) the license granted pursuant to Section [3.1.1](#) shall terminate in respect of that country and that relevant Licensed Product for any relevant Licensed Patent or Licensed Trademark which is the subject of such a notice;
 - (b) Monopar shall, at Onxeo's request, promptly transfer to Onxeo (or any person nominated by Onxeo) any and all documents and information in Monopar's control relating to such relevant Licensed Patent or Licensed Trademark; and
 - (c) Onxeo shall be free to Prosecute, register or abandon such relevant Licensed Patent or Licensed Trademark at its sole discretion and to grant rights thereunder to any Person without further reference to Monopar, and Onxeo shall thereafter be responsible for the expense of filing, prosecuting, registering and maintaining the relevant Patents and Trademarks.
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- 5.3.4 **Infringement.** Each Party will promptly notify the other Party in writing within ***] of it becoming aware of any infringement or suspected infringement by a Third Party of any of the Licensed Patents or Licensed Trademarks, or any unauthorized use of the Licensed Know-How. In respect of the Licensed Patents, Patents claiming Arising Intellectual Property or Licensed Trademarks, Monopar may (a) at its own cost and expense and subject to Section 5.3.5, bring proceedings in its own name or, if required by law, jointly with Onxeo, for infringement of the Licensed Patents, Patents claiming Arising Intellectual Property or Licensed Trademarks; and (b) in any such proceedings settle any claim for infringement of the Licensed Patents, Patents claiming Arising Intellectual Property or Licensed Trademarks, provided that Monopar shall not, without the consent of Onxeo (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), enter into any settlement that (a) imposes any liability or obligation on Onxeo, or (b) unreasonably reduces (i) the scope of the subject matter claimed in any Licensed Patent or (ii) the right to use any Licensed Trademark. Should Monopar fail to initiate such infringement proceedings within ten (10) Business Days of a demand therefor from Onxeo, Onxeo may do so at its own cost and subject to Section 5.3.5.

Monopar shall be solely responsible for the defense of any claims that its activities with respect to Licensed Products infringe the Intellectual Property Rights of any Third Parties and shall bear and pay the costs and expenses thereof.

- 5.3.5 **Entitlement to Proceeds.** Any damages, profits and awards of whatever nature recovered by a Party in any proceedings referred to in this Section 5.3 shall be retained solely by the Party directing or defending such suit or proceeding. In any such proceedings, the Party bringing or defending the proceedings (the “Active Party”) and the other Party (the “Inactive Party”) will bear all of its own costs, including attorneys’ fees, relating to such legal proceedings; provided that the Active Party shall bear the Inactive Party’s out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys’ fees, incurred in complying with requests for cooperation made by the Active Party. The Inactive Party shall promptly provide the Active Party with all documents and assistance as the Active Party may reasonably require. The Active Party shall promptly provide the Inactive Party with notice of such proceedings and keep the Inactive Party regularly informed of progress and promptly provide the Inactive Party with such information as the Inactive Party may reasonably require including copies of all documents filed at court in the proceedings.
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- 5.3.6 **Confirmatory Patent Licenses.** The Parties shall, at the request of either of them and at the expense of the requesting Party but for no further consideration, enter into such confirmatory patent licenses relating to the Licensed Patents, substantially in the form set out in [SCHEDULE 5](#), as may be necessary or desirable in accordance with the relevant Law and practice in each country in the Territory for registration at the relevant patent offices so that this Agreement need not be registered or recorded unless the Parties are required to do so by law. If there are any inconsistencies between the terms of any such confirmatory patent license and the provisions of this Agreement, this Agreement shall prevail.
- 5.3.7 **Patent Term Extension.** With respect to Licensed Products, Onxeo grants Monopar the exclusive right to apply for, in its own name where possible, a Supplementary Protection Certificate, patent term extension and/or any other exclusivity in respect of any Licensed Product. At Monopar's reasonable request, Onxeo shall provide, at no cost to itself, reasonable assistance to Monopar in connection with any such applications.

6. WARRANTIES AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

6.1 Warranty.

- 6.1.1 **No reliance on warranties not in the Agreement.** Each Party acknowledges that, in entering into this Agreement, it does not do so in reliance on any warranty or other provision except as expressly provided in this Agreement, and all conditions, warranties, terms and undertakings implied by statute or otherwise are excluded from this Agreement to the fullest extent permissible by law.
- 6.1.2 **Warranties.** Each Party hereby warrants to the other Party that, as of the Effective Date:
- (a) it is duly organized and validly existing under the laws of its place of incorporation;
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- (b) it has legal power, authority and right to enter into this Agreement;
- (c) the execution and performance by it of its obligations hereunder will not constitute a breach of, or conflict with, its organizational documents nor any other material agreement or arrangement, whether written or oral, by which it is bound;
- (d) it has full corporate power and authority and has taken all corporate action necessary to enter into and perform this Agreement, and that this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed, and delivered by that Party; and
- (e) that this Agreement is a valid, binding, and legally enforceable obligation of that Party (subject to applicable Laws of insolvency and bankruptcy and customary conditions and limitations as concerns equitable remedies).

6.1.3 **Additional Warranties of Onxeo.** Onxeo warrants to Monopar at the Effective Date that:

- (a) it does not Control any Intellectual Property which is required for the use, import, development or sale of the Licensed Product in the Territory which is not included in the licenses granted under this Agreement;
 - (b) as far as it is aware there is no pending or existing, nor has Onxeo received notice of any threatened, litigation, actions, suits or claims against it before any court or governmental agency or other tribunal with regard to the Licensed Intellectual Property;
 - (c) as far as it is aware there are no oppositions, inter partes reviews, post grant reviews, derivation proceedings, or interferences concerning the Licensed Patents pending before any governmental agency or other tribunal;
 - (d) as far as it is aware there are no inventors of the Licensed Patents other than the inventors named therein;
 - (e) it is the legal and beneficial owner of the Licensed Intellectual Property free of any third party rights or encumbrances,
 - (f) as far as it is aware all maintenance fees and annual payments due in respect of the Licensed Patents have been paid;
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- (g) as far as it is aware the use and possession of Validive or Validive Materials by Monopar shall not infringe the rights (including without limitation any Intellectual Property Rights) of any third party;
- (h) it has not done anything whereby the whole or any part of the rights assigned or licensed under the Agreement might be invalidated or registration of them refused;
- (i) it has not and will not enter into any agreement which prevents it fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement;
and
- (j) as far as it is aware there is no material Know-How that is necessary or useful to the Development, Commercialization or manufacturing of the Product that is not included in the Licensed Know-How.

6.1.4 **No Further Representations or Warranties.** No director, officer, employee or agent of any Party or its Affiliates is authorized to make any further representation or warranty to the other Party which is not contained in this Agreement, and each Party acknowledges that it has not relied on any such oral or written representations or warranties.

6.2 Limitation of Liability. Neither Party, nor any Onxeo Indemnified Party, nor any Monopar Indemnified Party, nor their respective directors, officers, employees and agents shall have any liability under or in connection with this Agreement whether under statute or in tort (including but not limited to negligence), contract or otherwise in respect of: (i) any consequential or indirect loss; and/or (ii) any loss of goodwill, profit, opportunity or contract, in either case even if advised in advance of the possibility of such losses. However, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as excluding or limiting the liability of any person for any liability which cannot be limited or excluded by law, such as for personal injury or death. This Section 6.2 in no way shall be construed to limit the liability of one Party to the other Party for milestones and royalties payable under the terms of this Agreement.

7. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

7.1 Indemnity.

7.1.1 **Indemnification by Monopar.** Monopar shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Onxeo Indemnified Parties against any and all Losses incurred or suffered by the Onxeo Indemnified Parties to the extent any Loss arises out of or was caused by an act or omission of Monopar arising from or in connection with: (a) the exercise of the rights granted in Section [3.1](#) or the actions of Monopar in relation to its Development, Commercialization or manufacture of a Licensed Product; or (b) in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement; except, in all cases, to the extent that such Loss arises out of or was caused by the violation by Onxeo of a legal or contractual duty owed to Monopar.

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Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

- 7.1.2 **Indemnification by Onxeo.** Onxeo shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Monopar Indemnified Parties against any and all Losses incurred or suffered by the Monopar Indemnified Parties to the extent such Loss arises out of or was caused by an act or omission of Onxeo in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement except, in all cases, to the extent that such Loss arises out of or was caused by the violation by Monopar of a legal or contractual duty owed to Onxeo.
- 7.1.3 **Notification of Liabilities/Losses.** A person or entity entitled to indemnification under this Section 7.1 (an “**Indemnified Party**”) shall give prompt written notification *** to the Party from whom indemnification is sought (the “**Indemnifying Party**”) of the commencement or notice of any claim or proceeding relating to a Loss for which indemnification may be sought or, if earlier, upon the assertion of any such Loss, (it being understood and agreed that the failure by an Indemnified Party to give notice of a Loss of which it has knowledge as provided in this Section 7.1.3 within *** shall relieve the Indemnifying Party of its indemnification obligation under this Agreement). The Indemnifying Party shall be liable for any reasonable legal fees and expenses subsequently incurred in connection with the defense of such Loss after receiving such notice. The Parties shall thereafter keep the other Party informed of any Losses.
- (a) In the case of a Loss for which Onxeo seeks indemnification under Section 7.1.1, Onxeo shall permit Monopar to direct and control the defense of the Loss and shall provide such reasonable assistance as is reasonably requested by Monopar (at Monopar’s cost) in the defense of the Loss; provided that nothing in this Section 7.1.3(a) shall permit Monopar to make any admission on behalf of Onxeo, or to settle any claim or litigation which would impose any financial obligations on Onxeo without the prior written consent of Onxeo, such consent not to be unreasonably conditioned, withheld, or delayed.
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- (b) In the case of a Loss for which Monopar seeks indemnification under Section [7.1.2](#), Monopar shall permit Onxeo to direct and control the defense of the Loss and shall provide such reasonable assistance as is reasonably requested by Onxeo (at Onxeo's cost) in the defense of the Loss, provided always that nothing in this Section [7.1.3\(b\)](#) shall permit Onxeo to make any admission on behalf of Monopar, to settle any claim or litigation which would impose any financial obligations on Monopar without the prior written consent of Monopar, such consent not to be unreasonably conditioned, withheld or delayed.

7.2 **Insurance.** Each Party, at its own expense, and reasonably prior to Commencement of any human being dosed with the Licensed Product, shall put in place and thereafter maintain, at its own cost, insurance through a reputable insurance company. For clarification, such insurance shall be maintained for an amount within the range that is customary for similar products in the Territory, on a country-by-country basis, where they are sold.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 **Nondisclosure.** Each Party agrees that, during the Term and for a period of seven (7) years thereafter, a Party (the **'Receiving Party'**) receiving Confidential Information of the other Party (the **"Disclosing Party"**) (or that has received any such Confidential Information from the other Party prior to the Effective Date) shall (a) maintain in confidence such Confidential Information using not less than the efforts such Receiving Party uses to maintain in confidence its own proprietary industrial information of similar kind and value, (b) not disclose such Confidential Information to any Third Party without the prior written consent of the Disclosing Party, except for disclosures expressly permitted below, and (c) not use such Confidential Information for any purpose except those permitted by this Agreement (it being understood that this clause (c) shall not create or imply any rights or licenses not expressly granted under this Agreement).

8.2 **Exceptions.** The obligations in Section [8.1](#) shall not apply with respect to any portion of the Confidential Information that the Receiving Party can show by competent written proof:

- 8.2.1 is publicly disclosed by the Disclosing Party, either before or after it is disclosed to the Receiving Party hereunder;
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- 8.2.2 was known to the Receiving Party or any of its Affiliates, without any obligation to keep it confidential or any restriction on its use, prior to disclosure by the Disclosing Party;
- 8.2.3 is subsequently disclosed to the Receiving Party or any of its Affiliates by a Third Party lawfully in possession thereof and without any obligation to keep it confidential or any restriction on its use;
- 8.2.4 is published by a Third Party or otherwise becomes publicly available or enters the public domain, either before or after it is disclosed to the Receiving Party; or
- 8.2.5 is independently developed by or for the Receiving Party or its Affiliates without reference to or reliance upon the Disclosing Party's Confidential Information.

8.3 **Authorized Disclosure.** The Receiving Party may disclose Confidential Information belonging to the Disclosing Party, and Confidential Information deemed to belong to both Parties under the terms of this Agreement, to the extent (and only to the extent) such disclosure is reasonably necessary in the following instances:

- (a) Prosecuting Patents;
- (b) Regulatory Filings and obtaining Regulatory Approvals;
- (c) Prosecuting or defending litigation, including responding to a subpoena in a third party litigation;
- (d) Subject to Section 8.4, complying with Laws (including the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission or any securities exchange) and with judicial process, if in the reasonable opinion of the Receiving Party's counsel, such disclosure is necessary for such compliance; and
- (e) Disclosure, solely on a "need to know basis," to Affiliates.

8.4 **Securities Filings.** In the event either Party proposes to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the securities regulators of any state or other jurisdiction a registration statement or any other disclosure document which describes or refers to the terms and conditions of this Agreement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or any other applicable securities Law, the Party shall notify the other Party of such intention and shall provide such other Party with a copy of relevant portions of the proposed filing prior to such filing (and any revisions to such portions of the proposed filing a reasonable time prior to the filing thereof), including any exhibits thereto relating to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and shall use reasonable and diligent efforts to obtain confidential treatment of the terms and conditions of this Agreement that such other Party requests be kept confidential, and shall only disclose Confidential Information that it is advised by counsel that it legally is required to disclose. No such notice shall be required under this Section 8.4 if the description of or reference to this Agreement contained in the proposed filing has been included in any previous filing made by either Party hereunder or otherwise approved by the other Party.

- 8.5 **Publications.** After exercise of the Monopar Validive Option, Monopar shall have the exclusive right to publish or present data and/or results relating to Licensed Products.
- 8.6 **Effect of Disclosure.** The Receiving Party agrees that the disclosure of the Disclosing Party's Confidential Information without the express written consent of the Disclosing Party may cause irreparable harm to the Disclosing Party, and that any breach or threatened breach of this Agreement by the Receiving Party may entitle the Disclosing Party to injunctive relief, in addition to any other legal remedies available to it, in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- 8.7 **Relationship to Confidentiality Agreement.** This Agreement supersedes the Mutual Confidential Disclosure Agreement between the Parties executed as of January 19, 2016; provided that all "Confidential Information" disclosed or received by the Parties thereunder shall be deemed "Confidential Information" hereunder and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

9. TERM AND TERMINATION

- 9.1 **Term; Expiration.** This Agreement shall become effective as of the Effective Date and shall continue in force and effect until expiration as described in this Section [9.1](#), unless earlier terminated pursuant to Section [9.2](#), [9.3](#), or [9.4](#), and shall expire as follows:
- 9.1.1 on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product and country-by-country basis, on the date of expiration of all payment obligations of Monopar under this Agreement with respect to each Licensed Product in each country, as applicable;
 - 9.1.2 in its entirety upon the expiration of all payment obligations under this Agreement with respect to the last Licensed Product Commercialized in the last country in the Territory; or
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*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

- 9.1.3 if Monopar does not exercise the Monopar Validive Option in accordance with Section 2.1, then this Agreement will terminate in its entirety upon the expiration of the Monopar Validive Option.
- 9.1.4 The period beginning on the Effective Date and ending on expiration or termination of this Agreement, or as the case may be, until the date of expiration or termination of a Licensed Product, shall be the “**Term**” of this Agreement in its entirety or with respect to a given Licensed Product, as applicable.

9.2 Termination for cause.

- 9.2.1 **Material Breach.** Either Party (the “**Non-Breaching Party**”) may, without prejudice to any other remedies available to it at law or in equity, terminate this Agreement in its entirety, or terminate any Licensed Product in any portion of the Territory that is affected by a material breach, in its sole discretion, in the event the other Party (the “**Breaching Party**”) has materially breached this Agreement, and such breach, if curable, has continued for *** (the “**Cure Period**”) after written notice thereof is provided to the Breaching Party by the Non-Breaching Party, such notice describing the alleged material breach in sufficient detail to put the Breaching Party on notice; provided that, if such breach is not susceptible to cure within the Cure Period, then, the Non-Breaching Party’s right to termination shall be suspended only if and for so long as the Breaching Party has provided to the Non-Breaching Party a written plan that is reasonably calculated to effect a cure and such plan is reasonably acceptable to the Non-Breaching Party, and the Breaching Party commits to and does carry out such plan. In all circumstances, if within the Cure Period the Breaching Party pays the Non-Breaching Party an amount equal to the costs, damages, expenses and losses incurred as a result of the material breach, the material breach shall be considered cured.
 - 9.2.2 **Disagreement as to Material Breach; Cure Period.** If the Parties reasonably and in good faith disagree as to whether there has been a material breach, the Party that disputes that there has been a material breach may contest the allegation in accordance with Article 10 (Dispute Resolution). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Cure Period for any allegation made in good faith as to a material breach under this Agreement will run from the date that written notice thereof was first provided to the Breaching Party by the Non-Breaching Party. The right of either Party to terminate this Agreement, in whole or in part, as provided in this Section 9.2, shall not be affected in any way by such Party’s waiver or failure to take action with respect to any previous default. It is understood and acknowledged that, during the pendency of such a dispute, all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall remain in effect, and the Parties shall continue to perform all of their respective obligations under this Agreement.
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9.3 **Monopar Unilateral Termination Rights.**

9.3.1 **Termination of Agreement in Its Entirety.** Monopar may, in its sole discretion, exercisable at any time during the Term, terminate this Agreement in its entirety for any reason or no reason at all, upon *** written notice to Onxeo.

9.3.2 **Termination on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product basis.** Monopar may, in its sole discretion, exercisable at any time during the Term, terminate this Agreement on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product basis for any reason or no reason at all, upon *** written notice to Onxeo.

9.4 **Termination for Insolvency.** To the extent permitted under Law, either Party may terminate this Agreement, (a) if, at any time, the other Party files in any court or agency pursuant to any statute or regulation of any state or country, a petition in bankruptcy or insolvency or for reorganization or for an arrangement or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee of the Party or of substantially all of its assets, or (b) if the other Party is served with an involuntary petition against it, filed in any insolvency proceeding, and such petition shall not be dismissed within *** after the filing thereof, or (c) if the other Party shall propose or be a party to any dissolution or liquidation, or (d) if the other Party shall make an assignment of substantially all of its assets for the benefit of creditors. Each Party agrees to give the other Party prompt notice of the foregoing events giving rise to termination under this Section 9.4. All rights and licenses granted under or pursuant to any section of this Agreement are and shall otherwise be deemed to be for purposes of Section 365(n) of Title 11, United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”) licenses of rights to “intellectual property” as defined in Section 101(35A) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Parties shall retain and may fully exercise all of their respective rights and elections under the Bankruptcy Code. All materials required to be delivered by the non-bankrupt Party under this Agreement (including all manufacturing information), and all materials relating to the Licensed Intellectual Property that, in the course of dealing between the Parties under this Agreement, are or would be customarily delivered, shall be considered to be “embodiments” of such intellectual property for purposes of Section 365(n) of the Bankruptcy Code. Upon the bankruptcy of any Party, the non-bankrupt Party shall further be entitled to a complete duplicate of, or complete access to, any Intellectual Property licensed to the non-bankrupt Party, and such, if not already in its possession, shall be promptly delivered to the non-bankrupt Party, unless the bankrupt Party elects to continue, and continues, to perform all of its obligations under this Agreement. All written agreements entered into in connection with the Parties’ performance under this Agreement from time to time shall be considered agreements “supplementary” to this Agreement for purposes of Section 365(n) of the Bankruptcy Code.

9.5 **Consequences of Expiration or Termination.** All of the following effects of expiration or termination, as applicable, are in addition to the other rights and remedies that may be available to the Parties at law or in equity.

9.5.1 **Consequences of Expiration of the Term.** Upon expiration of the Term, as determined on a Licensed Product-by-Licensed Product and country-by-country basis, Monopar shall have an exclusive, fully-paid, royalty-free, perpetual right and license, with the right to grant sublicenses, under all Licensed Patents and Licensed Know-How to use, sell, offer to sell, import, make and have made any Licensed Product in the Field and in the Territory.

9.5.2 **Consequences of Termination of this Agreement by Monopar Pursuant to Section [9.3.1](#) or by Onxeo Pursuant to Section [9.1.3](#), [9.2.1](#), or [9.4](#).** In the event of a termination of this Agreement in its entirety by Monopar pursuant to Section [9.3.1](#) or a termination of this Agreement in its entirety by Onxeo pursuant to Section [9.1.3](#) (failure to exercise the Monopar Validive Option) or [9.2.1](#) (for cause) or [9.4](#) (insolvency):

- (a) notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement to the contrary, all rights and licenses granted herein to Monopar with respect to any Licensed Products shall terminate;
 - (b) all payment obligations hereunder shall terminate, other than those that are accrued and unpaid as of the effective date of such termination;
 - (c) should Onxeo so demand, Monopar shall assign to Onxeo any Patents or Know-How (other than the Licensed Patents and Licensed Know-How) Controlled by Monopar that Monopar both actually uses and are necessary to Develop or Commercialize Licensed Products and shall negotiate in good faith with Onxeo the amount of contingent milestone and/or royalty payments which shall be the sole consideration for such assignment. The transfer of such rights to Onxeo shall be automatically effective upon Onxeo's demand even if the amount of each milestone and/or royalty payments are not determined. In the event that the Parties are not able to agree amount of milestone and/or royalty payments within three (3) months after commencement of such negotiations, the dispute shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration, as provided in Section [10.3](#)
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- (d) Monopar shall promptly either, at Onxeo's election, return to Onxeo or destroy, at no cost to Onxeo, all Onxeo Licensed Know-How, Materials, and other data and information transferred by Onxeo to Monopar, including all Onxeo Licensed Know-How, Validive Materials, and other information transferred to Monopar pursuant to Section [3.5](#); and Onxeo, except as provided in Section [9.5.2\(e\)](#) or [9.5.2\(f\)](#) shall promptly either, at Monopar's election, return to Monopar or destroy, at no cost to Monopar, all Monopar Confidential Information;
 - (e) Monopar will provide, as soon as reasonably practical after Monopar's notice of such termination, to Onxeo, to the extent permitted under any applicable Third Party contract, (i) any information, Validive Materials, and data for, including copies of all clinical study data and results, and all other information, and the like developed by or for the benefit of Monopar directly and solely relating to Licensed Products, and (ii) other documents to the extent directly and solely related to the Licensed Products that are necessary in the continued Development and Commercialization of Licensed Products throughout the Territory. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Section [9.5.2\(e\)](#) shall not apply in the case of a termination of this Agreement in its entirety by Onxeo pursuant to Section [9.1.3](#) (failure to exercise the Monopar Validive Option); and
 - (f) should Onxeo so demand, Monopar shall assign to Onxeo any and all title to Regulatory Approvals directly and solely related to Licensed Products (including orphan drug designations), all title to Licensed Intellectual Property or registrations thereof, and Regulatory Filings directly and solely related to Licensed Products; provided that this Section [9.5.2\(f\)](#) shall also apply in the case of a termination of this Agreement in its entirety by Onxeo pursuant to Section [9.1.3](#) (failure to exercise the Monopar Validive Option).
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9.5.3 **Consequences of Termination by Monopar Pursuant to Section 9.2.1 or 9.4.** In the event of termination by Monopar of this Agreement in its entirety or with respect to a Licensed Product pursuant to Section 9.2 (for cause) or pursuant to Section 9.4 (insolvency):

- (a) all licenses granted to Monopar with respect to Licensed Products shall continue in full force in perpetuity;
- (b) all future milestones and royalties payable by Monopar under this Agreement shall be reduced by a percentage agreed to by Monopar and Onxeo. In the event the Parties are not able to agree on the percentage amount within three (3) months after commencement of such negotiations, the dispute shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration as provided in Section 10.3; and
- (c) Onxeo shall promptly either, at Monopar's election, return to Monopar or destroy, at no cost to Monopar, all Monopar Confidential Information, materials, and other data and information transferred by Monopar to Onxeo.

9.5.4 **Sell-Down.** If Monopar, its Affiliates or Sublicensees at termination of this Agreement possess Licensed Product, have started the manufacture thereof or have accepted orders therefor, Monopar, its Affiliates or Sublicensees shall have the right, for up to one (1) year following the date of termination, to sell their inventories thereof, complete the manufacture thereof and Commercialize such fully-manufactured Licensed Product, in order to fulfill such accepted orders or distribute such fully-manufactured Licensed Product, but only in the ordinary course of business and on the same terms and conditions of sale as previously applied and subject to the obligation of Monopar to pay Onxeo any and all payments as provided in this Agreement.

9.6 **Provisions to continue on termination.** The termination of this Agreement howsoever arising will be without prejudice to the rights and duties of either Party accrued prior to termination. The following Articles will continue to be enforceable notwithstanding termination: Articles 6, 8, 10 and 11 and Sections 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 5.1, 5.2, 7.1 and 9.5 inclusive.

10. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 10.1 The Parties recognize that disputes as to certain matters arising under this Agreement may arise from time-to-time. It is the objective of the Parties to seek to resolve any disputes arising under this Agreement in an expedient manner and, if at all possible, without resort to litigation, and to that end the Parties agree to abide by the procedures set forth in this Section [10](#) to resolve any such disputes. The Parties initially shall attempt to resolve any issues through good faith negotiations in the spirit of mutual cooperation between senior managers of the Parties with authority to resolve the dispute, for a period of thirty (30) days after receipt of the first notice by either Party requesting negotiations. Should any issue not be timely resolved by good faith negotiations, any dispute with respect thereto shall be submitted to final and binding arbitration, as provided below.
- 10.2 Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the interpretation or breach thereof, shall be resolved by final and binding arbitration administered by the International Centre for Dispute Resolution in accordance with its International Arbitration Rules as then in force. The number of arbitrators shall be three (3), or one (1) if the amount in controversy is less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and the place of arbitration shall be New York County, New York. When three (3) arbitrators are required based on the amount in controversy, each Party shall appoint an arbitrator and the Parties shall mutually agree on the appointment of the third arbitrator. When one (1) arbitrator is required based on the amount in the controversy, the Parties shall mutually agree on the appointment of an arbitrator within one (1) month of submission of the request for arbitration, failing which the sole arbitrator shall be selected by the International Centre for Dispute Resolution. The language of the arbitration shall be English. The arbitrator(s) shall be entitled to award interim and conservatory relief to the fullest extent permitted by New York law, shall apply the International Bar Association Rules on the Taking of Evidence in International Commercial Arbitration as now in effect, and shall otherwise apply New York procedural law.
- 10.3 In the event that the Parties are unable to complete negotiations as described in the definition of “Net Sales”, in Section [9.5.2\(c\)](#) or in Section 9.5.3(b) within the time period there indicated, each Party shall, no later than the last day of such period, submit its final and best offer to the other Party, and a single arbitrator appointed pursuant to Section [10.2](#) (and without further negotiations as provided in Section [10.1](#)), whose sole authority shall be to select one of the final offers so submitted.
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11. MISCELLANEOUS

11.1 **Severability.** If any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement is held to be invalid or unenforceable, the provision shall be considered severed from this Agreement and shall not serve to invalidate any remaining provisions hereof. The Parties shall make a good faith effort to replace any invalid or unenforceable provision with a valid and enforceable one such that the objectives contemplated by the Parties when entering this Agreement may be realized.

11.2 **Notices.** All notices shall be in writing and sent by hand, email, or recorded delivery and shall be deemed to be properly served: (i) if sent by hand, when delivered at the relevant address; (ii) if sent by recorded delivery, three (3) Business Days after posting; (iii) if sent by email, when transmitted, provided a confirmatory copy is sent by post within twenty four (24) hours of transmission, and shall be sent to the following addresses or email address as may be amended by the relevant Party in writing:

If to Onxeo:

Onxeo S.A.
49, boulevard du Général Martial Valin, 1st Floor
75015 Paris, France
Attention: Judith Greciet
email: ***]

If to Monopar:

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.
598 Rockefeller Rd
Lake Forest, IL 60045
Attention: Chandler Robinson
email: ***]

11.3 **Variation.** No variation, modification, amendment, extension or release from any provision of this Agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing, signed by both Parties.

11.4 **Force Majeure.** Except for the payment of money, neither Party shall be liable for delay or failure in the performance of any of its obligations hereunder if such delay or failure is due to causes beyond its reasonable control, including acts of God, fires, earthquakes, acts of war, terrorism, or civil unrest ("**Force Majeure**"); provided, however, that the affected Party promptly notifies the other Party and further provided that the affected Party shall use its Commercially Reasonable Efforts to avoid or remove such causes of non-performance and to mitigate the effect of such occurrence, and shall continue performance with the utmost dispatch whenever such causes are removed. When such circumstances arise, the Parties shall negotiate in good faith any modifications of the terms of this Agreement that may be necessary or appropriate in order to arrive at an equitable solution.

- 11.5 **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement and the attached Schedules constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties as to the subject matter of this Agreement, and supersedes and merges all prior and contemporaneous negotiations, representations, agreements and understandings regarding the same.
- 11.6 **Further Assurance.** Each Party hereby undertakes to do all such other acts and things, and execute and provide all such documents at the other Party's request and cost as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to the purposes of this Agreement.
- 11.7 **Waiver.** No relaxation, forbearance, waiver or indulgence by either Party in enforcing any of the terms or conditions of this Agreement or the granting of time by either Party to the other shall prejudice, affect or restrict the rights and powers of such Party, unless contained in a writing signed by the Party charged with such waiver. The waiver of any breach of any term or any condition of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of a term or condition of the same or of a different nature.
- 11.8 **Relationship of the Parties.** Each Party is an independent contractor under this Agreement. Nothing contained herein is intended or is to be construed so as to constitute Onxeo and Monopar as partners, agents or joint venturers. Neither Party shall have any express or implied right or authority to assume or create any obligations on behalf of or in the name of the other Party or to bind the other Party to any contract, agreement or undertaking with any Third Party. There are no express or implied third party beneficiaries hereunder.
- 11.9 **Execution.** This Agreement may be executed in any one or more number of counterpart agreements, and as scanned email attachments, and all signatures and counterparts so exchanged shall be considered as original and shall be deemed to form part of and together constitute this Agreement.
- 11.10 **Assignment.** Neither Party may, without the consent of the other Party, assign or transfer any of its rights and obligations hereunder; provided that no such consent is required for an assignment or transfer to an Affiliate of or to a successor in interest by reason of merger or consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of such Party relating to the subject matter of this Agreement; provided further that (a) with respect to an assignment to a successor in interest, such assignment includes all rights and obligations under this Agreement, (b) such successor in interest or Affiliate shall have agreed as of such assignment or transfer to be bound by the terms of this Agreement in a writing provided to the non-assigning Party, and (c) where this Agreement is assigned or transferred to an Affiliate, the assigning Party remains responsible for the performance of this Agreement. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding on the Parties' successors and assigns. Any assignment or transfer in violation of the foregoing shall be null and void and wholly invalid, the assignee or transferee in any such assignment or transfer shall acquire no rights whatsoever, and the non-assigning, non-transferring Party shall not recognize, nor shall it be required to recognize, such assignment or transfer.
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- 11.11 **Public Announcements.** The text of any press release, shareholders' report or other communication to be published or disclosed in any way naming the other Party or this Agreement, other than as required by law or by any regulatory or government authority, shall be submitted to the other Party at least seven (7) days in advance of publication or disclosure for approval, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld; provided that insofar as a disclosure repeats or restates a prior public disclosure permitted by this Agreement, such disclosure need not be submitted to the other Party for approval.
- 11.12 **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without giving effect to the principles of conflicts of laws (other than Section 5-1401 of the New York General Obligations Law).

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS whereof this Agreement has been executed by duly authorized officers of the Parties on the day first above written.

For and on behalf of **ONXEO S.A.**

Signed by: /s/ Judith Greciet

Name: Judith Greciet

Title: CEO

For and on behalf of **MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.**

Signed by: /s/ Chandler D. Robinson

Name: Chandler D. Robinson

Title: CEO

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

SCHEDULE 1
 LICENSED PATENTS

Validive patent status 26/04/20

Onxeo's Reference [***]	Country/Region [***]	Application Number [***]	Grant Date [***]	Patent Number [***]	Status [***]
Onxeo's Reference [***]	Country/Region [***]	Application Number [***]	Grant Date [***]	Patent Number [***]	Status [***]

SCHEDULE 2

LICENSED KNOW-HOW

The Licensed Know-How shall include all regulatory and technical documents that the personnel of Onxeo responsible for Development and Commercialization of Onxeo's products maintain in the ordinary course of business with respect to the Licensed Products, including:

- (1) a copy of the submissions to and correspondence to and from the regulatory authorities;
 - (2) the list of the composition thereof;
 - (3) reports and filings concerning complaints and adverse incidents not otherwise provided; and
 - (4) marketing and promotional materials, if any.
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SCHEDULE 3

LICENSED TRADEMARKS

ONXEO-Ref	Title	Jurisdiction	Filing Number	Filing Date	Registration Number	Registration Date
[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]

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SCHEDULE 4

VALIDIVE MATERIALS

[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]
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Raw materials

Description	Expiry
[***]	[***]
[***] (development)	[***]

Stability Study

Description	Study point ongoing	Location
Clinical Batches		
[***]	[***]	[***]
Technical Batches		
[***]	[***]	[***]

SCHEDULE 5

CONFIRMATORY PATENT LICENSE

THIS DEED is made the _____ day of _____ 201[•]

- 1) **MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC**, whose principal office is 598 Rockefeller Road, Lake Forest, Illinois, USA, 60045 (“**Monopar**”);
and
- 2) **ONXEO S.A.**, with its principal place of business located at 49, boulevard du Général Martial Valin, 75015 Paris, France (hereinafter “**Onxeo**”).

RECITALS:

By an agreement (the “**Main Agreement**”) dated _____ and made between Monopar and Onxeo. Onxeo agreed for the consideration therein contained, among other things, to grant to Monopar a license under [Country/region Patent No. _____] (the “**Patent**”) of which this Agreement is a confirmatory license.

OPERATIVE PROVISIONS:

1. In pursuance of the Main Agreement and for the consideration referred to in the Main Agreement Onxeo hereby grants to Monopar the exclusive license from the _____ day of _____ 20____ to research, develop, use, keep, make, have made, import, sell and otherwise dispose of Licensed Products (as defined in the Main Agreement) in the Field (as defined in the Main Agreement) in the Territory (as defined in the Main Agreement) for the life of the Patent and subject to the provisions of the Main Agreement.
2. Subject to the provisions of the Main Agreement this Agreement shall terminate without notice in the event of the termination of the Main Agreement in accordance with its terms.

IN WITNESS of which this Agreement has been executed as a deed and delivered the day and year first above written.

EXECUTED as a deed	)	Name (PRINT):
For and on behalf of	)	Title (PRINT):
ONXEO S.A.	)	Signature:
	)	Date:
	)	Name (PRINT)
	)	Title (PRINT)
	)	Signature:
	)	Date:

acting by a Director and its Secretary / two Directors

EXECUTED as a deed	)	Name (PRINT):
For and on behalf of	)	Title (PRINT):
MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC	)	Signature:
	)	Date:
	)	Name (PRINT)
	)	Title (PRINT)
	)	Signature:
	)	Date:

acting by a Director and its Secretary / two Directors

AMENDMENT No. 1 to VALIDIVE OPTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT

This amendment number one (“**Amendment**”) to the Validive Option and License Agreement dated June 17, 2016 (the “**Agreement**”) is by and between Monopar Therapeutics Inc., a Delaware corporation having a place of business at 5 Revere Drive, Suite 200, Northbrook, Illinois 60062 (“**Monopar**”), and Onxeo S.A., a French société anonyme à Conseil d’administration located at 49, boulevard du Général Martial Valin, 75015 Paris, France (“**Onxeo**”). Monopar and Onxeo shall also hereinafter be referred to as a Party or collectively as the Parties.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Parties entered into the Agreement effective June 17, 2016 (“**Effective Date**”);

WHEREAS, Monopar has exercised the licensing option and paid the License Fee as provided in the Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Parties now wish to amend the Agreement as more particularly set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants contained herein the Parties hereto, intending to be legally bound hereby, agree to and hereby do amend the Agreement as follows:

1. All capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the same meaning as defined in the Agreement.
2. Schedule 3 of the Agreement is replaced in its entirety with the attached Schedule 3.
3. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trademarks added to Schedule 3 by this Amendment (“**Additional Trademarks**”) shall be deemed Licensed Trademarks under the Agreement as of the Effective Date and within the rights granted by Onxeo to Monopar including assignment upon Monopar’s exercise of the Monopar Validive Option.
4. Onexo agrees to execute and deliver documents as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to the assignment of the Additional Trademarks.
5. Except as otherwise amended hereby, the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect as presently written, and the rights, duties, liabilities and obligations of the Parties thereto will continue in full effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Amendment to be executed by their duly authorized representatives, effective of the Effective Date.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.
Signature: /s/ Chandler D. Robinson
Print Name: Chandler Robinson ☐ ☐
Title: CEO

ONXEO S.A.
Signature: /s/ Judith Greciet
Print Name: Judith Greciet ☐ ☐
Title: CEO

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

Schedule 3 Licensed Trademarks					
Title	Jurisdiction	Filing Number	Filing Date	Registration Number	Registration Date
[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]	[***]

***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT (351)

This Contribution Agreement (this “*Agreement*”) is entered into as of August 25, 2017 (the “*Effective Date*”), among TacticGem LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “*Company*”), Monopar Therapeutics Inc., a Delaware corporation (“*Monopar*”), Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC, an Alabama limited liability company (“*Gem*”) and Tactic Pharma, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company (“*Tactic*”, and collectively with Gem, the owners of 100% of the issued and outstanding limited liability company interests of the Company). The Company, Monopar, Tactic, and Gem are sometimes hereinafter referred to collectively as the “*Parties*”, and each individually as a “*Party*”.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. The parties have entered into that certain Contribution Agreement by and among the Company, Tactic, and Gem, dated as of August 24, 2017 (the “*721 Contribution Agreement*”) whereby Gem contributed to the Company all of Gem’s right, title and interest in and to the property and assets described on Exhibit A attached hereto (collectively, the “*Gem Contributed Assets*”) and Tactic contributed to the Company the Tactic Contributed Assets (as defined in the 721 Contribution Agreement).

B. Pursuant to this Agreement and subsequent to the contributions contemplated by the 721 Contribution Agreement, the Company will contribute (the “*Company Contribution*”) to Monopar all of the Company’s right, title and interest in and to the Gem Contributed Assets in exchange for 3,055,394.12 shares of Monopar’s common stock. Subsequent to the transactions contemplated by the 721 Contribution Agreement and this Agreement, the Company will own 7,166,667 shares of Monopar common stock, which will constitute 79.70% of the total number of shares outstanding of Monopar. By a separate agreement (the “*Investor Contribution Agreement*”), entered into on or before this Agreement, between Monopar and a third party investor (the “*Investor*”), the Investor will contribute \$2,000,004 to Monopar in exchange for 333,334 shares of common stock (the “*Investor Contribution*”, and together with the Company Contribution, the “*351 Transaction*”). The Company and the Investor, collectively, will own at least 80% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and at least 80% of the total number of shares of all classes of stock of Monopar subsequent to the 351 Transaction.

C. It is the intent of the Parties hereto that the 351 Transaction constitutes a tax-free transfer pursuant to Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I COMPANY CONTRIBUTION

§1.1 **Contribution.** As of the Effective Date, (a) the Company hereby contributes the Gem Contributed Assets to Monopar, and (b) Monopar hereby accepts the Gem Contributed Assets, and assumes and agrees to perform all obligations, restrictions and conditions which are applicable to the Gem Contributed Assets to the extent such obligations arise or accrue from and after the Effective Date (except as otherwise provided in this Agreement). Monopar does not assume or otherwise accept responsibility for any Liabilities (as defined in the 721 Agreement) or obligations of Gem, Tactic, or the Company, provided that Monopar will assume the obligations of Gem accruing or arising after the Effective Date under the agreements listed on the attached Exhibit B (the “*Assigned Contracts*”), with Gem being responsible for all such liabilities and obligations accruing or arising prior to the Effective Date.

§1.2 **Shares Issued.** In exchange for the Gem Contributed Assets, Monopar shall issue 3,055,394.12 shares of its common stock (the “*Issued Stock*”) to the Company. The Company shall hold such shares as a separate block of stock that may be specifically indentified as separate from the other 4,111,272.88 shares of Monopar common stock held by the Company.

ARTICLE II REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

§2.1 **Representations and Warranties of the Company, Tactic, and Gem.** The representations and warranties of the Company, Tactic, and Gem set forth in Article 5 of the 721 Agreement are hereby made by them to Monopar and incorporated by reference in this Agreement as if fully rewritten herein.

§ 2.2 **Representations and Warranties of Monopar.** Monopar hereby represents and warrants to each of the other Parties heretothat the statements contained in this §2.2 are, except as would not be reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect, true and correct as of the Effective Date.

- (a) Organization; Authority; Enforceability. Monopar is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of Delaware, and has full corporate power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and perform its obligations hereunder. This Agreement constitutes the legal, valid, and binding obligation of Monopar, enforceable against Monopar in accordance with its terms, subject to the effects of bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance, reorganization, moratorium, and other similar laws relating to and/or affecting creditors’ rights generally and to general equitable principles. The Issued Stock, when issued pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid, and non-assessable, and issued in compliance with all applicable federal and state securities laws.
-

(b) Non-Contravention. Neither the execution and delivery of this Agreement, nor the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, will (i) violate any constitution, statute, regulation, rule, injunction, judgment, order, decree, ruling, charge, or other restriction of any government, governmental agency, or court to which Monopar is subject or any provision of Monopar's Organizational Documents or any other governing document of Monopar or (ii) conflict with, result in a breach of, constitute a default under, result in the acceleration of, create in any party the right to accelerate, terminate, modify, or cancel, or require any notice under any agreement, contract, lease, license, instrument, or other arrangement to which any assets of Monopar are subject (or result in the imposition of any Encumbrance upon any assets of Monopar).

(c) Private Placement Memorandum of Monopar. The Private Placement Memorandum of Monopar dated August 22, 2017, which includes the private placement memorandum dated March 25, 2017 (the "**PPM**") contains information about Monopar. The PPM was prepared for an offering limited to accredited investors and does not contain all of the information that would be included in a registration statement filed with the SEC. Monopar is not aware of any inaccurate statements of fact in the PPM.

(d) Capitalization. (i) The authorized capital of Monopar as of July 31, 2017 consisted of 40,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, and 8,675,919.61 shares of common stock outstanding (non-dilutive); (ii) on a fully diluted basis, accounting for all issued options, there were 9,231,439.61 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 31, 2017; (iii) following the surrender of 2,888,727.12 shares of Tactic's Monopar common stock back to Monopar, Monopar would have shares outstanding of 5,787,192.5 shares of common stock (non-dilutive), and 6,342,712.5 shares of common stock on a fully-diluted basis; and (iv) 700,000 shares of Common Stock have been reserved for issuance under Monopar's 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, of which 555,520 shares are subject to issued and outstanding options. All outstanding shares of Monopar common stock have been duly authorized and validly issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, and to Monopar's knowledge, issued in compliance with all applicable federal and state securities laws.

(e) Disclosure. No representation or warranty or other statement made by Monopar in this Agreement, or otherwise in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby contains any material untrue statement or omits to state a material fact necessary to make any of them, in light of the circumstances in which it was made, not misleading in any adverse respect.

(f) No Other Representations and Warranties. Except for the representations and warranties set forth in this Agreement, each of the Company, Tactic, and Gem acknowledges and agrees that no representation or warranty of any kind whatsoever, express or implied, at law or in equity, is made or shall be deemed to have been made by or on behalf of Monopar to the Company, Tactic, or Gem, and Monopar hereby disclaims any such representation or warranty, whether by or on behalf of Monopar.

ARTICLE III
POST-CLOSING MATTERS

§3.1 **Tax Matters.** Each Party shall cooperate fully, as and to the extent reasonably requested by any other Party, in connection with the preparation and filing of any Tax Return (as defined in the 721 Agreement) and any audit with respect to Tax (as defined in the 721 Agreement), with respect to the Gem Contributed Assets. Such cooperation shall include the retention and, upon request, the provision of records and information which are reasonably relevant to any such Tax Return or audit or any tax planning and shall also include making employees available on a mutually convenient basis to provide additional information and explanation of any material provided hereunder. Each Party further agrees, upon request, to use its commercially reasonable efforts to obtain any certificate or other document from any taxing authority or any other individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, trust or any other entity or organization as may be necessary to mitigate, reduce or eliminate any Tax that could be imposed (including any sales, use, documentary, stamp, gross receipts, registration, transfer, conveyance, excise, recording, license, stock transfer stamps and other similar taxes and fees arising out of or in connection with or attributable to the transactions effected pursuant to this Agreement (collectively, “*Transfer Taxes*”; but for purposes of clarification, Transfer Taxes do not include any income taxes incurred by or allocable to any party in connection with or attributable to the transfer of the Gem Contributed Assets, and the transactions affected pursuant to this Agreement). The Company shall bear and be responsible for the timely payment of, and to such extent shall indemnify and hold harmless Monopar against any Transfer Taxes, and Gem and Tactic shall each in turn bear and be responsible for the timely payment of, and to such extent shall indemnify and hold harmless the Company against, fifty percent (50%) of such Transfer Taxes so paid.

§3.2 **Consulting Relationship with Gem Personnel.** Each of Gerald M. Walsh and Richard D. Olson shall become consultants of Monopar at the Effective Date and Monopar will execute a consulting agreement with such individuals in substantially the form of the attached Exhibit C.

§ 3.3 **Indemnification.**

(a) Notwithstanding any investigation conducted at any time with regard thereto, by or on behalf of the Company, Tactic, Gem or Monopar, all representations, warranties, covenants and agreements of the Parties in this Agreement (including those incorporated by reference) and in any other documents executed or delivered by any of them pursuant to this Agreement or in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement (collectively, the “*Additional Documents*”) shall survive the execution, delivery, and performance of this Agreement and the Additional Documents.

(b) (i) Each Party shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the other Parties, and their directors, officers, employees and representatives from and against any and all Damages asserted against, resulting to, imposed upon, or incurred or suffered by such Party, directly or indirectly, as a result of or arising from any Indemnifiable Claims as set forth in Sections 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9 of the 721 Contribution Agreement (the “**Indemnification Provisions**”), which are hereby incorporated by reference; and (ii) Monopar shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless each of the Parties from and against any and all Damages asserted against, resulting to, imposed upon, or incurred or suffered by Gem, directly or indirectly, as a result of or arising from any material breaches of the representations and warranties of Monopar in §2.2 pursuant to the Indemnification Provisions. Indemnification by any Party to this Agreement shall be governed by the Indemnification Provisions. References to the “Agreement” in such Sections shall be interpreted to refer to this Agreement in the context of Indemnifiable Claims under this Agreement.

§3.4. **Tax Treatment.** Each of the Parties acknowledges and agrees that the contribution of the Gem Contributed Assets to Monopar is intended to qualify for treatment as an exchange described in Section 351(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). All Parties agree to prepare or cause to be prepared their Tax Returns in accordance with the immediately preceding sentence, including complying with the record keeping requirements of Treasury Regulation Section 1.351-3.

ARTICLE IV REGISTRATION RIGHTS

§ 4.1 **Registration Rights.**

(a) Monopar shall, upon direction by the Company at any time after Monopar has been subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 for at least 12 months (the “**Initial Holding Period**”), file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) a Form S-3 or other appropriate form of registration statement, covering the resale of any Monopar common stock by the Company, Gem, or Tactic and shall use its best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical thereafter. During the period that the registration statement is effective, Monopar shall make all public filings required in the normal course of its business and necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement during the period of resale of any Monopar common stock by the Company, Gem, or Tactic; provided that the Company, Gem, and Tactic agree that Monopar may, from time to time, inform the Company, Gem, and Tactic that it may not sell Monopar common stock until further notice if circumstances exist which have not been disclosed publicly and the omission of which, in the reasonable opinion of Monopar, would result in a material omission of fact in the registration statement. The Company, Gem, and Tactic agree that upon receipt of such notice and until otherwise informed by Monopar, the Company, Gem, and Tactic shall not sell, or permit to be

sold, the Monopar common stock. The Company, Gem, and Tactic acknowledge that Monopar cannot guarantee receipt of approval from the SEC, and in the event that approval is not granted, the Company, Gem, and/or Tactic, as applicable, must hold the Monopar common stock until such time as the Company, Gem, and/or Tactic may be permitted to sell the Monopar common stock pursuant to applicable securities laws or exemptions therefrom. Monopar shall pay the costs to prepare and file the registration statement, including the registration fee due to the SEC and all legal and accounting expenses and the cost of compliance with the securities or blue sky laws in the State of Delaware or any other state. The Company, Gem, or Tactic, as applicable (the party which is the seller of such Monopar common stock) shall pay all other costs of sale of the Monopar common stock, including any underwriting fees, commissions on sale or stock transfer taxes resulting from the sale of the Monopar common stock. In the event that a registration statement for the resale of the Monopar common stock is not approved by the SEC, Monopar shall, upon written request of the Company, prepare and file a registration statement on Form S-1 registering for sale any of the common stock and use its best efforts to have such registration statement declared effective as soon as practical thereafter. Monopar shall pay the costs to prepare and file such registration statement, including the registration fee due to the SEC and all legal and accounting expenses and the cost of compliance with the securities or blue sky laws in the State of Delaware or any other State. Additionally, the Company, Gem, and Tactic shall receive the piggyback registration rights set forth in (b) below.

(b) At any time following the Effective Date (but without obligation to do so) if Monopar proposes to register any of its common stock under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) in connection with the public offering of such securities solely for cash (other than a registration effected solely to implement an employee benefit plan or a transaction to which Rule 145 of the Securities Act is applicable or a registration using any form that does not permit secondary sales of securities), Monopar will give written notice to the Company, Gem, and Tactic of its intention to do so and, upon written request of the Company, Gem, or Tactic, delivered to Monopar within 15 days after receipt of notice, Monopar will use its best efforts at its own expense (but excluding any underwriting commissions and stock transfer taxes accruing to any common stock registered by the Company, Gem, or Tactic) to cause to be registered under the Securities Act the shares of common stock specified by the Company, Gem, or Tactic, subject to (1) the right of other holders of restricted stock to include their stock in any such registration prior to the inclusion of the common stock, including but not limited to rights of parties acquiring shares of common stock under any agreement that Monopar will register the resale thereof, (2) the Company’s acceptance of the terms of any underwriting agreement entered into or proposed to be entered into between Monopar and any underwriter of such offering, and (3) if the sole or managing underwriter of such offering determines that the aggregate number of shares of common stock which have been requested by the Company, Gem, or Tactic to be included in the registration should be limited to a lesser number or not included due to market conditions, then Monopar may only sell the lesser portion, if any. If a limitation is imposed on the number of common stock includable by Monopar in any such offering, Monopar shall give the Company, Gem, and Tactic, as applicable, prompt written notice thereof.

§4.2 **Form 10.** Monopar shall exert its commercially reasonable best efforts to cause to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “**1934 Act**”), a registration statement on Form 10 (or another appropriate form), to register Monopar’s shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share, within ninety (90) days after the Effective Date.

ARTICLE V MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§5.1 **Severability.** Any term or provision of this Agreement that is invalid or unenforceable in any situation in any jurisdiction (as determined by a court) shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining terms and provisions hereof or the validity or enforceability of the offending term or provision in any other situation or in any other jurisdiction.

§5.2 **Notices.** All notices, requests, demands, claims, and other communications hereunder shall be made as set forth in Section 11.1 of the 721 Contribution Agreement.

§5.3 **Construction.** The parties have participated jointly in the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement. In the event an ambiguity or question of intent or interpretation arises, this Agreement shall be construed as if drafted jointly by the parties and no presumption or burden of proof shall arise favoring or disfavoring any party by virtue of the authorship of any of the provisions of this Agreement. Any reference to any federal, state, local, or foreign statute or law shall be deemed also to refer to all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, unless the context requires otherwise.

§5.4 **Entire Agreement; Amendment; Waivers, etc.** This Agreement (including its schedules and exhibits), along with the 721 Agreement and the Investor Contribution Agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the Parties and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, agreements or representations by or among the Parties, written and oral, with respect to their subject matter. No amendment, supplement, waiver or termination of this Agreement is binding unless executed in writing by the Party to be bound thereby. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement constitutes a waiver of any other provision of this Agreement, whether or not similar, unless otherwise expressly provided.

§5.5 **Successors and Assigns.** Except as otherwise expressly permitted in this Agreement, the Parties agree not to assign this Agreement or any of the rights, interests, or obligations hereunder to any other person or entity (whether in whole or in part, whether directly or indirectly, and whether voluntarily or, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, involuntarily), except with the prior written consent of the other Party, which consent such Party may grant or withhold in its sole discretion, and which consent, if granted, does not imply any other consent in the future. Any purported assignment in violation of this Section will be void and of no legal effect. This Agreement will inure to the benefit of and be binding upon each Party to this Agreement and each Party's successors, heirs, permitted assigns, and legal representatives.

§5.6 **Captions.** The headings of the Sections and Articles of this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not constitute a part hereof or affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

§5.7 **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of separate counterparts (including facsimile and electronic transmission), each of which upon execution and delivery will constitute an original and all of which taken together will constitute one agreement.

§5.8 **Governing Law; Consent to Jurisdiction and Venue.**

(a) THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, WITHOUT GIVING EFFECT TO ANY CHOICE OF LAW OR CONFLICTING PROVISION OR RULE (WHETHER OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION) THAT WOULD CAUSE THE LAWS OF ANY JURISDICTION OTHER THAN THE STATE OF DELAWARE TO BE APPLIED.

(b) Each of the Parties hereto irrevocably submits itself to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois (unless such court lacks jurisdiction under Applicable Law, in which case each Party submits itself exclusively to the jurisdiction of the state courts of Illinois sitting in Cook County) for the purpose of any Action arising out of or relating to this Agreement and/or the transactions contemplated hereby.

(c) Each of the Parties hereto irrevocably agrees that all claims with respect to any such Action arising out of or relating to this Agreement and/or the transactions contemplated hereby shall be heard and determined exclusively in United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois (unless such court lacks jurisdiction under Applicable Law, in which case each Party submits itself exclusively to the jurisdiction of the state courts of Illinois sitting in Cook County).

§ 5.9 **WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL.** AS A SPECIFICALLY BARGAINED INDUCEMENT FOR EACH OF THE PARTIES TO ENTER INTO THIS AGREEMENT (EACH PARTY HAVING HAD OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT COUNSEL), EACH PARTY EXPRESSLY WAIVES THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY LAWSUIT, ACTION OR PROCEEDING RELATING TO OR ARISING IN ANY WAY FROM THIS AGREEMENT OR ANY TRANSACTIONS RELATED HERETO OR CONTEMPLATED HEREBY.

§ 5.10 **Defined Terms.** Any terms not defined in this Agreement shall have the meanings assigned to them in the 721 Agreement.

The Parties have duly executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS, INC.

By: /s/ Chandler Robinson
Chandler Robinson, CEO

TACTIC PHARMA, LLC

By: /s/ Chandler Robinson
Its: Manager

TACTICGEM LLC

By: CDR Pharma LLC
Its: Manager

By: /s/ Chandler Robinson
Its: Member of the Manager

GEM PHARMACEUTICALS, LLC

By: /s/ Arthur Klausner
Arthur Klausner, CEO

EXHIBIT A

Gem Contributed Assets

See Attached.

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

“Gem Contributed Assets” means, collectively, the following (each as defined herein):

1. \$5,000,000 in cash.
2. All right, title and interest, tangible and intangible, in and to the following (individually and collectively, the “Compounds”):
 - a. GPX-100
 - b. GPX-150
 - c. GPX-160
 - d. GPX-170
 - e. GPX-180
3. The Related Assets
4. All of the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property
5. All of the Gem Contracts including:
 - a. License Agreements
 - b. Research and Collaboration Agreements
 - c. Manufacturing, Clinical Research and Compound Storage Agreements
6. All inventory of product, including raw materials, work in process and finished product
7. All works-made-for hire agreements relating to the Compounds.
8. After Closing, Gem will use reasonable good faith efforts to cause Monopar and the Company to be added as additional insureds to its product liability and comprehensive general liability insurance policies (the “Gem Insurance Policies”). Such rights as additional insureds shall be transferred to each of Monopar and the Company and shall be considered Gem Contributed Assets.

B. “GPX-150” means:

1. ***
2. ***
3. Any ***
4. ***
5. Any formulation of ***
6. Any uses of ***

C. “GPX-160” means:

1. ***
2. ***
3. ***
4. Any formulation of ***
5. Any uses of ***

D. “GPX-100” means:

1. ***
 2. ***
 3. ***
 4. ***
 5. Any formulation of ***
 6. Any uses of ***
-

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

E. “GPX-170” means:

1. ***
2. ***
3. Any ***
4. ***
5. Any formulation of ***
6. Any uses and formulations of *** and

F. “GPX-180” means:

1. ***
2. *** and ***.
3. Any ***
4. ***
5. Any formulation of ***
6. Any uses and formulations of ***

G. “Related Assets” means:

1. All assets related to Gem’s use and development of the Compounds (including without limitation *** for any purpose, all assets used by Gem, and necessary or useful to Gem as of Closing, in conducting research, development, testing, marketing, selling, manufacturing and/or distributing the Compounds and any other analogs derived from them and their use (including without limitation *** or any other analogs derived from GPX-100, GPX-150, GPX-160, GPX-170, or GPX-180)) as such activity is presently conducted and as such activity is presently planned to be conducted, including, but not limited to, all inventory of Compounds, all other inventory, agreements, contracts, licenses, Intellectual Property related to or useful for the Business, intellectual property assignments, , orphan drug or other regulatory designations, pending orphan drug or other regulatory applications, trademarks, service marks and all goodwill associated therewith, pre-clinical and clinical data, manufacturing equipment; anthracycline molecules that, ***.
 2. The ***.
 3. Manufacturing agreements.
 4. Written reports, regulatory documents, case reports, and manufacturing methods.
 5. All FDA and other regulatory authorities filings and scientific studies relating to the Compounds and the Related Assets including the following:
 - a. Orphan drug designation ***
 - b. *** GPX-150 ***. All relevant filings and approvals in the US for GPX-150 have been made to this IND and are part of the IND record. [Date February 7, 2007]
-

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

H. “Gem Contributed Intellectual Property” has the meaning set forth in Section 10 of the Agreement. “Intellectual Property” means:

All domestic and foreign (1) patents and patent applications, and all patents issuing thereon, including without limitation utility, model and design patents and certificates of invention, together with all reissue patents, patents of addition, divisionals, provisional applications, renewals, continuations, continuations-in-part, substitutions, additions, extensions, confirmations, re-examinations, and all foreign counterparts of the forgoing which are in the process of being prepared, and all inventions and improvements disclosed therein including the right to claim priority benefit of or to any of the foregoing (collectively, “Patents”); (2) trademarks, service marks, trade dress, trade names, brand names, designs, logos, commercial symbols and corporate names, and all registrations, applications and goodwill associated therewith (collectively, “Trademarks”); (3) copyrights and all works of authorship, whether or not registered or copyrightable, and all applications, registrations, and renewals in connection therewith (collectively, “Copyrights”); (4) confidential and proprietary information, including without limitation, trade secrets, know-how, formulae, ideas, concepts, discoveries, innovations, improvements, results, reports, information and data, research, laboratory and programmer notebooks, methods, procedures, proprietary technology, operating and maintenance manuals, engineering and other drawings and sketches, customer lists, supplier lists, pricing information, cost information, business manufacturing and production processes and techniques, designs, specifications, and blueprints (collectively, “Trade Secrets”); and (5) all other intellectual property and proprietary rights in any form or medium known or later devised, all copies and tangible embodiments of the foregoing, and all goodwill associated with any of the foregoing; and (6) the right to bring suit, the right to claim and retain all damages and/or seek other remedies for the past, present, and future infringement and/or misappropriation of and the right to collect royalties and other payments under or on account of any of the foregoing; in each case whether registered or unregistered.

U.S. patents and patent applications within the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property:

- [***].
- [***].
- [***].
- [***].
- [***].
- [***].
- [***].
- Patent pending [***], filed [***]: covers the composition of [***] and the [***].
- [***]

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
 Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

Foreign patents and patent applications within the within the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property:

Country	Patent #	Based on U.S. Patent No.
[***]	[***]	[***]

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

***	***	***
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Copyrights and Trade Secrets within the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property:

1. Analysis of *** for GPX-150
2. Analysis of ***for GPX-150
3. Analysis of *** for GPX-100

Unpatented inventions within the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property:

1. GPX-160, GPX-170 and GPX-180

Trademarks within the Gem Contributed Intellectual Property:

1. Gem Pharmaceuticals (unregistered
2. On ***, Gem submitted an International Non-Proprietary Name (INN)request to the World Health Organization for GPX-150, ***

I. Gem Contracts

License Agreements (no active license agreements)

1. Non-binding term sheet with Vitel Laboratories, expired on August 1, 2017.
2. Coronado Biosciences agreement, expired on October 8, 2010.
3. [AOI, expired on February 5, 2003]

Assigned Research and Collaboration Agreements (no active agreements other than ***)

1. ***:

-- two Service Agreements, each expired April 30, 2016; fully completed and fully paid

-- Service Agreement expired August 14, 2017; work complete but final report due to be delivered soon after Closing. Gem agrees to promptly deliver to Monopar said report upon receipt, to pay in full all amounts owed under said Agreement, and if requested, to use reasonable good faith efforts to obtain a consent from BSU in substantially the same form as Exhibit E to the Contribution Agreement.

*** = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

--Service Agreement expiring August 31, 2017; work complete and final report has been delivered. Gem agrees to pay in full all amounts owed under said Agreement.

2. ***, expired on June 24, 2015.

3. Agreements with *** as reflected in proposals of *** dated April 21, 2016, June 24, 2016, July 5, 2016, and December 6, 2016.

Assigned Manufacturing, Clinical Research and Compound Storage Agreements

1. Manufacturing (All manufacturing agreements other than *** have expired)

a. Tetronics, expired January, 2005.

b. SAFC, expired August, 2015.

c. ***, dated May 31, 2017.

d. Bioserv, expired January, 2016.

2. Clinical Research Organizations (no active agreements)

a. Premier Research , expired on May 14, 2014.

b. Clinical Trial Data Services, expired on March 26, 2017.

3. Compound Storage

a. Clinical Supplies Management, Inc., dated October 16, 2014.

***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

Other Gem Contracts

1. Renewal Service Agreement between Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC and CPAGlobal dated August 31, 2016.
 - J. All inventory of product, including raw materials, work in process and finished product
 1. Inventory of GPX-150 and GPX-100 located in
***]
 - 200 vials of GPX-150 product (about 50 mg/vial = about 10 grams of GPX-150 mixed with lactose)
 - 6.8 grams of GPX-150 from a batch made in 2006
 2. Inventory of clinical-grade GPX-150 located at CSM in
***]
 - GPX-150 Powder 14.11 grams – expired 17 Nov 2016
 - GPX-150 50mg vial 406 vials – expired 31 Oct 2016
 3. Inventory of GPX-150 (approximately 15 grams) located at
***]
-

EXHIBIT B

Assigned Contracts

1. Master Services Agreement by and between Gem and Clinical Supplies Management, Inc., dated October 1, 2014
 2. Renewal Service Agreement between Gem Pharmaceuticals, LLC and CPA Global dated August 31, 2016
-

EXHIBIT C

Form of Consulting Agreement

See attached.

***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

CONSULTING AGREEMENT

This Consulting Agreement (herein referred to as “**Agreement**”) is made and entered into as of this day of , 2017 (the “**Effective Date**”), by and between Monopar Therapeutics, Inc. (herein referred to as “**Monopar**”), a Delaware corporation, located at 5 Revere Dr., Suite 200, Northbrook, IL 60062, and Gerald M. Walsh (herein referred to as “**Jerry**”) who resides at [***] (each herein referred to as “**Party**” and collectively as “**Parties**”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Jerry specializes in the fields of pharmacology, toxicology, intellectual property, and pharmaceutical management.

WHEREAS, Monopar desires to contract with Jerry to provide certain consultation services, as requested by Monopar, and Jerry wishes to provide such services to Monopar, upon the terms and conditions set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and mutual covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

1. Consulting Arrangement. Jerry agrees to perform consulting services as described herein upon the terms and conditions herein set forth.
 2. Term of Agreement. Subject to the provision for early termination set forth below in **Section 5** of this Agreement, this Agreement shall commence as of the Effective Date and shall continue from the Effective Date through one year later (the “**Term**”).
 3. Duties of Jerry.
 - 3.1 Specific Duties. Jerry shall provide consulting services to Monopar, such duties to include: See Appendix A (herein referred to as the “**Services**”).
 - 3.2 Obligations. Jerry shall be diligent in the performance of Services, and be professional in his commitment to meeting his obligations hereunder. Jerry represents and warrants that he is not party to any other existing agreement, which would prevent him from entering into this Agreement or which would adversely affect this Agreement. Jerry may be engaged or employed in any other business, profession, or other activity but Jerry shall not perform Services for any other individuals or entities in direct competition with Monopar, within the scope of Services under this Agreement, during the Term of this Agreement, and for two years after its termination, except as provided for by mutual written agreement of the Parties. Jerry shall not perform services for any party which would require or facilitate the unauthorized disclosure of any confidential or proprietary information of Monopar.
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[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

- 3.3 Reporting. Jerry will report to Andrew P. Mazar, Ph.D. and liaise with Chandler Robinson, M.D., Patrice Rioux, M.D. and/or any other assigned Monopar employee or consultant as may be designated in writing by Monopar.
- 3.4 Compensation. Monopar shall pay Jerry as follows:
- a. [***] per month payable within thirty (30) days of the end of each month.
- b. [***] per hour for consulting work that exceeds fifteen (15) hours per month, and has been approved by Monopar. Jerry will document all hours, including the initial fifteen (15) hours, and invoice Monopar monthly for the hours above the first fifteen (15) hours.
- Jerry shall not be reimbursed, and is responsible for the facilities and equipment necessary to perform Services required under this Agreement.
4. Reimbursement of Expenses. Monopar shall promptly reimburse Jerry for all direct expenses incurred in providing the Services to Monopar pursuant to this Agreement, including travel, meals and lodging as long as Monopar's prior approval has been obtained. Invoices submitted by Jerry pursuant to this **Section 4** shall also include a detail of all reimbursable expenses incurred during the period covered by such invoice as well as receipts. Per diem for food will be reimbursed as per IRS specified rates in effect at that time.
5. Termination of Agreement - Failure to perform. In the event that Jerry ceases to perform the Services or breaches his obligations as required hereunder for any reason and such cessation or breach remains uncured for ten (10) business days following Monopar's written notice thereof to Jerry, Monopar shall have the right to immediately terminate this Agreement upon notice to Jerry and to enforce such other rights and remedies under this Agreement as it may have as a result of said breach.
- In the event that Monopar breaches its obligations under this Agreement and such breach remains uncured for ten (10) business days following Jerry's written notice thereof to Monopar, Jerry shall have the right to immediately terminate this Agreement upon notice to Monopar and to enforce such other rights and remedies under this Agreement as it may have as a result of said breach.
6. Certain Liabilities. It is understood and agreed that Jerry shall be acting as an independent contractor and not as an agent or employee of, or partner, joint venturer or in any other relationship with Monopar. Jerry will be solely responsible for all insurance, employment taxes, FICA taxes and all obligations to governments or other organizations for its employees arising out of this consulting assignment. Jerry acknowledges that no income, social security or other taxes shall be withheld or accrued by Monopar for Jerry's benefit. Jerry assumes all risks and hazards encountered in the performance of duties under this Agreement. Unless Monopar has provided prior written approval, Jerry shall not use any sub-contractors to perform obligations hereunder. Jerry shall be solely responsible for any and all injuries, including death, to all persons and any and all loss or damage to property, which may result from performance under this Agreement.
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7. **Indemnities.** Jerry hereby agrees to indemnify Monopar and hold Monopar harmless from and against all claims (whether asserted by a person, firm, entity or governmental unit or otherwise), liabilities, losses, damages, expenses, charges and fees which Monopar may sustain or incur arising out of or attributable to any gross negligence or willful misconduct by Jerry, as applicable, in the performance under this Agreement. Monopar hereby agrees to indemnify Jerry and hold Jerry harmless from and against all liabilities, losses, damages, expenses, charges and fees which Jerry may sustain or incur by reason of any claim which may be asserted against Jerry by any person, firm, corporation or governmental unit and which may arise out of or be attributable to any gross negligence or willful misconduct by Monopar or its employees or contractors, as applicable, in the performance of this Agreement.
 8. **Warranties.** The Services shall be performed in a professional manner, consistent with industry standards. In performing the Services under this Agreement, Jerry shall not make any unauthorized use of any confidential or proprietary information of any other party or infringe the intellectual property rights of any other party. Monopar represents and warrants that it has full right, power, and authority to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder.
 9. **Arbitration.** Any controversy or claim between Monopar and Jerry arising out of or relating to this Agreement, or the breach thereof, shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association. The site of the arbitration shall be Chicago, IL, and except as provided herein the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association prevailing at the time the demand for arbitration is made hereunder. At least one member of the arbitration panel shall be a financial expert knowledgeable in the area of biopharmaceutical corporate compliance. Judgment upon any award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction and shall be binding and final. The cost of arbitration shall be borne by the losing Party, as determined by the arbitrator(s).
 10. **Confidential Information.** Jerry has executed the attached confidential disclosure agreement referenced herein as **Appendix B** prior to commencement of the Services. Jerry hereby represents and warrants that the obligations thereunder shall be binding.
 11. **Inventions.** Jerry agrees that all ideas, developments, suggestions and inventions conceived or reduced to practice, as a result of Services provided by Jerry under this Agreement, shall be the exclusive property of Monopar and shall be promptly communicated and assigned to Monopar. Jerry shall require any other parties contracted by Jerry to disclose the same to Jerry and to be bound by the provisions of this paragraph. During the period of this Agreement and thereafter at any reasonable time when called upon to do so by Monopar, Jerry shall require any employees of or other parties contracted by Jerry to execute patent applications, assignments to Monopar (or any designee of Monopar) and other papers and to perform acts which Monopar believes necessary to secure to Monopar full protection and ownership of the rights in and to the services performed by Jerry and/or for the preparation, filing and prosecution of applications for patents or inventions made by any employees of or other parties contracted by Jerry hereunder. The decision to file patent applications on inventions made by any employees of or other parties contracted by Jerry shall be made by Monopar and shall be for such countries, as Monopar shall elect. Monopar agrees to bear all the expense in connection with the preparation, filing and prosecution of applications for patents and for all matters provided in this paragraph requiring the time and/or assistance of Jerry as to such inventions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, ideas, developments, suggestions, and inventions conceived or reduced to practice by Jerry that do not directly arise from Jerry's performance under this Agreement, shall be owned by Jerry.
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***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

12. Miscellaneous.

- 12.1 Notice. Any notices to be given hereunder by either Party to the other may be effectuated, in writing, by personal delivery, by electronic mail, or by mail, registered or certified, postage prepaid, with return receipt requested or by Federal Express. Mailed notices shall be addressed to the parties at the following addresses:

If to Monopar: Monopar Therapeutics, Inc
 5 Revere Dr.
 Suite 200
 Northbrook, IL, 60062
 Attention: Chandler Robinson, M.D.
 Email: ***]

If to Gerald M. Walsh
Jerry: [***]

or at such other addresses as either Monopar or Jerry may designate by written notice to each other. Notices delivered personally shall be deemed duly given on the date of actual receipt, mailed notices shall be deemed duly given as of the fourth day after the date so mailed, and electronic mail shall be deemed duly given upon confirmation of receipt by recipient.

- 12.2 Waiver of Breach. The waiver by either Party to a breach of any provision in this Agreement cannot operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach by either Party.
- 12.3 Severability. If any provision of this Agreement is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable, that provision shall be deemed modified to the extent necessary to make it valid or enforceable, or if it cannot be so modified, then severed, and the remainder of the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect as if the Agreement had been signed with the invalid portion so modified or severed.
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- 12.4 Choice of Law. This Agreement has been made and entered into in the State of Illinois, and the laws of such state, excluding its choice of law rules, shall govern the validity and interpretation of this Agreement and the performance due hereunder. The losing party in any dispute hereunder shall pay the attorneys' fees and disbursements of the prevailing party.
- 12.5 Integration. The drafting, execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Parties have been induced by no representations, statements, warranties or agreements other than those expressed herein. This Agreement embodies the entire understanding of the Parties, and there are no further or other agreements or understandings, written or oral, in effect between the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof unless expressly referred to herein.
- 12.6 Modification. This Agreement may not be modified unless such is in writing and signed by both Parties to this Agreement.
- 12.7 Assignment. Jerry shall not be permitted to assign this Agreement to any other person or entity without the prior written consent of Monopar. Jerry hereby agrees that Monopar shall be permitted to assign this Agreement to any affiliate of Monopar. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the successors and permitted assigns of the parties.
- 12.8 Survival. The provisions of **Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11** shall survive expiration or termination of this Agreement for any reason. Expiration or termination of this Agreement shall not affect Monopar's obligations to pay any amounts that may then be due to Jerry.
- 12.9 Force Majeure. If Jerry's performance of his obligations under this Agreement is prevented or delayed due to a flood, earthquake, war, terrorist act, revolution, riot, or insurrection, Jerry shall not be deemed in breach of his obligations under this Agreement or otherwise liable for any costs, charges or losses sustained or incurred by Monopar, to the extent arising directly from such force majeure event.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

ACCEPTED AND AGREED TO:

Gerald M. Walsh

Monopar Therapeutics Inc

By: Individual

By: Chandler Robinson

Its: Chief Executive Officer

APPENDIX A

Services include, but are not limited to, assisting the Monopar Management team with the following:

1. Near and long term planning of product development for existing Monopar drugs such as Validive, ATN-658, GPX-150, GPX-160, GPX-170, and GPX-180.
 2. Developing near and long term budgets for product development programs: preclinical, clinical, manufacturing, and related regulatory affairs.
 3. Designing, managing, evaluating, and reporting for preclinical and clinical studies and for manufacturing API and drug product.
 4. Data storage and retrieval for preclinical, clinical, manufacturing, and regulatory programs.
 5. Identifying and evaluating suitable in-licensing drug products, including evaluation of strength and scope of patent protection.
 6. Identifying patentable IP based on data from Monopar's preclinical, clinical, and manufacturing programs.
 7. Creating presentation content for Board Meetings, fund raising, and M&A activities.
 8. Evaluating qualifications of employment candidates for Monopar.
 9. Any other Services required by Monopar.
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Appendix B

See executed CDA attached

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC. CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT between the individual Gerald M. Walsh ("Recipient") and Monopar Therapeutics Inc. ("Monopar").

In consideration for the mutual agreements contained herein and the other provisions of this Agreement, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the parties, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Scope of Confidential Information

"Confidential Information" means, subject to the other provisions of this Section:

(a) all information, whether oral or written, disclosed by Monopar that is described in Schedule A under "Description of Confidential Information". Confidential Information may relate to the activities or property of Monopar or any of Monopar's members, directors, officers, employees, consultants, agents, representatives or affiliated entities (collectively, "Associated Persons"); and

(b) any written material prepared by Recipient or Recipient's partners, directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives or affiliated entities (collectively, "Associated Persons") containing any Monopar Confidential Information.

"Confidential Information" does not include information that: (i) was available to Recipient (free of any confidentiality obligation in favor of Monopar) prior to disclosure of such information by Monopar to Recipient; (ii) is made available to Recipient from a third party which (at the time of such availability) was not, to Recipient's knowledge, subject to a confidentiality obligation with respect to such information; (iii) is made available to third parties by Monopar without restriction on the disclosure of such information, (iv) is or becomes available to the public on or after the date of this Agreement (other than as a result of disclosure prohibited by any confidentiality obligation contained herein); or (v) is developed independently by Recipient or its Associated Persons without reference to the Confidential Information.

Recipient agrees that it will not disclose to Monopar or to any of its employees or consultants any confidential, proprietary, or trade secret information, or any other form of confidential protectable intellectual property, regardless of whether such information is the property of Recipient itself or of some other individual or organization.

2. Use and Disclosure of Confidential Information

(a) Recipient agrees: (i) to preserve the confidentiality of Confidential Information for [***] from the date of signing this Agreement; (ii) to use and/or permit the use of Confidential Information only for the purposes of, and to the extent necessary for, evaluating a business relationship between the parties and, if such a relationship is consummated, carrying out such relationship; (iii) to disclose Confidential Information to, and to permit the use of Confidential Information by, only such persons within Recipient who Recipient reasonably determines need to know such information in connection with the activities described in (ii) above; and (iv) to use reasonable care to maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information, provided that such care shall be at least as great as the precautions taken by Recipient to protect its own confidential and/or proprietary information.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Recipient is free to make (and this Agreement does not restrict) disclosure of any Confidential Information in a judicial, legislative, or administrative investigation or proceeding or to a government or other regulatory agency; provided that, to the extent permitted by, and practicable under, the circumstances, Recipient provides to Monopar (i) prior notice of the intended disclosure or (ii) if prior notice is not permitted or practicable under the circumstances, prompt notice of such disclosure.

3. Certain Rights and Limitations

(a) All Confidential Information shall remain the property of Monopar. The provision of Confidential Information hereunder shall not transfer any right, title or interest in such information to Recipient. Monopar does not grant any express or implied right to Recipient to or under Monopar's patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secret information or other proprietary rights.

(b) Recipient agrees to adhere to all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data received hereunder.

(c) This Agreement imposes no obligations on either party to purchase, sell, license, transfer or otherwise transact in any technology, services or products. This Agreement does not create any agency or partnership relationship between the parties hereto.

(d) All information disclosed hereunder is without representation or warranty of any kind whatsoever, including without limitation, any representation or warranty as to accuracy or completeness, whether express or implied.

4. Remedies

(a) Upon Monopar's reasonable request, Recipient agrees to return promptly to Monopar all Confidential Information that is in writing and in the possession of Recipient and, upon written request, to certify the return or destruction (at Monopar's option) of all Confidential Information.

(b) Recipient agrees that monetary damages may not be an adequate remedy for improper disclosure or use of Confidential Information, that Monopar, upon breach of this contract, shall be entitled to such injunctive or equitable relief as may be deemed proper by a court of competent jurisdiction, without waiving any other right or remedy, and that Recipient shall not resist an application for such relief on the ground that Monopar has an adequate remedy at law.

5. Miscellaneous

(a) Except where expressly indicated otherwise, the words "written" or "in writing" shall include, but not be limited to, written or printed documents, electronic and facsimile transmissions and computer disks or tapes (whether machine or user readable).

(b) In the event that any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement will for any reason be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions of this Agreement will be unimpaired, and the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions will be replaced by a mutually acceptable provision, which being valid, legal or enforceable, comes closest to the intention of the parties underlying the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision.

(c) No amendment or alteration of the terms of this Agreement shall be effective unless made in writing and executed by both parties hereto.

(d) A failure or delay in exercising any right in respect of this Agreement will not be presumed to operate as a waiver, and a single or partial exercise of any right will not be presumed to preclude any subsequent or further exercise of that right or the exercise of any other right. Any modification or waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall not be effective unless made in writing. Any such waiver shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the purpose given.

(e) **This Agreement and its enforcement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Illinois, without regard to conflicts-of-law principles.**

[***] = Confidential Information has been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Confidential treatment has been approved with respect to the omitted information, pursuant to an Order dated January 8, 2018.
[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement.

“RECIPIENT”

By: _____
Name: Gerald M. Walsh
Title: Consultant

Date: _____

Notices hereunder shall be sent to:
Gerald M. Walsh
[***]

“MONOPAR”

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

By: _____
Name: Chandler D. Robinson
Title: CEO

Date: _____

Notices hereunder shall be sent to:
[***]

SCHEDULE A

Description of Confidential Information Disclosed by Monopar:

(a) The identity of the particular compound or compounds under investigation by Monopar; (b) the medical indication and/or other purpose for which any of these compounds are being investigated by Monopar; (c) the (known or putative) mechanism of action of any of these compounds; (d) any techniques used by Monopar to discover, develop, produce, or test any of these compounds; and (e) any non-public business, financial, regulatory, clinical or scientific information pertaining to Monopar or the compound or compounds that Monopar identifies as confidential when disclosed.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC. 2016 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

1. Purpose of the Plan.

The purpose of this Plan is to enhance shareholder value by linking the compensation of officers, directors, key employees and consultants of the Company to increases in the price of Monopar Therapeutics Inc. common stock and the achievement of other performance objectives, and to encourage ownership in the Company by key personnel and consultants whose long-term employment and retention is considered essential to the Company's continued progress and success. The Plan is also intended to assist the Company in the recruitment of new employees and consultants and to motivate, retain and encourage such employees, directors and consultants to act in the shareholders' interest and share in the Company's success.

2. Definitions.

As used herein, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) **"Administrator"** means the Board, any Committee or such delegates as shall be administering the Plan in accordance with Section 4 of the Plan.

(b) **"Affiliate"** means any Subsidiary or other entity that is directly or indirectly controlled by the Company or any entity in which the Company has a significant ownership interest as determined by the Administrator. The Administrator shall, in its sole discretion, determine which entities are classified as Affiliates and designated as eligible to participate in this Plan.

(c) **"Applicable Law"** means the requirements relating to the administration of stock option plans under U.S. federal and state laws, any stock exchange or quotation system on which the Company has listed or submitted for quotation the Common Shares to the extent provided under the terms of the Company's agreement with such exchange or quotation system and, with respect to Awards subject to the laws of any foreign jurisdiction where Awards are, or will be, granted under the Plan, the laws of such jurisdiction.

(d) **"Award"** means a Stock Award, Option, Stock Appreciation Right, or Other Stock-Based Award granted in accordance with the terms of the Plan, or any other property (including cash) granted pursuant to the provisions of the Plan.

(e) **"Awardee"** means an Employee, Director or Consultant who has been granted an Award under the Plan.

(f) **"Award Agreement"** means a Stock Award Agreement, Option Agreement, Stock Appreciation Right Agreement, or Other Stock-Based Award Agreement, which may be in written or electronic format, in such form and with such terms as may be specified by the Administrator, evidencing the terms and conditions of an individual Award. Each Award Agreement is subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan. The effectiveness of an Award shall not be subject to the Award Agreement's being signed by

the Company and/or the Participant receiving the Award unless specifically so provided in the Award Agreement.

(g) **“Board”** means the Board of Directors of the Company.

(h) **“Change of Control”** shall mean, except as otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, one of the following shall have taken place after the date of this Plan:

(i) any “person” (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) or 14(d) of the Exchange Act) (other than the Company, any majority controlled subsidiary of the Company, or the fiduciaries of any Company benefit plans) becomes the beneficial owner (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of 30% or more of the total voting power of the voting securities of the Company then outstanding and entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the Company; provided, however, that no Change of Control shall occur upon the acquisition of securities directly from the Company;

(ii) individuals who, as of the beginning of any 24 month period, constitute the Board (as of the date hereof, the **“Incumbent Board”**) cease for any reason during such 24 month period to constitute at least a majority of the Board, provided that any individual becoming a Director subsequent to the date hereof whose election, or nomination for election by the Company’s shareholders, was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the Directors then comprising the Incumbent Board shall be considered as though such individual were a member of the Incumbent Board, but excluding for this purpose any such individual whose initial assumption of office is in connection with an actual or threatened election contest relating to the election of the Directors of the Company; or

(iii) consummation of (A) a merger, consolidation or reorganization of the Company, in each case, with respect to which all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were the respective beneficial owners of the voting securities of the Company immediately prior to such merger, consolidation or reorganization do not, following such merger, consolidation or reorganization, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, at least 65% of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the entity or entities resulting from such merger, consolidation or reorganization, (B) a complete liquidation or dissolution of the Company, or (C) a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, unless at least 65% of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the entity or entities that acquire such assets are beneficially owned by individuals or entities who or that were beneficial owners of the voting securities of the Company immediately before such sale or other disposition.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any payment or distribution event applicable to an Award is subject to the requirements of Section 409A(a)(2)(A) of the Code, the determination of the occurrence of a Change of Control shall be governed by applicable

provisions of Section 409A(a)(2)(A) of the Code and regulations and rulings issued thereunder for purposes of determining whether such payment or distribution may then occur.

(i) **“Code”** means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any successor thereto, the Treasury Regulations thereunder and other relevant interpretive guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury Department. Reference to any specific section of the Code shall be deemed to include such regulations and guidance, as well as any successor provision of the Code.

(j) **“Committee”** means a committee of Directors appointed by the Board in accordance with Section 4 of the Plan or, in the absence of any such special appointment, the Compensation Committee of the Board.

(k) **“Common Shares”** means the common shares, \$0.001 par value, of the Company, or any security of the Company issued in substitution, exchange or lieu thereof.

(l) **“Company”** means Monopar Therapeutics Inc., a Delaware corporation, or, except as utilized in the definition of Change of Control, its successor.

(m) **“Consultant”** means an individual providing services to the Company or any of its Affiliates as an independent contractor, and includes prospective consultants who have accepted offers of consultancy for the Company or any of its Affiliates, so long as such person (i) renders bona fide services that are not in connection with the offer and sale of the Company’s securities in a capital-raising transaction, (ii) does not directly or indirectly promote or maintain a market for the Company’s securities, and (iii) otherwise qualifies as a consultant under the applicable rules of the SEC for registration of shares of stock on a Form S-8 registration statement

(n) **“Conversion Award”** has the meaning set forth in Section 4(b)(xii) of the Plan.

(o) **“Director”** means a member of the Board. Any Director who does not serve as an employee of the Company is referred to herein as a **Non-employee Director.**

(p) **“Disability”** means (i) “Disability” as defined in any employment, consulting or similar agreement to which the Participant is a party, or (ii) if there is no such agreement or it does not define “Disability,” (A) permanent and total disability as determined under the Company’s long-term disability plan applicable to the Participant, or (B) if there is no such plan applicable to the Participant or the Committee determines otherwise in an applicable Award Agreement, “Disability” shall mean the Participant’s continuous illness, injury or incapacity for a period of six consecutive months, as determined by the Administrator in its discretion. Notwithstanding the above, with respect to an Incentive Stock Option, Disability shall mean permanent and total disability as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Code and, with respect to any Award that constitutes “nonqualified deferred compensation” within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code, the foregoing definition shall apply for purposes of vesting of such Award, provided that such Award shall not be settled until the earliest of: (x) the Participant’s “disability” within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code, (y) the Participant’s “separation from service”

within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code and (z) the date such Award would otherwise be settled pursuant to the terms of the Award Agreement.

(q) **“Disaffiliation”** means a Subsidiary’s or Affiliate’s ceasing to be a Subsidiary or Affiliate for any reason (including, without limitation, as a result of a public offering, or a spin-off or sale by the Company, of the stock of the Subsidiary or Affiliate) or a sale of a division of the Company and its Affiliates.

(r) **“Employee”** means a regular, active employee of the Company or any Affiliate, including an Officer or Director who is also a regular, active employee of the Company or any Affiliate. The Administrator shall determine whether the Chairman of the Board qualifies as an “Employee.” For any and all purposes under the Plan, the term “Employee” shall not include a person hired as an independent contractor, leased employee, consultant or a person otherwise designated by the Administrator, the Company or an Affiliate at the time of hire as not eligible to participate in or receive benefits under the Plan or not on the payroll, even if such ineligible person is subsequently determined to be a common law employee of the Company or an Affiliate or otherwise an employee by any governmental or judicial authority. Unless otherwise determined by the Administrator in its sole discretion, for purposes of the Plan, an Employee shall be considered to have terminated employment and to have ceased to be an Employee if his or her employer ceases to be an Affiliate, even if he or she continues to be employed by such employer.

(s) **“Exchange Act”** means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any successor thereto.

(t) **“Fair Market Value”** means a valuation performed by a qualified independent appraiser within the previous twelve months, taking into consideration all available information.

(u) **“Grant Date”** means, with respect to each Award, the date upon which the Award is granted to an Awardee pursuant to this Plan, which may be a designated future date as of which such Award will be effective, as determined by the Committee.

(v) **“Incentive Stock Option”** means an Option that is identified in the Option Agreement as intended to qualify as an incentive stock option within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and that actually does so qualify.

(w) **“Nonqualified Stock Option”** means an Option that is not an Incentive Stock Option.

(x) **“Officer”** means a person who is an officer of the Company within the meaning of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(y) **“Option”** means a right granted under Section 8 of the Plan to purchase a number of Shares at such exercise price, at such times, and on such other terms and conditions as are specified in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the “Option

Agreement”). Both Incentive Stock Options and Nonqualified Stock Options may be granted under the Plan.

(z) **“Other Stock-Based Award”** means an Award granted pursuant to Section 12 of the Plan on such terms and conditions as are specified in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the **“Other Stock-Based Award Agreement”**).

(aa) **“Participant”** means the Awardee or any person (including any estate) to whom an Award has been assigned or transferred as permitted hereunder.

(bb) **“Plan”** means this 2016 Stock Incentive Plan, as set forth herein and as hereafter amended from time to time.

(cc) **“Qualifying Performance Criteria”** shall have the meaning set forth in Section 13(b) of the Plan.

(dd) **“Retirement”** means, unless the Administrator determines otherwise, Termination of Employment, voluntary or involuntary, by a Participant from the Company and its Affiliates, other than a Termination for Cause, after attaining age fifty-five (55) and having at least five (5) years of service with the Company and its Affiliates, excluding service with an Affiliate of the Company prior to the time that such Affiliate became an Affiliate of the Company. For Plan purposes, a “voluntary” Termination of Employment is a Termination of Employment where the Participant does not qualify for severance benefits, whether under a severance agreement or the Company’s or any of its Affiliate’s severance policy, plan or other arrangement.

(ee) **“Securities Act”** means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. (ff) **“Share”** means a Common Share, as adjusted in accordance with Section 15 of the Plan.

(gg) **“Stock Appreciation Right”** means a right granted under Section 10 of the Plan on such terms and conditions as are specified in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the **“Stock Appreciation Right Agreement”**).

(hh) **“Stock Award”** means an award or issuance of Shares or Stock Units made under Section 11 of the Plan, the grant, issuance, retention, vesting and/or transferability of which is subject during specified periods of time to such conditions (including, without limitation, continued employment or performance conditions) and terms as are expressed in the agreement or other documents evidencing the Award (the **“Stock Award Agreement”**).

(ii) **“Stock Unit”** means a bookkeeping entry representing an amount equivalent to the Fair Market Value of one Share, payable in cash, property or Shares. Stock Units represent an unfunded and unsecured obligation of the Company, except as otherwise provided for by the Administrator.

(jj) **“Subsidiary”** means any company (other than the Company) in an unbroken chain of companies beginning with the Company, provided each company in the unbroken chain (other than the Company) owns, at the time of determination, stock possessing 50% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other companies in such chain.

(kk) **“Termination for Cause”** means, unless otherwise provided in an Award Agreement, Termination of Employment on account of any act of fraud or intentional misrepresentation or embezzlement, misappropriation or conversion of assets of the Company or any Affiliate, or the intentional and repeated violation of the written policies or procedures of the Company, provided that, for an Employee who is party to an individual severance or employment agreement defining Cause, “Cause” shall have the meaning set forth in such agreement except as may be otherwise provided in such agreement. For purposes of this Plan, a Participant’s Termination of Employment shall be deemed to be a Termination for Cause if, after the Participant’s employment has terminated, facts and circumstances are discovered that would have justified, in the opinion of the Committee, a Termination for Cause.

(ll) **“Termination of Employment”** means for purposes of this Plan, unless otherwise determined by the Administrator, ceasing to be an Employee (as determined in accordance with Section 3401(c) of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder) of the Company or one of its Subsidiaries or Affiliates. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee in the terms of an Award Agreement or otherwise, if a Participant’s employment with the Company and its Affiliates terminates but such Participant continues to provide services to the Company and its Affiliates in a Non-employee Director capacity, such change in status shall be deemed a Termination of Employment. A Participant employed by, or performing services for, a Subsidiary or an Affiliate or a division of the Company and its Affiliates shall be deemed to incur a Termination of Employment if, as a result of a Disaffiliation, such Subsidiary, Affiliate, or division ceases to be a Subsidiary, Affiliate or division, as the case may be, and the Participant does not immediately thereafter become an Employee of (or service provider for), or member of the board of directors of, the Company or another Subsidiary or Affiliate. Temporary absences from employment because of illness, vacation or leave of absence and transfers among the Company and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates shall not be considered Terminations of Employment. In addition, Termination of Employment shall mean a “separation from service” as defined in regulations issued under Code Section 409A whenever necessary to ensure compliance therewith for any payment or settlement of a benefit conferred under this Plan that is subject to such Code section, and, for such purposes, shall be determined based upon a reduction in the bona fide level of services performed to a level equal to twenty percent (20%) or less of the average level of services performed by the Employee during the immediately preceding 36-month period. For the purposes of this Plan, Termination of Employment shall also mean the termination of a Consultant’s services to the Company and the termination of a Director’s position as a member of the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. Stock Subject to the Plan.

(a) *Aggregate Limit.* Subject to the provisions of Section 15(a) of the Plan, the maximum aggregate number of Shares which may be subject to Awards granted under the Plan is 10,000 Shares, less one Share for every one Share that was subject to an option or stock appreciation right granted under any prior plan, and one share for every one Share that was subject to an award other than an option or stock appreciation right granted under any prior plan. Any Shares that are subject to Options or Stock Appreciation Rights shall be counted against this limit as one Share for every one Share granted, and any Shares that are subject to Awards other than Options or Stock Appreciation Rights shall be counted against this limit as one Share for every one Share granted. After the Effective Date of the Plan (as provided in Section 6), no awards may be granted under any prior plan. Shares subject to or delivered under Conversion Awards shall not reduce the aggregate number of Shares which may be subject to or delivered under Awards granted under this Plan. The Shares issued under the Plan may be either Shares reacquired by the Company, including Shares purchased in the open market, or authorized but unissued Shares.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, the Company has no prior plans.

(b) *Code Section 162(m) and 422 Limits; Other Share Limitations.* Subject to the provisions of Section 15(a) of the Plan, no Employee may be granted under this Plan (i) Options or Stock Appreciation Rights during any calendar year with respect to more than 1,000 Shares, and (ii) Stock Awards and Other Stock-Based Awards that are intended to comply with the performance-based exception under Code Section 162(m) and are denominated in Shares under which more than 1,000 Shares may be earned for each calendar year (or other 12 month period) in the vesting or performance period. During any calendar year, no Participant may be granted an Award that is intended to comply with the performance-based exception under Code Section 162(m) and is denominated in cash under which more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) may be earned for each calendar year (or other 12 month period) in the performance period. The foregoing limitations in this section shall be multiplied by two with respect to Awards granted to a Participant during the first calendar year in which the Participant commences employment with the Company and its Affiliates. Subject to the provisions of Section 15(a) of the Plan, the aggregate number of Shares that may be subject to all Incentive Stock Options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10,000 Shares. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, the limitations set forth in this Section 3(b) shall be subject to adjustment under Section 15(a) of the Plan only to the extent that such adjustment will not affect the status of any Award intended to qualify as “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code.

(c) *Limit on Awards to Directors.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan to the contrary, the aggregate Grant Date Fair Market Value (computed as of the date of grant in accordance with applicable financial accounting rules) of all Awards granted to any Non-employee Director during any single calendar year (excluding Awards made at the election of the Non-employee Director in lieu of all or a portion of annual and committee cash retainers) shall not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

(d) *Share Counting Rules.*

(i) For purposes of this Section 3 of the Plan, Shares subject to Awards that have been canceled, expired, settled in cash, or forfeited for any reason (in whole or in part) shall not reduce the aggregate number of Shares which may be subject to Awards granted under this Plan and shall be available for future Awards granted under this Plan in accordance with Section 3(d)(iii). In addition, if any Shares subject to an award under any prior plan are canceled, expired, settled in cash, or forfeited for any reason (in whole or in part) after December 31, 2015, then such Shares subject to an award under any prior plan shall, to the extent of such cancellation, expiration, settlement in cash, or forfeiture, again be available for grant under this Plan in accordance with Section 3(d)(iii). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Shares added back under the provisions of this subsection (d) shall not be counted when determining the limit on Shares that may be granted as Incentive Stock Options under subsection (b), above.

(ii) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the following Shares shall not be added to the Shares authorized for grant under paragraph (i) of this Section: (a) Shares tendered by the Participant or withheld by the Company in payment of the purchase price of an Option or, after December 31, 2015, an option under any prior plan, (b) Shares tendered by the Participant or withheld by the Company to satisfy any tax withholding obligation with respect to Options or Stock Appreciation Rights or, after December 31, 2015, options or stock appreciation rights under any prior plan, (c) Shares subject to a Stock Appreciation Right or, after December 31, 2015, a stock appreciation right under any prior plan, that are not issued in connection with its stock settlement on exercise thereof, and (d) Shares reacquired by the Company on the open market or otherwise using cash proceeds from the exercise of Options or, after December 31, 2015, options under any prior plan. Shares subject to Awards that have been retained by the Company in payment or satisfaction of the tax withholding obligation of an Awardee, other than for an Option or Stock Appreciation Right as described above, and Shares that have been delivered (either actually or constructively by attestation) to the Company in payment or satisfaction of the tax withholding obligation of an Awardee, other than for an Option or Stock Appreciation Right as described above, shall again be available for grant under the Plan. Similarly, if any Shares subject to an award under any prior plan are, after December 31, 2015, either retained by the Company in payment or satisfaction of the tax withholding obligation of an awardee, other than for an option or a stock appreciation right as described above, or if Shares are delivered (either actually or constructively by attestation) to the Company in payment or satisfaction of the tax withholding obligation of an awardee under a prior plan, other than for an option or stock appreciation right, as described above, then such Shares subject to an award under any prior plan shall, to the extent of such tendering or withholding, again be available for grant under this Plan.

(iii) Any Shares that again become available for grant pursuant to this Section shall be added back as (i) one Share for every one Share subject to Options or Stock Appreciation Rights granted under the Plan or options or stock appreciation rights

granted under any prior plan, and (ii) as one Share for every one Share subject to Awards other than Options or Stock Appreciation Rights granted under the Plan or awards other than options or stock appreciation rights granted under any prior plan.

(iv) Conversion Awards shall not reduce the Shares authorized for grant under the Plan or the limitations on Awards to a Participant under subsection (b), above, nor shall Shares subject to a Conversion Award again be available for an Award under the Plan as provided in this subsection (d).

4. Administration of the Plan.

(a) *Procedure.*

(i) *Multiple Administrative Bodies.* The Plan shall be administered by the Board, a Committee designated by the Board to so administer this Plan and/or their respective delegates.

(ii) *Section 162(m).* To the extent that the Administrator determines it to be desirable to qualify Awards granted hereunder as “performance-based compensation” within the meaning of Code Section 162(m), Awards to “covered employees” (within the meaning of Code Section 162(m)) or to Employees that the Committee determines may be “covered employees” in the future shall be made by a Committee of two or more “outside directors” within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code. References herein to the Administrator in connection with Awards intended to qualify as “performance-based compensation” shall mean a Committee meeting the “outside director” requirements of Code Section 162(m). Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, the Administrator shall not have any discretion or authority to make changes to any Award that is intended to qualify as “performance-based compensation” to the extent that the existence of such discretion or authority would cause such Award not to so qualify.

(iii) *Rule 16b-3.* To the extent desirable to qualify transactions hereunder as exempt under Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act (“**Rule 16b-3**”), Awards to Officers and Directors shall be made by the entire Board or a Committee of two or more “non-employee directors” within the meaning of Rule 16b-3.

(iv) *Other Administration.* To the extent required by the rules of the principal

U.S. national securities exchange on which the Shares are traded, the members of the Committee shall also qualify as “independent directors” as set forth in such rules. Except to the extent prohibited by Applicable Law, the Board or a Committee may delegate to a Committee of one or more Directors or to authorized officers of the Company the power to approve Awards to persons eligible to receive Awards under the Plan who are not (A) subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act or (B) at the time of such approval, “covered employees” under Section 162(m) of the Code.

(v) *Awards to Directors.* The Board shall have the power and authority to grant Awards to Non-employee Directors, including the authority to determine the number and type of awards to be granted; determine the terms and conditions, not

inconsistent with the terms of this Plan, of any award; and to take any other actions the Board considers appropriate in connection with the administration of the Plan.

(vi) *Delegation of Authority for the Day-to-Day Administration of the Plan.* Except to the extent prohibited by Applicable Law, the Administrator may delegate to one or more individuals the day-to-day administration of the Plan and any of the functions assigned to it in this Plan. Such delegation may be revoked at any time.

(b) *Powers of the Administrator.* Subject to the provisions of the Plan and, in the case of a Committee or delegates acting as the Administrator, subject to the specific duties delegated to such Committee or delegates, the Administrator shall have the authority, in its discretion:

(i) to select the Non-employee Directors, Consultants and Employees of the Company or its Affiliates to whom Awards are to be granted hereunder;

(ii) to determine the number of Common Shares to be covered by each Award granted hereunder;

(iii) to determine the type of Award to be granted to the selected Employees and Non-employee Directors;

(iv) to approve forms of Award Agreements;

(v) to determine the terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the terms of the Plan, of any Award granted hereunder. Such terms and conditions include, but are not limited to, the exercise and/or purchase price, the time or times when an Award may be exercised (which may or may not be based on performance criteria), the vesting schedule, any vesting and/or exercisability provisions, terms regarding acceleration of Awards or waiver of forfeiture restrictions, the acceptable forms of consideration for payment for an Award, the term, and any restriction or limitation regarding any Award or the Shares relating thereto, based in each case on such factors as the Administrator, in its sole discretion, shall determine and may be established at the time an Award is granted or thereafter;

(vi) to correct administrative errors;

(vii) to construe and interpret the terms of the Plan (including sub-plans and Plan addenda) and Awards granted pursuant to the Plan;

(viii) to adopt rules and procedures relating to the operation and administration of the Plan to accommodate the specific requirements of local laws and procedures. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Administrator is specifically authorized (A) to adopt rules and procedures regarding the conversion of local currency, the shift of tax liability from employer to employee (where legally permitted) and withholding procedures and handling of stock certificates which vary with local requirements, and (B) to adopt sub-plans and Plan addenda as the

Administrator deems desirable, to accommodate foreign laws, regulations and practice;

(ix) to prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the Plan, including rules and regulations relating to sub-plans and Plan addenda;

(x) to modify or amend each Award, including, but not limited to, the acceleration of vesting and/or exercisability, provided, however, that any such modification or amendment (A) is subject to the plan amendment provisions set forth in Section 16 of the Plan, and (B) may not materially impair any outstanding Award unless agreed to in writing by the Participant, except that such agreement shall not be required if the Administrator determines in its sole discretion that such modification or amendment either (Y) is required or advisable in order for the Company, the Plan or the Award to satisfy any Applicable Law or to meet the requirements of any accounting standard, or (Z) is not reasonably likely to significantly diminish the benefits provided under such Award, or that adequate compensation has been provided for any such diminishment, except following a Change of Control;

(xi) to allow or require Participants to satisfy withholding tax amounts by electing to have the Company withhold from the Shares to be issued upon exercise of a Nonqualified Stock Option or vesting of a Stock Award that number of Shares having a Fair Market Value equal to the amount required to be withheld. The Fair Market Value of the Shares to be withheld shall be determined in such manner and on such date that the Administrator shall determine or, in the absence of provision otherwise, on the date that the amount of tax to be withheld is to be determined. All elections by a Participant to have Shares withheld for this purpose shall be made in such form and under such conditions as the Administrator may provide;

(xii) to authorize conversion or substitution under the Plan of any or all stock options, stock appreciation rights or other stock awards held by awardees of an entity acquired by the Company (the “**Conversion Awards**”). Any conversion or substitution shall be effective as of the close of the merger or acquisition. The Conversion Awards may be Nonqualified Stock Options or Incentive Stock Options, as determined by the Administrator, with respect to options granted by the acquired entity;

(xiii) to authorize any person to execute on behalf of the Company any instrument required to effect the grant of an Award previously granted by the Administrator;

(xiv) to impose such restrictions, conditions or limitations as it determines appropriate as to the timing and manner of any resale by a Participant or of other subsequent transfers by the Participant of any Shares issued as a result of or under an Award or upon the exercise of an Award, including, without limitation, (A) restrictions under an insider trading policy, (B) restrictions as to the use of a specified brokerage firm for such resale or other transfers, and (C) institution of “blackout” periods on exercises of Awards;

(xv) to provide, either at the time an Award is granted or by subsequent action, that an Award shall contain as a term thereof, a right, either in tandem with the other rights under the Award or as an alternative thereto, of the Participant to receive, without payment to the Company, a number of Shares, cash or a combination thereof, the amount of which is determined by reference to the value of the Award; and

(xvi) to make all other determinations deemed necessary or advisable for administering the Plan and any Award granted hereunder.

(c) *Effect of Administrator's Decision.* All questions arising under the Plan or under any Award shall be decided by the Administrator in its total and absolute discretion. All decisions, determinations and interpretations by the Administrator regarding the Plan, any rules and regulations under the Plan and the terms and conditions of any Award granted hereunder, shall be final and binding on all Participants. The Administrator shall consider such factors as it deems relevant, in its sole and absolute discretion, to making such decisions, determinations and interpretations, including, without limitation, the recommendations or advice of any officer or other employee of the Company and such attorneys, consultants and accountants as it may select.

(d) *Indemnity.* To the extent allowable under Applicable Law, each member of the Committee or of the Board and any person to whom the Board or Committee has delegated any of its authority under the Plan shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Company from any loss, cost, liability, or expense that may be imposed upon or reasonably incurred by such person in connection with or resulting from any claim, action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she may be a party or in which he or she may be involved by reason of any action or failure to act pursuant to the Plan, and against and from any and all amounts paid by him or her in satisfaction of judgment in such action, suit, or proceeding against him or her; provided he or she gives the Company an opportunity, at its own expense, to handle and defend the same before he or she undertakes to handle and defend it on his or her own behalf. The foregoing right of indemnification shall not be exclusive of any other rights of indemnification to which such persons may be entitled pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation or By-laws, as a matter of law, or otherwise, or any power that the Company may have to indemnify them or hold them harmless.

5. Eligibility.

Awards may be granted only to Directors, Employees and Consultants of the Company or any of its Affiliates; provided, however, that Incentive Stock Options may be granted only to Employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries (within the meaning of Section 424(f) of the Code).

6. Term of Plan.

The Plan shall become effective upon its approval by shareholders of the Company. It shall continue in effect for a term of ten (10) years from the date the Plan is approved by the

shareholders of the Company (the “**Effective Date**”) unless terminated earlier under Section 16 of the Plan.

7. Term of Award.

Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the term of each Award shall be determined by the Administrator and stated in the Award Agreement, and may extend beyond the termination of the Plan. In the case of an Option or a Stock Appreciation Right, the term shall be ten (10) years from the Grant Date or such shorter term as may be provided in the Award Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term of Awards other than Awards that are structured to qualify as Incentive Stock Options under Section 9 shall be extended automatically if the Award would expire at a time when trading in Common Shares is prohibited by law or the Company’s insider trading policy to the 30th day after the expiration of the prohibition.

8. Options.

The Administrator may grant an Option or provide for the grant of an Option, either from time to time in the discretion of the Administrator or automatically upon the occurrence of specified events, including, without limitation, the achievement of performance goals.

(a) *Option Agreement.* Each Option Agreement shall contain provisions regarding (i) the number of Shares that may be issued upon exercise of the Option, (ii) the type of Option, (iii) the exercise price of the Option and the means of payment of such exercise price, (iv) the term of the Option, (v) such terms and conditions regarding the vesting and/or exercisability of an Option as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (vi) restrictions on the transfer of the Option and forfeiture provisions, and (vii) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with this Plan, as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator.

(b) *Exercise Price.* The per share exercise price for the Shares to be issued upon exercise of an Option shall be determined by the Administrator, except that the per Share exercise price shall be no less than 100% of the Fair Market Value per Share on the Grant Date, except with respect to Conversion Awards.

(c) *No Option Repricings.* Subject to Section 15 of the Plan, the exercise price of an Option may not be reduced without shareholder approval, nor may outstanding Options be cancelled in exchange for cash, other Awards or Options with an exercise price that is less than the exercise price of the original Option without shareholder approval.

(d) *No Reload Grants.* Options shall not be granted under the Plan in consideration for and shall not be conditioned upon the delivery of Shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligation under any other employee stock option.

(e) *Vesting Period and Exercise Dates.* Options granted under this Plan shall vest and/or be exercisable at such time and in such installments during the period prior to the expiration of the Option’s term as determined by the Administrator and as specified in the Option Agreement. The Administrator shall have the right to make the timing of the

ability to exercise any Option granted under this Plan subject to continued active employment (or retention in the case of a consultant or Director), the passage of time and/or such performance requirements as deemed appropriate by the Administrator. At any time after the grant of an Option, the Administrator may reduce or eliminate any restrictions surrounding any Participant's right to exercise all or part of the Option.

(f) *Form of Consideration.* The Administrator shall determine the acceptable form of consideration for exercising an Option, including the method of payment, either through the terms of the Option Agreement or at the time of exercise of an Option. Acceptable forms of consideration may include:

(i) cash;

(ii) check or wire transfer (denominated in U.S. Dollars);

(iii) subject to any conditions or limitations established by the Administrator, other Shares which were held for a period of more than six (6) months on the date of surrender and which have a Fair Market Value on the date of surrender equal to or greater than the aggregate exercise price of the Shares as to which said Option shall be exercised (it being agreed that the excess of the Fair Market Value over the aggregate exercise price, if any, shall be refunded to the Awardee in cash);

(iv) subject to any conditions or limitations established by the Administrator, the Company withholding Shares otherwise issuable upon exercise of an Option;

(v) consideration received by the Company under a broker-assisted sale and remittance program acceptable to the Administrator and in compliance with Applicable Law;

(vi) such other consideration and method of payment for the issuance of Shares to the extent permitted by Applicable Law; or

(vii) any combination of the foregoing methods of payment.

(g) *Procedure for Exercise; Rights as a Shareholder.*

(i) Any Option granted hereunder shall be exercisable according to the terms of the Plan and at such times and under such conditions as determined by the Administrator and set forth in the applicable Option Agreement.

(ii) An Option shall be deemed exercised when (A) the Company receives (1) written or electronic notice of exercise (in accordance with the Option Agreement or procedures established by the Administrator) from the person entitled to exercise the Option and (2) full payment for the Shares with respect to which the related Option is exercised, and (B) with respect to Nonqualified Stock Options, provisions acceptable to the Administrator have been made for payment of all applicable withholding taxes.

(iii) Unless provided otherwise by the Administrator or pursuant to this Plan, until the Shares are issued (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company), no right to vote or receive dividends or any other rights as a shareholder shall exist with respect to the Shares subject to an Option, notwithstanding the exercise of the Option.

(iv) The Company shall issue (or cause to be issued) such Shares as soon as administratively practicable after the Option is exercised. An Option may not be exercised for a fraction of a Share.

(h) Termination of Employment, Consultancy or Board Membership.

(i) The Administrator shall determine as of the Grant Date (subject to modification subsequent to the Grant Date) the effect a Termination of Employment due to (A) Disability, (B) Retirement, (C) death, or (D) otherwise (including Termination for Cause) shall have on any Option.

(ii) Unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement:

(A) Upon termination from membership on the Board by a Non-employee Director for reasons other than Retirement as set forth in subparagraph(D) below, any Option held by such Director that (1) has not vested and is not exercisable as of the effective date of such termination from membership on the Board shall be subject to immediate cancellation and forfeiture or (2) is vested and exercisable as of the effective date of such termination shall remain exercisable for five (5) years thereafter, or the remaining term of the Option, if less;

(B) Upon Termination of Employment, excluding termination from membership on the Board by a Non-employee Director, due to death or Disability, any Option held by such Employee that is vested and exercisable as of the effective date of such Termination of Employment shall remain exercisable for one year after such Termination of Employment due to death or Disability or the remaining term of the Option, if less;

(C) Upon Termination of Employment, excluding termination from membership on the Board by a Non-employee Director, due to death or Disability, any Option held by such Employee that is not yet vested shall vest in full as of the date of death or Disability, and any such vested Options shall remain exercisable for one year after such Termination of Employment due to death or Disability or the remaining term of the Option, if less;

(D) Upon Termination of Employment due to Retirement, (1) any Option held by such Awardee shall, to the extent not already vested, become ratably vested (rounded up or down to the nearest whole Share) based upon the full months of the applicable vesting period elapsed as of the end of the month in which the Termination of Employment due to Retirement occurs over the total number of months in such period; provided, however, that, in the case of a

Retirement due to a voluntary Termination of Employment, the terms of this Section 8(h)(ii)(D)(1) shall not apply with respect to any Option granted less than six (6) months prior to the effective date of such Termination of Employment; and (2) any Option held by an Awardee at Retirement, to the extent vested and exercisable as of the effective date of such Retirement (including, without limitation, any Options that have ratably vested pursuant to the preceding clause (1)), will remain outstanding for the lesser of five (5) years or the remaining term of the Option; and

(E)" Any other Termination of Employment, termination from membership on the Board by a Non-employee Director, shall result in immediate cancellation and forfeiture of all outstanding Options that have not vested as of the effective date of such Termination of Employment, and any vested and exercisable Options held at the time of such Termination of Employment shall remain exercisable for ninety (90) days thereafter, or the remaining term of the Option, if less. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all outstanding and unexercised Options shall be immediately cancelled in the event of a Termination for Cause.

9. Incentive Stock Option Limitations/Terms.

(a) *Eligibility.* Only employees (as determined in accordance with Section 3401(c) of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder) of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries may be granted Incentive Stock Options. No Incentive Stock Option shall be granted to any such employee who as of the Grant Date owns stock possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of the Company, except in compliance with Section 422 of the Code regarding 10 – percent shareholders.

(b) *\$100,000 Limitation.* Notwithstanding the designation "Incentive Stock Option" in an Option Agreement, if and to the extent that the aggregate Fair Market Value of the Shares with respect to which Incentive Stock Options are exercisable for the first time by the Awardee during any calendar year (under all plans of the Company and any of its Subsidiaries) exceeds U.S. \$100,000, such Options shall be treated as Nonqualified Stock Options. For purposes of this Section 9(b) of the Plan, Incentive Stock Options shall be taken into account in the order in which they were granted. The Fair Market Value of the Shares shall be determined as of the Grant Date.

(c) *Transferability.* The Option Agreement must provide that an Incentive Stock Option is not transferable by the Awardee otherwise than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of such Awardee, must not be exercisable by any other person. If the terms of an Incentive Stock Option are amended to permit transferability, the Option will be treated for tax purposes as a Nonqualified Stock Option.

(d) *Exercise Price.* The per Share exercise price of an Incentive Stock Option shall in no event be inconsistent with the requirements for qualification of the Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Code.

(c) *Other Terms.* Option Agreements evidencing Incentive Stock Options shall contain such other terms and conditions as may be necessary to qualify, to the extent determined desirable by the Administrator, with the applicable provisions of Section 422 of the Code. If any such terms and conditions, as of the Grant Date or any later date, do not so comply, the Option will be treated thereafter for tax purposes as a Nonqualified Stock Option.

10. Stock Appreciation Rights.

A “Stock Appreciation Right” is a right that entitles the Awardee to receive, in cash or Shares (as determined by the Administrator), value equal to or otherwise based on the excess of

(i) the Fair Market Value of a specified number of Shares at the time of exercise over (ii) the aggregate exercise price of the right, as established by the Administrator on the Grant Date. Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted to Awardees either alone (“freestanding”) or in addition to or in tandem with other Awards granted under the Plan and may, but need not, relate to a specific Option granted under Section 8 of the Plan. Any Stock Appreciation Right granted in tandem with an Option may be granted at the same time such Option is granted or at any time thereafter before exercise or expiration of such Option, and shall be based on the Fair Market Value of one Share on the Grant Date or, if applicable, on the Grant Date of the Option with respect to a Stock Appreciation Right granted in exchange for or in tandem with, but subsequent to, the Option (subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Code). All Stock Appreciation Rights under the Plan, other than Conversion Awards, shall be granted subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to Options as set forth in Section 8 of the Plan. Subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the Plan, the Administrator may impose such other conditions or restrictions on any Stock Appreciation Right as it shall deem appropriate.

11. Stock Awards.

(a) *Stock Award Agreement.* Each Stock Award Agreement shall contain provisions regarding (i) the number of Shares subject to such Stock Award or a formula for determining such number, (ii) the purchase price of the Shares, if any, and the means of payment for the Shares, (iii) the performance criteria, if any, and level of achievement versus these criteria that shall determine the number of Shares granted, issued, retainable and/or vested, (iv) such terms and conditions on the grant, issuance, vesting and/or forfeiture of the Shares as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator, (v) restrictions on the transferability of the Stock Award, and (vi) such further terms and conditions, in each case not inconsistent with this Plan, as may be determined from time to time by the Administrator. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, waive the vesting restrictions and any other conditions set forth in any Award Agreement under such terms and conditions as the Committee shall deem appropriate, subject to the limitations imposed under Code Section 162(m) and the regulations thereunder in the case of an Award intended to comply with the performance-based exception under Code Section 162(m), unless determined otherwise under the circumstances by the Committee.

(b) *Restrictions and Performance Criteria.* The grant, issuance, retention and/or vesting of Stock Awards issued to Employees may be subject to such performance criteria and level of achievement versus these criteria as the Administrator shall determine, which

criteria may be based on financial performance, personal performance evaluations and/or completion of service by the Awardee. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the performance criteria for any Stock Award that is intended to satisfy the requirements for “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code (a “**Performance Stock Award**”) shall be established by the Administrator based on one or more Qualifying Performance Criteria selected by the Administrator and specified in writing not later than ninety (90) days after the commencement of the period of service (or, if earlier, the elapse of 25% of such period) to which the performance goals relate or otherwise within the time period required by the Code or the applicable Treasury Regulations, provided that the outcome is substantially uncertain at that time. Stock Awards for which vesting is not based on the attainment of performance criteria are referred to as “**Restricted Stock Awards.**”

*(c) Termination of Employment or Board
Membership.*

(i) The Administrator shall determine as of the Grant Date (subject to modification subsequent to the Grant Date) the effect a Termination of Employment due to (A) Disability, (B) Retirement (C) death, or (D) otherwise (including Termination for Cause) shall have on any Stock Award.

(ii) Unless otherwise provided in the Award
Agreement:

(A) A Termination of Employment due to Disability or death shall result in immediate full vesting of any as yet unvested Stock Award, and in the case of a Stock Award that vests upon the achievement of performance goals, the vested amount shall be based upon the target award amount;

(B) A Termination of Employment due to Retirement shall result in vesting of a prorated portion of any Stock Award (rounded up or down to the nearest whole Share), based upon the full months of the applicable performance period, vesting period or other period of restriction elapsed as of the end of the month in which the Termination of Employment due to Retirement occurs over the total number of months in such period; provided, however, that, in the case of a Retirement due to voluntary Termination of Employment, the terms of this Section 11(c)(ii)(B) shall not apply with respect to any Stock Award granted less than six (6) months prior to the effective date of such Termination of Employment; and

(C) Any other Termination of Employment shall result in immediate cancellation and forfeiture of all outstanding, unvested Stock Awards.

If clause (B) of this Section 11(c)(ii) applies to a Stock Award under which vesting is based on the attainment of performance criteria over a performance period, the ratable vesting percentage determined by the portion of the performance period during which the Awardee was an Employee of the Company or an Affiliate shall be applied to determine the portion of the Stock

Award that is vested based upon actual performance results after the completion of the performance period.

(d) *Rights as a Shareholder.* Unless otherwise provided for by the Administrator, the Participant shall have the rights equivalent to those of a shareholder and shall be a shareholder only after Shares are issued (as evidenced by the appropriate entry on the books of the Company or of a duly authorized transfer agent of the Company) to the Participant.

12. Other Stock-Based Awards.

(a) *Other Stock-Based Awards.* An “Other Stock-Based Award” means any other type of equity-based or equity-related Award not otherwise described by the terms of this Plan (including the grant or offer for sale of unrestricted Shares), as well as any cash bonus based on the attainment of Qualifying Performance Criteria as described in Section 13(b), in such amount and subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine. Such Awards may involve the transfer of actual Shares to Participants, or payment in cash or otherwise of amounts based on the value of Shares or pursuant to attainment of a performance goal. Each Other Stock-Based Award will be evidenced by an Award Agreement containing such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Administrator.

(b) *Value of Other Stock-Based Awards.* Each Other Stock-Based Award shall be expressed in terms of Shares or units based on Shares or a target amount of cash, as determined by the Administrator. The Administrator may establish performance goals in its discretion. If the Administrator exercises its discretion to establish performance goals, the number and/or value of Other Stock-Based Awards that will be paid out to the Participant will depend on the extent to which the performance goals are met. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the performance criteria for any Other Stock-Based Award that is intended to satisfy the requirements for “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code shall be established by the Administrator based on one or more Qualifying Performance Criteria selected by the Administrator and specified in writing not later than ninety (90) days after the commencement of the period of service (or, if earlier, the elapse of 25% of such period) to which the performance goals relate and otherwise within the time period required by the Code and the applicable Treasury Regulations, provided that the outcome is substantially uncertain at that time.

(c) *Payment of Other Stock-Based Awards.* Payment, if any, with respect to Other Stock-Based Awards shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Award, in cash or Shares or a combination thereof, as the Administrator determines.

(d) *Termination of Employment, Consultancy, or Board Membership.*

(i) The Administrator shall determine as of the Grant Date (subject to modification subsequent to the Grant Date) the effect a Termination of Employment

due to (A) Disability, (B) Retirement, (C) death, or (D) otherwise (including Termination for Cause) shall have on any Other Stock-Based Award.

(ii) Unless otherwise provided in the Award Agreement:

(A) A Termination of Employment due to Disability or death shall result in immediate full vesting of any as yet unvested Other Stock-Based Award, and in the case of an Other Stock-Based Award which vests on the basis of attainment of a performance goal, the vested amount shall be based upon the target award amount;

(B) A Termination of Employment due to Retirement shall result in vesting of a prorated portion of any Other Stock-Based Award (rounded up or down to the nearest whole Share or unit based on Shares, as applicable), based upon the full months of the applicable performance period, vesting period or other period of restriction elapsed as of the end of the month in which the Termination of Employment due to Retirement occurs over the total number of months in such period; provided, however, that, in the case of a Retirement due to voluntary Termination of Employment, the terms of this Section 12(d)(ii)(B) shall not apply with respect to any Other Stock-Based Award granted less than six (6) months prior to the effective date of such Termination of Employment; and

(C) Any other Termination of Employment shall result in immediate cancellation and forfeiture of all outstanding, unvested Other Stock-Based Awards.

If clause (B) of this Section 12(d)(ii) applies to an Other Stock-Based Award under which vesting is based on the attainment of performance criteria over a performance period, the ratable vesting percentage determined by the portion of the performance period during which the Awardee was an Employee of the Company or an Affiliate shall be applied to determine the portion of the Other Stock-Based Award that is vested based upon actual performance results after the completion of the performance period.

13. Other Provisions Applicable to Awards.

(a) *Non-Transferability of Awards.* Unless determined otherwise by the Administrator, an Award may not be sold, pledged, assigned, hypothecated, transferred or disposed of in any manner other than by beneficiary designation, will or by the laws of descent or distribution, including but not limited to any attempted assignment or transfer in connection with the settlement of marital property or other rights incident to a divorce or dissolution, and any such attempted sale, assignment or transfer shall be of no effect prior to the date an Award is vested and settled. The Administrator may only make an Award transferable to an Awardee's family member or any other person or entity provided the Awardee does not receive consideration for such transfer. If the Administrator makes an Award transferable, either as of the Grant Date or thereafter, such Award shall contain

such additional terms and conditions as the Administrator deems appropriate, and any transferee shall be deemed to be bound by such terms upon acceptance of such transfer.

(b) *Qualifying Performance Criteria.* For purposes of this Plan, the term “Qualifying Performance Criteria” shall mean any one or more of the following performance criteria, either individually, alternatively or in any combination, on a basis consistent with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) or on a non-GAAP or adjusted GAAP basis, applied to either the Company as a whole or to a Subsidiary, business unit, Affiliate or business segment, either individually, alternatively or in any combination, and measured either annually or cumulatively over a period of years, on an absolute basis or relative to a pre-established target, to previous years’ results or to a designated comparison group, in each case as specified by the Committee in the Award or by duly adopted resolution: (i) sales or cash return on sales; (ii) cash flow or free cash flow or net cash from operating activity; (iii) earnings (including gross margin, earnings before or after interest and taxes, earnings before taxes, and net earnings); (iv) basic or diluted earnings per share; (v) growth in earnings or earnings per share; (vi) stock price; (vii) return on equity or average shareholders’ equity; (viii) total shareholder return; (ix) return on capital; (x) return on assets or net assets; (xi) return on investments; (xii) revenue or gross profits; (xiii) income before or after interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or net income; (xiv) pretax income before allocation of corporate overhead and bonus; (xv) operating income or net operating income; (xvi) operating profit or net operating profit (whether before or after taxes); (xvii) operating margin; (xviii) return on operating revenue; (xix) working capital or net working capital; (xx) market share; (xxi) asset velocity index; (xxii) contract awards or backlog; (xxiii) overhead or other expense or cost reduction; (xxiv) growth in shareholder value relative to the moving average of the S&P 500 Index or a peer group index; (xxv) credit rating; (xxvi) strategic plan development and implementation; (xxvii) improvement in workforce diversity; (xxviii) customer satisfaction; (xxvix) employee satisfaction; (xxx) management succession plan development and implementation; and (xxxi) employee or customer retention. With respect to any Award that is intended to satisfy the requirements for “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code, the performance criteria must be Qualifying Performance Criteria, and the Administrator will (within the first quarter of the performance period, but in no event more than ninety (90) days into that period) establish the specific performance targets (including thresholds and whether to exclude certain extraordinary, non-recurring, or similar items) and Award amounts (subject to the right of the Administrator to exercise discretion to reduce payment amounts following the conclusion of the performance period). Extraordinary, non-recurring items that may be the basis of adjustment include acquisitions or divestitures, restructurings, discontinued operations, extraordinary items, and other unusual or non-recurring charges, an event either not directly related to the operations of the Company, Subsidiary, division, business segment or business unit or not within the reasonable control of management, the cumulative effects of tax or accounting changes in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and foreign exchange gains or losses.

(c) *Certification.* Prior to the payment of any compensation under an Award intended to qualify as “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code, the Administrator shall certify in writing the extent to which any Qualifying Performance

Criteria and any other material terms under such Award have been satisfied (other than in cases where such criteria relate solely to the increase in the value of the Common Shares).

(d) *Discretionary Adjustments Pursuant to Section 162(m)*. Notwithstanding satisfaction or completion of any Qualifying Performance Criteria, to the extent specified as of the Grant Date, the number of Shares, Options or other benefits granted, issued, retainable and/or vested under an Award on account of satisfaction of such Qualifying Performance Criteria may be reduced (but not increased) by the Administrator on the basis of such further considerations as the Administrator in its sole discretion shall determine.

(e) *Six Month Holding Period for Purposes of Rule 16b-3*. If the Company is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 of the Exchange Act, the Plan Administrator shall ensure that transactions between the Company and an Officer or Director under this Plan are exempt from Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act pursuant to one of the exemptions available under 17 C.F.R. 240.16b-3. If the Administrator determines that the exemption pursuant to 17 C.F.R. 240.16b-3(d)(3) is to be used, then (i) shares purchased upon exercise of an Option or another derivative security (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 16a-1(c)) issued under this Plan by an Officer or Director may not be sold before at least six months have elapsed from the date the Option or other derivative security was granted; and (ii) any other equity securities of the Company acquired by an Officer or Director under this Plan other than as described in subparagraph (i) above may not be sold before at least six months have elapsed from the date they equity security was acquired.

14. Dividends and Dividend Equivalents.

Awards other than Options and Stock Appreciation Rights may provide the Awardee with the right to receive dividend payments or dividend equivalent payments on the Shares subject to the Award, whether or not such Award is vested. Notwithstanding the foregoing, dividends or dividend equivalents shall not be paid with respect to Stock Awards or Other Stock-Based Awards that, in either case, vest based on the achievement of performance goals prior to the date the performance goals are satisfied and the Award is earned, and then shall be payable only with respect to the number of Shares or Stock Units actually earned under the Award. Such payments may be made in cash, Shares or Stock Units or may be credited as cash or Stock Units to an Awardee's account and later settled in cash or Shares or a combination thereof, as determined by the Administrator. Such payments and credits may be subject to such conditions and contingencies as the Administrator may establish.

15. Adjustments upon Changes in Capitalization, Organic Change or Change of Control.

(a) *Adjustment Clause*. In the event of (i) a stock dividend, extraordinary cash dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, share combination, or recapitalization or similar event affecting the capital structure of the Company (each, a “**Share Change**”), or (ii) a merger, consolidation, acquisition of property or shares, separation, spin-off, reorganization, liquidation, Disaffiliation, or similar event affecting the Company or any of its Subsidiaries (each, an “**Organic Change**”), the Administrator or the Board may in its discretion make such substitutions or adjustments as it deems appropriate and equitable

to (i) the Share limitations set forth in Section 3 of the Plan, (ii) the number and kind of Shares covered by each outstanding Award, and (iii) the price per Share subject to each such outstanding Award. In the case of Organic Changes, such adjustments may include, without limitation, (x) the cancellation of outstanding Awards in exchange for payments of cash, property or a combination thereof having an aggregate value equal to the value of such Awards, as determined by the Administrator or the Board in its sole discretion (it being understood that in the case of an Organic Change with respect to which shareholders receive consideration other than publicly traded equity securities of the ultimate surviving entity, any such determination by the Administrator that the value of an Option or Stock Appreciation Right shall for this purpose be deemed to equal the excess, if any, of the value of the consideration being paid for each Share pursuant to such Organic Change over the exercise price of such Option or Stock Appreciation Right shall conclusively be deemed valid); (y) the substitution of other property (including, without limitation, cash or other securities of the Company and securities of entities other than the Company) for the Shares subject to outstanding Awards; and (z) in connection with any Disaffiliation, arranging for the assumption of Awards, or replacement of Awards with new awards based on other property or other securities (including, without limitation, other securities of the Company and securities of entities other than the Company), by the affected Subsidiary, Affiliate, or division or by the entity that controls such Subsidiary, Affiliate, or division following such Disaffiliation (as well as any corresponding adjustments to Awards that remain based upon Company securities). The Committee may adjust in its sole discretion the Qualifying Performance Criteria applicable to any Awards to reflect any Share Change and any Organic Change and any unusual or non-recurring events and other extraordinary items, impact of charges for restructurings, discontinued operations, and the cumulative effects of accounting or tax changes, each as defined by GAAP or as identified in the Company's financial statements, notes to the financial statements, management's discussion and analysis or the Company's other SEC filings, provided that in the case of Qualifying Performance Criteria applicable to any performance-based Awards intended to qualify under Code Section 162(m), such adjustment does not violate Section 162(m) of the Code. Any adjustment under this Section 15(a) need not be the same for all Participants.

(b) *Change of Control.* In the event of a Change of Control, unless otherwise determined by the Administrator as of the Grant Date of a particular Award (or subsequent to the Grant Date), the following acceleration, exercisability and valuation provisions shall apply:

(i) On the date that such Change of Control occurs, any or all Options and Stock Appreciation Rights awarded under this Plan not previously exercisable and vested shall become fully exercisable and vested.

(ii) Except as may be provided in an individual severance or employment agreement (or severance plan) to which an Awardee is a party, in the event of an Awardee's Termination of Employment within two (2) years after a Change of Control for any reason other than because of the Awardee's death, Retirement, Disability or Termination for Cause, each Option and Stock Appreciation Right held by the Awardee (or a transferee) that is vested shall remain exercisable until the

earlier of the third (3rd) anniversary of such Termination of Employment (or any later date until which it would remain exercisable under such circumstances by its terms) or the expiration of its original term. In the event of an Awardee's Termination of Employment more than two (2) years after a Change of Control, or within two (2) years after a Change of Control because of the Awardee's death, Retirement, Disability or Termination for Cause, the provisions of Sections 8(h) and 10 of the Plan shall govern (as applicable).

(iii) On the date that such Change of Control occurs, the restrictions and conditions applicable to any or all Stock Awards and Other Stock-Based Awards shall lapse and such Awards shall be fully vested. Unless otherwise provided in an Award at the Grant Date, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, any performance based Award shall be deemed fully earned at the target amount as of the date on which the Change of Control occurs. All Stock Awards, Other Stock-Based Awards and cash Awards shall be settled or paid within thirty (30) days of vesting hereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Change of Control would not qualify as a permissible date of distribution under Section 409A(a)(2)(A) of the Code, and the regulations thereunder, the Awardee shall be entitled to receive the payment of cash or settlement of Shares under the Award, as applicable, from the Company on the date that would have applied absent this provision.

(iv) The Administrator, in its discretion, may determine that, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control of the Company, each Option and Stock Appreciation Right outstanding shall terminate within a specified number of days after notice to the Participant, and/or that each Participant shall receive, with respect to each Share subject to such Option or Stock Appreciation Right, an amount equal to the excess of the Fair Market Value of such Share immediately prior to the occurrence of such Change of Control over the exercise price per Share of such Option and/or Stock Appreciation Right; such amount to be payable in cash, in one or more kinds of stock or property (including the stock or property, if any, payable in the transaction) or in a combination thereof, as the Committee, in its discretion, shall determine, and if there is no excess value, the Committee may, in its discretion, cancel such Awards.

(c) *Section 409A.* Notwithstanding the foregoing: (i) any adjustments made pursuant to Section 15(a) of the Plan to Awards that are considered "deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code shall be made in compliance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code; (ii) any adjustments made pursuant to Section 15(a) of the Plan to Awards that are not considered "deferred compensation" subject to Section 409A of the Code shall be made in such a manner as to ensure that after such adjustment, the Awards either continue not to be subject to Section 409A of the Code or comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code; (iii) the Administrator shall not have the authority to make any adjustments pursuant to Section 15(a) of the Plan to the extent that the existence of such authority would cause an Award that is not intended to be subject to Section 409A of the Code to be subject thereto; and (iv) if any Award is subject to Section 409A of the Code, Section 15(b) of the Plan shall be applicable only to the extent specifically provided in the Award Agreement and permitted pursuant to

Section 24 of the Plan in order to ensure that such Award complies with Code Section 409A.

16. Amendment and Termination of the Plan.

(a) *Amendment and Termination.* The Board may amend, alter or discontinue the Plan or any Award Agreement, but any such amendment shall be subject to approval of the shareholders of the Company in the manner and to the extent required by Applicable Law. In addition, without limiting the foregoing, unless approved by the shareholders of the Company and subject to Section 16(b), no such amendment shall be made that would:

- (i) increase the maximum aggregate number of Shares which may be subject to Awards granted under the Plan;
- (ii) reduce the minimum exercise price for Options or Stock Appreciation Rights granted under the Plan; or
- (iii) reduce the exercise price of outstanding Options or Stock Appreciation Rights, as prohibited by Section 8(c) without shareholder approval.

(b) *Effect of Amendment or Termination.* No amendment, suspension or termination of the Plan shall materially impair the rights of any Participant with respect to an outstanding Award, unless mutually agreed otherwise between the Participant and the Administrator, which agreement must be in writing and signed by the Participant and the Company, except that no such agreement shall be required if the Administrator determines in its sole discretion that such amendment either (i) is required or advisable in order for the Company, the Plan or the Award to satisfy any Applicable Law or to meet the requirements of any accounting standard, or (ii) is not reasonably likely to significantly diminish the benefits provided under such Award, or that any such diminishment has been adequately compensated, except that this exception shall not apply following a Change of Control. Termination of the Plan shall not affect the Administrator's ability to exercise the powers granted to it hereunder with respect to Awards granted under the Plan prior to the date of such termination.

(c) *Effect of the Plan on Other Arrangements.* Neither the adoption of the Plan by the Board or a Committee nor the submission of the Plan to the shareholders of the Company for approval shall be construed as creating any limitations on the power of the Board or any Committee to adopt such other incentive arrangements as it or they may deem desirable, including without limitation, the granting of restricted shares or restricted share units or stock options otherwise than under the Plan, and such arrangements may be either generally applicable or applicable only in specific cases.

17. Designation of Beneficiary.

(a) An Awardee may file a written designation of a beneficiary who is to receive the Awardee's rights pursuant to Awardee's Award or the Awardee may include his or her Awards in an omnibus beneficiary designation for all benefits under the Plan. To the extent that Awardee has completed a designation of beneficiary while employed with the

Company, such beneficiary designation shall remain in effect with respect to any Award hereunder until changed by the Awardee to the extent enforceable under Applicable Law.

(b) Such designation of beneficiary may be changed by the Awardee at any time by written notice. In the event of the death of an Awardee and in the absence of a beneficiary validly designated under the Plan who is living at the time of such Awardee's death, the Company shall allow the legal representative of the Awardee's estate to exercise the Award.

18. No Right to Awards or to Employment.

No person shall have any claim or right to be granted an Award and the grant of any Award shall not be construed as giving an Awardee the right to continue in the employ of the Company or its Affiliates. Further, the Company and its Affiliates expressly reserve the right, at any time, to dismiss any Employee or Awardee at any time without liability or any claim under the Plan, except as provided herein or in any Award Agreement entered into hereunder.

19. Legal Compliance.

Shares shall not be issued pursuant to an Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Stock Award or Other Stock-Based Award unless such Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Stock Award or Other Stock-Based Award and the issuance and delivery of such Shares shall comply with Applicable Law, specifically including without limitation all applicable federal and state securities laws and regulations, and shall be further subject to the approval of counsel for the Company with respect to such compliance. Unless the Awards and Shares covered by this Plan have been registered under the Securities Act or the Company has determined that such registration is unnecessary, each person receiving an Award and/or Shares pursuant to any Award may be required by the Company (a) to give a representation in writing that such person is acquiring such Shares for his or her own account for investment and not with a view to, or for sale in connection with, the distribution of any part thereof, and (b) to make such additional representations, warranties, and agreements with respect to the investment intent of such person or persons as the Company may request.

All certificates for Shares or certificates, agreements, or other documents evidencing securities delivered under the Plan shall be subject to such stop-transfer orders and other restrictions as the Company may deem advisable under the rules, regulations, and other requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any securities law, and the Company may cause a legend or legends to be put on any such certificates, agreements or other documents to make appropriate reference to such restrictions.

In the case of the exercise of an Option by a person or estate acquiring the right to exercise such Option by bequest or inheritance, the Administrator may require reasonable evidence as to the ownership of such Option and may require such consents and releases of taxing authorities as the Administrator deems advisable.

20. Inability to Obtain Authority.

To the extent the Company is unable to or the Administrator deems it unfeasible to obtain authority from any regulatory body having jurisdiction, which authority is deemed by the Company's counsel to be advisable or necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any Shares hereunder, the Company shall be relieved of any liability with respect to the failure to issue or sell such Shares as to which such requisite authority shall not have been obtained.

21. Reservation of Shares.

The Company, during the term of this Plan, will at all times reserve and keep available such number of Shares as shall be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Plan.

22. Notice.

Any written notice to the Company required by any provisions of this Plan shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Company and shall be effective when received. Any notice to a Participant hereunder shall be addressed to the last address of record with the Company and shall be effective when sent via first class mail, courier service, or electronic mail to such last address of record.

23. Governing Law; Interpretation of Plan and Awards.

(a) This Plan and all determinations made and actions taken pursuant hereto shall be governed by the substantive laws, but not the choice of law rules, of the state of Delaware, except as to matters governed by U.S. federal law.

(b) In the event that any provision of the Plan or any Award granted under the Plan is declared to be illegal, invalid or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provision shall be reformed, if possible, to the extent necessary to render it legal, valid and enforceable, or otherwise deleted, and the remainder of the terms of the Plan and/or Award shall not be affected except to the extent necessary to reform or delete such illegal, invalid or unenforceable provision.

(c) The headings preceding the text of the sections hereof are inserted solely for convenience of reference, and shall not constitute a part of the Plan, nor shall they affect its meaning, construction or effect.

(d) The terms of the Plan and any Award shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto and their respective permitted heirs, beneficiaries, successors and assigns.

24. Section 409A.

It is the intention of the Company that no Award shall be "deferred compensation" subject to Section 409A of the Code, unless and to the extent that the Administrator specifically determines otherwise, and the Plan and the terms and conditions of all Awards shall be interpreted accordingly. The terms and conditions governing any Awards that the Administrator

determines will be subject to Section 409A of the Code, including any rules for elective or mandatory deferral of the delivery of cash or Shares pursuant thereto and any rules regarding treatment of such Awards in the event of a Change of Control, shall be set forth in the applicable Award Agreement, deferral election forms and procedures, and rules established by the Administrator, and shall comply in all respects with Section 409A of the Code. The following rules will apply to Awards intended to be subject to Section 409A of the Code (“**409A Awards**”):

(a) If a Participant is permitted to elect to defer an Award or any payment under an Award, such election will be permitted only at times in compliance with Code Section 409A.

(b) The Company shall have no authority to accelerate distributions relating to 409A Awards in excess of the authority permitted under Section 409A.

(c) Any distribution of a 409A Award following a Termination of Employment that would be subject to Code Section 409A(a)(2)(A)(i) as a distribution following a separation from service of a “specified employee” as defined under Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i), shall occur no earlier than the expiration of the six-month period following such Termination of Employment.

(d) In the case of any distribution of a 409A Award, if the timing of such distribution is not otherwise specified in the Plan or an Award Agreement or other governing document, the distribution shall be made not later than the end of the calendar year during which the settlement of the 409A Award is specified to occur.

(e) In the case of an Award providing for distribution or settlement upon vesting or the lapse of a risk of forfeiture, if the time of such distribution or settlement is not otherwise specified in the Plan or an Award Agreement or other governing document, the distribution or settlement shall be made not later than March 15 of the year following the year in which the Award vested or the risk of forfeiture lapsed.

(f) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, in no event shall the Company or the Administrator be liable for the payment of, or any gross up payment in connection with, any taxes or penalties owed by the Participant pursuant to Code Section 409A.

25. Limitation on Liability.

The Company and any Affiliate which is in existence or hereafter comes into existence shall not be liable to a Participant, an Employee, an Awardee or any other persons as to:

(a) *The Non-Issuance of Shares.* The non-issuance or sale of Shares as to which the Company has been unable to obtain from any regulatory body having jurisdiction the authority deemed by the Company’s counsel to be necessary to the lawful issuance and sale of any shares hereunder; and

(b) *Tax or Exchange Control Consequences.* Any tax consequence or any exchange control obligation owed, by any Participant, Employee, Awardee or other person due to the receipt, exercise or settlement of any Option or other Award granted hereunder.

26. Unfunded Plan.

Insofar as it provides for Awards, the Plan shall be unfunded. Although bookkeeping accounts may be established with respect to Awardees who are granted Stock Awards or Other Stock-Based Awards under this Plan, any such accounts will be used merely as a bookkeeping convenience. The Company shall not be required to segregate any assets which may at any time be represented by Awards, nor shall this Plan be construed as providing for such segregation. Neither the Company nor the Administrator shall be deemed to be a trustee of stock or cash to be awarded under the Plan. Any liability of the Company to any Participant with respect to an Award shall be based solely upon any contractual obligations which may be created by the Plan; no such obligation of the Company shall be deemed to be secured by any pledge or other encumbrance on any property of the Company. Neither the Company nor the Administrator shall be required to give any security or bond for the performance of any obligation which may be created by this Plan.

27. Foreign Employees.

Awards may be granted hereunder to Employees and Consultants who are foreign nationals, who are located outside the United States or who are not compensated from a payroll maintained in the United States, or who are otherwise subject to (or could cause the Company to be subject to) legal or regulatory provisions of countries or jurisdictions outside the United States, on such terms and conditions different from those specified in the Plan as may, in the judgment of the Administrator, be necessary or desirable to foster and promote achievement of the purposes of the Plan, and, in furtherance of such purposes, the Administrator may make such modifications, amendments, procedures, or subplans as may be necessary or advisable to comply with such legal or regulatory provisions.

28. Tax Withholding.

Each Participant shall pay to the Company, or make arrangements satisfactory to the Company regarding the payment of, any federal, state, local or foreign taxes of any kind required by law to be withheld with respect to any Award under the Plan no later than the date as of which any amount under such Award first becomes includible in the gross income of the Participant for any tax purposes with respect to which the Company has a tax withholding obligation. Unless otherwise determined by the Company, withholding obligations may be settled with Shares, including Shares that are part of the Award that gives rise to the withholding requirement; provided, however, that not more than the legally required minimum withholding may be settled with Shares that are part of the Award. The obligations of the Company under the Plan shall be conditional on such payment or arrangements, and the Company and its Affiliates shall, to the extent permitted by law, have the right to deduct any such taxes from any vested Shares or any other payment due to the participant at that time or at any future time. The Administrator may establish such procedures as it deems appropriate, including making irrevocable elections, for the settlement of withholding obligations with Shares.

29. Cancellation of Award; Forfeiture of Gain.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, an Award Agreement may provide that the Award will be cancelled and the Participant will forfeit the Shares or cash received or payable on the vesting or exercise of the Award, and that the amount of any proceeds of the sale or gain realized on the vesting or exercise of the Award must be repaid to the Company, under such conditions as may be required by Applicable Law or established by the Committee in its sole discretion.

30. Data Privacy and Transfer

As a condition of acceptance of an Award, the Participant explicitly thereby consents to the collection, use and transfer, in electronic or other form, of personal data by and among, as applicable, the Company and its Affiliates for the exclusive purpose of implementing, administering and managing the Participant's participation in the Plan. The Participant understands that the Company and its Affiliates hold certain personal information about the Participant, including the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social security or other identification number, salary, nationality, job title, Shares held in the Company or any Subsidiary, details of all Awards or any other entitlement to Shares awarded, canceled, exercised, vested, unvested or outstanding in the Participant's favor, for the purpose of implementing, managing and administering the Plan (the "**Data**"). The Participant further understands that the Company and its Affiliates may transfer the Data among themselves as necessary for the purpose of implementation, management and administration of the Plan, and that the Company and its Affiliates may each further transfer the Data to any third parties assisting the Company in the implementation, management, and administration of the Plan. The Participant understands that these recipients may be located in the Participant's country, or elsewhere, and that the recipient's country may have different data privacy laws and protections than the Participant's country. The Participant understands that he or she may request a list with the names and addresses of any potential recipients of the Data by contacting his or her local human resources representative. The Participant, through participation in the Plan and acceptance of an Award under the Plan, authorizes such recipients to receive, possess, use, retain and transfer the Data, in electronic or other form, for the purposes of implementing, administering and managing the Plan, including any requisite transfer of such Data as may be required to a broker or other third party with whom the Participant may elect to deposit any Shares. In addition, by accepting an Award under the Plan, each Participant agrees and acknowledges (i) that the Data will be held only as long as is necessary to implement, manage, and administer the Plan; (ii) that the Participant may, at any time, view the Data, request additional information about the storage and processing of the Data, require any necessary amendments to the Data, or refuse or withdraw consent to the use and transfer of the Data, without cost, by delivering such revocation or withdrawal of consent in writing to a designated human resources representative; and (iii) that refusal or withdrawal of consent may affect the Participant's ability to participate in the Plan thereafter.

This Plan was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 4, 2016.

This Plan was approved by the stockholders of the Company on April 4, 2016.

MONOPAR THERAPEUTICS INC.

04/04/2016

By: /s/ Chandler D. Robinson

Name: Chandler D. Robinson

Title: CEO

.

AMENDED AND RESTATED EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement (the “**Agreement**”) is entered into as of November 1, 2017, by and between Chandler D. Robinson (“**Executive**”) and Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (the “**Company**”) and replaces in its entirety the Executive Employment Agreement by and between Executive and the Company dated January 1, 2017.

Whereas, the Company desires to retain the employment of Executive as its Chief Executive Officer effective as of November 1, 2017 (the “**Effective Date**”), and Executive desires to serve in such capacity, pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement; and

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the Agreement, the following terms are defined as follows:

1.1. “Board” means the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2. “Cause” means any of the following events described below:

(a) Executive’s conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude;

(b) any willful act or acts of dishonesty undertaken by Executive and intended to result in substantial gain or personal enrichment of Executive, Executive’s family or any third party at the expense of the Company;

(c) any willful act of gross misconduct which is materially and demonstrably injurious to the Company; and/or

(d) Executive’s inability under applicable law to continue to work lawfully in the United States.

For the purpose of this Agreement, no act, or failure to act, by Executive shall be considered “willful” if done, or omitted to be done, by him in good faith and in the reasonable belief that his act or omission was in the best interest of the Company and/or required by applicable law.

1.3. “Change in Control” means the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) any sale or exchange of the capital stock by the stockholders of the Company in one transaction or series of related transactions where more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the Company is acquired by a person or entity or group of related persons or entities; or (ii) any reorganization, consolidation or merger of the Company where the outstanding voting securities of the Company immediately before the transaction represent or are converted into less than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the surviving entity (or its parent corporation) immediately after the transaction; or (iii) the consummation of any transaction or series of related transactions that results in the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company; or (iv) any “person” or “group” (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) becoming the “beneficial owner” (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) directly or indirectly of securities representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting power of the Company then outstanding. Except that any change in the beneficial ownership of the securities of the Company as a result of a private financing of the Company that is approved by the Board, shall not be deemed to be a Change in Control.

1.4. “Change in Control Multiple” shall mean one and a half (1.5).

1.5. “Change in Control Period” means that period commencing on the consummation of a Change in Control and ending on the first anniversary thereof.

1.6. “COBRA” means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended.

1.7. “Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

1.8. “Company” means Monopar Therapeutics Inc. or any successor thereto.

1.9. “Confidential Disclosure Agreement” means the Confidential Disclosure Agreement entered into between Executive and the Company.

1.10. “Covered Termination” means (a) an Involuntary Termination Without Cause or
(b) a voluntary termination for Good Reason, provided that the termination constitutes a Separation from Service.

1.11. “Good Reason” means Executive’s resignation as a result of a Good Reason Condition. In order to resign for Good Reason, Executive must provide written notice to the Company of the existence of the Good Reason Condition within thirty (30) days of the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition. Upon receipt of such notice of the Good Reason Condition, the Company will be provided with a period of thirty (30) days during which it may remedy the Good Reason Condition and not be required to provide for the

payments and benefits described in Section 4 as a result of such proposed resignation due to the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice. If the Good Reason Condition is not remedied within the period specified in the preceding sentence, Executive may resign for Good Reason based on the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice, provided that such resignation must occur within sixty (60) days after the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition.

1.12. “Good Reason Condition” means that any of the following are undertaken without Executive’s express written consent:

- (a) a material reduction in Executive’s Base Salary;
- (b) a material diminution in Executive’s responsibilities;
- (c) the Company’s material breach of any material term of this Agreement; or
- (d) a requirement that Executive relocate to an office that would increase Executive’s one-way commute distance by more than fifty (50) miles based on Executive’s primary residence at the time such relocation is announced.

1.13. “Involuntary Termination Without Cause” means Executive’s dismissal or discharge by the Company other than for Cause. The termination of Executive’s employment as a result of Executive’s death or inability to perform the essential functions of his job due to disability will not be deemed to be an Involuntary Termination Without Cause.

1.14. “Separation from Service” means Executive’s termination of employment or service where such termination of employment or service constitutes a “separation from service” within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h).

ARTICLE II EMPLOYMENT BY THE COMPANY

2.1. Position and Duties. Subject to terms set forth herein, as of the Effective Date, Executive shall serve as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and perform such duties as are customarily associated with the position of Chief Executive Officer and such other duties as are assigned to Executive by the Board. During the term of Executive’s employment with the Company, Executive will devote Executive’s best efforts and substantially all of Executive’s business time and attention (except for vacation periods and reasonable periods of illness or other incapacities permitted by the Company’s general employment policies, if any, or as otherwise set forth in this Agreement) to the business of the Company.

2.2. Employment at Will. Both the Company and Executive shall have the right to terminate Executive's employment with the Company at any time, with or without Cause, and without prior notice. If Executive's employment with the Company is terminated, Executive will be eligible to receive severance benefits to the extent provided in this Agreement.

2.3. Employment Policies. The employment relationship between the parties shall also be governed by the general employment policies and practices of the Company, if any, including those relating to protection of confidential information and assignment of inventions, except that when the terms of this Agreement differ from or are in conflict with the Company's general employment policies or practices, this Agreement shall control.

ARTICLE III COMPENSATION

3.1. Base Salary. As of the Effective Date, Executive shall receive for services to be rendered hereunder an annual base salary of \$375,000 ("**Base Salary**"), payable on the regular payroll dates of the Company, subject to increase in the sole discretion of the Board.

3.2 Retention Bonus. Executive shall be paid a one-time retention bonus of \$3,813.97 (gross before taxes) payable with Executive's next regular paycheck.

3.3. Annual Bonus. Executive is subject to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board, which bonus is initially being targeted for up to 50% of the annualized amount of Base Salary.

3.4. Standard Company Benefits. Executive shall be entitled to all rights and benefits for which Executive is eligible under the terms and conditions of the standard Company benefits and compensation practices, if any, that may be in effect from time to time and are provided by the Company to its executive employees generally. Executive shall be entitled each year to four (4) weeks leave for vacation at full pay, provided, that the maximum amount Executive may have accrued at any point in time is four (4) weeks (meaning that once Executive has accrued four (4) weeks, Executive will not accrue any additional vacation time until he takes vacation and falls below the four (4) week accrual cap). Executive shall also be entitled to reasonable holidays and illness days with full pay in accordance with the policies applicable to the Company and its affiliates, if any, from time to time in effect. Employee acknowledges and agrees that in order to maintain flexibility, the Company and its affiliates have the right to amend or terminate any employee benefit plan at any time. Until such time as the Company obtains healthcare benefits for eligible employees and Executive elects to opt in to such benefits, Executive shall be entitled to an additional salary of at least \$4,583.33 per month or such greater amount as determined by the Board.

3.5. Stock Options. Subject to approval by the Board, Executive may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price per share as determined by the Compensation Committee or similar function of the Board.

3.6. Expenses. The Company will reimburse Executive for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the Company's business, provided that such expenses incurred and are properly documented and accounted for in accordance with the policy of the Company and requirements of the Internal Revenue Service.

ARTICLE IV SEVERANCE AND CHANGE IN CONTROL BENEFITS

4.1. Severance Benefits. Upon Executive's termination of employment, Executive shall receive any accrued but unpaid Base Salary and other accrued and unpaid compensation, including any Annual Bonus that has been earned with respect to a prior year, but remains unpaid as of the date of the termination. If the termination is due to a Covered Termination or permanent disability, provided that Executive first returns all Company property in his possession and, within sixty (60) days following the Covered Termination, executes and does not revoke an effective general release of all claims against the Company and its affiliates in a form reasonably acceptable to the Company and Executive (a "**Release of Claims**"), Executive shall also be entitled to receive the following severance benefits described in this Section 4.1.

(a) Covered Termination Not Related to a Change in Control. If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination which occurs outside of a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to twelve (12) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, if any, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the first anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the

Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(a)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) All of Employee's vested options or stock appreciation rights with respect to the Company's common stock shall remain exercisable until the first anniversary of Executive's termination of employment (or, if earlier, the maximum period specified in the award documents and plans governing such options or stock appreciation rights, as applicable, assuming Executive's employment had not terminated).

(b) Covered Termination Related to a Change in Control. If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination that occurs during a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) Executive shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to the Change in Control Multiplier multiplied by the sum of: (i) Executive's Base Salary and (ii) Executive's target Annual Bonus for the fiscal year of Executive's termination, in each case, at the rate equal to the higher of (x) the rate in effect immediately prior to Executive's termination of employment or (y) the rate in effect immediately prior to the Change in Control payable in a cash lump sum, less applicable withholdings, as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the date that is that number of years equal to the Change in Control Multiplier following the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue

healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) Each outstanding equity award, including, without limitation, each stock option and restricted stock award, held by Executive shall automatically become vested and, if applicable, exercisable and any forfeiture restrictions or rights of repurchase thereon shall immediately lapse, in each case, with respect to one hundred percent (100%) of the shares subject thereto. To the extent vested after giving effect to the acceleration provided in the preceding sentence, each stock option held by Executive shall remain exercisable until the earlier of the original expiration date for such stock option or the second anniversary of Executive's Covered Termination.

(c) Termination for Death or Disability. If Executive's employment is terminated due to death or permanent disability where the Company makes a determination in good faith that, due to a mental or physical incapacity, Executive has been unable to perform his duties under this Agreement for a period of not less than six (6) consecutive months or 180 days in the aggregate in any 12-month period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to three (3) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive (or in the event of death, his designee) elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the three (3) month anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance the provisions of COBRA.

4.2. 280G Provisions. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any payment or distribution Executive would receive pursuant to this Agreement or

otherwise (“**Payment**”) would (a) constitute a “parachute payment” within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (b) but for this sentence, be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (the “**Excise Tax**”), then such Payment shall either be (i) delivered in full, or (ii) delivered as to such lesser extent which would result in no portion of such Payment being subject to the Excise Tax, whichever of the foregoing amounts, taking into account the applicable federal, state and local income taxes and the Excise Tax, results in the receipt by Executive on an after-tax basis, of the largest payment, notwithstanding that all or some portion the Payment may be taxable under Section 4999 of the Code. The accounting firm engaged by the Company for general audit purposes as of the day prior to the effective date of the Change in Control shall perform the foregoing calculations. The Company shall bear all expenses with respect to the determinations by such accounting firm required to be made hereunder. The accounting firm shall provide its calculations to the Company and Executive within fifteen (15) calendar days after the date on which Executive’s right to a Payment is triggered (if requested at that time by the Company or Executive) or such other time as requested by the Company or Executive. Any good faith determinations of the accounting firm made hereunder shall be final, binding and conclusive upon the Company and Executive. Any reduction in payments and/or benefits pursuant to this Section 4.2 will occur in the following order: (1) reduction of cash payments; (2) cancellation of accelerated vesting of equity awards other than stock options; (3) cancellation of accelerated vesting of stock options; and (4) reduction of other benefits payable to Executive.

4.3. Section 409A.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Agreement, if Executive is deemed at the time of his Separation from Service to be a “specified employee” for purposes of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, to the extent delayed commencement of any portion of the benefits to which Executive is entitled under this Agreement is required in order to avoid a prohibited distribution under Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code which would subject Executive to a tax obligation under Section 409A of the Code, such portion of Executive’s benefits shall not be provided to Executive prior to the earlier of (i) the expiration of the six- month period measured from the date of the Executive’s Separation from Service or (ii) the date of Executive’s death. Upon the expiration of the applicable Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) period, all payments deferred pursuant to this Section 4.3(a) shall be paid in a lump sum to Executive, and any remaining payments due under the Agreement shall be paid as otherwise provided herein.

(b) Any reimbursements payable to Executive pursuant to the Agreement shall be paid to Executive no later than 30 days after Executive provides the Company with a written request for reimbursement, and to the extent that any such reimbursements are deemed to constitute “nonqualified deferred compensation” within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code (i) such amounts shall be paid or reimbursed to Executive promptly, but in no event later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the expense is incurred, (ii)

the amount of any such payments eligible for reimbursement in one year shall not affect the payments or expenses that are eligible for payment or reimbursement in any other taxable year, and (iii) Executive's right to such payments or reimbursement shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit.

(c) For purposes of Section 409A of the Code (including, without limitation, for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-2(b)(2) (iii)), Executive's right to receive installment payments under the Agreement shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate payments and, accordingly, each installment payment hereunder shall at all times be considered a separate and distinct payment.

4.4. Mitigation. Executive shall not be required to mitigate damages or the amount of any payment provided under this Agreement by seeking other employment or otherwise, nor shall the amount of any payment provided for under this Agreement be reduced by any compensation earned by Executive as a result of employment by another employer or by any retirement benefits received by Executive after the date of the Covered Termination, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V PROPRIETARY INFORMATION OBLIGATIONS

5.1. Agreement. Executive agrees to continue to abide by the Confidential Disclosure Agreement.

5.2. Remedies. Executive's duties under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement shall survive termination of Executive's employment with the Company and the termination of this Agreement. Executive acknowledges that a remedy at law for any breach or threatened breach by Executive of the provisions of the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, as well as Executive's obligations pursuant to Section 6.2 and Article 7 below, would be inadequate, and Executive therefore agrees that the Company shall be entitled to seek injunctive relief in case of any such breach or threatened breach.

ARTICLE VI OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

6.1. Other Activities.

(a) Executive shall not, during the term of this Agreement undertake or engage in any other employment, occupation or business enterprise, other than ones in which Executive is a passive investor, unless he obtains the prior written consent of the Board.

(b) Executive may engage in civic and not-for-profit activities so long as such activities do not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties

hereunder. In addition, Executive shall be allowed to serve as a member of the board of directors of up to two (2) other for profit entities at any time during the term of this Agreement, which service shall not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder; provided, however, that the Board may require that Executive resign from one or both of such director positions if it can reasonably and in good faith demonstrate that such resignation(s) would be in the best interests of the Company in a significant and material way.

- 6.2. Competition.** Executive agrees that, from the date hereof until a period of twelve (12) months following the date of termination of Executive's employment with the Company, Executive will not directly or indirectly, either as an employee, employer, consultant, agent, principal, partner, corporate officer, director, or in any other individual or representative capacity, engage or participate in any "Competitive Business" anywhere in the United States of America. As used herein, a "Competitive Business" is defined as any business developing uPAR antibodies to treat cancer, or clonidine to treat oral mucositis.

ARTICLE VII NONINTERFERENCE

In addition to Executive's obligations under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, Executive shall not for a period of one (1) year following Executive's termination of employment for any reason, either on Executive's own account or jointly with or as a manager, agent, officer, employee, consultant, partner, joint venturer, owner or stockholder or otherwise on behalf of any other person, firm or corporation, directly or indirectly solicit or attempt to solicit away from the Company any of its officers or employees or offer employment to any person who is an officer or employee of the Company; *provided, however*, that a general advertisement to which an employee of the Company responds shall in no event be deemed to result in a breach of this Article 7. Executive also agrees not to harass or disparage the Company or its employees, clients, directors or agents or divert or attempt to divert any actual or potential business of the Company. The provisions of this Article 7 shall survive the termination or expiration of the applicable Executive's employment with the Company and shall be fully enforceable thereafter. If it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in any state that any restriction in this Article 7 is excessive in duration or scope or is unreasonable or unenforceable under the laws of that state, it is the intention of the parties that such restriction may be modified or amended by the court to render it enforceable to the maximum extent permitted by the law of that state.

ARTICLE VIII GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1. Notices. Any notices provided hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed effective upon the earlier of personal delivery (including personal delivery by facsimile) or the third day after mailing by first class mail, to the Company at its primary office location and to Executive at Executive's address as listed on the Company payroll.

8.2. Tax Withholding. Executive acknowledges that all amounts and benefits payable under this Agreement are subject to deduction and withholding to the extent required by applicable law.

8.3. Severability. Whenever possible, each provision of this Agreement will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law or rule in any jurisdiction, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability will not affect any other provision or any other jurisdiction, but this Agreement will be reformed, construed and enforced in such jurisdiction as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions had never been contained herein.

8.4. Waiver. If either party should waive any breach of any provisions of this Agreement, they shall not thereby be deemed to have waived any preceding or succeeding breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

8.5. Complete Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Executive and the Company and is the complete, final, and exclusive embodiment of their agreement with regard to this subject matter, and will supersede all prior agreements, understandings, discussions, negotiations and undertakings, whether written or oral, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, including without limitation, the Prior Agreement. This Agreement is entered into without reliance on any promise or representation other than those expressly contained herein or therein, and cannot be modified or amended except in a writing signed by an officer of the Company and Executive.

8.6. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in separate counterparts, any one of which need not contain signatures of more than one party, but all of which taken together will constitute one and the same Agreement.

8.7. Headings. The headings of the sections hereof are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute a part hereof nor to affect the meaning thereof.

8.8. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement is intended to bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by Executive and the Company, and their respective successors, assigns, heirs, executors and administrators, except that Executive may not assign his rights or delegate his duties or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the Company.

8.9. Arbitration. Unless otherwise prohibited by law or specified below, all disputes, claims and causes of action, in law or equity, arising from or relating to this Agreement or its enforcement, performance, breach, or interpretation shall be resolved solely and

exclusively by final and binding arbitration held in Illinois in conformity with the then existing employment arbitration rules and Illinois law. The arbitrator shall: (a) provide adequate discovery for the resolution of the dispute; and (b) issue a written arbitration decision, to include the arbitrator's essential findings and conclusion and a statement of the award. However, nothing in this section is intended to prevent either party from obtaining injunctive relief in court to prevent irreparable harm pending the inclusion of any such arbitration. The Company shall bear the costs of any such arbitration. I

8.10. Executive Acknowledgement. Executive acknowledges that (a) he has consulted with or has had the opportunity to consult with independent counsel of his own choice concerning this Agreement, and has been advised to do so by the Company, and (b) that he has read and understands the Agreement, is fully aware of its legal effect, and has entered into it freely based on his own judgment.

8.11. Choice of Law. All questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Agreement will be governed by the law of the State of Illinois without regard to the conflicts of law provisions thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

On behalf of Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

/s/ Christopher M. Starr

Christopher M. Starr
Executive Chairman

Accepted and Agreed:

/s/ Chandler D. Robinson

Chandler D. Robinson

EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This Executive Employment Agreement (the “**Agreement**”) is entered into as of November 1, 2017, by and between Kim R. Tsuchimoto (“**Executive**”) and Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (the “**Company**”).

Whereas, the Company desires to employ Executive as its Chief Financial Officer effective as of November 1, 2017 (the “**Effective Date**”), and Executive desires to serve in such capacity, pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement; and

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the Agreement, the following terms are defined as follows:

1.1. “**Board**” means the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2. “**Cause**” means any of the following events described below:

(a) Executive’s commission of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude;

(b) any willful act or acts of dishonesty undertaken by Executive and intended to result in substantial gain or personal enrichment of Executive, Executive’s family or any third party at the expense of the Company;

(c) any willful act of gross misconduct which is materially and demonstrably injurious to the Company; and/or

(d) Executive’s inability to lawfully work in the United States.

For the purpose of this Agreement, no act, or failure to act, by Executive shall be considered “willful” if done, or omitted to be done, by Executive in good faith and in the reasonable belief that Executive’s act or omission was in the best interest of the Company and/or required by applicable law.

1.3. “Change in Control” means the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) any sale or exchange of the capital stock by the stockholders of the Company in one transaction or series of related transactions where more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the Company is acquired by a person or entity or group of related persons or entities; or (ii) any reorganization, consolidation or merger of the Company where the outstanding voting securities of the Company immediately before the transaction represent or are converted into less than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the surviving entity (or its parent corporation) immediately after the transaction; or (iii) the consummation of any transaction or series of related transactions that results in the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company; or (iv) any “person” or “group” (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) becoming the “beneficial owner” (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) directly or indirectly of securities representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting power of the Company then outstanding. Except that any change in the beneficial ownership of the securities of the Company as a result of a private financing of the Company that is approved by the Board, shall not be deemed to be a Change in Control.

1.4. “Change in Control Multiple” shall mean one-quarter (0.25).

1.5. “Change in Control Period” means that period commencing on the consummation of a Change in Control and ending on the first anniversary thereof.

1.6. “COBRA” means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended.

1.7. “Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

1.8. “Company” means Monopar Therapeutics Inc. or any successor thereto.

1.9. “Confidential Disclosure Agreement” means the Confidential Disclosure Agreement entered into between Executive and the Company.

1.10. “Covered Termination” means (a) an Involuntary Termination Without Cause or (b) a voluntary termination for Good Reason, provided that the termination constitutes a Separation from Service.

1.11. “Good Reason” means Executive’s resignation as a result of a Good Reason Condition. In order to resign for Good Reason, Executive must provide written notice to the Company of the existence of the Good Reason Condition within thirty (30) days of the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition. Upon receipt of such notice of the Good Reason Condition, the Company will be provided with a period of thirty (30) days during which it may remedy the Good Reason Condition and not be required to provide for the payments and benefits described in Section 4 as a result of such proposed resignation due to the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice. If the Good Reason Condition is not remedied within the period specified in the preceding sentence, Executive may resign for Good Reason based on the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice, provided that such resignation must occur within sixty (60) days after the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition.

1.12. “**Good Reason Condition**” means that any of the following are undertaken without Executive’s express written consent:

- (a) a material reduction in Executive’s Base Salary (other than as part of a reduction in the base salary of at least a majority of the Company’s executives of the same or greater percentage);
- (b) the Company’s material breach of any material term of this Agreement (a change in job title or role does not constitute a material breach); or
- (c) a requirement that Executive relocate to an office that would increase Executive’s one-way commute distance by more than fifty (50) miles based on Executive’s primary residence at the time such relocation is announced.

1.13. “**Involuntary Termination Without Cause**” means Executive’s dismissal or discharge by the Company other than for Cause. The termination of Executive’s employment as a result of Executive’s death or inability to perform the essential functions of his job due to disability will not be deemed to be an Involuntary Termination Without Cause.

1.14. “**Separation from Service**” means Executive’s termination of employment or service constitutes a “separation from service” within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h).

ARTICLE II EMPLOYMENT BY THE COMPANY

2.1. Position and Duties. Subject to terms set forth herein, as of the Effective Date, Executive shall serve as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer and perform such duties as are customarily associated with the position of Chief Financial Officer and such other duties as are assigned to Executive by the Chief Executive Officer. During the term of Executive’s employment with the Company, Executive will devote Executive’s best efforts and 25% of Executive’s business time and attention (except for vacation periods and reasonable periods of illness or other incapacities permitted by the Company’s general employment policies or as otherwise set forth in this Agreement) to the business of the Company.

2.2. Employment at Will. Both the Company and Executive shall have the right to terminate Executive’s employment with the Company at any time, with or without Cause, and without prior notice. If Executive’s employment with the Company is terminated, Executive will be eligible to receive severance benefits to the extent provided in this Agreement.

2.3. Employment Policies. The employment relationship between the parties shall also be governed by the general employment policies and practices of the Company, including those relating to protection of confidential information and assignment of inventions, except that when the terms of this Agreement differ from or are in conflict with the Company's general employment policies or practices, this Agreement shall control.

ARTICLE III COMPENSATION

3.1. Base Salary. As of the Effective Date, Executive shall receive for services to be rendered hereunder an annual base salary of \$68,750 ("**Base Salary**"), payable on the regular payroll dates of the Company, subject to increase in the sole discretion of the Board. Base salary represents a part-time salary (25% of full-time) as noted in section 2.1 above.

3.2. Annual Bonus. Executive is subject to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board.

3.3. Standard Company Benefits. Upon reaching full-time status (over 30 hours per week of employment with the Company) Executive shall be entitled to all rights and benefits for which Executive is eligible under the terms and conditions of the standard Company benefits and compensation practices that may be in effect from time to time and are provided by the Company to its executive employees generally. Based on 25% service, Executive shall be entitled each year to one (1) week leave for vacation at full pay, provided, that the maximum amount Executive may have accrued at any point in time is one (1) week (meaning that once Executive has accrued one (1) week, Executive will not accrue any additional vacation time until Executive takes vacation and falls below the one (1) week accrual cap). Executive shall also be entitled to reasonable holidays and illness days with full pay in accordance with the policies applicable to the Company and its affiliates from time to time in effect. Employee acknowledges and agrees that in order to maintain flexibility, the Company and its affiliates have the right to amend or terminate any employee benefit plan at any time.

3.4. Stock Options. Subject to approval by the Board, Executive may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price per share as determined by the Compensation Committee or similar function of the Board.

3.5. Expenses. The Company will reimburse Executive for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the Company's business, provided that such expenses incurred and are properly documented and accounted for in accordance with the policy of the Company and requirements of the Internal Revenue Service.

ARTICLE IV
SEVERANCE AND CHANGE IN CONTROL BENEFITS

4.1. Severance Benefits. Upon Executive's termination of employment, Executive shall receive any accrued but unpaid Base Salary and other accrued and unpaid compensation, including any Annual Bonus that has been earned with respect to a prior bonus year, but remains unpaid as of the date of the termination. If the termination is due to a Covered Termination or permanent disability, provided that Executive first returns all Company property in his possession and, within sixty (60) days following the Covered Termination, executes and does not revoke an effective general release of all claims against the Company and its affiliates in a form reasonably acceptable to the Company (a "Release of Claims"), Executive shall also be entitled to receive the following severance benefits described in this Section 4.1.

(a) Covered Termination Not Related to a Change in Control. If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination which occurs outside of a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to three (3) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive is a full time employee at the time, then if Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the first anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(a)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) All of Employee's vested options or stock appreciation rights with respect to the Company's common stock shall remain exercisable until the first anniversary of Executive's termination of employment (or, if earlier, the maximum period specified in the award documents and plans governing such options or stock appreciation rights, as applicable, assuming Executive's employment had not terminated).

(b) **Covered Termination Related to a Change in Control.** If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination that occurs during a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) Executive shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to the Change in Control Multiplier multiplied by the sum of: (i) Executive's Base Salary and (ii) Executive's target Annual Bonus for the fiscal year of Executive's termination, in each case, at the rate equal to the higher of (x) the rate in effect immediately prior to Executive's termination of employment or (y) the rate in effect immediately prior to the Change in Control payable in a cash lump sum, less applicable withholdings, as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive is a full time employee at the time, then if Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the date that is that number of years equal to the Change in Control Multiplier following the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) Each outstanding equity award, including, without limitation, each stock option and restricted stock award, held by Executive shall automatically become vested and, if applicable, exercisable and any forfeiture restrictions or rights of repurchase thereon shall immediately lapse, in each case, with respect to one hundred percent (100%) of the shares subject thereto. To the extent vested after giving effect to the acceleration provided in the preceding sentence, each stock option held by Executive shall remain exercisable until the earlier of the original expiration date for such stock option or the second anniversary of Executive's Covered Termination.

(c) **Termination for Death or Disability.** If Executive's employment is terminated due to death or permanent disability where the Company makes a determination in good faith that, due to a mental or physical incapacity, Executive has been unable to perform his duties under this Agreement for a period of not less than one-and-a-half (1.5) consecutive months or 45 days in the aggregate in any 12-month period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to three (3) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive (or in the event of death, his designee) elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the three (3) month anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

4.2. 280G Provisions. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any payment or distribution Executive would receive pursuant to this Agreement or otherwise ("**Payment**") would (a) constitute a "parachute payment" within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (b) but for this sentence, be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (the "**Excise Tax**"), then such Payment shall either be (i) delivered in full, or (ii) delivered as to such lesser extent which would result in no portion of such Payment being subject to the Excise Tax, whichever of the foregoing amounts, taking into account the applicable federal, state and local income taxes and the Excise Tax, results in the receipt by Executive on an after-tax basis,

of the largest payment, notwithstanding that all or some portion the Payment may be taxable under Section 4999 of the Code. The accounting firm engaged by the Company for general audit purposes as of the day prior to the effective date of the Change in Control shall perform the foregoing calculations. The Company shall bear all expenses with respect to the determinations by such accounting firm required to be made hereunder. The accounting firm shall provide its calculations to the Company and Executive within fifteen (15) calendar days after the date on which Executive's right to a Payment is triggered (if requested at that time by the Company or Executive) or such other time as requested by the Company or Executive. Any good faith determinations of the accounting firm made hereunder shall be final, binding and conclusive upon the Company and Executive. Any reduction in payments and/or benefits pursuant to this Section 4.2 will occur in the following order: (1) reduction of cash payments; (2) cancellation of accelerated vesting of equity awards other than stock options; (3) cancellation of accelerated vesting of stock options; and (4) reduction of other benefits payable to Executive.

4.3. Section 409A.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Agreement, if Executive is deemed at the time of his Separation from Service to be a "specified employee" for purposes of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, to the extent delayed commencement of any portion of the benefits to which Executive is entitled under this Agreement is required in order to avoid a prohibited distribution under Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code which would subject Executive to a tax obligation under Section 409A of the Code, such portion of Executive's benefits shall not be provided to Executive prior to the earlier of (i) the expiration of the six- month period measured from the date of the Executive's Separation from Service or (ii) the date of Executive's death. Upon the expiration of the applicable Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) period, all payments deferred pursuant to this Section 4.3(a) shall be paid in a lump sum to Executive, and any remaining payments due under the Agreement shall be paid as otherwise provided herein.

(b) Any reimbursements payable to Executive pursuant to the Agreement shall be paid to Executive no later than 30 days after Executive provides the Company with a written request for reimbursement, and to the extent that any such reimbursements are deemed to constitute "nonqualified deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code (i) such amounts shall be paid or reimbursed to Executive promptly, but in no event later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the expense is incurred, (ii) the amount of any such payments eligible for reimbursement in one year shall not affect the payments or expenses that are eligible for payment or reimbursement in any other taxable year, and (iii) Executive's right to such payments or reimbursement shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit.

(c) For purposes of Section 409A of the Code (including, without limitation, for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-2(b)(2)(iii)), Executive's right to receive installment payments under the Agreement shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate payments and, accordingly, each installment payment hereunder shall at all times be considered a separate and distinct payment.

4.4. Mitigation. Executive shall not be required to mitigate damages or the amount of any payment provided under this Agreement by seeking other employment or otherwise, nor shall the amount of any payment provided for under this Agreement be reduced by any compensation earned by Executive as a result of employment by another employer or by any retirement benefits received by Executive after the date of the Covered Termination, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V PROPRIETARY INFORMATION OBLIGATIONS

5.1. Agreement. Executive agrees to continue to abide by the Confidential Disclosure Agreement.

5.2. Remedies. Executive's duties under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement shall survive termination of Executive's employment with the Company and the termination of this Agreement. Executive acknowledges that a remedy at law for any breach or threatened breach by Executive of the provisions of the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, as well as Executive's obligations pursuant to Section 6.2 and Article 7 below, would be inadequate, and Executive therefore agrees that the Company shall be entitled to seek injunctive relief in case of any such breach or threatened breach.

ARTICLE VI OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

6.1. Other Activities.

(a) Except for activities disclosed in **Exhibit A** attached, Executive shall not, during the term of this Agreement undertake or engage in any other employment, occupation or business enterprise, other than ones in which Executive is a passive investor, unless Executive obtains the prior written consent of the Board.

(b) Executive may engage in civic and not-for-profit activities so long as such activities do not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder. In addition, Executive shall be allowed to serve as a member of the board of directors of up to two (2) other for profit entities at any time during the term of this Agreement, which service shall not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder; provided, however, that the Board, in its discretion, may require that Executive resign from one or both of such director positions if it determines that such resignation(s) would be in the best interests of the Company.

6.2. Competition/Investments. During the term of Executive's employment by the Company, except on behalf of the Company, Executive shall not directly or indirectly, whether as an officer, director, stockholder, partner, proprietor, associate, representative, consultant, or in any capacity whatsoever engage in, become financially interested in, be employed by or have any business connection with any other person, corporation, firm, partnership or other entity whatsoever which were known by Executive to compete directly with the Company, throughout the world, in any line of business engaged in (or planned to be engaged in) by the Company; provided, however, that anything above to the contrary notwithstanding, Executive may own, as a passive investor, securities of any competitor corporation, so long as Executive's direct holdings in any one such corporation shall not in the aggregate constitute more than 1% of the voting stock of such corporation.

ARTICLE VII NONINTERFERENCE

In addition to Executive's obligations under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, Executive shall not for a period of one (1) year following Executive's termination of employment for any reason, either on Executive's own account or jointly with or as a manager, agent, officer, employee, consultant, partner, joint venturer, owner or stockholder or otherwise on behalf of any other person, firm or corporation, directly or indirectly solicit or attempt to solicit away from the Company any of its officers or employees or offer employment to any person who is an officer or employee of the Company; *provided, however*, that a general advertisement to which an employee of the Company responds shall in no event be deemed to result in a breach of this Article 7. Executive also agrees not to harass or disparage the Company or its employees, clients, directors or agents or divert or attempt to divert any actual or potential business of the Company. The provisions of this Article 7 shall survive the termination or expiration of the applicable Executive's employment with the Company and shall be fully enforceable thereafter. If it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in any state that any restriction in this Article 7 is excessive in duration or scope or is unreasonable or unenforceable under the laws of that state, it is the intention of the parties that such restriction may be modified or amended by the court to render it enforceable to the maximum extent permitted by the law of that state.

ARTICLE VIII GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1. Notices. Any notices provided hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed effective upon the earlier of personal delivery (including personal delivery by facsimile) or the third day after mailing by first class mail, to the Company at its primary office location and to Executive at Executive's address as listed on the Company payroll.

8.2. Tax Withholding. Executive acknowledges that all amounts and benefits payable under this Agreement are subject to deduction and withholding to the extent required by applicable law.

8.3. Severability. Whenever possible, each provision of this Agreement will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law or rule in any jurisdiction, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability will not affect any other provision or any other jurisdiction, but this Agreement will be reformed, construed and enforced in such jurisdiction as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions had never been contained herein.

8.4. Waiver. If either party should waive any breach of any provisions of this Agreement, they shall not thereby be deemed to have waived any preceding or succeeding breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

8.5. Complete Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Executive and the Company and is the complete, final, and exclusive embodiment of their agreement with regard to this subject matter, and will supersede all prior agreements, understandings, discussions, negotiations and undertakings, whether written or oral, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, including without limitation, the Prior Agreement. This Agreement is entered into without reliance on any promise or representation other than those expressly contained herein or therein, and cannot be modified or amended except in a writing signed by an officer of the Company and Executive.

8.6. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in separate counterparts, any one of which need not contain signatures of more than one party, but all of which taken together will constitute one and the same Agreement.

8.7. Headings. The headings of the sections hereof are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute a part hereof nor to affect the meaning thereof.

8.8. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement is intended to bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by Executive and the Company, and their respective successors, assigns, heirs, executors and administrators, except that Executive may not assign his rights or delegate his duties or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the Company.

8.9. Arbitration. Unless otherwise prohibited by law or specified below, all disputes, claims and causes of action, in law or equity, arising from or relating to this Agreement or its enforcement, performance, breach, or interpretation shall be resolved solely and exclusively by final and binding arbitration held in Illinois in conformity with the then-existing employment arbitration rules and Illinois law. The arbitrator shall: (a) provide adequate discovery for the resolution of the dispute; and (b) issue a written arbitration decision, to include the arbitrator's essential findings and conclusions and a statement of the award. However, nothing in this section is intended to prevent either party from obtaining injunctive relief in court to prevent irreparable harm pending the conclusion of any such arbitration. The Company shall bear the costs of any such arbitration.

8.10. Executive Acknowledgement. Executive acknowledges that (a) Executive has consulted with or has had the opportunity to consult with independent counsel of Executive's own choice concerning this Agreement, and has been advised to do so by the Company, and (b) that Executive has read and understands the Agreement, is fully aware of its legal effect, and has entered into it freely based on his own judgment.

8.11. Choice of Law. All questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Agreement will be governed by the law of the State of Illinois without regard to the conflicts of law provisions thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

On behalf of Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

/s/ Chandler D. Robinson
Chandler D. Robinson
Chief Executive Officer

Accepted and Agreed:

/s/ Kim R. Tsuchimoto
Kim R. Tsuchimoto

Exhibit A

6.1(a) Other Activities.

50% of full-time employment plus benefits at Mercaptor Discoveries Inc. as Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Co-Founder

25% of full-time employment (paid and unpaid) at DNAcheckup (nonprofit) as Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer

EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This Executive Employment Agreement (the "**Agreement**") is entered into as of November 1, 2017, by and between Andrew P. Mazar ("**Executive**") and Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (the "**Company**").

Whereas, the Company desires to employ Executive as its Executive Vice President, Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer, effective as of November 1, 2017 (the "**Effective Date**"), and Executive desires to serve in such capacity, pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement; and

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

For purposes of the Agreement, the following terms are defined as follows:

1.1. "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2. "Cause" means any of the following events described below:

- (a) Executive's conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude;
- (b) any willful act or acts of dishonesty undertaken by Executive and intended to result in substantial gain or personal enrichment of Executive, Executive's family or any third party at the expense of the Company;
- (c) any willful act of gross misconduct which is materially and demonstrably injurious to the Company; and/or
- (d) Executive's inability under applicable law to continue to work lawfully in the United States.

For the purpose of this Agreement, no act, or failure to act, by Executive shall be considered "willful" if done, or omitted to be done, by him in good faith and in the reasonable belief that his act or omission was in the best interest of the Company and/or required by applicable law.

1.3. "Change in Control" means the occurrence of any of the following events: (i) any sale or exchange of the capital stock by the stockholders of the Company in one transaction

or series of related transactions where more than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the Company is acquired by a person or entity or group of related persons or entities; or (ii) any reorganization, consolidation or merger of the Company where the outstanding voting securities of the Company immediately before the transaction represent or are converted into less than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting power of the surviving entity (or its parent corporation) immediately after the transaction; or (iii) the consummation of any transaction or series of related transactions that results in the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company; or (iv) any "person" or "group" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) becoming the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) directly or indirectly of securities representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting power of the Company then outstanding. Except that any change in the beneficial ownership of the securities of the Company as a result of a private financing of the Company that is approved by the Board, shall not be deemed to be a Change in Control.

1.4. "Change in Control Multiple" shall mean one and a half (1.5).

1.5. "Change in Control Period" means that period commencing on the consummation of a Change in Control and ending on the first anniversary thereof.

1.6. COBRA means the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended.

1.7. "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

1.8. "Company" means Monopar Therapeutics Inc. or any successor thereto.

1.9. "Confidential Disclosure Agreement" means the Confidential Disclosure Agreement entered into between Executive and the Company.

1.10. "Covered Termination" means (a) an Involuntary Termination Without Cause or (b) a voluntary termination for Good Reason, provided that the termination constitutes a Separation from Service.

1.11. "Good Reason" means Executive's resignation as a result of a Good Reason Condition. In order to resign for Good Reason, Executive must provide written notice to the Company of the existence of the Good Reason Condition within thirty (30) days of the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition. Upon receipt of such notice of the Good Reason Condition, the Company will be provided with a period of thirty (30) days during which it may remedy the Good Reason Condition and not be required to provide for the payments and benefits described in Section 4 as a result of such proposed resignation due to the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice. If the Good Reason Condition is not remedied within the period specified in the preceding sentence, Executive may resign for

Good Reason based on the Good Reason Condition specified in the notice, provided that such resignation must occur within sixty (60) days after the initial existence of such Good Reason Condition.

1.12. "Good Reason Condition" means that any of the following are undertaken without Executive's express written consent:

(a) a material reduction in Executive's Base Salary;

(b) a material diminution in Executive's responsibilities;

(c) the Company's material breach of any material term of this Agreement; or

(d) a requirement that Executive relocate to an office that would increase Executive's one-way commute distance by more than fifty (50) miles based on Executive's primary residence at the time such relocation is announced.

1.13. "Involuntary Termination Without Cause" means Executive's dismissal or discharge by the Company other than for Cause. The termination of Executive's employment as a result of Executive's death or inability to perform the essential functions of his job due to disability will not be deemed to be an Involuntary Termination Without Cause.

1.14. "Separation from Service" means Executive's termination of employment or service where such termination of employment or service constitutes a "separation from service" within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h).

ARTICLE II

EMPLOYMENT BY THE COMPANY

2.1. Position and Duties. Subject to terms set forth herein, as of the Effective Date, Executive shall serve as the Company's Executive Vice President, Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer, and perform such duties as are customarily associated with the position of Executive Vice President, Research and Development and Chief Scientific Officer, and such other duties as are assigned to Executive by the Chief Executive Officer or the Board. During the term of Executive's employment with the Company, Executive will devote Executive's best efforts and substantially all of Executive's business time and attention (except for vacation periods and reasonable periods of illness or other incapacities permitted by the Company's general employment policies, if any, or as otherwise set forth in this Agreement) to the business of the Company.

2.2. Employment at Will. Both the Company and Executive shall have the right to terminate Executive's employment with the Company at any time, with or without Cause,

and without prior notice. If Executive's employment with the Company is terminated, Executive will be eligible to receive severance benefits to the extent provided in this Agreement.

2.3. Employment Policies. The employment relationship between the parties shall also be governed by the general employment policies and practices of the Company, if any, including those relating to protection of confidential information and assignment of inventions, except that when the terms of this Agreement differ from or are in conflict with the Company's general employment policies or practices, this Agreement shall control.

ARTICLE III COMPENSATION

3.1. Base Salary. As of the Effective Date, Executive shall receive for services to be rendered hereunder an annual base salary of \$350,000 ("**Base Salary**"), payable on the regular payroll dates of the Company, subject to increase in the sole discretion of the Board.

3.2. Sign-on Bonus. Executive shall be paid a one-time sign-on bonus of \$8,750 (gross before taxes) payable with Executive's first regular paycheck.

3.3. Annual Bonus. Executive is subject to an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board, which bonus is initially being targeted for up to 40% of the annualized amount of Base Salary.

3.4. Standard Company Benefits. Executive shall be entitled to all rights and benefits for which Executive is eligible under the terms and conditions of the standard Company benefits and compensation practices, if any, that may be in effect from time to time and are provided by the Company to its executive employees generally. Executive shall be entitled each year to four (4) weeks leave for vacation at full pay, provided, that the maximum amount Executive may have accrued at any point in time is four (4) weeks (meaning that once Executive has accrued four (4) weeks, Executive will not accrue any additional vacation time until he takes vacation and falls below the four (4) week accrual cap). Executive shall also be entitled to reasonable holidays and illness days with full pay in accordance with the policies applicable to the Company and its affiliates, if any, from time to time in effect. Employee acknowledges and agrees that in order to maintain flexibility, the Company and its affiliates have the right to amend or terminate any employee benefit plan at any time. Until such time as the Company obtains healthcare benefits for eligible employees and Executive elects to opt in to such benefits, Executive shall be entitled to an additional salary of at least \$4,583.33 per month or such greater amount as determined by the Board.

3.5. Stock Options. Subject to approval by the Board, Executive may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price per share

as determined by the Compensation Committee or similar function of the Board.

3.6. Expenses. The Company will reimburse Executive for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by Employee in connection with the Company's business, provided that such expenses incurred and are properly documented and accounted for in accordance with the policy of the Company and requirements of the Internal Revenue Service.

ARTICLE IV SEVERANCE AND CHANGE IN CONTROL BENEFITS

4.1. Severance Benefits. Upon Executive's termination of employment, Executive shall receive any accrued but unpaid Base Salary and other accrued and unpaid compensation, including any Annual Bonus that has been earned with respect to a prior year, but remains unpaid as of the date of the termination. If the termination is due to a Covered Termination or permanent disability, provided that Executive first returns all Company property in his possession and, within sixty (60) days following the Covered Termination, executes and does not revoke an effective general release of all claims against the Company and its affiliates in a form reasonably acceptable to the Company and Executive (a "**Release of Claims**"), Executive shall also be entitled to receive the following severance benefits described in this Section 4.1.

(a) Covered Termination Not Related to a Change in Control. If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination which occurs outside of a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to twelve (12) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, if any, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the first anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under

applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.l(a)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) All of Employee's vested options or stock appreciation rights with respect to the Company's common stock shall remain exercisable until the first anniversary of Executive's termination of employment (or, if earlier, the maximum period specified in the award documents and plans governing such options or stock appreciation rights, as applicable, assuming Executive's employment had not terminated).

(b) Covered Termination Related to a Change in Control. If Executive's employment terminates due to a Covered Termination that occurs during a Change in Control Period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) Executive shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to the Change in Control Multiplier multiplied by the sum of: (i) Executive's Base Salary and (ii) Executive's target Annual Bonus for the fiscal year of Executive's termination, in each case, at the rate equal to the higher of (x) the rate in effect immediately prior to Executive's termination of employment or (y) the rate in effect immediately prior to the Change in Control payable in a cash lump sum, less applicable withholdings, as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the date that is that number of years equal to the Change in Control Multiplier following the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.l(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance with the provisions of COBRA.

(iii) Each outstanding equity award, including, without limitation, each stock option and restricted stock award, held by Executive shall automatically become vested and, if applicable, exercisable and any forfeiture restrictions or rights of repurchase thereon shall immediately lapse, in each case, with respect to one hundred percent (100%) of the shares subject thereto. To the extent vested after giving effect to the acceleration provided in the preceding sentence, each stock option held by Executive shall remain exercisable until the earlier of the original expiration date for such stock option or the second anniversary of Executive's Covered Termination.

(c) Termination for Death or Disability. If Executive's employment is terminated due to death or permanent disability where the Company makes a determination in good faith that, due to a mental or physical incapacity, Executive has been unable to perform his duties under this Agreement for a period of not less than six (6) consecutive months or 180 days in the aggregate in any 12-month period, Executive shall receive the following:

(i) An amount equal to three (3) months of Executive's Base Salary payable in substantially equal installments in accordance with the Company's normal payroll policies, less applicable withholdings, with such installments to commence as soon as administratively practicable following the date the Release of Claims is not subject to revocation and, in any event, within sixty (60) days following the date of the Covered Termination.

(ii) If Executive (or in the event of death, his designee) elects to receive continued healthcare coverage pursuant to the provisions of COBRA, the Company shall directly pay, or reimburse Executive for, the premium for Executive and Executive's covered dependents through the earlier of (i) the three (3) month anniversary of the date of Executive's termination of employment and (ii) the date Executive and Executive's covered dependents, if any, become eligible for healthcare coverage under another employer's plan(s). Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) if any plan pursuant to which such benefits are provided is not, or ceases prior to the expiration of the period of continuation coverage to be, exempt from the application of Section 409A of the Code under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(a)(5), or (ii) the Company is otherwise unable to continue to cover Executive under its group health plans without penalty under applicable law (including without limitation, Section 2716 of the Public Health Service Act), then, in either case, an amount equal to each remaining Company subsidy shall thereafter be paid to Executive in substantially equal monthly installments. After the Company ceases to pay premiums pursuant to this Section 4.1(b)(ii), Executive may, if eligible, elect to continue healthcare coverage at Executive's expense in accordance the provisions of COBRA.

4.2. 280G Provisions. Notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, if any payment or distribution Executive would receive pursuant to this Agreement or otherwise ("**Payment**") would (a) constitute a "parachute payment" within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (b) but for this sentence, be subject to the excise tax imposed

by Section 4999 of the Code (the "**Excise Tax**"), then such Payment shall either be (i) delivered in full, or (ii) delivered as to such lesser extent which would result in no portion of such Payment being subject to the Excise Tax, whichever of the foregoing amounts, taking into account the applicable federal, state and local income taxes and the Excise Tax, results in the receipt by Executive on an after-tax basis, of the largest payment, notwithstanding that all or some portion the Payment may be taxable under Section 4999 of the Code. The accounting firm engaged by the Company for general audit purposes as of the day prior to the effective date of the Change in Control shall perform the foregoing calculations. The Company shall bear all expenses with respect to the determinations by such accounting firm required to be made hereunder. The accounting firm shall provide its calculations to the Company and Executive within fifteen (15) calendar days after the date on which Executive's right to a Payment is triggered (if requested at that time by the Company or Executive) or such other time as requested by the Company or Executive. Any good faith determinations of the accounting firm made hereunder shall be final, binding and conclusive upon the Company and Executive. Any reduction in payments and/or benefits pursuant to this Section 4.2 will occur in the following order: (1) reduction of cash payments; (2) cancellation of accelerated vesting of equity awards other than stock options; (3) cancellation of accelerated vesting of stock options; and (4) reduction of other benefits payable to Executive.

4.3. Section 409A.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Agreement, if Executive is deemed at the time of his Separation from Service to be a "specified employee" for purposes of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, to the extent delayed commencement of any portion of the benefits to which Executive is entitled under this Agreement is required in order to avoid a prohibited distribution under Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code which would subject Executive to a tax obligation under Section 409A of the Code, such portion of Executive's benefits shall not be provided to Executive prior to the earlier of (i) the expiration of the six- month period measured from the date of the Executive's Separation from Service or (ii) the date of Executive's death. Upon the expiration of the applicable Code Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) period, all payments deferred pursuant to this Section 4.3(a) shall be paid in a lump sum to Executive, and any remaining payments due under the Agreement shall be paid as otherwise provided herein.

(b) Any reimbursements payable to Executive pursuant to the Agreement shall be paid to Executive no later than 30 days after Executive provides the Company with a written request for reimbursement, and to the extent that any such reimbursements are deemed to constitute "nonqualified deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A of the Code (i) such amounts shall be paid or reimbursed to Executive promptly, but in no event later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the expense is incurred, (ii) the amount of any such payments eligible for reimbursement in one year shall not affect the payments or expenses that are eligible for payment or reimbursement in any other taxable

year, and (iii) Executive's right to such payments or reimbursement shall not be subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit.

(c) For purposes of Section 409A of the Code (including, without limitation, for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-2(b)(2) (iii)), Executive's right to receive installment payments under the Agreement shall be treated as a right to receive a series of separate payments and, accordingly, each installment payment hereunder shall at all times be considered a separate and distinct payment.

4.4. Mitigation. Executive shall not be required to mitigate damages or the amount of any payment provided under this Agreement by seeking other employment or otherwise, nor shall the amount of any payment provided for under this Agreement be reduced by any compensation earned by Executive as a result of employment by another employer or by any retirement benefits received by Executive after the date of the Covered Termination, or otherwise.

ARTICLE V

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION OBLIGATIONS

5.1. Agreement. Executive agrees to continue to abide by the Confidential Disclosure Agreement.

5.2. Remedies. Executive's duties under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement shall survive termination of Executive's employment with the Company and the termination of this Agreement. Executive acknowledges that a remedy at law for any breach or threatened breach by Executive of the provisions of the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, as well as Executive's obligations pursuant to Section 6.2 and Article 7 below, would be inadequate, and Executive therefore agrees that the Company shall be entitled to seek injunctive relief in case of any such breach or threatened breach.

ARTICLE VI OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

6.1. Other Activities.

(a) Executive shall not, during the term of this Agreement undertake or engage in any other employment, occupation or business enterprise, other than ones in which Executive is a passive investor, unless he obtains the prior written consent of the Board.

(b) Executive may engage in civic and not-for-profit activities so long as such activities do not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder. In addition, Executive shall be allowed to serve as a member of the board of directors of up to two (2) other for profit entities at any time during the term of this

Agreement, which service shall not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder; provided, however, that the Board may require that Executive resign from one or both of such director positions if it can reasonably and in good faith demonstrate that such resignation(s) would be in the best interests of the Company in a significant and material way.

6.2. **Competition.** Executive agrees that, from the date hereof until a period of twelve (12) months following the date of termination of Executive's employment with the Company, Executive will not directly or indirectly, either as an employee, employer, consultant, agent, principal, partner, corporate officer, director, or in any other individual or representative capacity, engage or participate in any "Competitive Business" anywhere in the United States of America. As used herein, a "Competitive Business" is defined as any business developing uPAR antibodies to treat cancer, or clonidine to treat oral mucositis.

ARTICLE VII NONINTERFERENCE

In addition to Executive's obligations under the Confidential Disclosure Agreement, Executive shall not for a period of one (1) year following Executive's termination of employment for any reason, either on Executive's own account or jointly with or as a manager, agent, officer, employee, consultant, partner, joint venturer, owner or stockholder or otherwise on behalf of any other person, firm or corporation, directly or indirectly solicit or attempt to solicit away from the Company any of its officers or employees or offer employment to any person who is an officer or employee of the Company; *provided, however*, that a general advertisement to which an employee of the Company responds shall in no event be deemed to result in a breach of this Article 7. Executive also agrees not to harass or disparage the Company or its employees, clients, directors or agents or divert or attempt to divert any actual or potential business of the Company. The provisions of this Article 7 shall survive the termination or expiration of the applicable Executive's employment with the Company and shall be fully enforceable thereafter. If it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in any state that any restriction in this Article 7 is excessive in duration or scope or is unreasonable or unenforceable under the laws of that state, it is the intention of the parties that such restriction may be modified or amended by the court to render it enforceable to the maximum extent permitted by the law of that state.

ARTICLE VIII GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1. Notices. Any notices provided hereunder must be in writing and shall be deemed effective upon the earlier of personal delivery (including personal delivery by facsimile) or the third day after mailing by first class mail, to the Company at its primary office location and to Executive at Executive's address as listed on the Company payroll.

8.2. Tax Withholding. Executive acknowledges that all amounts and benefits payable under this Agreement are subject to deduction and withholding to the extent required by applicable law.

8.3. Severability. Whenever possible, each provision of this Agreement will be interpreted in such manner as to be effective and valid under applicable law, but if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect under any applicable law or rule in any jurisdiction, such invalidity, illegality or unenforceability will not affect any other provision or any other jurisdiction, but this Agreement will be reformed, construed and enforced in such jurisdiction as if such invalid, illegal or unenforceable provisions had never been contained herein.

8.4. Waiver. If either party should waive any breach of any provisions of this Agreement, they shall not thereby be deemed to have waived any preceding or succeeding breach of the same or any other provision of this Agreement.

8.5. Complete Agreement. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Executive and the Company and is the complete, final, and exclusive embodiment of their agreement with regard to this subject matter, and will supersede all prior agreements, understandings, discussions, negotiations and undertakings, whether written or oral, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, including without limitation, the Prior Agreement. This Agreement is entered into without reliance on any promise or representation other than those expressly contained herein or therein, and cannot be modified or amended except in a writing signed by an officer of the Company and Executive.

8.6. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in separate counterparts, any one of which need not contain signatures of more than one party, but all of which taken together will constitute one and the same Agreement.

8.7. Headings. The headings of the sections hereof are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute a part hereof nor to affect the meaning thereof.

8.8. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement is intended to bind and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by Executive and the Company, and their respective successors, assigns, heirs, executors and administrators, except that Executive may not assign his rights or delegate his duties or obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the Company.

8.9. Arbitration. Unless otherwise prohibited by law or specified below, all disputes, claims and causes of action, in law or equity, arising from or relating to this Agreement or its enforcement, performance, breach, or interpretation shall be resolved solely and exclusively by final and binding arbitration held in Illinois in conformity with the then-

existing employment arbitration rules and Illinois law. The arbitrator shall: (a) provide adequate discovery for the resolution of the dispute; and (b) issue a written arbitration decision, to include the arbitrator's essential findings and conclusions and a statement of the award. However, nothing in this section is intended to prevent either party from obtaining injunctive relief in court to prevent irreparable harm pending the conclusion of any such arbitration. The Company shall bear the costs of any such arbitration.

8.10. Executive Acknowledgement. Executive acknowledges that (a) he has consulted with or has had the opportunity to consult with independent counsel of his own choice concerning this Agreement, and has been advised to do so by the Company, and (b) that he has read and understands the Agreement, is fully aware of its legal effect, and has entered into it freely based on his own judgment.

8.11. Choice of Law. All questions concerning the construction, validity and interpretation of this Agreement will be governed by the law of the State of Illinois without regard to the conflicts of law provisions thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

On behalf of Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

/s/ Chandler D. Robinson

Chandler D. Robinson

Chief Executive Officer

Accepted and Agreed:

/s/ Andrew P. Mazar

Andrew P. Mazar

First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Kim R. Tsuchimoto (“Executive”) and Monopar Therapeutics Inc. (“Company”) dated November 1, 2017. The following amendments are made effective March 1, 2018. All other unrevised sections remain in full force.

2.1 Position and Duties, Executive will devote Executive’s best efforts and 50% of Executive’s business time and attention (except for vacation periods and reasonable periods of illness or other incapacities permitted by the Company’s general employment policies or as otherwise set forth in this Agreement) to the business of the Company.

3.1 Base Salary, Executive shall receive for services to be rendered hereunder an annual base salary of \$137,500 representing 50% of full-time.

3.3 Standard Company Benefits, Executive shall be entitled to all benefits offered by the Company so long as Executive devotes 50% or more time to the business of the Company. In lieu of benefits, Executive shall be reimbursed up to \$1,800 per month for out-of-pocket expenses for medical, dental and vision benefits until such time the Company has benefit plans in place. Based upon 50% service, Executive shall be entitled each year to two (2) weeks leave for vacation at full pay, provided, that the maximum amount Executive may have accrued at any point in time is two (2) weeks (meaning that once Executive has accrued two (2) weeks, Executive will not accrue any additional vacation time until she takes vacation and falls below the two (2) week accrual cap).

Pursuant to section **6.1(a) Other Activities, Exhibit A**

25% of full-time employment with no benefits at Mercaptor Discoveries Inc. as Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Co-Founder

Minimal time, as needed, at DNACheckup as a volunteer Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer

Requested by:

/s/ Kim R. Tsuchimoto

Kim R.
Tsuchimoto

February 26, 2018
Date

Approved by:

/s/ Chandler D. Robinson

Chandler D.
Robinson
Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

March 1, 2018

Date

Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Monopar Therapeutics Inc.

We hereby consent to the use in this Registration Statement on Form S-1 of our report dated February 26, 2019, relating to the financial statements of Monopar Therapeutics Inc., which appear in such Registration Statement.

We also consent to the reference to us under the caption “Experts” in this Registration Statement.

/s/ BPM LLP
San Francisco, California

August 15, 2019
